

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD,
LOS ANGELES REGION**

320 W. 4TH STREET
SUITE 200
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013

FACT SHEET (Draft)

SUPPORTING THE

**AMENDMENTS TO THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY
MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM PERMIT
(ORDER #01-182; NPDES PERMIT #CAS004001) TO
INCORPORATE SUMMER DRY WEATHER WASTE LOAD
ALLOCATIONS FOR BACTERIA PURSUANT TO THE
SANTA MONICA BAY BEACHES BACTERIA TMDL**

July 28, 2006

Summary of Proposed Action

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LA Water Board) staff proposes a limited reopening of the LA County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit to incorporate the Santa Monica Bay Bacteria (SMB Bacteria) Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Waste Load Allocations (WLA) for summer dry weather discharges from the MS4 outfalls to Santa Monica Bay beaches. The LA Water Board adopted the Santa Monica Bay (SMB) Bacteria summer dry weather WLAs in 2002. This TMDL was subsequently adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Administrative Law, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency and became effective on July 15, 2003. This TMDL required compliance with them during Summer Dry Weather by July 15, 2006. The summer dry weather period (April 1 to October 31) is the highest period of beach use. A recent study estimated that there is a substantial economic and public health cost associated with swimming in waters contaminated with bacteria (*Regional Public Health Cost Estimates of Contaminated Coastal Waters: A Case Study of Gastroenteritis at Southern California Beaches*, Given S., L.H. Pendelton, and A.B. Boehm. *Env. Sci. Technol.* (2006)).

The SMB Bacteria dry weather WLAs will be incorporated as receiving water limitations and a supporting prohibition on discharges inconsistent with the limits. The LA County MS4 Permit already prohibits the discharges that cause or contribute to the exceedance of receiving water limitations. The proposed changes clarify that prohibition as it relates to

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discharges of bacteria that could affect the Santa Monica Bay beaches during summer dry weather.

The proposed changes will directly affect the County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the Cities of Los Angeles, Agoura Hills, Beverly Hills, Calabasas, Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Hidden Hills, Inglewood, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, Torrance, West Hollywood, West Lake Village, and Caltrans. The proposed changes will make the SMB Bacteria dry weather WLAs a provision of the LA County MS4 permit.

Portions of the Cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley in Ventura County that are tributary to Santa Monica Bay beaches are also subject to the SMB Bacteria TMDLs. A similar change will be made to the Ventura County Municipal Storm Water Permit, which is expected to be considered by the LA Water Board soon.

Statutory History

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) generally prohibits the "discharge of any pollutant," 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a), from a "point source" into the navigable waters of the United States. 33 U.S.C. § 1362(12)(A). An entity can, however, obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that allows conditionally for the discharge of some pollutants. 33 U.S.C. § 1342(a)(1). The CWA defines point sources as "discernible, confined and discrete conveyances, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure" such as a pipe, ditch, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collections system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. 33 U.S.C. § 1362; 40 CFR 122.2.

In 1987, the U.S. Congress enacted the Water Quality Act recognizing both the environmental threats posed by storm water runoff and the U.S. EPA's problems in implementing regulations for storm water discharges (NRDC II, 966 F.2d at 1296). These Amendments to the CWA established new statutory requirements to control industrial and municipal storm water discharges to waters of the United States (CWA § 402(p).)

The amendments require NPDES permits for storm water discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) to waters of the United States, and the MS4 was designated a "point source". The storm water discharge permits for MS4s (i) may be issued on a system- or jurisdiction-wide basis; (ii) shall include a requirement to effectively prohibit [unauthorized] non-storm water discharges into the storm sewers; and (iii) shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants from storm water to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and systems, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants. (See CWA § 402(p)(3)(B).)

