Date Received	Author
1/17/17	1. Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (JPA)
1/26/17	2. Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD)
1/25/17	3. E. D. Michael

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1.1	JPA	The JPA worked extensively with staff at the Los Angeles	Comment noted.
		Regional Board during development of the Implementation	
		Plan, supports their efforts and recommends approval of the	
		proposed Basin Plan Amendment.	
		The JPA and Regional Board staff developed mutually	
		agreeable conditions in the Implementation Plan, which the JPA	
		feels are reasonable and achievable. The JPA is committed to	
		the continued stewardship of the Malibu Creek Watershed and	
		shares the State's goals to protect in-stream biology and habitat.	
		As part of this commitment, the JPA has already initiated a	
		program to achieve significant additional nutrient reductions	
		through the construction of an advanced water treatment	
		facility. The ambitious program is the culmination of an	
		eighteen-month stakeholder process to identify and evaluate	
		alternatives to minimize discharges into Malibu Creek. The	
		facility will enable indirect potable reuse of the excess recycled	
		water from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility. A significant	

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		effort is required, including an estimated investment of \$95 million. When completed, the JPA will be one of the first water agencies in the state to implement indirect potable reuse through reservoir augmentation, which will protect in-stream habitat and advance the prudent use of California's limited water supply. The success of this program is largely dependent upon public acceptance, which the JPA is confident can be achieved within the thirteen and a half years specified in the Implementation Plan. While the JPA is confident that this time frame provides enough time to both address the complex challenges of building an advanced water treatment facility and gain public acceptance, it is still an extremely tight time frame. This was recognized by Regional Board staff during discussions on the Draft Implementation Plan when the time frame was extended from ten years. The JPA appreciates the Regional Board's willingness to provide adequate time to ensure program success. The attached timeline highlights the tasks to be completed in the period provided. The JPA is committed to minimizing nutrient discharges to Malibu Creek and we look forward to continuing to work with Regional Board staff to protect water quality and natural resources in the watershed.	

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2.1	VCWPD	Our comments are limited to the fact that the proposed amendment does not include primary property owners such as Rancho Simi Parks & Recreation District, U.S. National Park Service, Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, Conejo Open Space Conservation Authority, and California Department of Parks and Recreation who own approximately 51% of undeveloped lands in upper Malibu Creek Watershed (MCW), i.e., above Los Angeles County line. As estimated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency during development of Malibu Creek Nutrients TMDL and referenced in the Regional Water Quality Control Board's TMDL Staff Report, these lands contribute 25.2% of the total nitrogen load and 5.5% of the total phosphors load during the winter period and 9.3% of the total nitrogen load and 10.6% of the total phosphorus load during the summer period. Upper MCW offers opportunities for recreation including equestrian uses, which may need to be evaluated for Best Management Practices towards nutrient reduction and improvement of water quality. The primary land owners of undeveloped lands should be subject to the same requirements as Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) including monitoring requirements for lakes, assignment of load allocations (LAs), and monitoring and implementation requirements for the upper MCW or participation in watershed-wide approach if chosen.	Ventura County previously made a similar comment to the Los Angeles Water Board and the Los Angeles Water Board responded to it. The State Water Board reviewed and agrees with the Los Angeles Water Board's response to Comment Nos. 2.4 and 3.9 to Los Angeles Water Board Resolution R16-009, which states: The Nonpoint Source Policy provides the Regional Board flexibility in determining implementation requirements for load allocations assigned to nonpoint sources. In the case of the sedimentation load allocations, the proposed Implementation Plan before the Regional Board includes the same types of requirements for State and National Parks as for local agencies. For the sedimentation load allocations, it is reasonable to require implementation actions because State and National Parks can implement stream restoration projects and other management practices to reduce sedimentation in the watershed caused by eroding and incised stream banks under their jurisdiction. In the case of the nutrient load allocations, the

