

Table 15: SEP Proponent List as of 08/15/11

8/15/2011

| ID | Watershed | Proponent | Project Name | Estimated Cost | Project Description |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Santa Clara River | The Nature Conservancy | Santa Clara River Conservation Program | Varies by project | The project includes acquisition, restoration and creation of aquatic, riparian and other important habitats in the Santa Clara River watershed. The Nature Conservancy has been implementing this project since 2000 and has protected nearly 3,000 acres (~13 river miles) of habitat in the watershed. We are also actively restoring hundreds of acres river habitat on properties we currently own. |
| 2 | Ventura River | Santa Barbara Channelkeeper | Ventura River Stream Team Citizen Monitoring Program | \$72,000 | Santa Barbara Channelkeeper's "Ventura River Stream Team" citizen water quality monitoring program recruits, trains and engages citizen volunteers in collecting important water quality data from 15 sites throughout the Ventura River watershed. The goals of program are to collect, analyze and disseminate data on the health of the Ventura River and its tributaries, identify and facilitate abatement of specific pollution problems in the watershed, and educate and activate a force of volunteer watershed stewards. We host monthly sampling events to train and engage citizen volunteers in collecting important data on the levels numerous physical and chemical parameters, including dissolved oxygen, turbidity, conductivity, pH, temperature, flow, nutrients (nitrite plus nitrate, orthophosphate, total dissolved nitrogen, and total dissolved phosphorus), as well as indicator bacteria (total coliform, E. coli, and Enterococcus), vegetative cover and aquatic life at each monitoring site. We also engage volunteers in conducting additional targeted monitoring efforts to help inform the River's algae and trash TMDLs. All sampling adheres to Quality Assurance Project Plan approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). After each sampling event, data are entered into a database and reviewed for quality control purposes. We share our data with volunteers, the public and regulatory agencies through several means, including with the SWRCB for biennial updates to the 303(d) List, and our data have been used extensively by various agencies to help guide their pollution prevention efforts. |

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| 3 | Los Angeles County Coastal | Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains | Malibu Creek Water Quality Monitoring for Southern Steelhead Trout | \$18,000 | <p>Funding is needed to deploy, monitor and maintain several YSI 6600 data sondes (or other probes as available) to continuously monitor dissolved oxygen, pH, conductivity, chlorophyll a, and temperature in Malibu Creek. We would like to also deploy these sondes in Topanga Creek to provide a reference condition. Sondes would be provided by either SCCWRP or local university partners, but cost for staff monitoring, maintenance, materials and data analysis is approximately \$18,000 for 7 months (March-October). Documenting water quality conditions in the reach with and without endangered fishes is critical.</p> <p>In 2006, all the fish (native and non-native), in Malibu Creek below Rindge Dam died. A period of high water temperatures and a proliferation of algae were the two unusual factors observed. A suite of variables was studied, but as all the data was collected after the fact, no final conclusion concerning cause was possible. Concern about re-occurrences (fish decline in 2009 and 2011) can only be addressed by consistent monitoring over time. This will provide data on potential causes, and lead to possible prevention of future problems.</p> |
| 4 | Ventura Coastal | County of Ventura Environmental Health Division | Ocean Water Quality Monitoring Program (OWQMP) | \$215,000 | <p>The OWQMP conducts bacteriological monitoring of ocean water at beach locations, many of which are impacted by contaminated runoff from adjacent storm drains, along the 42 miles of Ventura County coastline; posts and/or closes beaches as necessary based upon the outcome of monitoring; provides public information on beach water quality issues through the posting of warning signs, maintaining a website and telephone hotlines, and issuing press releases for beachgoers and other interested parties. The OWQMP monitors these beaches on a weekly basis throughout the year.</p> |