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Ordinarily, an NPDES permit imposes [numerical] effluent limitations on such discharges. See 33 U.S.C. § 1342(a)(1) (incorporating effluent limitations found in 33 U.S.C. § 1311). First, a permit-holder "shall . . . achiev[e] . . . effluent limitations . . . which shall require the application of the best practicable control technology [BPT] currently available." 33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(1)(A). Second, a permit-holder "shall . . . achiev[e] . . . any more stringent limitation, including those necessary to meet water quality standards, treatment standards or schedules of compliance, established pursuant to any State law or regulations (under authority preserved by section 1370 of this title)." 33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(1)(C).

In the case of MS4 NPDES discharge permits, federal courts have ruled that the U.S. EPA has the discretionary authority under "33 U.S.C. § 1342(p)(2)(E) to determine that ensuring strict compliance with state water-quality standards is necessary to control pollutants, or to require less than strict compliance with state water-quality standards, such as a BMP approach (*Defenders of Wildlife v. Browner*, 191 F.3d 1159 (9th Cir., 1999)). Under 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p)(3)(B)(iii), the U.S. EPA has the choice to include either best management practices or numeric limitations in the permits. NRDC II, 966 F.2d at 1308 ("Congress did not mandate a minimum standards approach or specify that [the] EPA develop minimal performance requirements.").

Regulatory Scheme

On November 16, 1990, pursuant to CWA § 402(p), the U.S. EPA promulgated regulations at 40 CFR 122.26 which established requirements for storm water discharges under the NPDES program. The U.S. EPA defines storm water at 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(13) as 'storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage' [related to storm events or snow melt] (55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47995). Non storm water discharges to the MS4 are to be "effectively prohibited" by the MS4 operator. "Effective prohibition" meant that the MS4 Permittee was to implement programs to eliminate "illicit discharges" to the storm drain system unless authorized under NPDES permits issued independent of the MS4 permit (55 FR 47995). The storm water regulations also intended to not hold MS4 Permittees responsible for certain categories of non storm water discharges, such as uncontaminated ground water infiltration, natural springs, rising groundwater, stream and diversions, from the MS4. Such discharges might need to be addressed under independent NPDES permits when specifically identified on a case-by-case basis by the MS4 Permittee or the permitting authority.

The U.S. EPA intended that storm water discharges from the MS4 be primarily addressed through the implementation of BMPs on an iterative approach because of the intermittent and variable nature of storm flows and pollutant concentrations as well as insufficient data rather than numerical effluent limitations (61 FR 43761). However, the U.S. EPA's scheme for non-storm water discharges from the MS4 is to bring them under the existing framework of the NPDES program at 40 CFR 122.44(d). (55 FR 47995). Non-numerical limitations such as BMPs for non-storm water discharges may be authorized only where

numerical limits are not feasible (40 CFR 122.44(k)). In any case, if the Permittee fails to implement adequate BMPs to prevent exceedance of the receiving water objectives, the permitting authority “may have to consider other approaches to water quality protection” (Interim Permitting Approach Response #6, EPA 833-D-96-00, 1996).

The CWA §303(d)(1)(A) requires each State to conduct a biennial assessment of its waters, and identify those waters that are not achieving water quality standards. The resulting list is referred to as the 303(d) list. The CWA also requires States to establish a priority ranking for waters on the 303(d) list of impaired waters and to develop and implement TMDLs for these waters. A TMDL specifies the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and allocates the acceptable pollutant load to point and nonpoint sources. The elements of a TMDL are described in 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7.

A TMDL is defined as “the sum of the individual waste load allocations for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background” (40 CFR 130.2). Regulations further require that TMDLs must be set at “levels necessary to attain and maintain the applicable narrative and numeric water quality standards with seasonal variations and a margin of safety that takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality” (40 CFR 130.7(c)(1)). The regulations at 40 CFR 130.7 also state that TMDLs shall take into account critical conditions for stream flow, loading and water quality parameters.

