BALLONA CREEK WATERSHED
TRASH TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD MONITORING AND ANNUAL REPORT
IMPLEMENTATION YEAR 6
OCTOBER 1, 2008, to SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Background

On August 1, 2002, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board – Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) adopted the Ballona Creek Trash Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). The TMDL implementation schedule requires a 10 percent progressive reduction of the trash baseline load each year starting two years (2004) after the establishment of the TMDL until the numeric target of zero trash is achieved (2015) Accordingly, during Implementation Year 6 (October 1, 2008, to September 30, 2009), a 50 percent reduction of the baseline load is required within the Los Angeles County (County)-unincorporated areas.

Potential Point Sources and Responsible Jurisdictions

There are 310 catch basins that collect runoff from County-unincorporated communities located within the Ballona Creek Watershed. There are five County-unincorporated communities and six cities within the Ballona Creek Watershed (attached Implementation Areas Map). Unincorporated communities make up 4 80 percent of the Ballona Creek Watershed. Pursuant to the TMDL, the County is responsible for the point-source trash contributed by the County-unincorporated communities within the Ballona Creek Watershed

Monitoring and Implementation

In February 2004, the County submitted the Trash Baseline Monitoring Report for the Los Angeles and Ballona Creek Watersheds as required by the TMDL Five land-use categories were monitored and a baseline waste load allocation value was calculated based on the monitoring results. Also, Automatic Retractable Screen partial-capture devices were monitored for this report. In April 2007, after extensive research, testing, and development, the County submitted the Full-Capture Device Technical Report[1] for the connector pipe screen (CPS) device to the Regional Board. The CPS device[2] was subsequently certified by the Regional Board as a full-capture device on August 1, 2007 After the Regional Board certified the CPS as a full-capture device, the County changed its implementation strategy from partial capture with trash monitoring to installation of full-capture devices.

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[1] Technical Report · Connector Pipe Screen Design (Full-Capture TMDL Compliance, Screen and Bypassing Sizing Requirements). Dated April 2007

[2] The list of Executive Officer approved full-capture systems is available at the following site: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/tmdl/full_capture_certification.shtml

A full-capture device requires no monitoring since it has been certified to trap all particles retained by a 5-millimeter mesh screen and has a design treatment capacity of no less than the peak-flow rate resulting from a one-year, one-hour storm The County is installing full-capture systems in all Ballona Creek Watershed County-unincorporated areas Therefore, no additional baseline and compliance monitoring is necessary

Completed Full-Capture Retrofits

The first phase of the Full-Capture Project included retrofitting 225 of the total 310 catch basins with full-capture devices, yielding a 78.41 percent reduction of the trash baseline (Table 1). This phase of the project was completed on December 12, 2008 The TMDL requires a 50 percent reduction of the trash baseline by September 30, 2009 (Implementation Year 6).

Table 1 – Full-Capture Device (CPS) Trash Reduction Calculation

Implementation Area*	Trash Generation Rate** (%)	Total Catch Basins	Number of Catch Basins Retrofitted with Full-Capture Devices as of September 30, 2009	Trash Reduction*** (%)
1 – Trousdale Estates	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
2 – West Los Angeles	19.58	5	5	19 58
3 – Baldwin Hills	77.20	304	219	55 61
4 – Playa Vista	3.22	1	1	3.22
5 – West Fox Hills	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Totals:	**100.00**	**310**	**225**	**78.41**

* The five Implementation Areas are shown on the attached Ballona Creek Map. The Areas represent the separate County-unincorporated subareas that lay within the Ballona Creek Watershed.
** The Trash Generation Rates for each Implementation Area were based on the waste load allocation. The allocation was determined by previous monitoring results of the various land-use categories.
*** Trash reduction is calculated as follows: (No. to be Retrofitted/Total Catch Basins) x Trash Generation Rate

Future Full-Capture Retrofits

The remaining 66 catch basins will be retrofitted with full-capture devices in future phase(s) of the Full-Capture Project Once the total 310 catch basins in the County-unincorporated areas are retrofitted with full-capture devices, this will yield a 100 percent reduction of the trash baseline. The TMDL requires a final 100 percent reduction of the trash baseline at a later date, September 30, 2015 (Implementation Year 12)