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| 5 | Santa Monica Bay | Heal the Bay | Beach Water Quality BMP Efficacy Study | \$45,000 | <p>Heal the Bay will conduct a study to assess the efficacy of beach water quality best management practices (BMPs) in the Los Angeles Region. Staff will analyze BMP performance data and beach water quality data for both pre and post-construction periods, using our extensive Beach Report Card database, and other available BMP performance data. Using these results, the study will evaluate which BMPs are the most effective at bacteria reduction and meeting total maximum daily load (TMDL) waste load allocations. BMPs to be analyzed include diversion of dry weather runoff to sewage treatment plants, urban runoff treatment facilities, infiltration projects, pier improvements including bird excluder devices and infrastructure enhancements and water circulation improvements at enclosed beaches. The analysis will include BMP efficacy during the AB411 time period, winter dry weather and wet weather. A final report will be developed at the end of the one-year study period.</p> |
| 6 | Santa Monica Bay, multiple | Heal the Bay | Trash TMDL Implementation Project | \$75,000 | <p>The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board adopted the Santa Monica Bay Nearshore Debris TMDL in November 2010. The TMDL specifies that if within three years of Regional Board adoption date of this TMDL, a city or county voluntarily adopts local ordinances to ban plastic bags, smoking in public places and single use expanded polystyrene food packaging, it shall receive a three year extension of the final compliance date. Through the Trash TMDL Implementation Project, Heal the Bay will work with municipalities and other stakeholders to develop and approve ordinances and strategies to achieve these TMDL goals. Heal the Bay will draw upon our many past successes with local trash ordinances, including single-use bag ordinances in Los Angeles County and Long Beach. The project will focus on the Santa Monica Bay watershed and other watersheds within the Los Angeles Region that are impaired by trash. A final report will be presented at the completion of the two-year project.</p> |

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| 7 | Los Angeles River | Heal the Bay | Compton Creek Monitoring Program | \$65,000 | <p>Heal the Bay has conducted water and sediment sampling throughout the 5.8 mile, day-lighted portion of Compton Creek since 2006. Heal the Bay's program is based on a monitoring plan found in the 2005 Compton Creek Watershed Management Plan. The water and sediment quality constituents analyzed through this monitoring plan include metals, nutrients, PAHs, conventional parameters, and occasionally organo-chlorines. Our data has demonstrated that water quality is often impacted by zinc, ammonia, and pH. As for sediment, Compton Creek was impacted by metals (cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc), Organo-chlorines compounds, and PAH compounds. To continue these efforts, Heal the Bay proposes a two-year water and sediment quality monitoring program to be conducted quarterly (8 total sampling events) at 6 to 10 sites along Compton Creek.</p> |
| 8 | Los Angeles County Coastal | Heal the Bay | Malibu Creek Watershed Stream Team | \$75,000 | <p>The mission of Heal the Bay's Malibu Creek Watershed Stream Team citizen monitoring program is to cost effectively produce accurate and reliable water chemistry and habitat assessment data that can be used by resource management agencies and citizen groups to protect California's watersheds and aquatic resources. Stream Team uses two powerful monitoring programs to assess watershed health: water chemistry and bioassessment monitoring. For water chemistry monitoring, teams of trained volunteers led by Heal the Bay staff conduct monthly water quality sampling and lab analyses (parameters include total nitrogen, phosphate, ammonia, turbidity, bacteria, dissolved oxygen and pH). Water chemistry monitoring is conducted monthly at about 20 sites (the number of sites may vary depending on conditions), which totals approximately 240 monitoring events annually. Trained Heal the Bay staff also conduct annual bioassessment monitoring, which involves intensive benthic macroinvertebrate sampling and physical habitat surveys, at 12 sites annually. The benthic macroinvertebrate samples are analyzed for species presence, diversity, and abundance, which provide direct and accurate information about the health of creeks and streams throughout the Malibu Creek Watershed as represented by an Index of Biological Integrity score.</p> |