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		The proposed TMDL Implementation Plan provides an option to the Responsible Parties to develop a watershed-wide approach towards achieving LAs and wasteload allocations (WLAs), which can be done most efficiently and successfully if all primary property owners, MS4 and other TMDL Responsible Parties are participating. County of Ventura has been working on identifying opportunities for stormwater treatment control measures in upper Malibu Creek. It has come to our attention that significant portion of the stormwater runoff entering County's storm drain system comes from properties owned by other parties, especially large undeveloped areas upstream of the County's storm drain system. If primary property owners of undeveloped lands are involved in	proposed Implementation Plan does not include the same types of requirements for State and National Parks in order to implement the nutrient load allocations. Instead, the proposed Implementation Plan includes monitoring requirements for State and National Parks to implement the nutrient allocations. This degree of implementation is adequate to address the controllable sources of nutrients from undeveloped land, such as littering, as recommended in the 2003 TMDL.
		 watershed-wide efforts, more opportunities for stormwater capture may present itself within jurisdictions of all participating parties. As proposed in the Proposed Amendment, the U.S. National Park Service and/or California Department Parks and Recreation were only listed under Cooperative Parties for Malibou Lake and Sherwood Lake, and to meet requirements for sedimentation below Malibou Lake (outside upper MCW). The Proposed Amendment does not require the U.S. National Park Service and California Department Parks and Recreation to address nutrients and conduct monitoring required for MS4s. Other primary property owners of undeveloped lands such as Rancho Simi Parks & Recreation District, Mountains 	In response the portion of the comment about monitoring requirements, State and National Parks have been added as responsible entities for the TMDL effectiveness monitoring. It is expected that they will cooperate with other responsible entities to implement a coordinated TMDL effectiveness monitoring program. Regarding the comment that additional agencies such as the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority

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		Recreation and Conservation Authority, and Conejo Open	be identified in the Implementation Plan,
		Space Conservation Authority are not listed in the Proposed	the lands owned by these agencies are
		Amendment.	located mainly above Malibou Lake and
			along the upper portion of Las Virgenes
		Request: Include the Rancho Simi Parks & Recreation District,	Creek. The proposed Implementation
		U.S. National Park Service, Mountains Recreation and	Plan takes a phased approach to
		Conservation Authority, Conejo Open Space Conservation	implementation of the load allocations
		Authority, and California Department of Parks and Recreation	for these areas. The first phase is
		as responsible parties in the Proposed Amendment for	monitoring, and if the monitoring shows
		monitoring and implementation plan development efforts within	an impact on nutrient or sedimentation
		their jurisdictional areas at the comparable requirement levels	from these areas, then the Regional
		as MS4s and other TMDL Responsible Parties.	Board will revise the Implementation
			Plan to assign waste load and load
		The proposed addition ensures that the primary property owners	allocations for specific jurisdictions in
		of the undeveloped lands in upper MCW are responsible for	these areas.
		implementing TMDL requirements and willing to collaborate	Assenting to the State Water Deard's CEOA
		with local agencies towards the common goal of reducing	According to the State Water Board's CEQA
		nutrient levels and improving water quality in MCW.	Regulations (23 Cal. Code Regs. § 3779, subd. (f)) and the State Water Board's Notice of
			Opportunity to Comment concerning this Basin
			Plan amendment, if the Los Angeles Water Board
			previously responded to the comment, then the
			commenter must explain why it believes that the
			Los Angeles Water Board's response was
			inadequate. This comment submitted to the State
			Water Board is very similar to a comment
			submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board at the

