

MEMORANDUM



RANCHO PALOS VERDES

TO: RANCHO PALOS VERDES CITY COUNCIL
FROM: CAROLYNN PETRU, ACTING CITY MANAGER *CP*
DATE: MAY 28, 2014
SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT NO. 14-21

I. CITY MANAGER AND DEPARTMENT REPORTS (See Attachments)

- **CITY MANAGER – PAGE 5**
 - Peafowl Census
 - Update - LA Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS) Authority
 - Portuguese Bend Cove Makes Heal The Bay's 2013-2014 Honor Roll
- **FINANCE & IT – PAGE 13**
 - CalPERS Board Adopts Changes To Risk Pooling
 - PVP Chamber of Commerce's Young Entrepreneurs Academy
- **PUBLIC WORKS – PAGE 17**
 - Annual Sidewalk Repair Program Out To Bid
 - Water Quality & Flood Protection Oversight Committee Meeting
 - Abalone Cove Shoreline Park Restroom & Parking Lot Improvement Project
 - Update On Sunnyside Ridge Trail Improvement Grant
 - Seed Award Publicity
 - Improvements At John McTaggart Memorial Hall & Council Chambers
- **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT – PAGE 21**
 - Planning Commission Follow-Up Agenda
 - Applications of Note
- **RECREATION & PARKS – PAGE 26**
 - Fire Department Drill AT Point Vicente Park/Civic Center: June 4th-6th
 - Point Vicente Interpretive Center Receives Award
 - Park Events

II. CORRESPONDENCE AND INFORMATION RECEIVED (See Attachments)

- A. Tentative Agendas – PAGE 28**
- B. Channel 33 Programming Schedule – PAGE 33**
- C. Channel 35 Programming Schedule – PAGE 34**
- D. Crime Report – PAGE 35**
- E. Miscellaneous – PAGE 38**

May 2014

| Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat |
|-----|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 10:00 am—12:00 pm—PVIC Docent Open House @ PVIC 11:00 am—1:00 pm—Meet the Goats @ PVIC |
| 4 | 5 | 6 7:00 pm—City Council Meet- ing @ Hesse Park | 7 6:00 pm—8:00 pm—Joint Executive Emergency Train- ing for Peninsula Elected Officials @ Hesse Park (Duhovic/Knight/Misetich) | 8 8:00 am—Regional Law Enforcement Committee @ RH City Hall (Brooks/ Misetich) 7:00 pm—Vector Control Board Meeting - Culver City (Sala) | 9 | 10 8:15 am—Hike With Your Coun- cilman—Families Welcome Contact b.camp@cox.net for each month starting location (Campbell) 9:00 am—3:00 pm—HHW/E- Waste Roundup @ City Hall |
| 11 | 12 12:00 pm - SBCCOG Steer- ing Committee Meeting @ SBCCOG Office—Torrance (Knight) 7:00 pm—Traffic Safety Meeting @ City Hall Com- munity Room | 13 7:00 pm—Planning Commis- sion Meeting @ Hesse Park | 14 7:00 pm—Adj. City Council Meeting @ Hesse Park | 15 10:00 am—Coffee with the Councilwoman—Starbucks @ Golden Cove (Brooks)— CANCELLED 7:00 pm—EPC Meeting @ Hesse Park (Beauty & the Beast Presentation) CCCA Annual Conference—Indian Wells) - Brooks/Misetich/Petru | 16 | 17 9:00 am—12:00 pm—PVPLC Big Sunday Volunteer Event @ PVIC (Duhovic) |
| 18 | 19 | 20 7:00 pm—City Council Meet- ing @ Hesse Park | 21 12:00 pm—Mayor's Lunch @ The Depot (Brooks) 1:30 pm—Sanitation District Meeting (Brooks) 7:00 pm—Finance Advisory Committee Meeting - Com- munity Room, City Hall | 22 4:00 pm—PV Transit Meet- ing @ RHE (Brooks) 6:00 pm—SBCCOG Board Meeting—Torrance (Knight) | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 - Memorial Day Holi- day—City Hall Closed 29th Annual Memorial Day Observance @ Green Hills Memorial Park 8:45 am - VIP Check in & Pre-event Receptions 10:00 am—Event Begins | 27 7:00 pm—Planning Commis- sion Meeting @ Hesse Park | 28 6:00 pm—PV Nature Preserve Public Forum @ City Hall Community Room (Petru/Rojas/Linder) | 29 7:00 pm—Oversight Commit- tee for the Water Quality & Flood Protection Program @ Community Room, City Hall | 30 7:30 am—Mayor's Breakfast @ Coco's (Duhovic/Knight) | 31 |

June 2014

| Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 7:00 pm—City Council Meeting @ Hesse Park | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 11:30 am—2:00 pm—Docent Appreciation Luncheon @ Ports O'Call Restaurant, San Pedro (Linder/Petru) 10:00 am—10:00 pm—PV Street Fair @ Peninsula Center |
| 8 10:00 am—9:00 pm—PV Street Fair @ Peninsula Center | 9 | 10 7:00 pm—Planning Commission Meeting @ Hesse Park | 11 | 12 5:00 pm—LAX Airfield Tour @ Bradley Terminal (Brooks) | 13 | 14 8:15 am—Hike With Your Councilman—Families Welcome Contact b.camp@cox.net for each month starting location (Campbell) 11:00 am—2:00 pm—Kids Music FEST @ Ladera Linda 11:00 am—3:00 pm _ Pet Adoption @ Hesse Park—Upper Picnic Area |
| 15 | 16 | 17 7:00 pm—City Council Meeting @ Hesse Park | 18 12:00 pm—Mayor's Lunch @ The Depot (Brooks) 1:30 pm—Sanitation District Meeting (Brooks) | 19 10:00 am—Coffee with the Councilwoman Starbucks @ Golden Cove (Brooks)— CANCELLED 10:00 am—State Lands Commission Hearing (Rancho LPG)-Location TBD (Fox) 7:00 pm—Joint City Council/Emergency Preparedness Committee Workshop @ PVIC | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 7:00 pm—Planning Commission Meeting @ Hesse Park | 25 | 26 | 27 7:30 am—Mayor's Breakfast @ Coco's (Duhovic/Campbell) | 28 |
| 29 | 30 7:00 pm—Traffic Safety Committee Meeting @ City Hall Community Room | | | | | |

July 2014

| Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat |
|--|-----|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | 1 <i>7:00 pm—City Council Meeting @ Hesse Park (Tentatively Cancelled)</i> | 2 | 3 | 4 <i>10:00 am—5:00 pm 4th of July Celebration @ Upper Point Vicente Park (City Hall Closed)</i> | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 <i>7:00 pm—Planning Commission Meeting @ Hesse Park</i> | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 <i>8:15 am—Hike With Your Councilman—Families Welcome Contact b.camp@cox.net for each month starting location</i> |
| 13 | 14 | 15 <i>7:00 pm—City Council Meeting @ Hesse Park</i> | 16 <i>12:00 pm—Mayor's Lunch @ The Depot (Brooks)</i> <i>1:30 pm—Sanitation District Meeting (Brooks)</i> | 17 <i>10:00 am—Coffee with the Councilwoman—Starbucks @ Golden Cove (Brooks) — CANCELLED</i> <i>7:00 pm—Emergency Preparedness Committee—Community Room, City Hall</i> | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 <i>7:00 pm—Planning Commission Meeting @ Hesse Park</i> | 23 | 24 <i>4:00 pm—PV Transit Meeting @ RHE (Brooks)</i> | 25 <i>7:30 am—Mayor's Breakfast @ Coco's (Duhovic/Brooks)</i> | 26 |
| 27 <i>7:00 pm—9:00 pm—Shakespeare by the Sea "A Midsummer Night's Dream" @ Hesse Park—Upper Field</i> | 28 | 29 <i>7:00 pm—City Council Adj. Meeting @ Hesse Park</i> | 30 | 31 | | |



MEMORANDUM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL
FROM: CAROLYNN PETRU, ACTING CITY MANAGER
DATE: MAY 28, 2014
SUBJECT: WEEKLY ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PEAFOWL CENSUS

While peafowl will not be asked their telephone number, date of birth or other traditional U.S. Census questions, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes has arranged for a peafowl census next week. A team from Chino-based Animal Pest Management Services, consisting of a professional biologist and urban wildlife specialist, will conduct a two-day census of peafowl on Thursday, June 5th and Friday, June 6th. Animal Pest Management Services is experienced in this field, having regularly performed peafowl censuses for other cities including Palos Verdes Estates and La Canada Flintridge. Animal Pest Management also performed the last peafowl censuses in Rancho Palos Verdes in November 2011 and April 2102.

This census, like the 2011/2012 censuses, will focus on five Rancho Palos Verdes locales: Portuguese Bend, Vista Grande, Crestridge, Sunnyside Ridge, and Monte Verde. The 2011-12 census demonstrated an overall 21% decrease in population compared to the prior 2008 Census total. Due to that decrease, staff did not recommend any City-sponsored trapping. Comparatively, the 2008 census demonstrated a 53% increase from the first census that was conducted in 2000. Based on those findings, Council authorized staff to implement a trap and relocate program in Vista Grande which resulted in the relocation of 71 peafowl in 2009. Staff will inform Council of the results of this week's census.

UPDATE ON LOS ANGELES REGIONAL INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (LA-RICS) AUTHORITY

On May 28, 2014, the LA-RICS Board of Directors met in special session to adopt the draft funding plan for the project. Since the last Board meeting on May 7, 2014, the draft funding plan had been revised again (see attached summary from today's Staff report). LA-RICS Staff is now proposing two (2) new funding allocation formulae for the project:

- Option A: Based upon the number of radios and data units used in each participating jurisdictions, as well as their population and geographic area; or,
- Option B: Based solely upon the population and geographic area of each participating jurisdiction.

LA-RICS Staff was also recommending a 60-day "opt out" period, commencing on June 2, 2014 (the minimum requirement was a 35-day period). The cost flow assumptions for the administrative costs of the draft funding plan had also been revised since the May 7th meeting, increasing from 20% of project cost to 40% of project cost, with each participating jurisdiction contributing its proportional share of these costs based upon population. At this time, the County still has not provided estimates of the operation and maintenance costs that will be passed along to the contract cities, although LA County Chief Executive Officer William T Fujioka stated that they were "close to identifying these costs." All that is known about the City's financial obligation to LA-RICS is that our portion of the 40% annual administrative cost is expected to be roughly \$4,500/year in FY 2015-16, increasing over the life of the project to roughly \$6,200/year in FY 2031-32.

At today's Board meeting, California Contract Cities Association representative Mark Alexander spoke forcefully about the impact of the draft funding plan upon the forty (40) participating contract cities, the lack of cost information forthcoming from the County, and the short duration of the "opt out" period. His motion for a 180-day "opt out" period was unanimously approved by the Board. However, a subsequent motion to approve the Option B funding plan was only approved by a 13-5 vote ("no" votes included representatives of the cities of Torrance and Long Beach). Staff still expects to receive official notification of the approval of the LA-RICS funding plan on or about June 2nd, which means that the 180-day "opt out" period is likely to extend until just after Thanksgiving.

Staff has tentatively agendized a discussion of the pros and cons of "opting out" of LA-RICS for the City Council meeting on September 2, 2014. This will be contingent upon the City receiving additional information from the County regarding the City's full cost of participation in LA-RICS. Staff will keep the City Council apprised of the end date for the "opt out" period, and of any change(s) in this tentative hearing schedule.

PORTUGUESE BEND COVE MAKES HEAL THE BAY'S 2013-2014 HONOR ROLL

Heal the Bay has recently released its 2013-2014 Annual Beach Report Card (see attached executive summary and excerpts). Staff is pleased to report that Portuguese Bend Cove has joined Abalone Cove Shoreline Park on Heal the Bay's Honor Roll by achieving A+ water quality during summer dry, winter dry and wet weather conditions. The Beach Report Card notes that

[a] select few (33) monitoring locations in California exhibited excellent water quality during all three time periods in this report and have been appointed to California's Honor Roll this year.

Malaga Cove in Palos Verdes Estates was also a first-time member of the Honor Roll this year. The other monitored beach in the City—Long Point—also achieved excellent to good water quality throughout the year, with A+, A and B grades during the 2013-2014 reporting period. The complete Beach Report Card is available on-line at the following link:

http://www.healthebay.org/sites/default/files/pdf/BRC_2014_WEB_.pdf



LOS ANGELES REGIONAL INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM AUTHORITY

2525 Corporate Place, Suite 200
Monterey Park, California 91754
(323) 881-8291

PATRICK J. MALLON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 28, 2014

Board of Directors
Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System ("LA-RICS") Authority (the "Authority")

Dear Directors:

ADOPTION OF FUNDING PLAN

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that your Board:

1. Review the attached recommended Funding Plan options:
 - a. **Proposed Draft Funding Plan A (See formula on Page 3 of this Staff Report)**
 - i. Joint Powers Authority Administration:
 - 1) Distribution of 40% of Authority staff and operating costs be based on Authority Members proportional share of countywide population and geography equally split 50%/50% (effective FY 2014/2015).
 - ii. LTE System Operating Costs include additional maintenance costs for Home Subscriber Services (HSS) and the Redundant Evolved Packet Core and exclude Capital Replacement Reserve and be based on the following criteria:
 - 1) The cost of operation during the first year of operation (FY 2015/16) is based on:
 - a) Distribution of 30% of Authority staffing and LTE system operational costs and fiber connectivity operational costs, if applicable, based on the average number of data devices in use.
 - b) Hard Match contribution be based on Authority Members proportional share of countywide population and geography equally split 50%/50%.
 - 2) The cost of operation during the second and subsequent years of operation (effective FY 2016/17) is based on:
 - a) Distribution of 30% of Authority staffing and LTE system operational costs and full cost of LTE system maintenance (including leased fiber connectivity, if applicable) based on the average number of data devices in use.
 - b) Hard Match contribution based on members proportional share of countywide population and geography equally split 50%/50%.
 - 3) Cost of operation during years following the extinguishment of commercial financing will continue as reflected above with the exception of Hard Match contribution.
 - iii. LMR System Operating Costs be based on the following criteria:
 - 1) Consideration of LMR System Operating Costs will be the subject of a revision to the Funding Plan released prior to the activation of the system. This in consideration of:

AGENDA ITEM 5

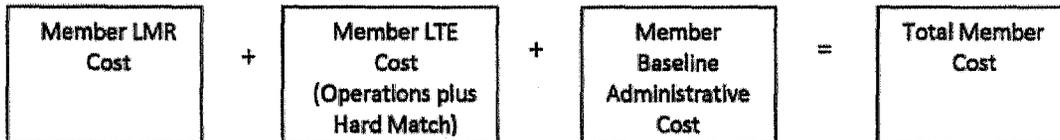
- a) Execution of the LMR contract is by Phase, with each Phase requiring approval of a Notice to Proceed by the Authority Board of Directors.
 - b) Sufficient funding for each Phase must be demonstrated to the Authority Board of Directors before such consideration.
 - i) Individual Notices to Proceed may be authorized by the Board of Directors on a Site by Site basis, depending on funding availability.
 - ii) Any decrease or suspension in grant funding which might subject Authority Members to an increased substantial financial liability should be evaluated by the Board to determine whether a revised Funding Plan should be adopted, and if one is adopted, will trigger an additional 45 day Opt-Out Period.
 - iii) The LMR contract provides for termination for non-appropriation of funds, thus further protecting Authority Members from further liabilities being incurred that cannot be addressed via revision to the Funding Plan.
 - c) The Detailed Design of the LMR system is currently in progress.
 - i) The inability to achieve maximum benefit from some of the designated sites is resulting in site substitution and/or additions. This may result in an adjustment of maintenance and operating costs.
 - ii) Changes in LMR technology during the design phase which warrant reconfiguration of operational aspects may result in a change to the costs allocated to Authority Members.
 - iii) An updated analysis of projected maintenance and operating costs may also result in a change to the costs allocated to Authority Members.
- b. **Proposed Draft Funding Plan B (See formula on Page 4 of this Staff Report)**
- All cost for operation of the Authority and both LTE and LMR system costs, including system administration, hard match (LTE), operations and Maintenance and Capital Replacement (LMR) will be distributed among Authority Members based on the following cost factors:
- i. Population – 50%
 - ii. Geography – 50%
2. Adopt Proposed Funding Plan Option A OR Option B; and,
 3. Delegate Authority to the Executive Director, or his Designee, to notify Authority Members pursuant to Section 7.01 of the LA-RICS Joint Powers Agreement, of adoption of the Funding Plan, and provide a copy of the same by no later than June 2, 2014; and,
 4. Designate Wednesday August 1, 2014 (60 days) as the deadline for Authority Members to submit written notice of withdrawal from the Authority, if that is their governing body's determination.

FINANCE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Finance Committee recommends that the Board evaluate Options A and B, and should a Funding Plan be adopted, that the Board provide Authority Members with a sixty (60) day period to provide written notice of withdrawal.