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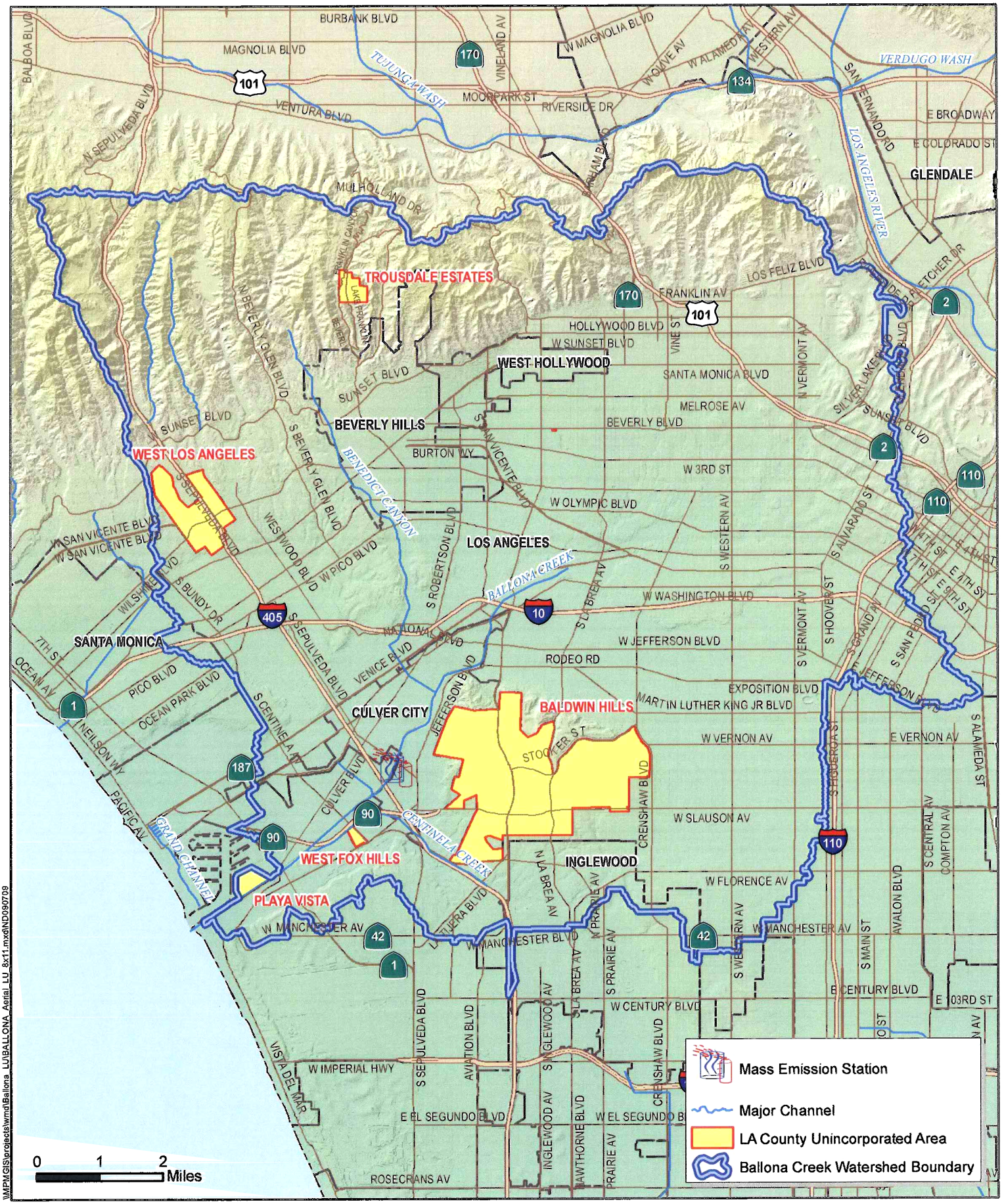
Attach

BALLONA CREEK WATERSHED
Unincorporated County Areas



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City of Los Angeles' Trash Compliance Monitoring Reports for Los Angeles River Watershed and Ballona Creek Watershed

The City of Los Angeles will submit an independent assessment of its Trash TMDL efforts and compliance to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board on or before September 30, 2009. The City of Los Angeles has done this for both the Ballona Creek and Los Angeles River Watersheds since 2006.