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			time the draft version of this regulation was under
			consideration by the Los Angeles Water Board.
			Ventura County has not explained why the Los
			Angeles Water Board's response to this comment
			was inadequate or incorrect, but has instead
			reiterated and extended its original comment.
			Ventura County has provided additional
			information about the percent of undeveloped
			land specifically in the upper watershed, but has
			compared that number to the nitrogen and
			phosphorus loading from undeveloped land
			throughout the entire watershed, implying that the
			contribution of nitrogen and phosphorus
			specifically from undeveloped land in the upper
			watershed is greater than it actually is.
			The Los Angeles Water Board has correctly
			interpreted the TMDL load allocations for
			undeveloped land and has set appropriate
			monitoring and implementation actions in the
			proposed Implementation Plan, including a
			phased approach for undeveloped areas in the
			upper watershed. As stated in the Los Angeles
			Water Board's response, the State Water Board's
			Nonpoint Source Policy provides flexibility in
			determining implementation requirements for
			nonpoint sources. The Los Angeles Water Board

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			has adequately required implementation actions for nonpoint sources and identified responsible parties.
			The State Water Board agrees that if responsible parties work collaboratively to develop a watershed wide approach, the potential for more opportunities to capture stormwater may arise. To accommodate and incentivize this approach, the proposed Implementation Plan includes a watershed-wide compliance option to be attained
			in 15 years from the effective date of the Implementation Plan.
3.1	E. D. Michael	I have prepared a paper that I hope the Board will consider even though it may be received a day or so after the January 26 deadline. The Malibu Creek drainage area certainly needs the continued attention of the State Water Resources Control Board.	The paper was not submitted in time to be included in the record for this item. The commenter is welcome to submit information to the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board at any time and the information will be considered as appropriate in future actions. The assertions from the paper as summarized in this comment letter are responded to below.
3.2	E. D. Michael	 With regard to the subject proposed Implementation Plan, the following assertions summarized from my paper should be considered. 1. TMDLs cannot rationally be applied to the Malibu Creek drainage area until its hydrodynamic character, which so far has been ignored, is fully understood. 	The proposed Basin Plan amendment is an Implementation Plan for two TMDLs previously established by USEPA. Any changes to the technical portions of the previously established TMDLs are outside of the scope of the action.

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			Additionally, this comment was not raised before the Los Angeles Water Board, nor did the commenter provide an explanation of why the commenter was unable to raise the specific comment before the Los Angeles Water Board. According to the State Water Board's CEQA Regulations (23 Cal. Code Regs. § 3779, subd. (f)) and the State Water Board's Notice of Opportunity to Comment concerning this Basin Plan amendment, the commenter must include either a statement that each of the comments was timely raised before the Los Angeles Water Board or an explanation of why the commenter was unable to raise the specific comment before the Los Angeles Water Board.
3.3	E. D. Michael	2. The Malibu Creek drainage area is absolutely unique; as such, TMDLs for it cannot be based statistically on conditions of other drainage areas except possibly as applied to certain limited processes.	See response to comment 3.2
3.4	E. D. Michael	3. Neither the Malibu Lagoon Restoration and Enhancement Project facility nor any part of it is a wetland, and attempts to apply CRAM analysis to it as a measure of its environmental character are meaningless.	See response to comment 3.2

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3.5	E. D.	4. A "black goo" which covers the MLREP facility	See response to comment 3.2
	Michael	channel bottoms appears to be an unnatural substance the origin	
		and chemical character of which needs to be determined as a	
		first step in assessing the facility's environmental value,	
		particularly in terms of whatever benthic community it may	
		support.	
3.6	E. D.	5. Waters in the channels of the MLREP facility do not	See response to comment 3.2
	Michael	circulate in the accepted sense of the term, <i>i.e.</i> , by circuitous	
		flow; rather, they drain and receive waters in a manner	
		involving some sort of mass transfer and replacement this is not	
		understood.	
3.7	E. D.	6. Sedimentation rates in Malibu Creek drainage area	See response to comment 3.2
	Michael	streams, as in streams everywhere, are strictly a function of	
		streamflow velocity and sediment grain size; therefore, because	
		it is not possible to control such rates, sedimentation TMDLs	
		for that area would be environmentally meaningless and	
		impossible to maintain.	