Option A - Cost Allocation Formula Distributed by Average Daily Radios (LMR) and High Speed Units (LTE); Baseline Admin Cost by 50% Population/50% Geography; and LTE Hard Match by 50% Population/50% Geography

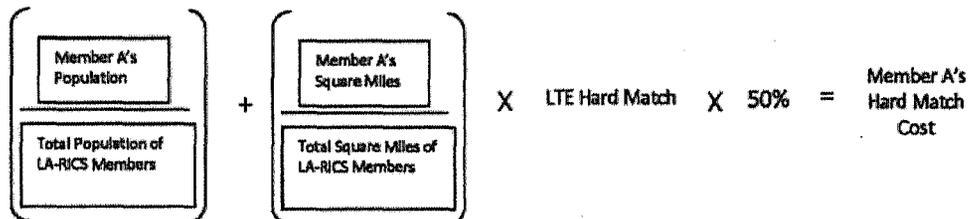
Cost Formula



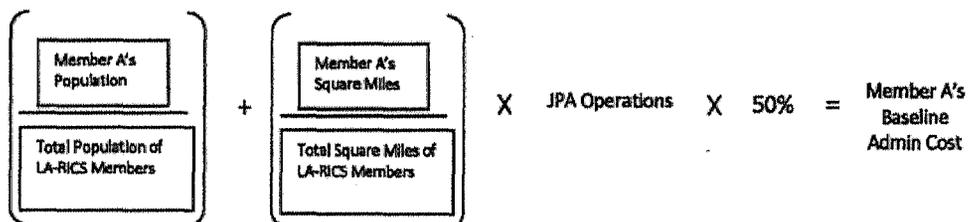
LMR Member Cost



LTE Member Cost (Operations plus Hard Match)

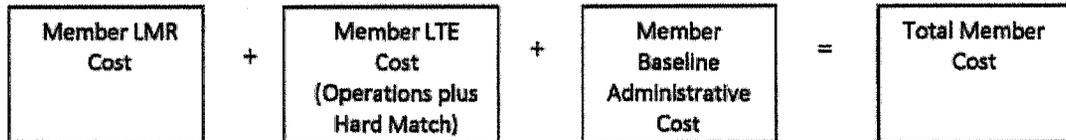


Member Baseline Administrative Cost

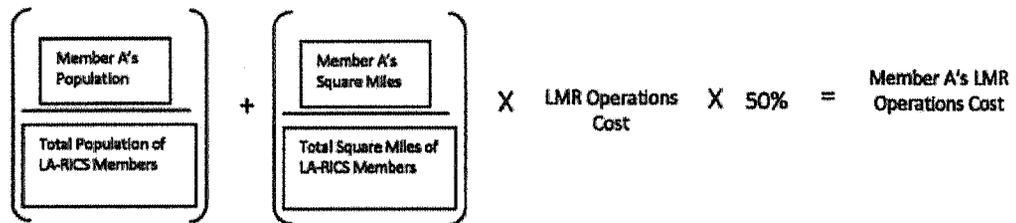


Option B - Cost Allocation Formula Distributed by 50% Population/50% Geography for LMR, LTE, Baseline Administrative Cost and LTE Hard Match

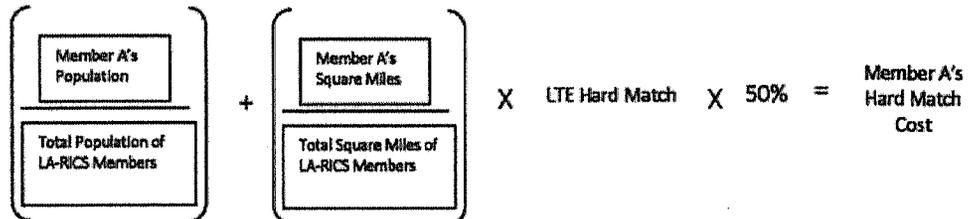
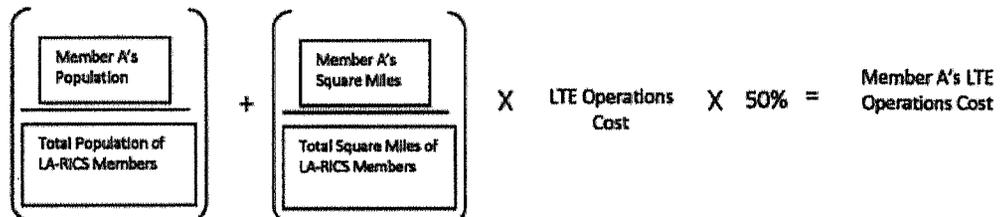
Cost Formula



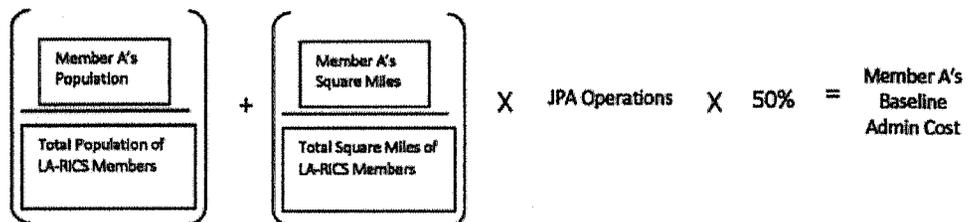
LMR Member Cost



LTE Member Cost (Operations plus Hard Match)



Member Baseline Administrative Cost



BACKGROUND

At the LA-RICS Board meeting of October 3, 2013, your Board accepted County of Los Angeles' contribution of the service of PMC, an independent consultant, for development of the LA-RICS Funding Plan. PMC, together with the Finance Committee and Authority staff, conducted project based research, held stakeholder meetings, developed several cost allocation scenarios for Committee and Board review, and finalized the attached Proposed Funding Plan. This Proposed Funding Plan incorporates revisions made resulting from Authority Member input received during the 60-day comment period, which closed on May 6, 2014.

Due to uncertainty associated with cost factors contemplated in the Proposed Funding Plan released for comment on March 7, 2014 (usage, number of units, etc.) as raised by Authority Members during the 60-day comment period, the Authority staff, together with input received from the Finance Committee at their regular meeting of May 22, 2014, revised the funding plan to provide your Board with two options containing certain verifiable cost factors, Option A and Option B (see Attachment A).

Option A was prepared by Authority staff based on comments received from Authority Members during the 60-day comment period. Option A was taken to the Finance Committee on May 22, 2014. After some discussion within the Finance Committee regarding whether Option A allows Authority Members to not pay their fair share of any given system by simply turning off their radios or data units, the Finance Committee directed staff and PMC to also prepare a second Option B for the Board's consideration that allocated costs be based on geography and population only. Option B provides the Authority with a verifiable form of calculating costs that does not rely on information provided by Authority Members. A cost comparison between Option A and Option B for each Authority Member, is included in Attachment B. As such, Attachment A, the Proposed Funding Plan provides your Board with information regarding the Authority Administration and LMR and LTE Systems, cost factors for Options A and B for the LMR and LTE Systems, annual fee estimates assuming 100% Authority Member participation with delayed contribution towards capital replacement, operations and maintenance, as well as two cash-flow appendices illustrating cost per Member agency for both Options A and B.

Once your Board selects Options A or B, and adopts the Proposed Funding Plan with the selected option, the Executive Director/designee will finalize the Funding Plan to reflect only the option selected by the Board, and will share with all Authority Members the adopted Funding Plan, and notify them of the deadline to submit written notice of withdrawal from the Authority. Notices received from Member agencies will be shared with your Board.

Both Authority staff and the Finance Committee are recommending that Authority Members be provided with a sixty (60) day time period to submit written notice of withdrawal. While Section 5.01 of the JPA Agreement provides for a minimum 35 day period for withdrawal after the Funding Plan is adopted, 60 days will allow Authority Member staff sufficient time to evaluate the financial costs assigned by the Funding Plan, ask questions of Authority staff if needed, prepare staff reports for their respective governing bodies regarding the costs outlined in the Funding Plan, and calendar the item on the agenda for their governing bodies.

If after the Funding Plan is adopted, withdrawal of Authority Members results in a substantial increase in the financial obligations of the remaining Authority Members, then your Board should consider whether it is prudent to revise the Funding Plan. If a revised Funding Plan is adopted by your Board, then any Member so affected will have a further right to withdraw within a period no less than 45 days after the adoption of the revised Funding Plan, as set by your Board.

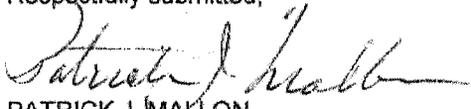
FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

Year 1 Administrative costs, which commence upon adoption of the Funding Plan, as well as LTE Hard Match costs, will be incorporated into the LA-RICS 2015-2016 Operating Budget, and brought before your Board for approval. Fiscal impact projections for Year 1, assuming 100% Member participation are included in the attached Appendix I – Cash Flow for both Draft Proposed Funding Plan Options A and B.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENT

The Authority's counsel has reviewed the recommended actions.

Respectfully submitted,



PATRICK J. MALLON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

c: Counsel to the Authority

Attachments

MEMORANDUM



RANCHO PALOS VERDES

TO: CAROLYNN PETRU, ACTING CITY MANAGER

FROM: DENNIS McLEAN, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

DATE: MAY 28, 2014

SUBJECT: WEEKLY ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

CALPERS BOARD ADOPTS CHANGES TO RISK POOLING

As reported in the May 7th weekly report, the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) Board was scheduled to consider changes to risk pooling. Employers with less than 100 active employees, such as the City, were placed in CalPERS risk pools in 2005. Currently, there are separate risk pools for each benefit formula (e.g. 2.5% @ 55). The purpose of the proposed changes to risk pooling was to mitigate increases to the employer contribution resulting from pension reform. With employee turnover, the higher-benefit pools' unfunded liability is spread over a fewer number of active employees; thereby increasing the employer contribution.

On May 22nd, the CalPERS Board adopted its Actuarial Staff recommendation to combine the various risk pools into a single pool for Miscellaneous employees, and a single pool for Public Safety employees. The change is designed to maintain the current level of total employer contributions system-wide, yet allocate contributions more equitably. Some employer agencies will contribute more, and some will contribute less (like RPV). The estimated impact of this change was calculated based upon data in the June 30, 2012 Actuarial Valuation, and was provided for illustrative purposes only. The estimated impact to the City would be a decrease in the employer contribution rate from 15.701% to 14.342% of covered payroll (annual savings of roughly \$53,000). The actual impact will be calculated with the June 30, 2013 Actuarial Valuation, which will set the FY15-16 contribution rates.

As a reminder, the FY14-15 employer contribution rate is comprised of the following.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Normal cost contribution (annual cost of service accrual for active employees) | 8.896% |
| Payment of proportional share of risk pool's unfunded liability amortization | 6.239% |
| Surcharge for Class 1 benefits (employee benefit calculation based upon one year final compensation) | 0.566% |
| Total FY14-15 Employer Contribution Rate | 15.701% |

Staff understands that with the new policy adopted by the CalPERS Board, there will be a new procedure for paying-down/paying-off the City's share of the unfunded actuarial

FINANCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT WEEKLY REPORT

May 28, 2014

Page 2

liability (estimated as \$4,050,017 at June 30, 2012). Staff expects to receive that information by November 2014, with the June 30, 2013 Actuarial Valuation.

PALOS VERDES PENINSULA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS ACADEMY

Last Wednesday evening, I spent about one hour with the (young) CEO's participating in the Palos Verdes Chamber of Commerce's Young Entrepreneurs Academy ("YEA!"). Mayor Duhovic said it well a couple weeks ago, we have some good future business leaders with some amazing start-up ideas. Watch for a couple success stories coming out of the YEA! Program under the leadership of Executive Director, Eileen Hupp. Ms. Hupp forwarded me the attached overview about the Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce Young Entrepreneurs Academy for Fall 2013 – Spring 2014.

I provided the CEO's with an overview of the many steps required with a business start-up, including initial organizational considerations, sales and business tax licensing and a few ideas and family tax planning issues they will face with success. I let the CEO's know that City employees and their elected officials were here to assist them with business needs. It was a lot of fun and I hope we can continue to support the YEA! Program in the future.

**Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce
Young Entrepreneurs Academy
Fall 2013 – Spring 2014**

The Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce is proud to announce that it has launched the innovative Young Entrepreneurs Academy this year! Twenty-four young entrepreneurs (who just happen to be local middle and high school students) have been accepted into this intensive program. These students represent two high schools, three middle schools and Chadwick School.

The Young Entrepreneurs Academy (YEA!) is a groundbreaking and exciting afterschool program that transforms local middle and high school students into real, confident entrepreneurs. Through the year-long program, students in grades 6-12 work closely with local business leaders to cultivate and research business ideas, write business plans, pitch to a panel of investors, obtain funding, develop their brand and launch their business or social movement. They may also compete for significant college scholarships. By learning entrepreneurial skills before they exit high school, the students develop not only the business and social skills so often attributed to entrepreneurship, but the mindset that will help them achieve success with, and bring innovation to, all their future endeavors.

YEA! was developed at the University of Rochester with support from the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation. Today, the Academy is a registered 501(c)(3) organization and a proud partner of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Campaign for Free Enterprise. YEA! is now offered through local Chambers of Commerce in select communities. Since its inception in 2004, over 700 students nationwide have participated in YEA! and over 500 student enterprises have been launched. YEA! students have been awarded over \$500,000 in scholarships as a direct result of their YEA! involvement.

The YEA! program will be organized and managed entirely by the Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce. The thirty-three week curriculum is provided by the Academy and the classes are taught by local business professionals. YEA! functions as an after-school club, meeting three hours per week. Up to 24 students from our school district (public and private) may participate each year.

Over the course of the YEA! program, **students will actually launch their own legally formed business or social movement** from the ground up, using in-class lessons, guest speakers, business mentors, and field trips to local businesses and nonprofit organizations. YEA! students acquire a variety of skills, such as how to:

- Develop the ideas and objectives for their business
- Identify the business opportunity and value proposition
- Write a business plan
- Make presentations/public speaking
- Develop and manage media campaigns
- Establish e-commerce and a web presence
- Utilize social media to leverage their marketing plan
- Obtain funding and open bank accounts
- Manage money and file tax returns
- Create record-keeping systems
- Register with governmental agencies
- Pitch potential investors

Applications are available from the Chamber of Commerce and will be accepted by the Chamber on a rolling basis, until the class of 24 is filled. Student interviews will be scheduled upon submission of your completed application. Tuition for the entire seven month program is \$295. Scholarships are available. Classes meet weekly, from 5 to 8pm every Wednesday, starting November 14.

The Young Entrepreneurs Academy has a proven track record of success and the Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce is honored to bring this innovative and impactful opportunity to the students in our community. The Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber is committed to empowering our local students with the spirit of entrepreneurship.

Contact Eileen Hupp at the Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce for additional information. 310-377-8111 or eileen@palosverdeschamber.com

April, 2014

Our Founders Circle



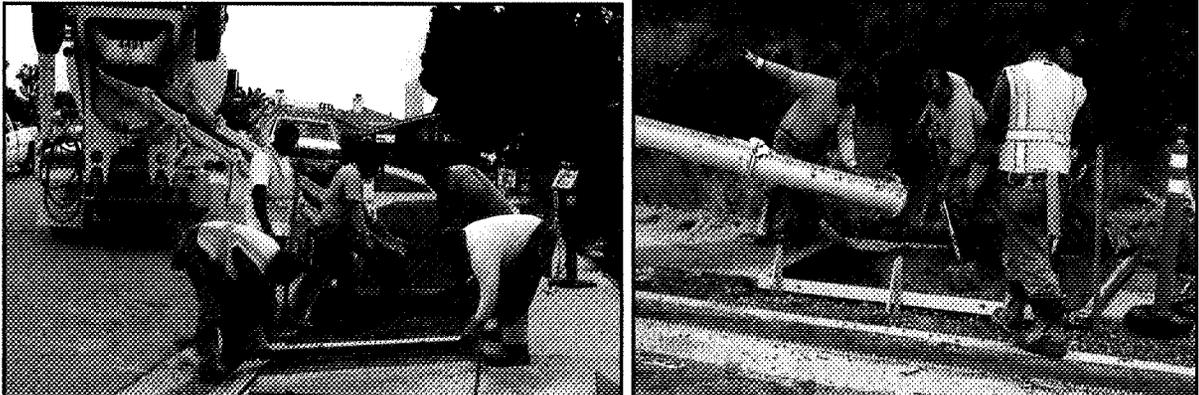
Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce & Visitors' Bureau

707 Silver Spur Road, Suite 100 • Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274
310.377.8111 • 310.377.0614 fax • www.palosverdeschamber.com

TO: CAROLYNN PETRU, ACTING CITY MANAGER
FROM: MICHAEL W. THRONE, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS 
DATE: MAY 28, 2014
SUBJECT: WEEKLY ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

ANNUAL SIDEWALK REPAIR PROGRAM OUT TO BID

The Public Works Department is currently advertising and accepting bids for the FY2013-14 Annual Sidewalk Repair Program. The bid opening is scheduled for Monday, June 2nd. This program will repair portions of concrete sidewalk and curb and gutter at over 100 locations throughout the City. Below are a couple of pictures of some of the repair work performed as part of last fiscal year's program.



Concrete Repair on Via Lorado near Palos Verdes Drive West and on Via Marie Celeste

WATER QUALITY AND FLOOD PROTECTION OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Oversight Committee of the WQFP program will take place at 7:00 PM, Thursday, May 29th in the Community Room at City Hall. The purpose of the meeting is to conduct a public hearing regarding the Storm Drain User Fee amount to be collected in FY 2014-15. The Oversight Committee will use this information as it prepares its annual report and recommendations regarding the Storm Drain User Fee to City Council in the summer. This public meeting was duly noticed in compliance with the Brown Act.

ABALONE COVE SHORELINE PARK RESTROOM & PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Construction for Abalone Cove Shoreline Park Restroom & Parking Lot Improvement project is scheduled to start on June 2, and it is expected to be completed by late August 2014. During the construction period the Park will remain open during regular Park hours, however limited parking spaces will be available. There is the possibility that the Park may close for a limited number of days, in which case notification will be posted in advance. Onsite restrooms will be closed but temporary facilities will be available for the public. It is requested that the public use caution when using the parking lot due to the construction activities.

Improvements include the entrance/exit driveways & gates, restrooms and parking spaces for ADA compliance, placement of base material over the parking lot surface, signage installation, and, low level landscaping to screen the existing emergency generator and propane gas tank and improve the facilities appearance.

UPDATE ON SUNNYSIDE RIDGE TRAIL IMPROVEMENT GRANT

Staff has been keeping the Sunnyside Community Association and other interested parties updated on the developments regarding the Sunnyside Ridge Trail Improvement grant and proposed project. The email below was sent to the HOA and others last week following the May 15th City Council meeting.

“Dear Sunnyside Ridge Community Association members and interested parties, at the May 20, 2014 City Council meeting, the City Council:

1. Approved the Sunnyside Ridge Trail Improvement project grant agreement with the Los Angeles County Regional Park and Open Space District and authorize the Mayor and City Clerk to execute the grant agreement with the Los Angeles County Regional Park and Open Space District in the amount of \$300,000.
2. Directed staff to include the Sunnyside Ridge Trail Improvement project budget in the amount of \$465,000 in the FY 14-15 budget scheduled for adoption on June 17, 2014, to be funded with a \$300,000 grant and \$165,000 from the CIP Reserve.

The above actions means that the grant is approved by the City Council. However, no monies can be spent on the project until July 1, 2014 when the FY 14-15 approved goes into effect. Thus, staff is not able to work on the project until July. Furthermore, after the Council meeting I spoke with some of the Sunnyside Ridge neighbors who attended the Council meeting. There appeared to be some misunderstanding and confusion on what had been approved by the Council and what were the next steps regarding this project.

