

RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS STATUS REPORT

Submitted by
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
On behalf of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District
Reporting Period July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

December 12, 2012

I. Introduction

Part I.A.4 of the Los Angeles County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System NPDES Permit (Permit) - Monitoring and Reporting Program requires that a status RWL Compliance Report be submitted every alternate year following the submittal of the first RWL Compliance Report. In accordance with Part I.A.4, this Status Report is being submitted on behalf of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD).

The RWL Status Report in Sections II and III below provide the status of the LACFCD's RWL Compliance Reports from 2010 and 2008, respectively.

II. Status for 2010 RWL Compliance Report

The 2010 RWL Compliance Report was submitted voluntarily as a result of a March 2, 2010, United States District Court order in which the court concluded that the California Ocean Plan's prohibition against discharges of "waste" into an Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) is a water quality standard that is incorporated into the Permit and discharges from the MS4 into ASBS No. 24 violate this Permit requirement.

In June 2009, the State Water Board accepted the LACFCD's application for a general exception to discharge into the ASBS. The State Water Board adopted the general exception and the associated conditions (special protections) on March 20, 2012. Dischargers are required to submit a wet-weather compliance plan and implement any nonstructural Best Management Practices by September 20, 2013, and implement any structural Best Management Practices by March 20, 2016. Furthermore, dischargers are required to commence monitoring during the 2012-13 storm season.

Observational monitoring of LACFCD and County outlets for dry-weather direct discharges was performed, during which 39 storm drains were surveyed from February to April of 2012 along the following beaches: Broad, Zuma, Westward, and Escondido. Reconnaissance surveys were conducted during dry weather,

which is defined by a day with no rain more than 0.1 inches in the past 72 hours. Field staff obtained site characteristics at the beaches and verified GPS locations for drain inlets, outlets, and access points. They also measured and documented storm drain outlet dimensions, and drain distances from the high tide line. Storm drain flows were noted, if any, with flow estimates based on visual observation using the classification method by City of Los Angeles' Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL field observation reports. Staff recorded whether flows reached the ocean waters, and whether any ocean waters flowed into the storm drain.

On May 30, 2012, the State Water Board sent a letter requesting information regarding our plan to initiate monitoring in the next storm season. We responded to the State Water Board indicating that the LACFCD plans to participate in the Southern California ASBS Regional Integrated Monitoring Program. On September 6, 2012, we received written authorization to conduct regional and core monitoring within the ASBS for the upcoming storm season. A notice to proceed was issued to a consultant on September 10, 2012, to prepare a monitoring plan as well as conduct the required monitoring.

III. Status for 2006 and 2008 RWL Compliance Reports

As stated in the 2010 RWL Compliance Report, there was no evidence showing that LACFCD discharges caused or contributed to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard and the reports were submitted voluntarily to assist the Regional Board in identifying the sources of exceedances at various shoreline monitoring locations along Santa Monica Bay. As such, the submission of this status report should not be construed to mean that the LACFCD was the source of any exceedance of any applicable water quality standard, and no such inference should be drawn.

SMB-1-12

The LACFCD continued to operate the Marie Canyon ultraviolet disinfection system from April to October. Effluent monitoring data demonstrate that the system is operating as designed and is effective in removing pathogens and bacteria from dry-weather runoff.

Monitoring data from April 1 through October 31, 2011, show SMB-1-12 did not meet the water quality objective 15 times, an increase from the previous reporting period. In recognition that the frequency of exceedances was increasing, in July 2012, the LACFCD assessed the disinfection system and determined that there was a problem with the filter pods, which was remediated soon thereafter. Despite the LACFCD's efforts, exceedances were still observed. It does not appear that the problem with the filter pods was the cause. It is unknown what caused the increase in exceedance days, but based on previous

observations, decomposing kelp and algae may be contributing to bacteria levels. The data from April 1 through June 30, 2012 show SMB-1-12 did not meet the water quality objective two times.

SMB 2-01

The LACFCD conducted dry-weather flow rate evaluation as part of a study to assess and improve the effectiveness of the Parker Mesa Drain Low Flow Diversion. Data show that over-irrigation is a potentially significant source of dry weather flows in the area. Investigation of additional flows sources and possible mitigation measures is in progress.

SMB 2-07

Design plans were completed for construction of a rubber dam in Santa Monica Canyon Channel to increase capacity of a new City of Los Angeles low-flow diversion. Construction will be overseen by the LACFCD. Construction of Phase 1 began in March 2012, which included fence replacement and concrete work. Phase 2, which involves the installation of the rubber dam, began construction in July 2012. Due to delays associated with right-of-way/easement issues, we expect completion by the end of Summer 2013. The County of Los Angeles is funding the design and construction of this project that provides a service to the City of Los Angeles. The City of Los Angeles will own and operate the rubber dam, while the LACFCD will maintain it for a period of two years under agreement.

MdRH-5, 6, 7

The LACFCD constructed the Project No. 3872 low-flow diversion in March 2010. The low-flow diversion has a capacity of 95 gpm and is one of three low-flow diversions addressing discharges of urban runoff into Marina del Rey Basin E.

The LACFCD is currently in the design phase for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project. The project will provide flood risk mitigation, water quality improvements, removal of potentially contaminated sediment, habitat improvements, as well as aesthetic and recreational enhancement. The phase 2 environmental assessment and geotechnical investigation conducted at the project site found elevated levels of contaminants in the banks of Oxford Basin, likely from legacy pollution from the former use of the site as a landfill. The assessment also looked at available options for water quality improvements and sediment control. Accordingly, the project design and construction plans were modified to minimize local disruption while restoring habitat and native vegetation. The project is scheduled for construction in 2014.