CITY OF WEST HOLLYWOOD

FY 2008/09 STATUS REPORT

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
FOR
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
TRASH TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS

August 7, 2009

Prepared by

Susannah Turney
Environmental Programs Coordinator

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 1
STREET SWEEPING

No change from original plan. Enhanced street sweeping with a vacuum truck is conducted daily on major arterials and weekly on residential streets. See Technical Report January 2004, for assumptions and calculations.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 2
HAND LITTER PICK-UP

No change from original plan. Hand pick-up of litter continues daily on major arterials. See Technical Report January 2004, for assumptions and calculations.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 3
STREETSIDE TRASH CONTAINERS

There have been enhancements to the original plan. The City has 140 streetside trash containers - from which trash is collected daily.

An additional 36 recycling containers were added in 2004.

As pedestrian traffic increases (weekends, summer months special events), approximately 20 temporary event boxes are added to the City s streets.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 4
CATCH BASIN DEBRIS SCREEN/EXCLUDER DEVICES

A monitoring program funded by the California State Coastal Conservancy conducted in 2001-2002, showed that debris screen/excluder devices achieved a 95% reduction in annual trash from entering the storm drain system. The City continues to retrofit catch basins through our Capital Improvement Program.

CATCH BASIN DEBRIS SCREEN/EXCLUDER DEVICES

FY 2002/03 -	9 units
FY 2003/04 -	17
FY 2004/05 -	37
FY 2005/06 -	33
FY 2006/07 -	50 (funded with LA County Flood Control funds)
FY 2007/08 -	0
FY 2008/09 -	0
Total	146 units

There were no additional devices added in 2007/08, as we had the additional County funding in 2006 and added more units than we had originally scheduled. 2007/08 funds were rolled over into 2008/09. There were no additional devices added in 2008/09, due to budgetary constraints. In 2009/10 we should be adding at least 11 additional units.

CONCLUSIONS RECOMMENDATIONS

The debris screen/excluder devices, though extremely effective, will not be suitable for installation on approximately 30% of the catch basins citywide - due to design constraints.

The City s continued focus will be to install debris screen/excluder devices at our major arterial streets, business districts and common event locations. Residential areas will continue to be addressed, as the budget becomes available.

The City anticipates these four BMPs will enable us to comply with the 10% trash wasteload reductions during the coming years.

CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS

FY 2008-09 STATUS REPORT

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE TRASH TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS

August 4, 2009

Prepared by

Josette Descalzo
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BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #1 STREET SWEEPING

The City of Beverly Hills has a street sweeping program that sweeps 14,328 commercial curb miles each year (a daily service), and sweep 9,568 residential curb miles each year (a weekly service). The City uses pressure washers and the "Green Machine" sidewalk sweeping equipment to service the City. Staff also pressure washes 240 miles of sidewalk per year.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #2 STREETSIDE TRASH CONTAINERS

The City of Beverly Hills Stormwater program has approximately 200 trash receptacles with ash stray in the downtown and high traffic areas. The program performs a 6-day per week maintenance on these receptacles.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #3 CATCH BASIN SURFGATE INSTALLATION

At the end of FY 2008-09, the City has installed 131 catch basins. These catch basins are installed in the commercial areas and residential areas where trash and organic debris fill the basins.

Maintenance of these surfgates consists of manual removal of organic and inorganic debris. The City of Beverly Hills plans to install more surfagates in FY 2009-10.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #4 PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

The City supported Heal the Bay's effort to minimize the use of disposable bags during the Holiday Shopping season in FY 2007-2008. This even encouraged residents to reduce their reliance on paper and plastic bags and to utilize reusable bags instead.

The Stormwater Program also participated in the City's Woofstock event. This event was intended for dog owners for the community. The Stormwater program educated patrons to pick-up their pet litter and be conscientious of stormwater pollution by distributing collateral materials provided by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The City anticipates the four BMP's will further help the watershed in meeting the 10% trash wasteload reductions for the remainder of the Trash TMDL. The City, during these tough economic times, will try to increase its public education program and surfgates installation. The City hopes these two BMPs will help achieve 10% trash wasteload reduction for FY 2009-10.

It is noteworthy that the City doesn't currently have a baseline to monitor jurisdictional compliance. The baseline has not been established due to the complexity of the shared storm drain system between the City and Los Angeles County. A cooperative study needs to be performed to identify potential locations for full capture and end of the pipe devices in the City which will help meet trash TMDL compliance.