Public Works plans to bring this project back to the Council so that you and others who wish to comment on the merits of the project can do so. The **tentative City Council date** is **July 15, 2014**. If you plan to make a comment regarding the project, please

mark your calendars and plan to attend the meeting. You will receive information about that meeting in early July, and will be notified if the tentative date changes.

Thank you.”

Staff is receiving e-mail inquiries from residents regarding this grant and proposed project, which are being responded to on a timely basis.

SEED AWARD PUBLICITY

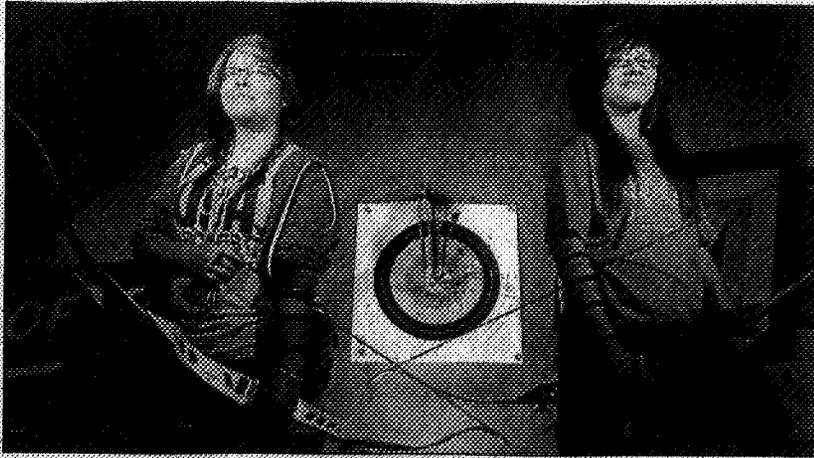
Staff continues to promote the South Bay SEED award for environmental excellence. Previously a notice was sent to the PV Chamber of Commerce. This was followed by press releases to local papers. The following article was placed in the Daily Breeze’s May 24, 2014 issue.

LIGHTING AND SCREEN IMPROVEMENTS AT JOHN MCTAGGART MEMORIAL HALL AND COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Councilwoman Brooks met with Staff on May 27, 2014 to review options for a lighting system and sitting arrangement which can enhance the quality of broadcast/videotaping at John McTaggart Memorial Hall and Council Chambers. Providing clear sight lines and improving visibility for the audience and Councilmembers was also discussed. As a result, reconfiguring the sitting arrangement, relocating the existing screen and adding a new screen is being considered. Staff is preparing a draft plan of the proposed concept for the City Council’s review in early August.

ing a bull's-eye

television shows drawing teens to archery



Seventh-graders Isabel Mejia, left, and Melissa Mares of Sequoia Middle School in Fontana find themselves competing with each other on archery range.

WANT TO GO?

What: Olympic Archery in the Schools tournament

When: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. today

Where: El Dorado Park Archery Range, 7550 E. Spring St. in Long Beach

Info: www.olympicarcheryinschools.org

die School coach Brad Freeman said girls made up about a quarter of their teams. Now the breakdown is about half and half.

"I think it's great the movies help bring more awareness of the sport so we can get more kids to participate," Freeman said. "We need more awareness."

However, the young archers do not only enjoy the sport because of the on-screen heroes.

"It just gave me more confidence," said Miguel Banchon, Melissa and Isabel's teammate. "Sometimes some of the other kids kind of make fun of it, but when they come out and (see) me shoot they say, 'Wow. That was pretty cool.'"

Nitika says it's fun to be on the same team with her younger sister.

"Competing against her is actually kind of fun because I know her really well and we compete all the time for other things," Nitika said.

But for Isabel and Melissa, the experience

ARCHERY » PAGE 5

"People are putting their hard-earned money toward something," Kanuth said. "I think people are ready for a kind of different voice in Washington."

Among candidates who jumped into the race this winter with little name recognition, Kanuth certainly has an edge. His money at least allows him to get his message out, and it gives him a chance to introduce himself to voters.

But Kanuth, 37, like about two-thirds of the 18 candidates who will be on the ballot, is pretty much a long-shot candidate. There are four candidates who entered the 33rd Congressional District race already known by voters for some reason or another, and they are the favorites. That group consists of Democrats Matt Miller, a former KCRW radio host; Ted Lieu, a state senator; Wendy Greuel, a former Los Angeles controller; and independent Marianne Williams.

ELECTION » PAGE 5

David Kanuth

SOUTH BAY PARENTING

Truth in labeling sometimes falls short

I don't understand a career as an "environmental health advocate" or "educational equality advocate." I'm not familiar with the job "public banking author." And a person who defines himself as a "businessman" or "entrepreneur" could own a retail shop, a hedge fund or a drug-dealing operation — I have no idea.

But these are some of the jobs listed by candidates on the June primary ballot, which shows just how difficult it can be at times to decipher what these folks really do.

These "ballot designations" — basically self-professed job titles — appear under each candidate's name, and studies show that voters often base their decisions on these three-word descriptors when they don't know much else about the candidates.

The state has strict rules about the designations and even requires candidates to submit documentation proving the veracity of these titles. But with the exception of a gubernatorial candidate listing his occupation as "golf course operator," I found

MOILANEN » PAGE 5

Renee Moilanen
Columnist

IN THE COMMUNITY

Decorate a happy hat for kids in the hospital

Happy Hats for Kids seeks volunteers to help sew and decorate hats for hospitalized children. Be part of a fun workshop from 12:30-2:30 p.m. Wednesday at 923 Van Ness Ave., Torrance. Call 310-787-0970 to reserve a spot.

IN THE COMMUNITY

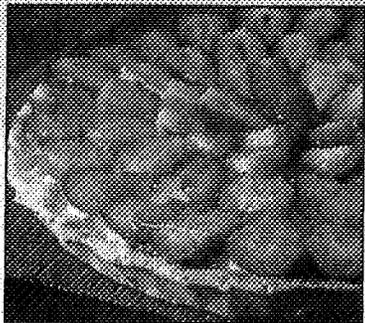
Hawthorne exhibit will feature student art

Hawthorne Public Library is among 19 libraries hosting the 43rd annual International Children's Art Exhibit sponsored by Pentel of America Ltd. Selected artwork from the exhibit is on display at 12700 Grevillea Ave.

IN THE COMMUNITY

Awards program honors environmental excellence

Application deadline is June 12 for the 2014 SEED Awards, honoring excellence in helping to improve environmental sustainability and quality of life in the South Bay. Go to www.sbbec.org (click SEED/Get Involved).



Daily Breeze 5/24/14



TO: CAROLYNN PETRU, ACTING CITY MANAGER
FROM: JOEL ROJAS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR
DATE: MAY 28, 2014
SUBJECT: WEEKLY ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PLANNING COMMISSION FOLLOW-UP AGENDA

Attached is the Follow-Up Agenda from the Planning Commission meeting on May 27, 2014.

APPLICATIONS OF NOTE

Attached is a table with a summary of the Applications of Note that were submitted to the department between Wednesday, May 21, 2014 and Tuesday, May 27, 2014.

ATTACHMENTS

- PC Follow-Up Agenda
- Applications of Note

FOLLOW-UP AGENDA

**RANCHO PALOS VERDES PLANNING COMMISSION
TUESDAY, May 27, 2014
FRED HESSE COMMUNITY PARK, 29301 HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD**

REGULAR MEETING 7:00 P.M.

SCHEDULING NOTES

REQUESTS TO SPEAK ON AN ITEM MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF THE REMARKS OF THE FIRST SPEAKER ON THE ITEM. NO REQUEST FORMS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER THAT TIME.

PURSUANT TO ADOPTED PLANNING COMMISSION PROCEDURE, UNLESS THE PLANNING COMMISSION AGREES TO SUSPEND ITS RULES, NO NEW BUSINESS WILL BE HEARD AFTER 11:00 P.M. AND NO ITEM WILL BE HEARD PAST MIDNIGHT. ANY ITEMS NOT HEARD BECAUSE OF THE TIME LIMITS WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY CONTINUED TO THE NEXT COMMISSION AGENDA.

NEXT P.C. RESOLUTION NO. 2014-16

CALL TO ORDER: 7:02 P.M.

FLAG SALUTE: LED BY JOHN CRUIKSHANK

ROLL CALL: ALL PRESENT. COMMISSIONER JAMES ARRIVED AFTER ITEM #2.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA: APPROVED AS PRESENTED

COMMUNICATIONS:

City Council Items: THE DIRECTOR REPORTED THAT AT THE MAY 20, 2014 CITY COUNCIL MEETING, THE COUNCIL CONTINUED THE APPEAL HEARING ON THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL ANTENNAE ON THE 7-ELEVEN BUILDING ROOF TO JUNE 17, 2014. THE DIRECTOR ALSO REPORTED THAT THE COUNCIL ALLOWED A PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND ZONE CHANGE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR PLANNING COMMISSION CONSIDERATION THAT WOULD ALLOW A VACANT LOT ON CREST ROAD TO BE SUBDIVIDED.

Staff: THE DIRECTOR DISTRIBUTED 7 ITEMS OF LATE CORRESPONDENCE RELATED TO AGENDA ITEM #3.

Commission: **NONE**

COMMENTS FROM THE AUDIENCE (regarding non-agenda items): **NONE**

CONSENT CALENDAR:

NONE

CONTINUED BUSINESS:

1. GOLDEN COVE CENTER MASTER SIGN PROGRAM REVIEW – (CASE NO. ZON2010-00104): 31244 PALOS VERDES DRIVE WEST (LM)

Request: Review of the Golden Cove Master Sign Program and request by the property owner to allow additional time to provide the City with a modified Master Sign Program.

ACTION:

CONTINUED THE PUBLIC HEARING TO JUNE 24, 2014 AS RECOMMENDED BY STAFF, ON A VOTE OF (6-0).

2. HALONA POINT CONSULTANTS - CUP REVISION (CASE NO. ZON2013-00476): 30940 HAWTHORNE BLVD (SK)

Request: Allow AT&T to install two 6' wide microwave dish antennas on the existing 80' tall monopole and related equipment within an existing equipment shelter on the City Hall property.

ACTION:

ACKNOWLEDGED THE APPLICANT'S WITHDRAW OF THE CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT REVISION APPLICATION (ZON2013-00476) ON A VOTE OF (6-0).

PUBLIC HEARINGS:

3. HEIGHT VARIATION, GRADING PERMIT & SITE PLAN REVIEW (CASE NO. ZON2014-00064) – 6321 VILLA ROSA (LM)

Request: A request to construct a new first and second floor addition to the existing residence, with two balconies at the front of the residence and two balconies at the rear of the residence. The project also includes the construction of a 3'-10" tall retaining wall and 52.97 cubic yards of grading along the east side of the property to accommodate the new additions.

ACTION:

CONTINUED THE PUBLIC HEARING TO JULY 8, 2014 TO ALLOW THE APPLICANT TIME TO REDESIGN THE PROJECT TO ADDRESS PROJECT IMPACTS RELATED TO PRIVACY, NEIGHBORHOOD COMPATIBILITY AND VIEW IMPAIRMENT IDENTIFIED BY STAFF AND SURROUNDING RESIDENTS ON A VOTE OF (7-0).

NEW BUSINESS:

NONE

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

NONE

ITEMS TO BE PLACED ON FUTURE AGENDAS:

4. PRE-AGENDA FOR THE MEETING ON JUNE 10, 2014

PLANNING COMMISSION AGREED TO CANCEL THE JUNE 10, 2014 MEETING.

ADJOURNMENT: 8:56 P.M.

The next meeting is scheduled for June 10, 2014

Americans with Disabilities Act: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, if you require a disability-related modification or accommodation to attend or participate in this meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, please call the Community Development Director at 310 544-5228 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

Notes:

1. Staff reports are available for inspection at City Hall, 30940 Hawthorne Boulevard during regular business hours, 7:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Monday – Thursday and 7:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. on Friday. The agenda and staff reports can also be viewed at Hesse Community Park, 29301 Hawthorne Boulevard during the Planning Commission meeting.
2. Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the Planning Commission after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection at the front counter of the Planning Division lobby at City Hall, which is located at 30940 Hawthorne Boulevard, Rancho Palos Verdes during normal business hours as stated in the paragraph above.
3. You can also view the agenda and staff reports at the City's website www.palosverdes.com/RPV.
4. Written materials, including emails, submitted to the City are public records and may be posted on the City's website. In addition, City meetings may be televised and may be accessed through the City's website. Accordingly, you may wish to omit personal information from your oral presentation or written materials as they may become part of the public record regarding an agenda item.



Applications of Note as of May 28, 2014

| Case No. | Owner | Street Address | Project Description | Submitted |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| ZON2014-00199 | V H PROPERTY CORP | 31975 EMERALD VIEW DR | New SFR | 5/23/2014 |
| <i>Site Plan Review</i> | | | | |
| ZON2014-00200 | PENELOPE VALENCIA | 4101 MIRALESTE DR | 207SF patio cover enclosure | 5/23/2014 |
| <i>Site Plan Review Foliage Analysis</i> | | | | |
| ZON2014-00201 | MARYMOUNT CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY | 30800 PALOS VERDES DR E | Special Use Permit for amplified sound | 5/23/2014 |
| <i>Special Use Permit</i> | | | | |
| ZON2014-00202 | HESSER, DARRELA, JR & BRENDA | 29023 SPRUCEGROVE DR | Fence Wall Permit | 5/27/2014 |

t:\Forms\Applications of Note.rpt



MEMORANDUM

TO: CAROLYNN PETRU, ACTING CITY MANAGER
FROM: CORY LINDER, DIRECTOR, RECREATION AND PARKS
DATE: MAY 28, 2014
SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

FIRE DEPARTMENT DRILL AT POINT VICENTE PARK/CIVIC CENTER: JUNE 4th - 6th

The Los Angeles County Fire Department, local Station 106, will use Point Vicente Park/Civic Center as a staging area to conduct a drill on June 4th through June 6th between the hours of 8 a.m. – noon. The drill will include several fire engines parked onsite and helicopter touchdowns at the helipad. The Salvation Army Campus, Peninsula Racquet Club, and nearby residents will be notified in advance of the event.

POINT VICENTE INTERPRETIVE CENTER RECEIVES AWARD

TripAdvisor has awarded the Point Vicente Interpretive Center (PVIC) with a 2014 Certificate of Excellence signifying that it has consistently earned outstanding feedback from *TripAdvisor* travelers. *TripAdvisor* is the world's largest online travel site where people can browse over 150 million candid reviews, opinions, and photos of hotels, restaurants, attractions, and more. PVIC scored 4.5 out of a possible 5 points. This prestigious award is based on the quality of reviews and opinions PVIC has earned on *TripAdvisor* over the past year.

FOUNDERS PARK

On Friday afternoon, May 30th, the gazebo and surrounding area of the park has been rented for a small wedding ceremony.

FRED HESSE JR. COMMUNITY PARK

Recreation Class Rentals (May 26th – June 1st)

- Aerobic Dance Lite Classes (McTaggart Hall): Wednesday
- Duplicate Bridge Classes (McTaggart Hall): Monday, Friday
- Bones for Life Class (McTaggart Hall): Tuesday
- Bridge Instruction (McTaggart Hall): Tuesday
- Fit 4 Moms Stroller Strides Classes (Walking Path, Field): Tuesday, Thursday
- Tai Chi Chuan (McTaggart Hall): Saturday
- Basics of Fine Arts Class (Activity Room): Saturday

Community Groups/Private Rentals/City Programs (May 26th – June 1st)

- Peninsula Seniors Weekly Lecture (McTaggart Hall): Wednesday
- Peninsula Seniors Mah Jong Class (Fireside Room): Wednesday

- Lunada Bay Club Baseball Team Practice (Baseball Field): Wednesday
- AYSO Board Meeting (McTaggart Hall): Wednesday
- Palos Verdes Seniors Bridge Club (McTaggart Hall): Thursday
- US Youth Volleyball League Practice (Soccer Field): Thursday, Saturday
- Silver Spur Little League Practice (Baseball Field): Saturday
- AYSO Registration (McTaggart Hall, Fireside Room): Saturday

LADERA LINDA COMMUNITY CENTER

Recreation Class Rentals (May 26th – June 1st)

- Adult Tap Dance Class (Multipurpose Room): Tuesday
- Mommy & Me Class (Room E): Wednesday
- Creative Energy Dance Class (Multipurpose Room): Wednesday
- Yoga/Tai Chi Gong Class (Multipurpose Room): Friday

POINT VICENTE INTERPRETIVE CENTER

Los Serenos Docent Activities

Los Serenos docents will take the following school group on a tour through the museum and native plant garden:

| DATE | TIME | SCHOOL | # OF CHILDREN | # OF ADULTS |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| FRI., MAY 30 | NOON – 2:00 PM | JUAN DE ANZA ELEMENTARY | 52 (Grade 3) | 6 |

Facility Rentals

On Saturday, May 31st, the Sunset Room will be rented for a wedding reception.

ROBERT E. RYAN COMMUNITY PARK

Recreation Class Rentals (May 26th – June 1st)

- Suika Preschool (Activity Room): Wednesday, Friday
- Super Soccer Stars (Grass Field): Tuesday, Saturday

Community Groups/Private Rentals/City Programs (May 26th – June 1st)

- Silver Spur Little League Practice (Baseball Field): Wednesday
- Cub Scout Rental (Activity Room): Sunday

REACH PROGRAM

On Wednesday evening, May 28th, REACH participants and staff will travel to El Pollo Loco for a quick meal, and then enjoy bowling at Palos Verdes Bowl.

REACH is off to the California Science Center on Saturday, May 31st for a day of learning and exploration. A highlight of the day will be a stop at the IMAX Theater, showing the new documentary, "Island of Lemurs: Madagascar 3D."

TENTATIVE AGENDAS

Note: Time Estimates include 45 mins. for the first section of the agenda (Mayor's Announcements, etc. through the Consent Calendar) and 15 mins. for the last section (Future Agenda Items through Adjournment).