The U.S. EPA has issued guidance for establishing WLAs for storm water discharges in TMDLs and their incorporation as numerical limitations in MS4 Storm Water Permits (Nov 22, 2002 Memo). Since provisions in NPDES permits must reflect the assumptions and requirements of available TMDLs (40 CFR 122.44 (d)(1)(vii)(B)), the NPDES permit must incorporate the WLAs as either BMPs (reasonably expected to achieve the WLAs when implemented and properly maintained), under specified circumstances (40 CFR 122.44(k)(2) & (3)), or as a water quality based numerical effluent limitation. Where a non-numeric effluent limitation is selected, the permits administrative record must support the expectation that the BMPs are sufficient to achieve the WLAs. (40 CFR 124.8, 124.9, and 124.18.) The guidance, however, does not address non-storm water discharges from an MS4.

State Regulatory Authority and Permit History

The State of California is one of forty-five States with duly delegated authority under the CWA to implement the NPDES permitting program. The Porter-Cologne Act (California Water Code) authorizes the State Board, through the nine regional boards, to issue NPDES permits, and regulate and control the discharge of pollutants into waters of the State.

To comply with the CWA, the Los Angeles Regional Water Board (LA Water Board)[ALREADY ABBREVIATED] issued the first storm water permit ("predecessor

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permit") on June 18, 1990, to the municipalities (Permittees) in Los Angeles County (Order No. 90-079; NPDES Permit No. CAS0061654). The LA County MS4 Permit was reissued in 1996, and the current iteration of the permit was adopted on December 13, 2001 (Order 01-182; NPDES Permit No. CAS004001).

Because of the complexity and networking of the storm drain system and drainage facilities within and tributary to the County of Los Angeles, the LA Water Board adopted a countywide approach in permitting storm water and urban runoff discharges. The permit requires Permittees to conduct monitoring and to implement programs in the areas of public involvement and participation, industrial/commercial inspection, development planning, development construction, public agency activities, and to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) from the permitted areas in the County of Los Angeles to the waters of the U.S. In addition, Permittees are required to effectively prohibit the discharge of unauthorized non storm water into the MS4 (except where they are authorized under a NPDES permit), by implementing a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges/connections to the MS4.

The LA County MS4 Permit requires Permittees to develop, and implement a timely, comprehensive, cost-effective storm water pollution control program to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) to the waters of the U.S. In addition, it states that discharges from the MS4 to waters of the U.S. including Santa Monica Bay are required to meet water quality standards.

Upon establishment of TMDLs by the State or the U.S. EPA, the State is required to incorporate the TMDLs into the State Water Quality Management Plan (40 CFR 130.6(c)(1), 130.7). The Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan), and applicable statewide plans, serves as the State Water Quality Management Plan governing the watersheds under the jurisdiction of the LA Water Board. LA Water Board-issued NPDES permits must contain provisions consistent with the State Water Quality Management Plan.

The LA Water Board adopted a dry weather bacteria TMDL WLA to address documented bacteriological water quality impairments at 44 beaches along the Santa Monica Bay from the Los Angeles/Ventura County line, to the northwest, to Outer Cabrillo Beach, just south of the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

The Waste Load Allocations for bacteria during summer dry weather (April 1 to October 31) for the LA County MS4 Permittees that discharge to the Santa Monica Bay are set at zero allowable exceedance days of the single sample bacteria objectives at each beach location for the protection of public health. The Waste Load Allocations, expressed as exceedance days of the single sample bacteria objectives, for each beach location during winter dry weather (November 1 to March 31) are specified in Attachment 1 (Basin Plan Table 7-4.2a). No exceedances of the geometric mean bacteria objectives are allowed during summer or winter dry weather. Winter dry weather bacteria WLAs do not go into effect until July 15, 2009, and so are not considered for inclusion at this time. Dry

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weather is defined in the TMDL as those days with less than 0.1 inch of rainfall and those days occurring within three days after a rain day. The TMDL defines rain days as those days with greater than or equal to 0.1 inch of rainfall.