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| 9 | Santa Clara River | City of Ventura, Ventura Water | Tertiary Treated Flow Diversion Infrastructure Project | Varies by project stage | This project would divert effluent flow from the Santa Clara River Estuary to other preferred reclamation uses. The project would extend the City's current reclaimed water distribution system and construct wetlands to potentially reduce nitrate concentrations. |
| 10 | Multiple | Popeye's Pumpout Co. | Marina del Rey Water Quality Restoration | Varies | <p>Our company has been actively working towards educating boaters in Marina del Rey to observe clean boating practices while providing mobile holding tank pump out service at customer's dock. While we are offering a very important but inexpensive service aiming at making Santa Monica Bay waters cleaner and Marina del Rey Harbor waters healthy for public enjoyment we are surprised to acknowledge how very few boaters are actually using our mobile pump out service or the harbor land stations. In a harbor with almost 5000 boats in the water we have only 30 regular customers and a hand full of "on call" boaters. We are currently supporting a program of Santa Monica Baykeeper where boaters are encouraged to take advantage of a one time free boat pump out in return for a short instruction in clean boating practices.</p> <p>Allowing a portion of the ACLC assessments to support SEPs, if considered, would help us promote our services and provide a great number of free to the boating community holding tank pump outs translating into healing of Marina del Rey waters, and by lowering harbor water bacterial count helping the public enjoy "Mother's Beach" sands many more days every year and changing it's stigma of one of the most polluted beaches on the west coast into a truly safe and inviting family place. The extent of our continuous endeavor is directly proportional with the support granted. Your consideration is greatly appreciated.</p> |

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| 11 | San Gabriel River | City of Downey, California | San Gabriel River Watershed Monitoring Station Realignment | \$75,000 | <p>Currently, Los Angeles County Mass Emissions Monitoring Stations do not faithfully correspond with Board or EPA Reach and Tributary designations. This has lead to reach impairment designations (e.g. lead in Reach 2 of the SGR Metals TMDL) based on water that is essentially from other reaches and has little of nothing to do with emissions of the reach identified as being impaired. The proposed SEP would install additional monitoring sites at consensus designated locations in the reach, in numbers commensurate with Watershed ACLC assessments. As an example, a station installed between the rubber dam and concrete channel just North of Firestone Boulevard, would likely have demonstrated that the soft bottom channel of reach 2 infiltrates nearly all of the runoff from most (low intensity/duration) storm events and the lead impairment identified by the US EPA did not actually exist. In 2008, for the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL CMP, autosampler sites were established by Los Angeles County at a cost of about \$75,000 per site. Installation is seasonal and subject to County manpower availability, but can generally be completed within a six month period.</p> <p>Additional Contact: John Oskoui, (562) 904-7102, joskoui@downeyca.org</p> |
| 12 | Los Angeles River | City of Downey, California | Hollydale Drain diversion, Infiltration System, and Park | Varies | <p>The Hollydale storm drain services several square miles of southwest Downey along with an adjacent area of the City of South Gate. Just upstream of its confluence with Los Angeles River is Hollydale Park. This City of South Gate park, located under power lines, has received limited attention or development support, partially because only limited portions of South Gate are East of the Los Angeles River, and the residents most likely to utilize the park, live in the cities of Paramount and Downey. Depending on available funding, this SEP proposal could construct a simple dry weather diversion or extensive cistern under the park (similar to the 8 Acre Foot facility located under Discovery Park in the city of Downey) to accommodate dry and potentially some wet weather flows, then construct an active sports facility (such as Soccer fields) above the cistern. The project costs are flexible, and could be incrementally planned to correlate with future ACLC assessment opportunities, but range from a few hundred thousand dollars for a pumped diversion, to many millions for a large cistern and athletic field complex. The project timeframe would correlate with the concept and funding, but could also be incrementally extended. A simple diversion could be completed within about 12 months, while a large cistern and sports complex might take several years to negotiate and construct.</p> <p>Additional Contact: John Oskoui, (562) 904-7102, joskoui@downeyca.org</p> |