June 17, 2014 – (Time Est. – 3 hrs 25 mins)

Closed Session:

Study Session:

Mayor's Announcements: Parks and Recreation Month

City Manager Report: July 4th Celebration; West Basin Water District – Presentation by Ron Smith

New Business:

Consent

Award 1-Year Contract Extension to Marina Landscape-Parks and Trails Landscape

Award 1-Year Contract Extension to Marina Landscape-Median Maintenance

Award a 1 year Contract Extension to Fire Grazers for Fuel Mod. with Goats

Award a 1 year Contract Extension to L.A. Conservation Corps

Award a 1 year Contract Extension to Nationwide Envir. Serv-Street Sweeping Services

Annual Appropriation Limit for FY14-15

Award 1-Year Contract Extension to West Coast Arborist-Tree Trimming Maint. Services

Enhanced Watershed Management Program Workplan

Public Hearings

Appeal of CUP Rev.-New Roof-mounted Antenna 7-11 Struct.-28041 Hawthorne Blvd (1 hr)

Proposed Levy & Coll. of Assessments - Citywide Lands. & Lighting Main. Dist. (10 mins)

Abalone Cove Sewer Maintenance Fee (10 mins)

Adopt FY 14-15 Budget (15 mins)

Storm Drain User Fee (20 mins)

Zone 2 Final EIR and Code Amendment (5 mins – continuance)

Adoption of Ord. No. 557–Adopting by Reference Title 10 of LA Co. Code-Animals (5 mins)

Adoption of Congestion Management Plan (5 mins)

Regular Business

Sheriff's Contract (15 mins)

June 19, 2014 – Adj Reg Mtg/Jt Workshop with Emergency Preparedness Comm. 7:00 PM – Location: Pt. Vicente Interpretive Center (Time Est. – 2 hrs)

Regular Business

California Water Service Presentation (2 hrs)

July 1, 2014 – (Tentatively Canceled)

July 15, 2014 – (Time Est. – 5 hrs 20 mins)

Closed Session:

Study Session:

Mayor's Announcements:

City Manager Report:

New Business:

Consent

Advisory Board Work Plans

Professional Services Agreement with Next Level for IT RFP Services

Award Construction & Insp. Servs. Contracts – FY13-14 Annual Sidewalk Repair Program

Contracts for On-Call Professional Services

Public Hearings

Marymount California University - Athletic Field Reconfiguration (3 hrs)

Adoption of LA County Fire Code (5 mins)

Regular Business

Sunnyside Ridge Trail Improvement Project (45 mins)

Storm Drain User Fee Update (30 mins)

July 29, 2014 – Adj Reg Mtg (Time Est. – 4 hrs)

Closed Session:

Mayor's Announcements:

City Manager Report:

New Business:

Consent

Public Hearings

Regular Business

Skate Park at Point Vicente Park/Civic Center (90 mins)

View Ordinance Amendments (90 mins)

August 5, 2014 – (Time Est. – 4 hrs)

Closed Session:

Mayor's Announcements:

City Manager Report:

New Business:

Consent

Public Hearings

Zone 2 Final EIR and Code Amendment (2 hr)

Regular Business

Council Consideration of Petition submitted by residents of the Portuguese Bend Comm. (1 hr)
LA-Regional Interoperable Communications Systems (RICS) (30 mins)

August 19, 2014 – (Time Est. – 2 hrs 20 mins)

Closed Session:

Study Session:

Mayor's Announcements:

City Manager Report:

New Business:

Consent

Public Hearings

Regular Business

Traffic Calming Program Presentation (30 mins)

Coastal Spec. Plan Corridors Element–Adopt CC Policy-Identifying a Viewing Station (30 mins)

Code Amendment Initiation to improve Exterior Lighting Standards (20 mins)

Portuguese Bend GPS Survey (15 mins)

September 2, 2014 – (Time Est. – 1 hr 50 mins)

Closed Session:

Mayor's Announcements:

City Manager Report:

New Business:

Consent

Public Hearings
Regular Business
Placement of Video Cameras at City Entrances (30 mins)
SBCCOG Work Program (20 mins)

September 16, 2014 – (Time Est. –1 hr 30 mins)

Closed Session:

Study Session:

Mayor's Announcements:

City Manager Report:

New Business:

Consent
Public Hearings
Regular Business
McCormick Ambulance Service – Additional Location Request (30 mins)

September 30, 2014 – (5th Tuesday) Adj Reg Mtg (Time Est. –)

Closed Session:

Mayor's Announcements:

City Manager Report:

New Business:

Consent
Public Hearings
Regular Business

Future Agenda Items (Identified at Council Mtgs & pending receipt of memo from Councilmember)

June 4, 2013 – Clean-up language regarding the City Council Rules of Procedure (Campbell)

March 18, 2014 –Presentation regarding South Bay Cities Council of Governments Organization (Knight)

April 15, 2014 - Community Survey regarding views, noise, and other issues (Brooks); Revisiting the Skateboarding Ordinance (Brooks); Development of a plan to deal with the Unfunded Pension Liability obligation (Campbell); Creation of a new committee to discuss Public Works/Public Land Issues (Duhovic)

May 6, 2014 – Staff presentation regarding the process for possible renewal of the Storm Drain User Fee (Misetich)

May 20, 2014 – Consideration of an ordinance to regulate taxis operating in the City (Knight)

Future Agenda Items Agendized or Otherwise Being Addressed

November 6, 2013 – Feasibility to Incorporate the Private Storm Drain on Rockinghorse Road into the City's Storm Drain System (Misetich) [Staff addressed in May 21, 2014 Weekly Administrative Report]

May 6, 2014 – Use of the Audit Subcommittee to consider if there should be a third party review of the Public Works plan scanning project (Duhovic) [Subcommittee of Councilman Campbell and Councilman Misetich to meet, discuss and report to Council]

May 14, 2014 – Council Identification Badges during Emergencies (Misetich) [Staff currently working on this]; Update regarding McTaggart Memorial Hall & Council Chambers (Brooks) [Staff to provide update via the Weekly Administrative Report]

May 20, 2014 – Palos Verdes Marathon (Duhovic) [Staff to contact Kiwani representatives to discuss the issues regarding the PV Marathon]

RPVtv Channel 33 Programming Schedule Guide

Sign up for the RPV ListServ to get the updated program guide sent right to your inbox!

Week of 05/28/14 - 06/03/2014
Wednesday through Tuesday

****Note - Live Rancho Palos Verdes Council Meeting Tuesday June 2nd at 7pm****

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| 6:00 AM - 6:30 AM | Peninsula Fitness with DeDe Daniels | 3:30 PM - 4:00 PM | Playing the Field: Long Beach Grand Prix 2014 |
| | Peninsula Fitness with DeDe Daniels - Lower Back | 4:00 PM - 4:30 PM | The Palos Verdes Peninsula Coordinating Council - May 2014 |
| 6:30 AM - 7:00 AM | | | |
| | Peninsula Beat Episode 33 - Emergency Preparedness, PV Street Fair, Young Entrepreneurs Academy, Meet the Goats at PVIC, Peninsula Seniors Lecture Series, Pen High Cheer, The Tartlets | 4:30 PM - 5:00 PM | The Palos Verdes Peninsula Coordinating Council - May 2014 |
| 7:00 AM - 7:30 AM | | | |
| | Around the Peninsula - Wayfarers Chapel 2014 | 5:00 PM - 5:30 PM | Peninsula Fitness with DeDe Daniels |
| 7:30 AM - 8:00 AM | | | |
| | The Palos Verdes Peninsula Coordinating Council - May 2014 | 5:30 PM - 6:00 PM | Peninsula Fitness with DeDe Daniels - Lower Back |
| 8:00 AM - 8:30 AM | | | |
| | The Palos Verdes Peninsula Coordinating Council - May 2014 | 6:00 PM - 6:30 PM | Peninsula Beat Episode 33 - Emergency Preparedness, PV Street Fair, Young Entrepreneurs Academy, Meet the Goats |
| 8:30 AM - 9:00 AM | | | |
| | Playing the Field: Pen High Baseball, Albert hits 500, Indy 500 | 6:30 PM - 7:00 PM | Around the Peninsula - Wayfarers Chapel 2014 |
| 9:00 AM - 9:30 AM | | | |
| | Playing the Field: Long Beach Grand Prix 2014 | 7:00 PM - 7:30 PM | Peninsula Seniors: Roy Wolford- Tribute to Jack Northrop & his Flying Wings |
| 9:30 AM - 10:00 AM | | | |
| | Peninsula Symphonic Winds - Summer Pops Concert 2012 | 7:30 PM - 8:00 PM | Peninsula Seniors (continued) |
| 10:00 AM - 10:30 AM | | | |
| | Peninsula Symphonic Winds - Summer Pops Concert 2012 | 8:00 PM - 8:30 PM | The Palos Verdes Peninsula Coordinating Council - May 2014 |
| 10:30 AM - 11:00 AM | | | |
| | Peninsula Symphonic Winds - Summer Pops Concert 2012 | 8:30 PM - 9:00 PM | The Palos Verdes Peninsula Coordinating Council - May 2014 |
| 11:00 AM - 11:30 AM | | | |
| | Peninsula Symphonic Winds - Summer Pops Concert 2012 | 9:00 PM - 9:30 PM | Playing the Field: Pen High Baseball, Albert hits 500, Indy 500 |
| 11:30 AM - 12:00 PM | | | |
| | Peninsula Seniors: WW 2, 442nd Regimal Combat Team | 9:30 PM - 10:00 PM | Playing the Field: Long Beach Grand Prix 2014 |
| 12:00 PM - 12:30 PM | | | |
| | Peninsula Seniors (continued) | 10:00 PM - 10:30 PM | The City of Rancho Palos Verdes Planning Commission Meeting, Recorded May 27th, 2014 |
| 12:30 PM - 1:00 PM | | | |
| | Peninsula Symphonic Winds - Summer Pops Concert 2012 | 10:30 PM - 11:00 PM | The City of Rancho Palos Verdes Planning Commission Meeting, Recorded May 27th, 2014 |
| 1:00 PM - 1:30 PM | | | |
| | Peninsula Symphonic Winds - Summer Pops Concert 2012 | 11:00 PM - 11:30 PM | The City of Rancho Palos Verdes Planning Commission Meeting, Recorded May 27th, 2014 |
| 1:30 PM - 2:00 PM | | | |
| | Peninsula Symphonic Winds - Summer Pops Concert 2012 | 11:30 PM - 12:00 AM | The City of Rancho Palos Verdes Planning Commission Meeting, Recorded May 27th, 2014 |
| 2:00 PM - 2:30 PM | | | |
| | Peninsula Symphonic Winds - Summer Pops Concert 2012 | 12:00 AM - 1:00 AM | The City of Rancho Palos Verdes Planning Commission Meeting, Recorded May 27th, 2014 |
| 2:30 PM - 3:00 PM | | | |
| | Playing the Field: Pen High Baseball, Albert hits 500, Indy 500 | 1:00 AM - 6:00 AM | Community Announcements |
| 3:00 PM - 3:30 PM | | | |



PVPTV35 Programming Schedule Guide
Week of 06/02/14 to 06/08/14

Monday, June 02

3:00PM

Palos Verdes Library Dist.

6:00PM

PVP Coordinating Council

7:00PM

PVPUSD Board Meeting

Tuesday, June 03

7:00PM

City of RPV City Council Meeting - Live

Wednesday, June 04

7:30PM

City of PVE Council Meeting , 05/27/14

Thursday, June 05

7:00PM

Friday, June 06

6:00PM

PVP Land Conservancy Nature Walk

7:00PM

City of RPV City Council Meeting , 06/03/14

Saturday, June 07

10:00 AM

7:00PM

City of RPV Planning Commission, 05/27/14

Sunday, June 08

7:00PM

City of RPV City Council Meeting , 06/03/14

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT- LOMITA STATION
REPORTED CRIMES & ARRESTS BETWEEN 5/18/2014 - 5/24/2014**

LOMITA:

| CRIME | FILE # | RD | DATE | TIME | LOCATION | METHOD OF ENTRY | LOSS | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION |
|---|----------|------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| PETTY THEFT (BICYCLE) | 14-01561 | 1712 | 5/17/2014-5/18/2014 | 2330-0630 | 25300 BLK OAK AV | UNK; TAKEN FROM DETACHED CARPORT. | "FIRMSTRONG" BLK BICYCLE, "FIRMSTRONG" GRN BICYCLE, BLK BICYCLE SEAT | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN |
| BURGLARY (RESIDENTIAL) | 14-01579 | 1710 | 5/19/2014-5/20/2014 | 1700-0800 | 24100 BLK PENNSYLVANIA AV | OPENING IN THE WEST WALL; BEDROOM WINDOW OPEN. | "BOSCH" CIRCULAR SAW, "MILWAUKEE" ELECTRIC DRILL, "RIGID" NAIL GUN, "RUBY" BATTERY DRILL, (2) "DEWALT" SAWS, "CRAFTSMAN" ELECTRIC DRILL, "RYOBI" ELECTRIC GRINDER | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN. LOC IS VACANT AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION. |
| PETTY THEFT (UNLOCKED VEHICLE) | 14-01590 | 1712 | 5/19/2014-5/20/2014 | 1800-0700 | 2000 BLK 255TH ST | UNLOCKED VEHICLE | CAR BATTERY FROM A 1995 TOYOTA CAMRY | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN |
| PETTY THEFT / RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY | 14-01597 | 1712 | 5/20/2014 | 1450 | 25400 BLK WALNUT ST | N/A | NEXUS 5 CELL PHONE | 2 SUBJECTS ARRESTED |
| PETTY THEFT (UNLOCKED VEHICLE) | 14-01588 | 1713 | 5/20/2014 | 1500-1700 | 1800 BLK 261ST ST | NO SIGNS OF FORCED ENTRY | HANDHELD RADIO, (3) DOG LEASHES, MISC COINS \$5 | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN |
| BURGLARY (RESIDENTIAL) | 14-01652 | 1711 | 5/21/2014-5/24/2014 | 1200-2200 | 25300 BLK NARBONNE AV | NO SIGNS OF FORCED ENTRY; REAR BACK DOOR WAS OPEN | CDL, SSN, (2) "FLAVIA" COFFEE MAKERS, MISC PAPERWORK, (3) BOXES OF OATMEAL | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN |
| PETTY THEFT (SHOPLIFTING) | 14-01602 | 1714 | 5/21/2014 | 1215-1230 | 2000 BLK PCH | OPEN FOR BUSINESS | BACARDI BOTTLE, VODKA BOTTLE | SUSPECT1: MH/13-14/505/120/BLK HAIR/BRO EYES AND SUSPECT2: MB/13-14/505/100/BLK HAIR/BRO EYES PLACED ITEMS IN PANTS AND RAN OUT OF LOC. |
| PETTY THEFT | 14-01633 | 1712 | 5/22/2014 | 1500 | 25400 BLK WALNUT ST | N/A | TABLET | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN |
| PETTY THEFT | 14-01635 | 1710 | 5/23/2014 | 1410 | 24800 BLK WESTERN AV | UNSECURED OFFICE DOOR | BLK CLUTCH PURSE CONTAINING MISC DEBIT/CREDIT CARDS, CDL, CAR REMOTE SATURN KEY, TARGET GIFT CARD, \$13 | SUSPECT MH/40-45/600/240/BLK HAIR ENTERED THE OFFICE AND STOLE THE PURSE. A FW/25-30/BRO HAIR IN PONYTAIL/GRN BACKPACK WAS SEEN ENTERING AND LEAVING THE LOCATION WITH THE SUSPECT. |
| PETTY THEFT (SHOPLIFTING) | 14-01649 | 1711 | 5/24/2014 | 1845 | 2300 BLK LOMITA BL | OPEN FOR BUSINESS | (2) 12 PACK CASES OF BEER | SUSPECT: MW/21/511/160-170/BLN HAIR/BRO EYES STOLE ITEMS, HOWEVER THE ITEMS WERE RECOVERED OUTSIDE THE LOC. |
| ARRESTS: DRUGS-2, DUI-1, FORGERY-1, RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY-2, RESISTING ARREST-1, SUSPENDED LICENSE-1 | | | | | | | | |

RANCHO PALOS VERDES:

| CRIME | FILE # | RD | DATE | TIME | LOCATION | METHOD OF ENTRY | LOSS | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION |
|---|----------|------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| PETTY THEFT / VANDALISM | 14-01569 | 1731 | 5/15/2014-5/19/2014 | 1600-0800 | 27400 BLK HALES CORNER RD | N/A | (2) LICENSE PLATES | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN |
| RAPE | 14-01589 | 1742 | 5/19/2014-5/20/2014 | 2040-0730 | OCEAN TRAILS DR | N/A | N/A | CONFIDENTIAL REPORT |
| BURGLARY (COMMERCIAL) | 14-01613 | 1732 | 5/20/2014 | 0800-1700 | 30000 BLK HAWTHORNE BL | N/A | FORGED CHECK | 1 SUSPECT ARRESTED |
| PETTY THEFT (UNLOCKED VEHICLE) | 14-01624 | 1737 | 5/20/2014-5/21/2014 | 1840-0600 | 30900 BLK RUE VALOIS | UNLOCKED VEHICLE | BLK BREIFCASE, (9) CHECKBOOKS, WALLET, MISC CREDIT CARDS, \$600 | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN |
| ATTEMPT BURGLARY (RESIDENTIAL) | 14-01637 | 1747 | 5/20/2014-5/23/2014 | 0930-1330 | 1900 BLK VALLETA DR | PRY MARKS TO SECURITY DOOR AND FRAME, KITCHEN AND BATHROOM WINDOW SCREEN REMOVED | NOTHING TAKEN | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN |
| BURGLARY (VEHICLE) | 14-01629 | 1742 | 5/21/2014-5/22/2014 | 1100-1700 | 3200 BLK LA ROTUNDA DR | UNK, NO SIGNS OF FORCED ENTRY | GARAGE DOOR OPENER, "MOTOROLA" BLUETOOTH, "TOMTOM" GPS | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN. VEH WAS PARKED IN SECURED PARKING GARAGE. |
| PETTY THEFT | 14-01610 | 1747 | 5/21/2014 | 1400-1500 | 28000 BLK MONTEREINA DR | N/A | IPHONE 5S | 1 SUBJECT ARRESTED. |
| BURGLARY (RESIDENTIAL) | 14-01630 | 1734 | 5/22/2014 | 2200 | 26500 BLK HAWKHURST DR | DOOR LEADING TO THE GARAGE FROM THE HOUSE WAS PRIED | NOTHING TAKEN | VICT WAS SLEEPING AND AWAKENED BY NOISE. VICT SAW 2 SEPARATE FLASHLIGHTS ILLUMINATING THE CEILING AND WALLS. A MALE SUSPECT FLASHED THE LIGHT IN THE VICT'S ROOM AND THE SUSP LEFT THE LOC WHEN HE SAW THE VICT. |
| BURGLARY (RESIDENTIAL) | 14-01627 | 1735 | 5/22/2014 | 1100-2210 | 6500 BLK SCOTGROVE DR | SLIDING GLASS BEDROOM DOOR SHATTERED | "ROLEX" WRIST WATCH, FLOWER SHAPED JADE PENDENT, DIAMOND PENDENT, (4) DIAMOND RINGS, (2) WHT GLD NECKLACES | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN. ALARM BOX INSIDE THE CLOSET HAD BEEN TAMPERED; WIRES WERE CUT. A 12 FOOT LADDER WAS LEANING AGAINST THE BALCONY |
| PETTY THEFT (UNLOCKED VEHICLE) | 14-01647 | 1744 | 5/23/2014-5/24/2014 | 1830-0530 | 2700 BLK CALLE AVENTURA | UNLOCKED VEHICLE | "APPLE" IPOD AND CHARGER | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN |
| ARRESTS: BURGLARY-1, BURGLARY/FORGERY-1, DISORDERLY CONDUCT-1, DRUGS-2, DUI-1, UNLICENSED DRIVER-2 | | | | | | | | |