These TMDLs were adopted to reduce the risk of illness associated with swimming in marine waters contaminated with human sewage and other sources of bacteria. It has been estimated that between 627,800 and 1,479,200 excess gastrointestinal illness cases may occur annually among swimmers in Los Angeles County and Orange County beaches as a result of enterococci contaminated waters. The corresponding economic loss annually has been estimated to range from \$21 million to \$51 million. (*Regional Public Health Cost Estimates of Contaminated Coastal Waters: A Case Study of Gastroenteritis at Southern California Beaches*, Given S., L.H. Pendelton, and A.B. Boehm. Env. Sci. Technol. (2006).)

Related State Administrative Actions

The State Water Board has issued standard receiving water limitations language to be included in municipal storm water permits. (State Board WQ 99-05, which amended WQ 98-01). The State Board affirmed that NPDES storm water permits must prohibit discharges that cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards (See WQ 98-01, at p 8). The State Water Board had ruled earlier that municipal storm water permits must include effluent limitations necessary to achieve water quality standards (State Board Orders WQ 91-03 and WQ 91-04)¹, and that these may be non-numerical. Also, Discharge Prohibitions need not be iterative (State Board Order WQ 2001-15, see footnote 18).

Even if the Water Boards are to allow for an iterative adaptive approach for storm water dischargers to comply with receiving water limitations, instead of water quality based numerical effluent limitations, it is the Permittees who are ultimately responsible for evaluating and revising BMPs to achieve compliance with water quality standards in an iterative manner. The Water Boards have no affirmative obligation to notify MS4 Permittees that they are in violation of permit provisions, for them to initiate corrective action to remedy exceedances of water quality standards.

In September 2005, the State Water Board convened an expert panel to make findings and recommendations on the feasibility of including numerical effluent limitations in storm water discharge permits, including MS4 permits. The panel issued a report titled, *The Feasibility of Numeric Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Municipal, Industrial and Construction Activities* (June 2006). The panel concluded that it was not feasible to set enforceable numeric effluent criteria for municipal storm water discharges or storm water BMPs at this time. Nevertheless, the panel recommends an interim approach using action levels based either on consensus, or

¹ In Order WQ 91-04, the State Board reviewed a complaint brought by the environmental community that the 1990 LA County MS4 Permit lacked numerical effluent limits and violated federal law.

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ranked percentile distributions, or statistically derived population parametrics. The panel neither deliberated nor made any determination on how non-storm water discharges from MS4s that adversely affect receiving waters are to be addressed in storm water permits. While the State Water Board has convened workshops to discuss the panel's report, the State Board has not yet taken any action on the report.

Permittee Implementation under the MS4 Permit

LA County MS4 Permittees have been implementing an illicit discharge/connections (IC/ID) elimination program over nearly three permit terms (1990 – present) and have been accorded ample opportunity to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges from the MS4 that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of a water quality objective, or to require operators of such discharges to be permitted through the Water Board's NPDES program. Very few Permittees have made changes to their Storm Water Quality Management Programs in response to exceedances of bacteria standards at SM Bay beaches. A review of the two most recent Annual Program Reports (2003-2004 and 2004-2005) for Permittees discharging to Santa Monica Bay reveals that the primary mechanism for IC/ID elimination is a reactive program based on reported or discovered illicit discharges. Although the municipal response to reported or discovered illicit discharges appears to be effective in all the documented cases, there is a potential deficiency in identifying illicit connections. Less than half of the programs reviewed conducted illicit connection screening during the 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 fiscal years. Further, the majority of the Permittees that conducted illicit connection screening examined only a small portion of their storm drain system. The review of the IC/ID programs shows that while municipal response appears to be effective in eliminating reported or discovered illicit connections/illicit discharges, overall a proactive approach in preventing illicit connections is lacking. Furthermore, dry weather discharges from the MS4 continue to cause violations of bacterial water quality standards at the Santa Monica Bay beaches.