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| 13 | Los Angeles River | City of Downey, California | Rio Hondo Diversion and Pocket Park | Varies | <p>Regulatory agencies have differentiated the Rio Hondo tributary to the Los Angeles River into several reaches, with the break between reaches 1 and 2 occurring near the Interstate Freeway. In dry weather, flows from the upper (reach 2) to lower (reach 1) Rio Hondo catchments are generally small (< 0.1 CFS), but add to the regulatory complexity of the entire system. A diversion located at this location (or at the confluence with the Los Angeles River, near the Los Angeles County Imperial Yard), would control dry weather urban flows from nearly a quarter of the urban Los Angeles River Watershed and greatly facilitate dry weather TMDL implementation for a variety of pollutants. The cost of the proposed SEP could range from a half million dollars for a channel crossing diversion and pump station to the adjacent sanitary sewer, to several million dollars if a package plant treatment system, cistern, and pocket park were constructed on the City of Downey owned land located just South of Telegraph Road and East of the channel. With thoughtful design considerations, the project could be incrementally implemented, starting with the diversion, then the cistern and finally the park. Minimum timeframe is likely to be on the one year timescale and could extend for several years if the full multi-phased project is ultimately selected.</p> <p>Additional Contact: John Oskoui, (562) 904-7102, joskoui@downeyca.org</p> |
| 14 | Santa Clara River | City of Santa Clarita | City Facility Parking Lot Low Impact Development Facelift | Varies by phase | <p>This project seeks to demonstrate some of the parking lot low impact development concepts at a parking lot at a City facility. Due to the significant number of pollutants of concern, heavy traffic patterns, and space limitations in retrofitting parking lots, these efforts are often avoided as much as possible. This project would demonstrate how retrofitting the parking lot could increase the aesthetics of a property in addition to treating urban runoff that typically flows from these properties. There are three distinct project phases that this project would entail, which would likely take 12 - 16 months each. However, if multiple sources of funding were available concurrently, the project timeline could be blended.</p> <p>Phase 1 - 5,000 square feet Porous Concrete - \$120,000 Phase 2 - 5,000 square feet Permeable Pavers - \$145,000 Phase 3 - Infiltration Planters and Post Infiltration Treatment - \$88,500</p> |

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| 15 | Santa Clara River | City of Santa Clarita | Santa Clara River Tamarisk and Other Invasive Plant Removal | Varies by phase | <p>This proposed project is removing invasive plants, such as tamarisk, tree tobacco, yellow star thistle, castor bean, and other invasive plants from the Santa Clara River. The City owns 297 acres of Santa Clara River land. Previous restoration efforts divided the river in six distinct areas, Areas A through Area F. These areas are part of the Site Specific Implementation Plan. This includes removal of arundo, tamarisk, and other incidental invasive species on a highly visible 297-acre reach (all City-owned property) of the Upper Santa Clara River and the lower reaches of two major tributaries just above the confluence of San Francisquito Creek and the South Fork of the Santa Clara River. This project is a first cut. Maintenance of the cuts would cost \$10,000 - \$30,000 per area, annually for approximately five years. This type of work is generally completed between August and October of any given year, so the project and permitting could take anywhere from six to twelve months depending on timing. Distinct phases are: Area A, \$75,000; Area B \$75,000; Area C \$150,000; Area D \$75,000; Area E \$75,000 and Area F \$75,000.</p> |
| 16 | Santa Clara River | City of Santa Clarita | Bouquet Canyon Creek Restoration/Erosion Control | \$275,000 | <p>Three acres of City owned Bouquet Canyon Creek property is in desperate need of restoration. Concrete lined above and below, heavy flows during rain events are severely eroding the creek bank. This is creating a hugely accelerated erosion problem, creating sediment pollution. The bank has mature trees with exposed root systems that will eventually collapse. The bank undercutting will eventually reach a sewer line over time. The City seeks to expand some of the area for inundation and use bioengineering techniques to help prevent the further undercutting of erosion. The City expects the restoration and bioengineering design, permitting, and restoration work to cost \$275,000. The expected timeline would be 18 months to completion, depending on when the funding was received. For example, this work would need to be completed in the August - October timeline. Design work may be completed and need to wait for appropriate field conditions (outside rainy season and most nesting) to initiate the project.</p> |