ROLLING HILLS:

| CRIME | FILE # | RD | DATE | TIME | LOCATION | METHOD OF ENTRY | LOSS | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION |
|-----------------------------|--------|----|------|------|----------|-----------------|------|------------------------|
| NO CRIMES DURING THIS TIME | | | | | | | | |
| NO ARRESTS DURING THIS TIME | | | | | | | | |

ROLLING HILLS ESTATES:

| CRIME | FILE # | RD | DATE | TIME | LOCATION | METHOD OF ENTRY | LOSS | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION |
|-------|--------|----|------|------|----------|-----------------|------|------------------------|
|-------|--------|----|------|------|----------|-----------------|------|------------------------|

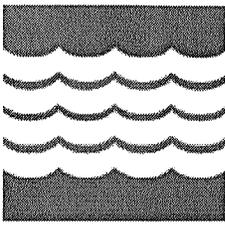
| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|--|---|--|
| BURGLARY (BUSINESS) | 14-01568 | 1724 | 5/18/2014-5/19/2014 | 1900-0810 | 500 BLK DEEP VALLEY DR | NO SIGNS OF FORCED ENTRY; EXIT DOOR WAS OPEN | GLASS BOTTLE | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN BROKE INTO LOC AND DRANK A BOTTLE OF A MIX DRINK. |
| GRAND THEFT (AUTO) | 14-01615 | 1724 | 5/22/2014 | 0805 | 800 BLK SILVER SPUR RD | UNK | 2012 WHT FORD TRANSIT VAN | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN |
| GRAND THEFT | 14-01620 | 1720 | 5/1/2013-5/19/2014 | 0000-1800 | 4700 BLK SUGARHILL DR | UNK | WHT GLD DIAMOND RING, (2) PAIRS OF DIAMOND STUD EARRINGS, ANTIQUE PLATINUM RING | SUSPECT(S) UNKNOWN |
| NO ARRESTS DURING THIS TIME | | | | | | | | |

SAN PEDRO:

| CRIME | FILE # | RD | DATE | TIME | LOCATION | METHOD OF ENTRY | LOSS | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------|-----------|------|----------------|--|---------------|------------------------|
| BURGLARY (RESIDENTIAL) | 14-01560 | 1750 | 5/18/2014 | 1020 | 900 BLK 2ND ST | (2) WINDOW SCREENS REMOVED, GARAGE DOOR PRIED OPEN | NOTHING TAKEN | 3 SUSPECTS ARRESTED |
| ARRESTS: BURGLARY-3, DRUGS-1 | | | | | | | | |

PVP:

| CRIME | FILE # | RD | DATE | TIME | LOCATION | METHOD OF ENTRY | LOSS | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION |
|------------------------------------|--------|----|------|------|----------|-----------------|------|------------------------|
| NO CRIMES DURING THIS TIME | | | | | | | | |
| NO ARRESTS DURING THIS TIME | | | | | | | | |



SOUTH BAY CITIES
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

20285 S. Western Ave., #100
Torrance, CA 90501
(310) 371-7222
sbccog@southbaycities.org
www.southbaycities.org

May 1, 2014

Carolynn Petru, Acting City Manager
City of Rancho Palos Verdes
30940 Hawthorne Blvd.
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90274

Dear Carolynn,

The South Bay Cities Council of Governments (SBCCOG) has had another successful year working with our member cities and the county to help advance important programs as well as developing tools and maximizing resources for our members. What follows are the accomplishments and activities of the SBCCOG for the last fiscal year (for the purposes of this memo we are using April 2013 - March 2014) and those that specifically benefited the City of Rancho Palos Verdes.

Energy Efficiency:

- As part of the greater South Bay: Our energy efficiency work is cumulative with annual savings that continues into the future. Since 2010, we accomplished through our collaboration with all of the South Bay Cities \$715,555 of energy cost savings per year and 4,718,053 kWh. In addition to these savings, we've held 18 energy efficiency presentations/trainings for residents and approximately 100 community/employee events throughout the South Bay over the last year.
- Energy Leader Program: The City of Rancho Palos Verdes attained Gold status in the Energy Leader Program.
- Energy Management System: through a SCE grant, the SBCCOG worked with city staff to implement an Enterprise Energy Management Information System (EEMIS) which provides ongoing energy tracking across city facilities. This system gives the city greater control over its energy consumption.
- Monitoring Tool: The Quarterly "At a Glance" tool was developed to give Board members and City Managers a snapshot view of the energy efficiency projects completed in your city, as well as opportunities for reducing operating costs through energy efficiency projects.
- Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (GHG): SBCCOG is working with city staff on greenhouse gas reduction target setting and has collected sustainability best practices for the City's Energy Action Climate Action Plan (EECAP) through a SCE grant awarded to the SBCCOG for \$771,630. SBCCOG is also in the process of developing an updated GHG inventory for the municipal and communitywide activities and a long-term forecast of energy consumption and GHG emissions for each of the cities and for the South Bay sub-region.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN ACTION

Carson El Segundo Gardena Hawthorne Hermosa Beach Inglewood Lawndale Lomita
Manhattan Beach Palos Verdes Estates Rancho Palos Verdes Redondo Beach Rolling Hills
Rolling Hills Estates Torrance Los Angeles District #15 Los Angeles County

- Workshops and Trainings: Of the 11 workshops for elected officials and city staff, Rancho Palos Verdes had 6 attendees representing the city.
- Holiday Light Exchange: Fourteen residents in Rancho Palos Verdes participated in this program, which was open to SCE customers and allowed each household to trade up to two working strings of old electricity-guzzling incandescent holiday lights for two new, energy-efficient LED strings.
- Protecting Local Control: Understanding the uniqueness of the South Bay, SBCCOG advocated on behalf of the City to protect local policies and streamline local reporting with the utilities.

Water Conservation:

- Presentations: SBCCOG scheduled presentations on Water Reliability 2020 at 1 commission in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes.

4 Rancho Palos Verdes businesses participated in the Cash for Kitchens and received an audit and free equipment.

- Cash for Kitchens: SBCCOG conducted 4 Free *Cash for Kitchens* Audits in commercial kitchens. This program provides a FREE water-use survey offered to businesses with commercial kitchens. Water saving devices like faucet aerators, flow restrictors, waterbrooms, and pre-rinse kitchen sprayers may be distributed. The program also educates businesses on rebate opportunities for other water savings devices like connectionless steamers, air cooled ice machines, high efficiency toilets, and high efficiency urinals. The Gas Company also participates by sending out a Customer Service Technician, who cleans and calibrates gas equipment during the visit.

21 Rancho Palos Verdes households participated in Weather-Based Irrigation Controller program, exchanging 31 old controllers for 31 new smart controllers.

- Smart Irrigation Controllers: SBCCOG introduced West Basin's *Weather-Based Irrigation Controller* program to Rancho Palos Verdes residents, resulting in 21 households participating. These households exchanged 31 old controllers for 31 new, smart weather-based controllers which will reduce their use of water.
- Community Events:
 - SBCCOG staffed an exhibit table at the Water Conservation Plant Sale held at the Rancho Palos Verdes Home Depot.
 - SBESC staffed an exhibit table at 3 community events and 1 employer events in Rancho Palos Verdes.

Transportation:

- SBCCOG effectively protected the funds in the Measure R Highway Program from Metro's potential 'raid' in order to finance their revenue shortfalls on the Crenshaw line. This action kept our program intact and protected for city projects for improving regional mobility.

Electric Vehicle Readiness:

- SBCCOG worked with Rancho Palos Verdes staff on plug in electric vehicle readiness.

Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) Demonstration Project:

- Three BEVs were placed in households in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes. The BEV Program rotates vehicles among South Bay residents providing an opportunity for people to use an electric vehicle in their everyday life. Participants are provided group driver training

including goals of the demonstration, vehicle operation, charging, data collection, other logistics, and vehicle use agreement.

Reliability of the SCE Infrastructure:

- SBCCOG worked with our legislators and the Public Utilities Commission to get SCE to provide each South Bay city with information on their infrastructure and SCE's plans to address the excessive power outages.

Legislative Advocacy:

- SBCCOG tracked legislation and facilitated meetings with legislative staff as well as corresponded with legislators and their staff to address South Bay issues.
- SBCCOG hosted quarterly legislative breakfast briefings, at which 1 staff or elected official from Rancho Palos Verdes attended.
- SBCCOG staff has represented Rancho Palos Verdes' interest in regional and state forums, including SCAG policy committees, sub-regional coordinators, executive meetings, Metro's Ad Hoc Sustainability Committee, AQMD, CARB, LA Regional Collaborative, Adapt LA, CPUC, CEC, and other regional meetings on behalf of the South Bay cities.

Networking:

- Rancho Palos Verdes is a regular participant at the Livable Communities Working Group, the Economic Development Directors' Roundtable, Planning Directors, Parks & Recreation Directors, Infrastructure Working Group (Public Works Directors), and Senior Services Working Group.

Memberships:

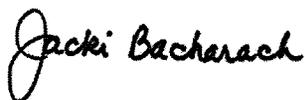
- SBCCOG facilitated umbrella memberships for our members to ICLEI and CALPAC.

Mindful of scarce city resources, SBCCOG actively sought and obtained grants and partnership funds which underwrite 21% of the SBCCOG operating budget and leverage existing South Bay resources.

Throughout the year, we have often heard from our Board members, city managers, and city staff that the work we do in energy efficiency, transportation, electric vehicle infrastructure, legislative advocacy and climate action planning could not have been done without the assistance of the SBCCOG staff.

Please share this information with your Councilmembers and department heads and we look forward to our continuing collaboration in the coming year.

Sincerely,



Jacki Bacharach
Executive Director
South Bay Cities Council of Governments



FiOS® TV Channel, Programming and Rate Changes

FiOS® TV Channel Repositioning

On or after August 1, 2014, certain FiOS® TV channels will be moved as described below. Programming content on these channels will remain the same.

FXX SD and HD moves from channels 84 (SD)/584 (HD) to channels 191(SD)/691(HD)
OWN SD moves from channel 161 to channel 145
Discovery Fit & Health SD moves from channel 163 to channel 161
Cooking Channel SD and HD moves from channels 166 (SD)/667 (HD) to channels 163 (SD)/663(HD)
Fox Sports 2 SD moves from channel 198 to channel 84
pivot SD moves from channel 287 to channel 192
Outdoor Channel HD moves from channel 591 to channel 807
Tennis Channel HD moves from channel 592 to channel 803
Universal Sports Network HD moves from channel 596 to channel 804
World Fishing Network HD moves from channel 597 to channel 817
bein Sports HD moves from channel 598 to channel 805
Willow HD moves from channel 1007 to channel 806

FiOS® TV Programming Change

On or after July 30, 2014, channel 197, "Fearnert" will be removed from the FiOS® TV Channel Line-up.

On or after August 1, 2014, Romanian International Programming - RSC1 on channel 1784 will be replaced with TVR International (TVRi). TVRi is dedicated to maintaining a connection between Romanians and their home country through news, quality entertainment programs, modern classic films and soap operas.

On or after August 15, 2014, channel 186, CLOO TV, will be removed from the FiOS TV lineup.

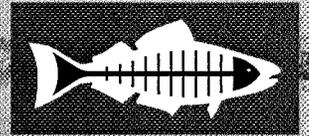
FiOS® Rate Increase - Important Update

Recently we notified you that the base monthly rate for your FiOS® Bundle, FiOS® TV, or FiOS® Internet plan would be increasing by \$8 within the next few months. This price increase will not be taking place at this time. Your base monthly rate will remain the same, unless you make changes to your account or have promotional discounts that are expiring. If a future price increase is planned, we will notify you 1-2 months prior to the change taking affect.

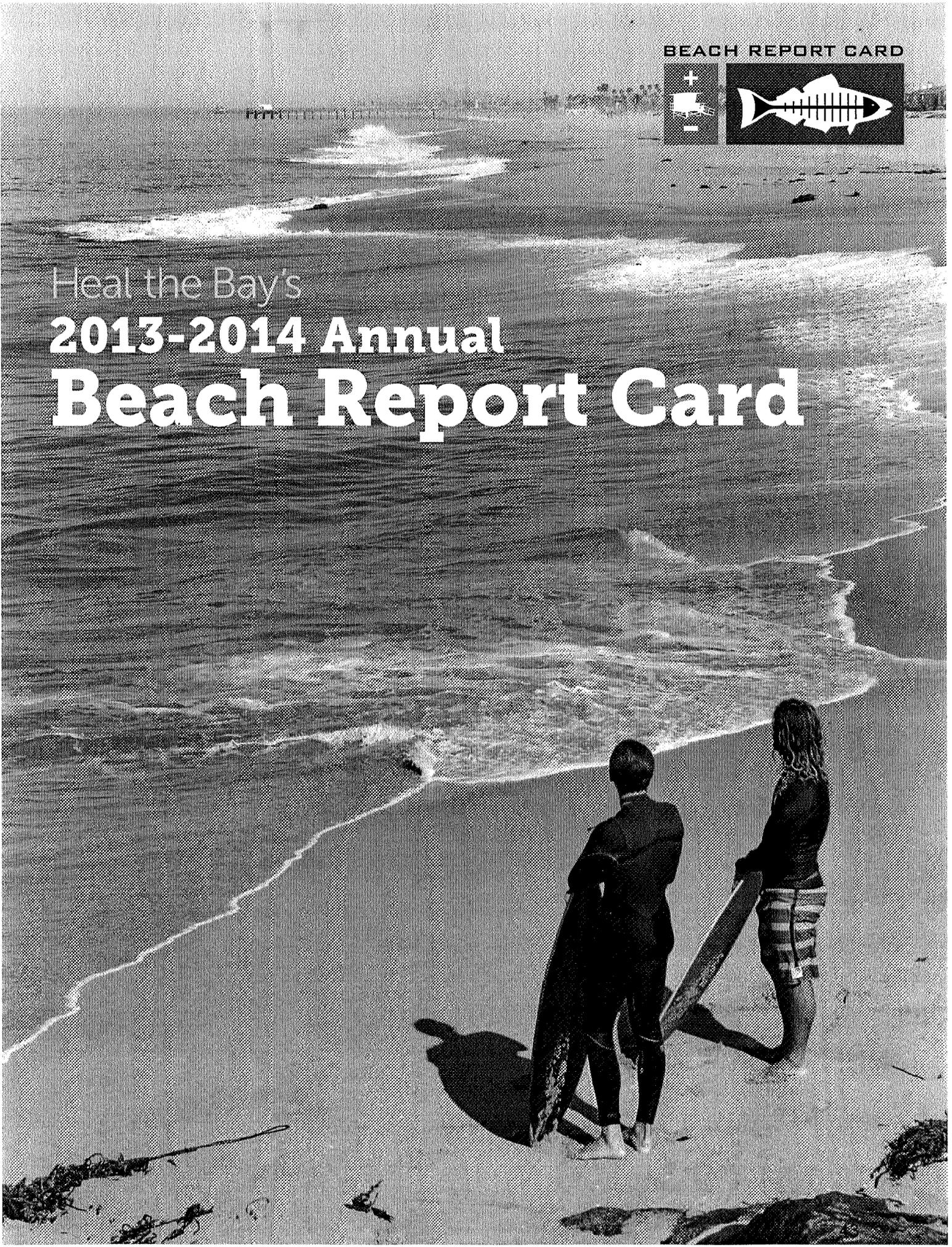
As a reminder, a complimentary account review is always available if you would like to learn about new bundle options that can help you get the most for your money. Just call and a FiOS®

rep will help find the best value for you. You may even be eligible for a special offer when you switch to a new FiOS® bundle with a two-year agreement and two-year price guarantee. Call 1-877-275-0935 (Mon.–Fri., 8am–9pm; Sat., 9am–5pm).

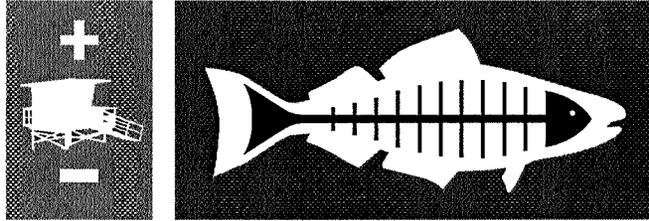
BEACH REPORT CARD



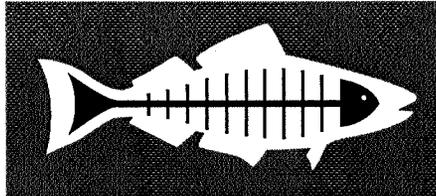
Heal the Bay's
**2013-2014 Annual
Beach Report Card**



BEACH REPORT CARD



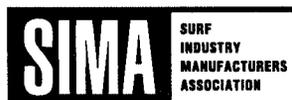
2013-2014



Heal the Bay

Heal the Bay is a nonprofit environmental organization making Southern California coastal waters and watersheds, including Santa Monica Bay, safe, healthy and clean. We use science, education, community action and advocacy to pursue our mission.