Potential Options for Dry Weather WLA Compliance

Technical options for compliance with the dry weather WLA for SMB bacteria have been previously analyzed by Permittees (Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL Implementation Plan for Jurisdictional Groups 2 and 3, (Feb 2005); Marina del Rey Harbor Mother's Beach and Back Basins Bacteria TMDL Dry-and Wet Weather Implementation Plan (March 2005)). Potential solutions include (i) Institutional (Non structural source controls) such as public education and restaurant inspections; (ii) Local (Distributed or Decentralized) controls such as small scale infiltration and limited treatment; and (iii) Regional controls such as capture, storage and treatment, to disinfection systems, or diversion to waste water treatment plants.

LA County MS4 Permittees within the Santa Monica Bay Watershed have submitted TMDL Implementation Plans for the LA Water Board's review. The Board reviewed and

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acknowledged support for these plans under Resolutions 2006-005, 2006-006, 2006-007, and 2006-008.

State Grants and Bond Funds for Implementation

The State Water Board and the LA Regional Water Board have funded a total of 27 projects costing \$18,709,000 within the Santa Monica Bay Watershed to address bacterial contamination. Six of these projects worth \$3.5 million dollars are for the treatment of bacteria or pathogens as the primary pollutant. In addition, there are twenty-one Clean Beach Initiative Projects worth \$15,132,000, primarily dry-weather diversion projects, within the Santa Monica Bay. These are managed by the State Water Board and are for bacteria reduction. Most of the projects are underway and are at various stages of completion.

Opportunity for Public Comment

When approving the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Dry Weather Bacteria TMDL, the State Water Board included findings that state: “The [LA Water Board] will develop permit requirements [to implement the TMDL] through a subsequent permit action that will allow all interested persons, including but not limited to municipal storm water dischargers, to provide input as to how the waste load allocations will be translated into permit requirements.” (State Board Resolution 2002-0149.)

The notice of the LA Water Board’s proceedings to incorporate the SMB Bacteria Dry Weather WLA in the LA County MS4 Permit was first circulated on May 18, 2006, which requested comments by June 20, 2006. It stated that the Board would consider the action at its July 13, 2006, Board meeting. Numerous commenters requested more time to evaluate the proposed action, a more detailed explanation of how the permit conditions were derived, and consideration of a variety of different approaches to incorporation. As a result, the July 13, 2006 discussion was postponed, and LA Water Board staff held a workshop on July 21, 2006, to solicit from Permittees and other interested persons the most appropriate way(s) to incorporate the provisions of the TMDL. Specifically suggestions were requested about how the summer dry weather waste load allocations of no exceedance days at the Santa Monica Bay beaches should be translated into enforceable permit requirements in an NPDES permit. Commenters attended the workshop or submitted written comments, all of which were considered by LA Water Board staff and responses included within our Response to Comments.

Options Considered

The LA Water Board staff considered the following alternatives for making enforceable the dry weather SMB beaches WLAs for MS4 non-storm water discharges containing bacteria. A special workshop was held on July 21 to solicit input and comment from

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Permittees and interested persons on potential approaches to making the Board adopted and U.S. EPA approved SMB Bacteria dry weather WLAs enforceable within the NPDES permitting framework for MS4s.