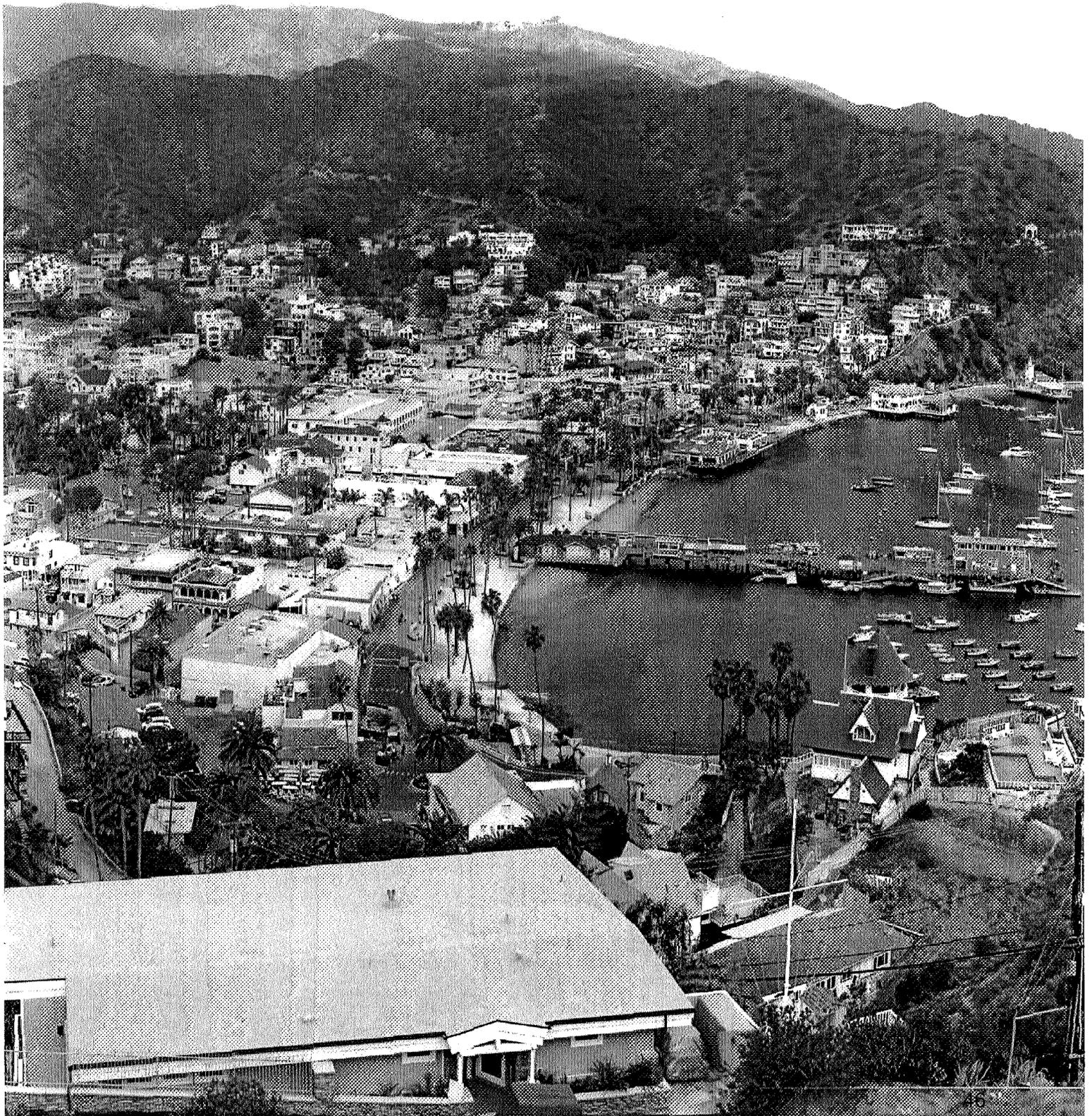
The Beach Report Card program is funded by grants from



Swain Barber Foundation

We at Heal the Bay believe the public has the right to know the water quality at their favorite beaches. We are proud to provide West Coast residents and visitors with this information in an easy-to-understand format. We hope beachgoers will use this information to make the decisions necessary to protect their health.

This page: Avalon Bay, Catalina Island
Cover photo: The Wedge, Newport Beach



BEACH REPORT CARD

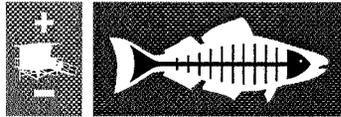
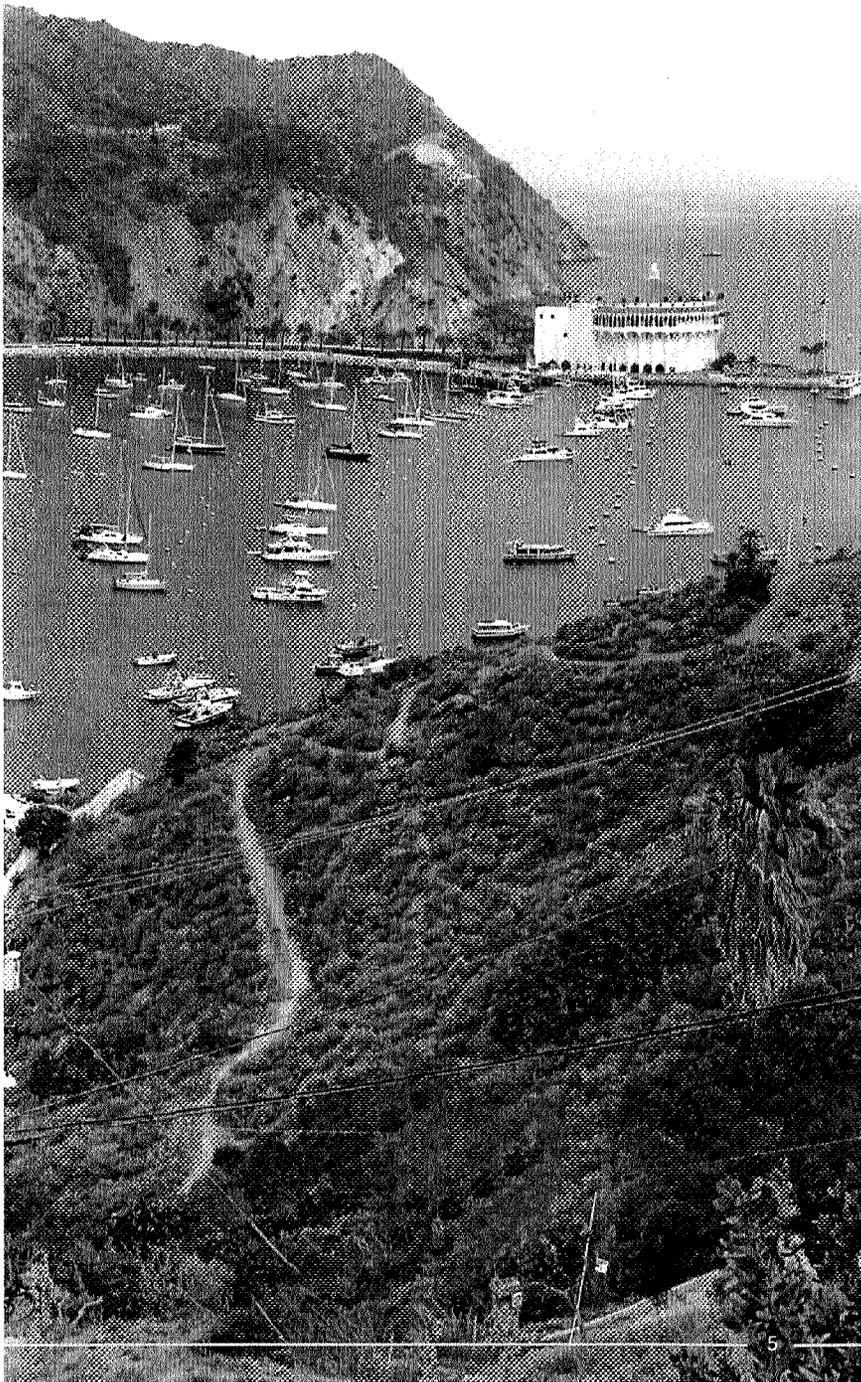


TABLE OF CONTENTS



SECTION ONE

Introduction

Executive Summary 6

SECTION TWO

The Beach Report Card

County by County Summary Reports 16

SECTION THREE

BRC Impacts and News

California Beach Types and Water Quality 48

The Clean Beach Initiative (CBI) 50

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) 53

Major Beach News 55

Recommendations for the Coming Year 65

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) 70

SECTION FOUR

Appendices

Methodology for California 76

Methodology for Oregon and Washington 78

2013-2014 Honor Roll 80

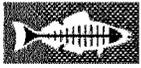
Grades by County – California 81

Grades by County – Washington 94

Grades by County – Oregon 97

Index and Glossary 98

Acknowledgements 100



Executive Summary

Beaches in the U.S. accommodate nearly two billion beach visits each year¹ and provide enormous economic benefits to their communities. Beach visitors contribute to an estimated \$90 billion coastal tourism economy² yet recreating at polluted beaches can also result in significant economic loss. A study conducted in Los Angeles County and Orange County concluded that the regional public health cost of gastrointestinal illnesses caused by recreating in polluted ocean waters was between \$21 million and \$51 million each year³.

Beach water quality monitoring data helps to ensure the health protection of the millions of beachgoers who recreate in U.S. coastal waters. Heal the Bay's Beach Report Card was first published in 1991 for Los Angeles County and has grown to include analysis of beach water quality for the entire west coast of the United States. Beachgoers throughout Washington, Oregon, and California can find easy to understand water quality grades for their local beaches updated each week at beachreportcard.org. The A-to-F grades assigned to each location represent the risk of adverse health effects to beachgoers. The better the grade a beach receives, the lower the risk of contracting an illness from water recreation at that location.

This 2013-2014 Annual Beach Report Card is a summary of the past year's water quality at more than 600 beach monitoring locations along the West Coast for three distinct periods:

- **Summer dry weather** (the months covered under Assembly Bill 411 [AB 411] in California) April through October 2013
- **Winter dry weather** – November 2013 through March 2014
- **Year-round wet weather conditions** – April 2013 through March 2014.

In addition to summarizing marine water quality, this report includes a brief review of the number of sewage spills that impacted beach recreational waters over the past year. The information derived from these analyses is used to develop recommendations for cleaning up problem locations to make them safer for beach users.

West Coast Beach Water Quality Overview

The Pacific Northwest saw very good water quality this past year. Though generally clean with 89% of the 172 monitoring locations receiving excellent or good (A or B) grades during summer dry weather, Washington State's A or B grades were down six percent from last year. Ten of Oregon's 11 frequently sampled (at least weekly) monitoring locations received A grades during summer dry weather.

Oregon and Washington monitor beach water quality at most locations from Memorial Day through Labor Day only. Fifteen monitoring locations in Washington were monitored consistently throughout the winter this past year and earned grades for all three time periods in this report. 78% of Washington monitoring locations earned A or B grades during wet weather. This was a moderate drop from the state's three-year average of 87%. See Pacific Northwest water quality trends on pages 42-43.

¹ <http://water.epa.gov/type/oceb/beaches/basicinfo.cfm> ² National Ocean Economics Program, State of the U.S. Ocean and Coastal Economies, Center for the Blue Economy at the Monterey Institute of International Studies (2014) ³ Given, S. et al, Regional Public Health Cost Estimates of Contaminated Coastal Waters: A Case Study of Gastroenteritis at Southern California Beaches, 40 Environ. Sci. Technol. 4851 (2006)



Santa Monica Pier

FIGURE 1-1: OVERALL CALIFORNIA GRADES
2013-2014 GRADES

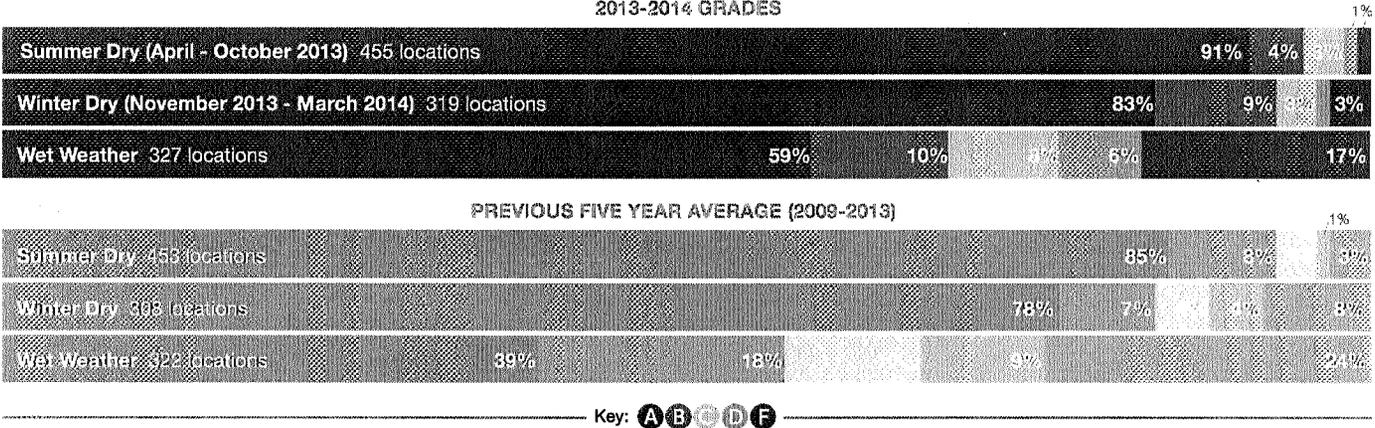
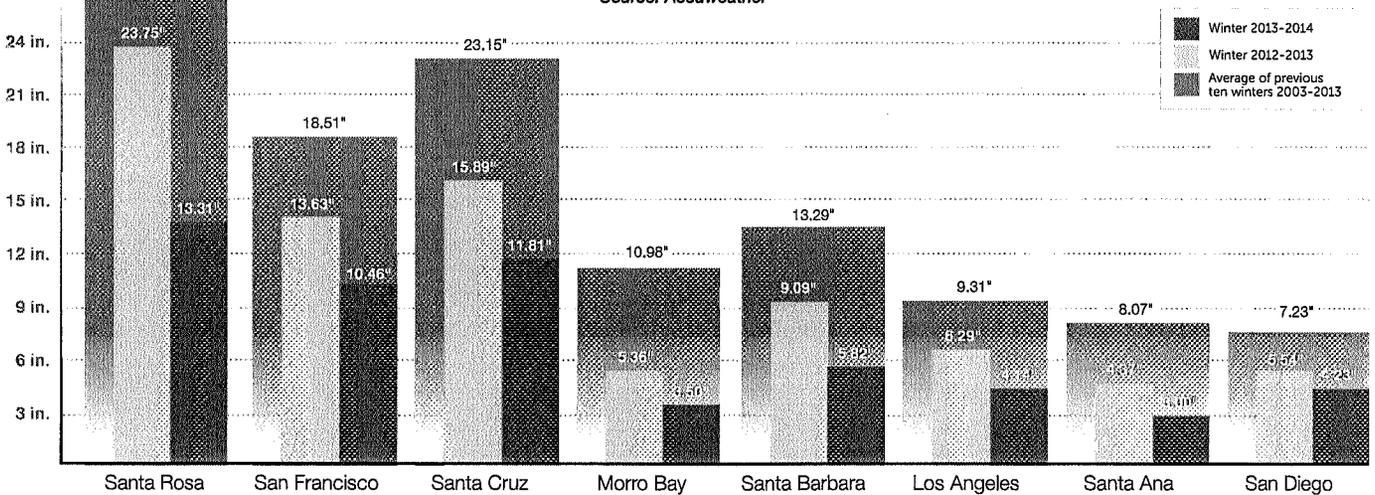
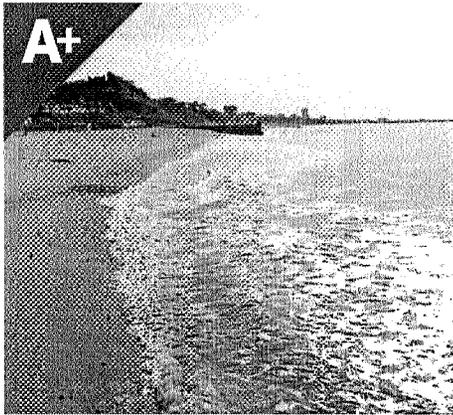


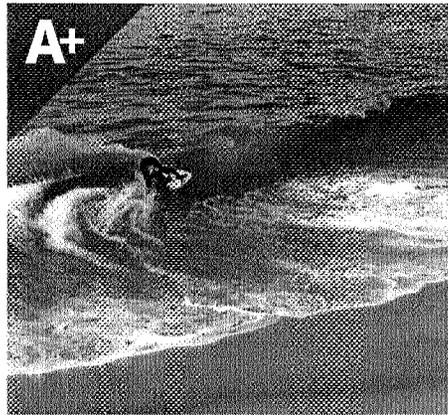
FIGURE 1-2: CALIFORNIA WINTER RAINFALL (2003-2014)

Source: Accuweather

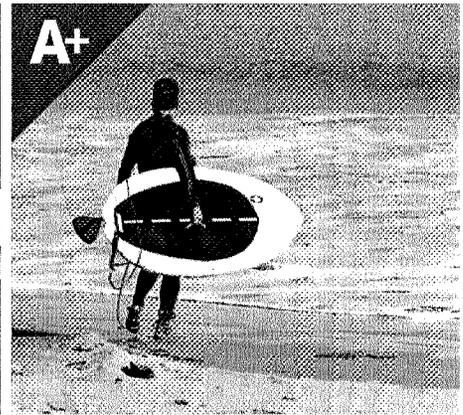




HONOR ROLL
Will Rogers Beach @ Pulga Canyon



HONOR ROLL
The Wedge, Newport Beach



HONOR ROLL
Cabrillo Beach (oceanside), San Pedro

Beaches in California had excellent water quality overall this past year, with 432 of 455 (95%) locations receiving excellent or good (A or B) grades during the summer dry weather period (Figure 1-1). Statewide wet weather water quality was near an all-time high this year (most likely due to the driest year on record in California) with 69% A or B grades, besting the five-year average by 12%.

Over the past few years, rainfall levels in California (and especially in Southern California) were well below average. In fact precipitation levels this past winter were 44% and 57% of the previous 10 winter averages for Los Angeles and San Francisco rain stations, respectively (Figure 1-2). During drier weather conditions there is less overall runoff, which is the main source of pollutants, such as bacteria, to the beach water. Beach water quality grades may be higher in a given year due to less runoff, yet the resulting improved water quality may be providing a false sense of long-term beach water quality improvement. For more information please see Drought and Climate Change and Beach Water Quality on page 55 under *Beach News*.

A list of all grades can be found in Appendix C.