- a. MS4 Storm Water Quality Management Program (SQMP) – An MS4 Storm Water Permittee’s SQMP is its primary documentation for utilizing the iterative adaptive approach using BMPs or other methods to comply with receiving water limitations for storm water discharges. Similarly for non-storm water discharges, the SQMP should have included an effective Illicit Connection/Illicit Discharge Elimination (IC/IDE) program and other source control measures to eliminate non-storm water discharges or to ensure that they are permitted through the Water Board’s NPDES program. MS4 Permittees in the SMB Watershed Management Area have had more than a decade and a half to effectively implement this provision. The fact that MS4 non storm water discharges to SM Bay still cause or contribute to exceedances of bacteria receiving water limitations, and that the LA Water Board adopted dry weather WLAs for SMB beaches in 2002 demonstrates the need for greater action and strict enforcement of the WLAs. Permittees have never taken the initiative to submit a Receiving Water Limits Compliance Report, despite recurring exceedances of water quality standards. As noted earlier, few Permittees have documented revisions to the SQMP to address chronic exceedances of water quality standards.
- b. MS4 Unauthorized Non Storm Water Discharge Prohibition – The LA MS4 Permit includes provisions to effectively prohibit unauthorized non storm water discharges. Permittees may achieve the effective prohibition by implementing other source control measures or an IC/ID Elimination program to remove unauthorized non storm water discharges or to get them permitted through the Water Board’s NPDES program. Given the fact that the proposed action is limited in scope in that it seeks to prohibit discharges during dry weather (non storm water) from MS4s to SMB Beaches, and that compliance is determined by receiving water limitations imposed in the wave wash rather than end-of-pipe, it is a reasonable action by the LA Water Board to protect water quality and human health, while considerate of the burden it imposes on MS4 Permittees in the SM Bay Watershed. Thus even if end-of-pipe numbers exceed receiving water limitations, there is no exceedance unless the discharge reaches the wave wash and causes or contributes to the exceedance of the Receiving Water Limit (RWL) at that point. In essence, the prohibition option does not impose an end-of-pipe water quality based numeric effluent limitation, contrary to arguments raised by many Permittees. Rather, compliance with the bacteria WLAs is determined in the wave wash. New language has been added to the RWLs section to clarify how compliance with the relevant limitations will be determined.

Under federal law, when a non-numeric water quality based effluent limit is imposed, the permit’s administrative record, and fact sheet needs to support the approach as sufficient to attain the WLA (See 40 CFR 124.8, 124.9 and 124.18). The LA Water Board’s administrative record adequately supports the proposed approach as being sufficient to meet the SMB beaches dry weather MS4 WLAs.

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- c. Combined Non Storm water/ Storm water MS4 Permit – An MS4 storm water permit may also cover non storm water discharges. In that case, both storm water discharges and non storm water discharges can be included in the same permit (or in multiple permits). The non storm water discharges will be subject to the existing regulations promulgated for point source non-storm water discharges at 40 CFR 122.44(d). The MS4 was effectively designated a point source by the U.S. Congress in 1987, and thus the MS4 non storm water discharges that have a reasonable potential to adversely impair the beneficial uses of receiving waters are subject to stricter of the CWA BAT/ BCT technology based controls or water quality based effluent limitations (WQBELs). MS4 storm water discharges are subject to the more discretionary provisions of CWA § 402(p). This continues to remain an option for the Water Board when regulating MS4 storm water and non-storm water discharges within a single NPDES permit.
- d. Separate Individual Permit for MS4 non storm water discharges – A separate permit for MS4 non storm water discharges may be issued, which would require strict compliance with BAT/ BCT technology based controls or Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs), whichever is more stringent. It is possible that the LA Water Board may elect this approach in the future, as it is required to consider numerical effluent limitations for more non storm water WLAs for dry weather non storm water discharges from the MS4 to enforce the WLAs within the NPDES framework.
- e. No Action Option – Reopening the LA County MS4 permit to incorporate the SMB Bacteria dry weather WLAs at this time, is a discretionary action. However, given the limited scope of the action, which is to prohibit the discharge to SM Bay of dry weather flows containing bacteria in excess of Basin Plan objectives, and the economic and health costs associated with non-action or non-enforcement of the SMB Bacteria dry weather WLAs, the proposed action appears reasonable and necessary. Furthermore, the SMB Bacteria TMDL required compliance with the summer dry weather WLAs by July 15, 2006, but exceedances continue to plague the Santa Monica Bay beaches during summer dry weather.

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Recommended Action

Given the narrow purpose of the amendments, which is to make the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria dry weather WLAs enforceable for non storm water discharges from the MS4, after July 15, 2006, staff recommends ‘Option b’. Option b amends the LA County MS4 permit in a limited manner with revisions to Findings; Part 1. Discharge Prohibitions Section; and Part 2. Receiving Water Limitations Section to incorporate the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria Summer Dry Weather WLAs. The changes are the addition of new receiving water limitations for bacteria and a prohibition against non storm water discharges from the MS4 that result in an exceedance of the bacteria receiving water limitations.