California Overview

California's overall water quality during the summer dry time period this past year was excellent with 95% A or B grades, slightly above the five-year average (Figure 1-1). There were 23 monitoring locations that received fair to poor water quality marks (C-F grades) for the same time period.

During winter dry weather, most California beaches still had very good water quality with 294 of 319 (92%) locations monitored through the winter receiving A or B grades. Lower grades during the same time period include: 11 C grades (3%), 4 D grades (1%) and 10 F grades (3%).

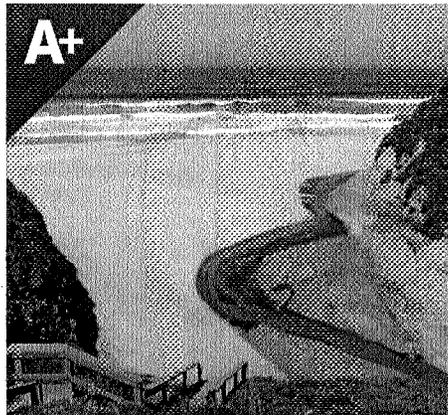
Summer dry weather grades in the San Francisco Bay area (Marin County through San Mateo County) were also excellent with 95% (42 of 44) of ocean-side locations receiving A or B grades. The bayside's water quality was good, though three percent below last year and seven percent below the five-year average with 86% of monitoring locations (24 of 28) receiving A or B grades this past summer.

Only 38 of the 72 (53%) Bay Area locations were monitored consistently through the winter. Winter dry weather water quality at oceanside monitoring locations was excellent with 23 of 24 monitoring locations receiving A or B grades, while the bayside remained on par with the previous year with only 50% A or B grades.

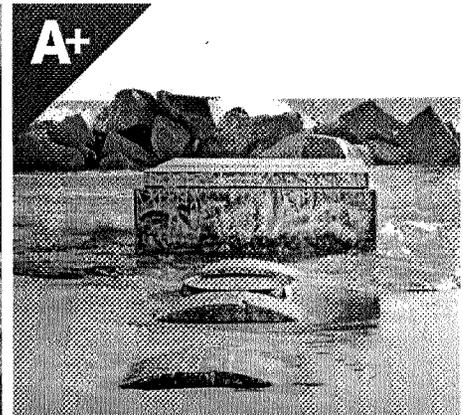
Southern California had excellent summer dry weather water quality with 97% A or B grades (Figure 1-3). This was the third year in a row of very low rainfall in Southern California and as a result its beaches experienced less urban runoff, which likely led to the improvement of overall grades. See "Drought and Climate Change and Beach Water Quality" under *Beach News* on page 55.



HONOR ROLL
Malaga Cove, Palos Verdes

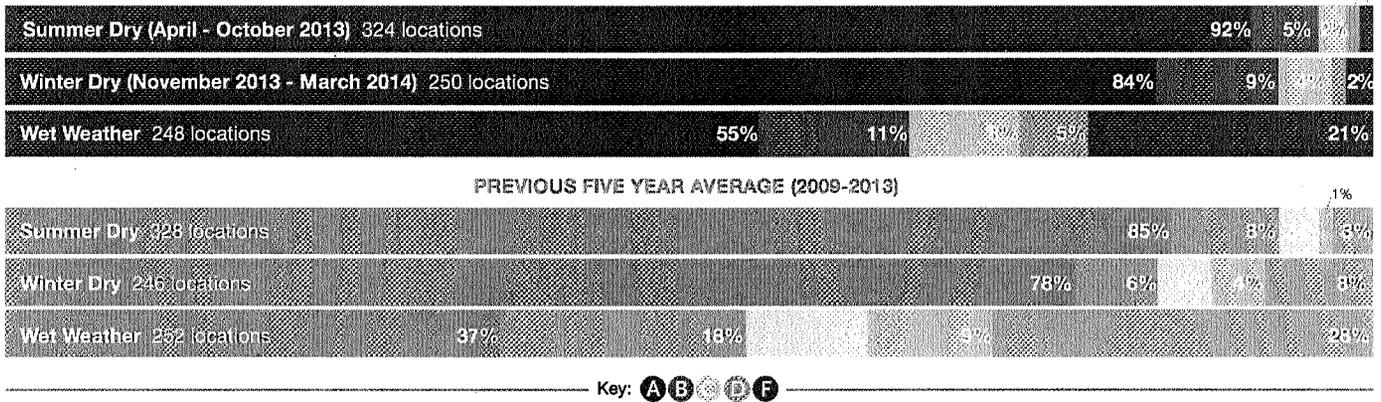


HONOR ROLL
Montara State Beach, San Mateo County



HONOR ROLL
Venice Beach @ Windward Avenue drain

FIGURE 1-3: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GRADES
Combined grades for Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego Counties
2013-2014 GRADES



During wet weather, 31% of California’s monitoring locations received fair-to-poor grades (C, D or F) with 17% earning F grades (Figure 1-1). This marked seasonal difference in water quality is why Heal the Bay and California’s public health agencies continue to recommend that no one swim in recreational waters during, and for at least three days after a significant rainstorm. For more information on the rain advisory see “Re-examining California’s 3-Day Rule” a joint study by Heal the Bay and UCLA, under *Beach News* on page 61.

California Honor Roll Beaches

A select few (33) monitoring locations in California exhibited excellent water quality (A+ grades) during all three time periods in this report and have been appointed to Heal the Bay’s Honor Roll this year. A list of Honor Roll recipients can be found in Appendix B.

California Beach Bummers

The monitoring locations with the poorest dry weather water quality in California this past year populate our list of “Beach Bummers.” (Figure 1-4). The list includes:

- 1. Cowell Beach at the wharf.** After earning the No. 2 spot the last two years in a row, Cowell Beach claims the infamous No. 1 Beach Bummer spot this year. Over 90% of samples during the summer dry period ex-



BEACH BUMMER
Santa Monica Pier



BEACH BUMMER
Marina Lagoon, San Mateo



BEACH BUMMER
Mother's Beach, Marina del Rey

ceeded at least one state bacterial standard at this location. Fortunately after two years of research, a pollution source has been identified. Human fecal sources were linked to corroded sewer pipes and faulty storm drain infrastructure. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) recently issued preliminary Clean Beach Initiative (CBI) funding commitments to repair the damaged sewer and storm drain pipes. These projects will commence after final State Board approvals.

2. Marina Lagoon. Two locations in San Mateo's enclosed Marina Lagoon (Aquatic Park and Lakeshore Park) move up four spots to share the No. 2 Beach Bummers slot this year due to poor water circulation.

3. Mother's Beach. After exhibiting extremely poor water quality this past year, Mother's Beach in Marina del Rey, joins the Beach Bummers list by taking the No. 3 slot. The installed circulation device, which aids beach water flow and bacteria dilution at Mother's Beach, was not functioning due to maintenance issues most of the year, likely contributing to very poor grades.

4. Cabrillo Beach (harborside). Like a broken record, Cabrillo Beach joins the list yet again at the No. 4 Beach Bummers spot. Cabrillo Beach's chronically poor water quality grades continue to persist, despite over \$20 million invested in water quality improvement efforts.

5. Stillwater Cove. After a ten year hiatus Stillwater Cove earns the No. 5 spot in this year's report (No. 6 Beach Bummers in 2004). An adjacent storm drain, carrying urban runoff from a nearby shopping center and golf course likely contributed to Stillwater Cove's poor beach water quality this past year.

California Coastal Counties "Quick-Look"

San Diego County. San Diego continued to exhibit excellent beach water quality this past year, with 100% of all monitoring locations receiving an A or B grade during summer dry weather. Winter dry weather water quality was also excellent with 98% A or B grades. Wet weather grades were down eight percent from the last report to 79% A or B grades this past year, though bested the five-year county average (by 7%) and the statewide average (by 10%). For more information about San Diego County's beach water quality this past year, see page 16.

Orange County. A or B grades for summer dry weather in Orange County (99%) were up six percent over the previous year. Beach water quality during winter dry weather was also excellent with 97% A or B grades (up 11% from last year). Wet weather A or B grades (66%) slipped slightly from last year (73% A or B grades) though still bested the five-year average by 7%. For more information about Orange County's beach water quality this past year, see page 18.



BEACH BUMMER
Cabrillo Beach harborside



BEACH BUMMER
Stillwater Cove, Monterey



BEACH BUMMER
Cowell Beach, Santa Cruz

FIGURE 1-4: BEACH BUMMERS FOR PAST FIVE YEARS
Beaches listed in **BOLD** appear on the current 2013-2014 Beach Bummers list.

| 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 BEACH BUMMERS |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| AVALON, CATALINA ISLAND | COWELL BEACH, SANTA CRUZ | AVALON, CATALINA ISLAND | AVALON, CATALINA ISLAND | COWELL BEACH AT WHARF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY |
| COWELL BEACH, SANTA CRUZ | AVALON, CATALINA ISLAND | COWELL BEACH, SANTA CRUZ | COWELL BEACH, SANTA CRUZ | MARINA LAGOON SAN MATEO COUNTY |
| CABRILLO BEACH, HARBORSIDE | CABRILLO BEACH, HARBORSIDE | MARIE CANYON, MALIBU | POCHE BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY | MARINA DEL REY MOTHER'S BEACH LOS ANGELES COUNTY |
| POCHE BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY | TOPANGA STATE BEACH | SURFRIDER BEACH, MALIBU | CABRILLO BEACH, HARBORSIDE | CABRILLO BEACH HARBORSIDE LOS ANGELES COUNTY |
| SANTA MONICA PIER | POCHE BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY | SOLSTICE CANYON, MALIBU | MALIBU PIER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY | STILLWATER COVE MONTEREY COUNTY |
| COLORADO LAGOON, LONG BEACH | DOHENY STATE BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY | CABRILLO BEACH, HARBORSIDE | MARINA LAGOON SAN MATEO COUNTY | CLAM BEACH COUNTY PARK HUMBOLDT COUNTY |
| BAKER BEACH, SAN FRANCISCO | ARROYO BURRO (HENDRY'S BEACH) | DOHENY STATE BEACH, DANA POINT | DOHENY STATE BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY | SANTA MONICA PIER LOS ANGELES COUNTY |
| CAPITOLA BEACH, SANTA CRUZ | BAKER BEACH, SAN FRANCISCO | POCHE BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY | REDONDO BEACH PIER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY | PILLAR POINT HARBOR SAN MATEO COUNTY |
| MISSION BAY, SAN DIEGO | COLORADO LAGOON, LONG BEACH | ESCONDIDO STATE BEACH, MALIBU | WINDSURFER CIRCLE, SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY | CAPITOLA BEACH WEST OF JETTY SANTA CRUZ COUNTY |
| WILL ROGERS BEACH, LOS ANGELES | CAPITOLA BEACH, SANTA CRUZ | TOPANGA STATE BEACH | TIJUANA RIVER MOUTH, SAN DIEGO COUNTY | WINDSURFER CIRCLE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY |



Los Angeles County. Summer dry weather water quality in Los Angeles was excellent with 90% A or B grades. Winter dry water quality was also very good with 86% A or B grades (besting the five-year average by 13%). Wet weather water quality continues to be an area of concern statewide. Wet weather grades in Los Angeles are no exception, with 50% A or B grades. Though wet weather grades slipped slightly from last year (57% A or B grades), they bested the county's five-year average by 13%. Los Angeles County's percentage of wet weather A or B grades was 19% lower than the statewide average of 69% A or B grades. Los Angeles County is also host to three of the 10 beaches on the statewide Beach Bummer list this year: Santa Monica Municipal Pier (No. 7), Cabrillo Beach harborside (No. 4) and Marina del Rey Mother's Beach (No. 3). For more information about Los Angeles County's beach water quality this past year, see page 21.

Ventura County. Summer dry water quality grades in Ventura County were excellent this past year, with 100% of locations receiving A grades. Winter dry and wet weather grades were also excellent with 100% A or B grades. This year Ventura County bested its five-year average during winter dry and wet weather and beat the statewide average for all three time periods. For more information about Ventura County's beach water quality this past year, see page 28.

Santa Barbara County. Santa Barbara displayed excellent water quality grades this past year, with 100% A grades during summer dry weather and 94% A or B grades during winter dry weather. Wet weather water quality was good with 81% A or B grades, besting the five-year county average by 33% and the statewide average by 12%. For more information about Santa Barbara County's beach water quality this past year, see page 29.

San Luis Obispo County. Summer dry weather water quality grades in San Luis Obispo County were good this past year with 89% A or B grades, though slightly down from the previous year (95% A or B grades). Water quality during winter dry weather was excellent with 94% A grades (five percent above the five-year county average). Wet weather grades were excellent with 95% A or B grades this year showing a marked improvement over last year's 84% and bested the five-year county average by 13% (82% A or B grades) and 26% above the statewide average (69% A or B grades). For more information about San Luis Obispo County's beach water quality this past year, see page 30.

Monterey County. Monterey County's summer dry weather water quality grades were on par with last year with 75% A or B grades, though eight percent below the five-year county average (83% A or B grades). Beaches were not monitored frequently enough during the winter dry and wet weather periods to receive a grade for those time periods. Monterey County's Stillwater Cove joins the Beach Bummer list for the first time since 2004 at No. 5. For more information about Monterey County's beach water quality this past year, see page 31.

Santa Cruz County. Summer dry weather grades were up 8% from the previous year with 85% A grades in 2013, and bested the five-year county average by 22%. Winter dry grades were excellent with 100% of locations receiving A or B grades. Santa Cruz County's wet weather grades improved by 60%, from 25% A or B grades last year (the worst in the state) to 85% A grades this year. Wet weather grades bested the five-year county average by 37% (48% A or B grades) and the state average this year by 16% (69% A or B grades). Though Santa Cruz County's water quality grades are up from last year, two of the county's beaches still earned spots on the Beach Bummer list this year, including the No. 1 Beach Bummer: Cowell Beach at the wharf (No. 1) and Capitol Beach west of the jetty (No. 9). For more information about Santa Cruz County's beach water quality this past year, see page 32.

San Mateo County. San Mateo County's summer dry grades were good and on par with the county's five-year average of 83% A grades. Winter dry weather grades fared better than summer dry grades with 91% A or B grades. Wet weather water quality was up 20% from last year with 64% A or B grades, 10% above the county's five-year average (54%). San Mateo's Marina Lagoon (Aquatic Park and Lakeshore Park) climbed four notches from last year (No. 6 Beach Bummer) and share this year's No. 2 Beach Bummer spot. For more information about San Mateo County's beach water quality this past year, see page 34.



San Francisco County. This year San Francisco County earned very good water quality grades during summer dry weather with 86% of locations receiving A or B grades. Winter dry weather grades were fair and on par with last year with 71% of monitoring locations receiving A or B grades (3% below the county's five-year average). Wet weather grades were up 21% from last year with 64% A or B grades and bested the county's five year average by three percent (61% A or B grades). Windsurfer Circle at Candlestick Point earns its second consecutive year on the notorious Beach Bummers list (No. 10). For more information about San Francisco County's beach water quality this past year, see page 36.

Contra Costa and Alameda Counties. Water quality grades for East Bay beaches were excellent during summer dry weather and on par with last year, with all locations receiving A grades. Only two Alameda County monitoring locations were sampled frequently enough to receive winter dry grades: Crown Beach Crab Cove (F grade) and Crown Beach Bird Sanctuary (D grade). Wet weather water quality this past year improved dramatically with all locations earning A grades (40% A or B grades the previous year). For more information about the East Bay's beach water quality this past year, see page 38.

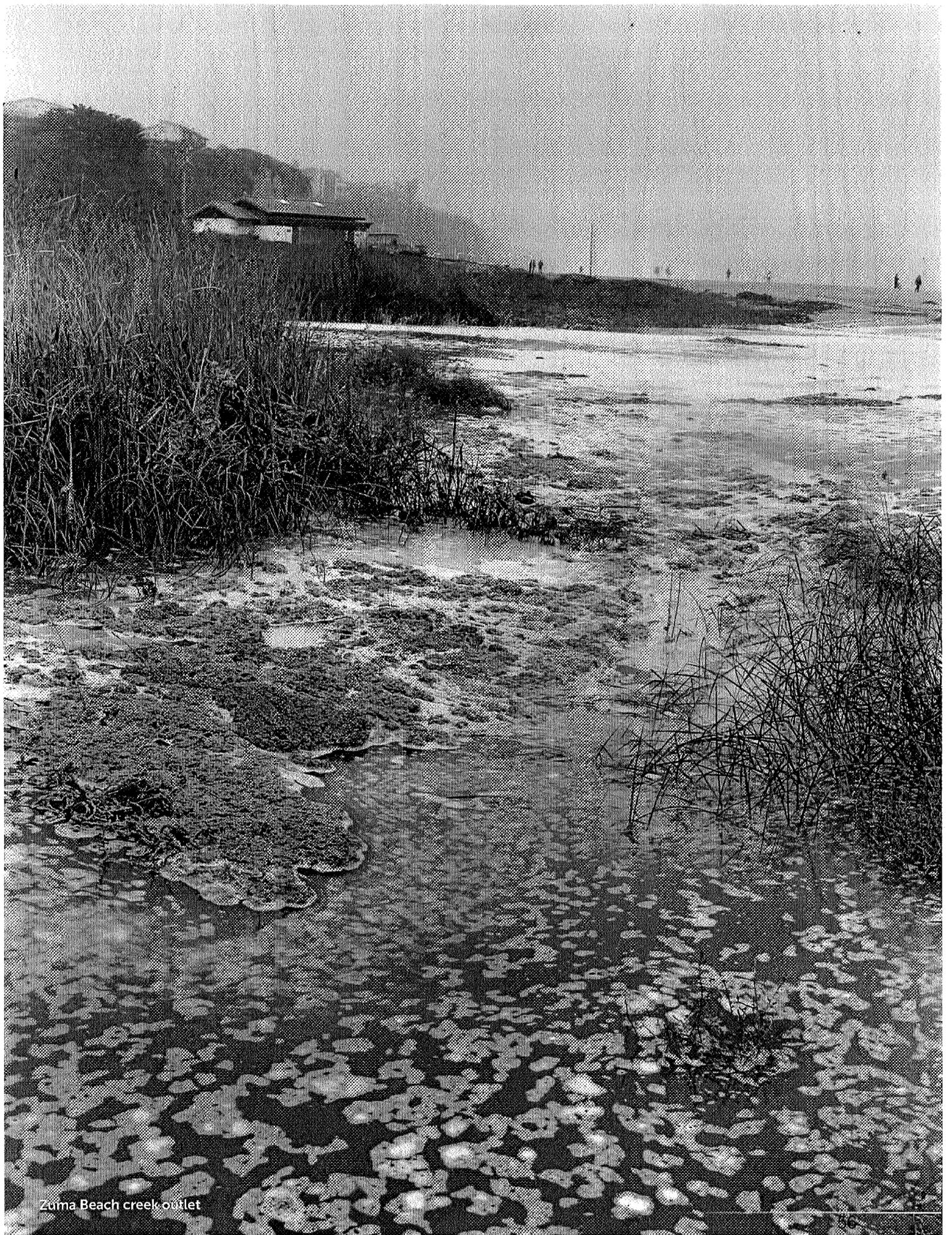
Marin County. Marin County earned excellent water quality grades this past year during summer dry weather with all but one location receiving an A grade (one B grade). Monitoring locations were not sampled through the winter. For more information about Marin County's beach water quality this past year, see page 39.

Sonoma County. Sonoma County earned excellent water quality grades this past year during summer dry weather with all monitoring locations receiving A grades. Monitoring locations in Sonoma County were not sampled through the winter. For more information about Sonoma County's beach water quality this past year, see page 40.

Mendocino County. Six monitoring locations in Mendocino County were sampled on a consistent weekly basis during summer dry weather this past year and all received A grades. No beaches in Mendocino County were sampled frequently enough through the winter to earn grades for any other time period in this report. For more information about Sonoma County's beach water quality this past year, see page 40.

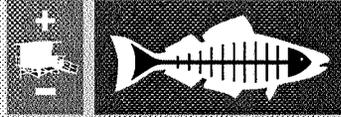
Humboldt County. Humboldt County's summer dry weather water quality grades were good with 4 of 5 earning A or B grades, though below the county's five-year average of 96% A or B grades. Humboldt's Clam Beach County Park near Strawberry Creek scored the county's only poor grade (D) and took the No. 6 spot on our annual Beach Bummers list. Monitoring locations were not sampled frequently enough through the winter to receive grades for any other time period in this report. For more information about Humboldt County's beach water quality this past year, see page 41.

Del Norte County. The beach at Battery Point Lighthouse in Crescent City earned A grades for all three time periods this past year. No other locations in Del Norte County were sampled frequently enough (at least weekly) to receive grades in this report. 



Zuma Beach creek outlet

BEACH REPORT CARD



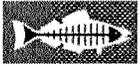
THE BEACH REPORT CARD

Storm drain runoff is the greatest source of pollution to local beaches, flowing untreated to the coast and potentially contaminated with motor oil, animal waste, pesticides, yard waste and trash.

The Beach Report Card (BRC) is based on the routine monitoring of beaches conducted by local health agencies and dischargers.

Water samples are analyzed for bacteria that indicate pollution from numerous sources, including fecal waste. The better the grade a beach receives, the lower the risk of illness to ocean users.





Los Angeles County

There are five agencies within the County of Los Angeles that contributed monitoring data to Heal the Bay's Beach Report Card:

- City of Los Angeles' Environmental Monitoring Division (EMD) at the Hyperion Sewage Treatment Plant provided daily or weekly beach data for 33 locations
- The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Environmental Health program monitored 29 locations on a weekly basis
- Los Angeles County Sanitation District monitored eight locations weekly
- City of Long Beach, Environmental Health Division, monitored 15 (down from 25 historically) locations on a weekly basis.
- The City of Redondo Beach monitored seven locations in the South Bay

Los Angeles County outlet beaches (those adjacent to a storm drain or creek) are monitored directly at the outfall, where the discharge meets the ocean. Heal the Bay believes that monitoring closest to a potential pollution source or outlet (point zero) gives the most accurate picture of water quality at these types of beaches and is also the most protective of public health.

Los Angeles County's summer dry weather A and B grades were up six percent this past year to 90% and well above the county's five year average of 81% A or B grades. Every Santa Monica Bay ocean beach scored an A or B grade during summer dry weather except Santa Monica Municipal Pier (D grade). Overall, Santa Monica Bay summer dry water quality was excellent. A and B grades were up 5% from our last report with 97% of beaches from Leo Carrillo to Cabrillo oceanside earning A or B grades (up 11% from two years ago). Santa Monica Bay summer dry weather grades bested the five-year average by six percent (91% A or B grades) and the statewide average by two percent this year (95% A or B grades). This past year, winter dry weather water quality in Los Angeles County held steady at 86% A or B grades, 13% above the county's five-year



average (Figures 2-3).

This past year, wet weather grades in Los Angeles County slipped to 50% A or B grades (57% the previous year), though still bested the county five-year average by 13% (37% A or B grades). 34 of 84 (40%) sample sites received F grades this past year during wet weather compared to 18 of 84 (21%) in our last report. This past rainy season was one of the driest on record, though Los Angeles County still experienced a few intense rains this past winter which resulted in fair to poor water quality for half of the monitored beaches. Most notably, in Long Beach all 15 monitoring locations received F grades for wet weather (accounting for almost half of the county's F grades) compared to only three Long Beach wet weather F grades in our last report.

Though Los Angeles County grades were up across the board this past year, they still fell short (by as

much as 20%) during wet weather compared to statewide averages for all three time periods. However, Los Angeles County's move to sample at the mouth of flowing storm drains and creeks due to the Santa Monica Bay Beach Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has historically contributed to the county's grades being below the state average. Still, it is important to note that the discrepancy among counties should not solely be attributed to the sampling location. For example, Mother's Beach in Marina del Rey and Cabrillo (harborside at restrooms) had very poor water quality this past year even though storm drains are not known to be a major contributor to pollution at these locations.

Heal the Bay believes that sampling at the outfall (point zero) of drains and creeks gives a more accurate picture of water quality and is far more protective of human health. Statewide, most monitoring locations associated with storm drains or creeks are actually sampled a substantial distance from the outfall.

Malibu Pier and Redondo Pier may have missed this year's Beach Bummer list (both on last year's Beach Bummer list); however, it is concerning that both locations earned C grades (summer dry) during one of the driest years on record. Typically, during dry weather or periods of drought, beach water quality shows improvement as stormwater runoff volumes are reduced. While beach water quality at the Malibu Pier and Redondo Pier has been inconsistent over the past few years, this year's mediocre dry weather grades are an indicator of pollution problems at these sites. Heal the Bay will continue to closely monitor water quality grades as well as work with local agencies to investigate potential pollution sources at these two piers.

Cabrillo Beach (harborside)

Heal the Bay remains concerned with the poor water quality still observed at Cabrillo Beach harborside, despite extensive water quality improvement projects including: replacement of beach sand, removal of a rock jetty, installation of water circulation pumps, and installation of a bird exclusion structure. After more than \$20 million invested in improving water quality at Cabrillo's enclosed beach, it is still violating fecal bacteria TMDL limits. The Los Ange-

FIGURE 2-3: LOS ANGELES COUNTY BEACHES

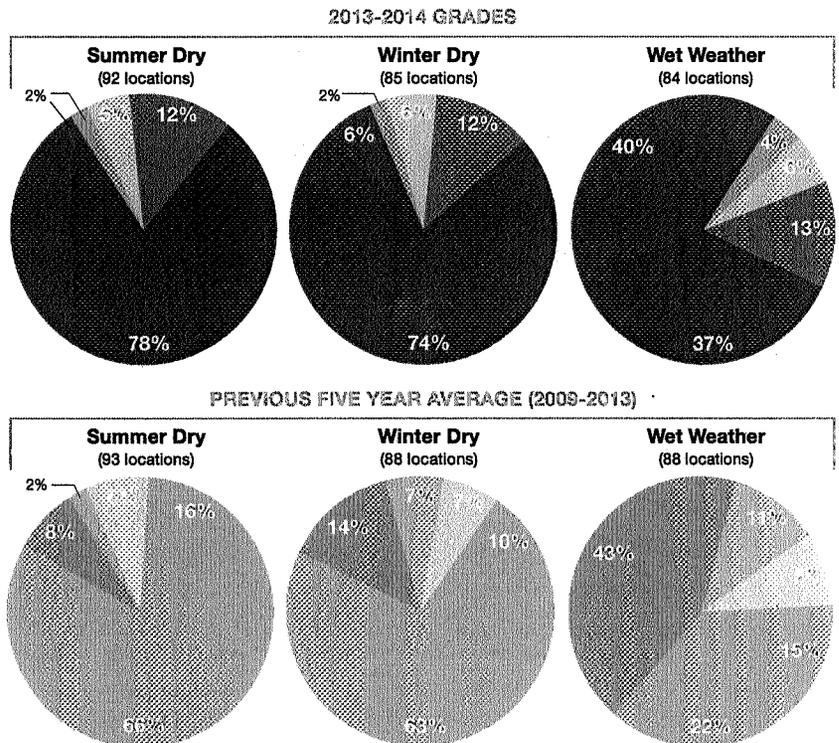
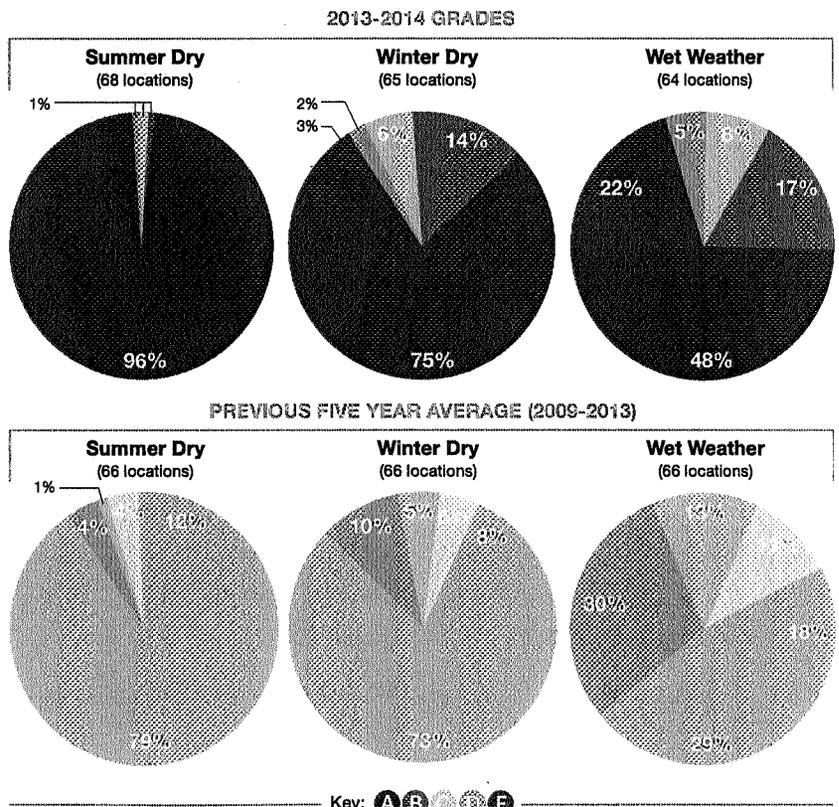


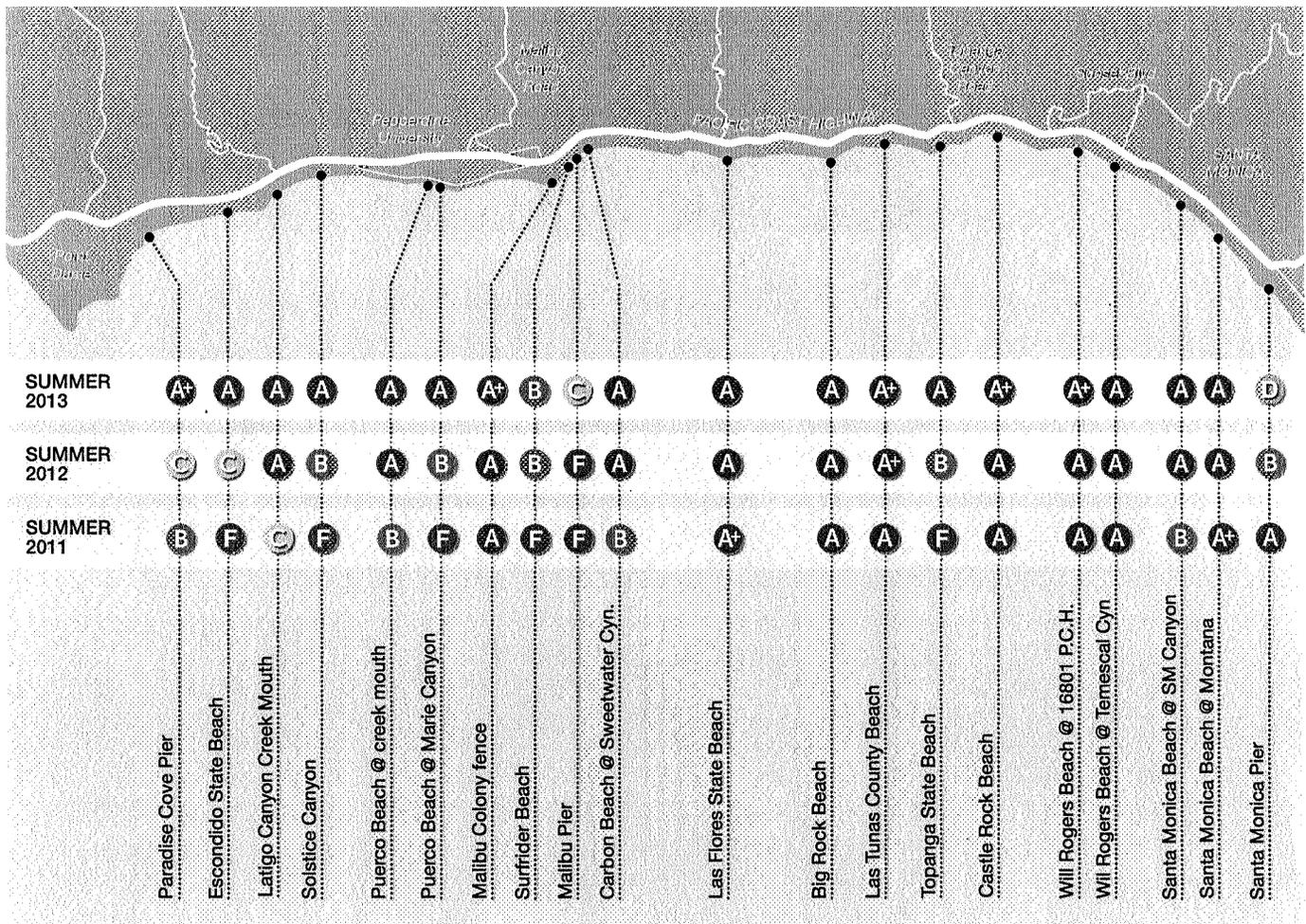
FIGURE 2-4: SANTA MONICA BAY BEACHES



Key: A B C D F

FIGURE 2-5: SUMMER GRADES, PAST THREE YEARS FROM MALIBU TO SANTA MONICA

Monitored locations during summers of 2011, 2012 and 2013



les Regional Board issued a Time Schedule Order (TSO) for inner Cabrillo Beach's boat ramp location on February 6, 2014, for failure to meet existing bacteria TMDL standards (for details see Santa Monica Bay Bacteria TMDL Violations on page 53). The TSO requires the city to investigate and institute feasible structural and non-structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) by December 31, 2016.

The City of Los Angeles is currently working on the following projects:

- Investigation of storm drains located near the boat ramp for potential pollution sources and adverse impacts on water quality.
- Implementation of a Natural Source Exclusion (NSE) study.

NSE-based criteria can be applied to sites where source identification studies show no or minimal

human contamination. However, this approach should only be contemplated after all anthropogenic sources of bacteria have been controlled or eliminated.

Santa Monica Pier

The Santa Monica Pier has a long history of chronic beach pollution and is back on the Beach Bummer list at No. 7. Though a combination of CBI and Measure V funding (approved by Santa Monica voters in 2006) has led to a number of beach water quality improvement projects at the pier, grades have been poor again recently. Projects included the repair of a corroded and leaky storm drain, the redirection of stormwater runoff to the Santa Monica Urban Run-off Recycling Facility (SMURRF) and the installation of bird netting under the pier to prevent pigeons

and other birds from nesting and contributing fecal bacteria to the beach water. In the spring of 2010, beach water quality grades noticeably improved for approximately two years, before they started to fall during the winter of 2012-2013. Heal the Bay conducted a site visit shortly after the grades dropped and discovered large rips in the netting under the pier. It was evident that the birds were once again nesting under the pier, potentially triggering the poor water quality grades. After several unsuccessful attempts to patch the pier netting, the netting was completely replaced this past February. Heal the Bay will continue to closely monitor the Pier's water quality grades, and hopes to work directly with the City of Santa Monica if poor water quality continues to persist.

To further improve beach water quality throughout Santa Monica, the City of Santa Monica is pursuing the following projects:

- Marine Park Irrigation Retrofit project.** A pipeline will transport urban runoff being captured at Los Angeles' Penmar Park to Santa Monica's Marine Park for irrigation. This project is funded by Measure V and Prop 84.
- Los Amigos Park Retrofit project.** This project will divert runoff from an adjacent storm drain into a subterranean tank in Los Amigos Park for treatment. The treated runoff will be used for irrigation and toilet flushing. The project is funded by Measure V and the Metropolitan Water District.
- Pier Basin Infiltration.** This project will divert wet weather runoff to a subterranean tank which would overflow into an infiltration gallery. The retained water would be pumped to SMURRF for treatment. Project funding is currently being pursued.
- Ozone Park Retrofit project.** Urban storm drain runoff from Ozone Park would be diverted, treated and then used for irrigation. Project funding is currently being pursued.

Mother's Beach

Mother's Beach in Marina del Rey comes in at the No. 3 Beach Bummer spot in this year's report, making its first appearance on the List. This beach was the focus of a 2007 source identification study, where the bird population was deemed the largest FIB contributor. Mother's Beach is an enclosed beach, meaning it is protected from open ocean currents and tends to have poor beach water circulation. These findings resulted in the installation of a CBI-funded circulation device installed March 2008. However, the device has been offline most of this past year (May 2013 – February 2014) due to maintenance issues, and likely has contributed to the drop of water quality grades this year. Since the circulation device is now working, Heal the Bay hopes to see improved beach water quality at Mother's Beach this summer.

FIGURE 2-6: MOTHER'S BEACH, MARINA DEL REY – GRADES 2010-2014

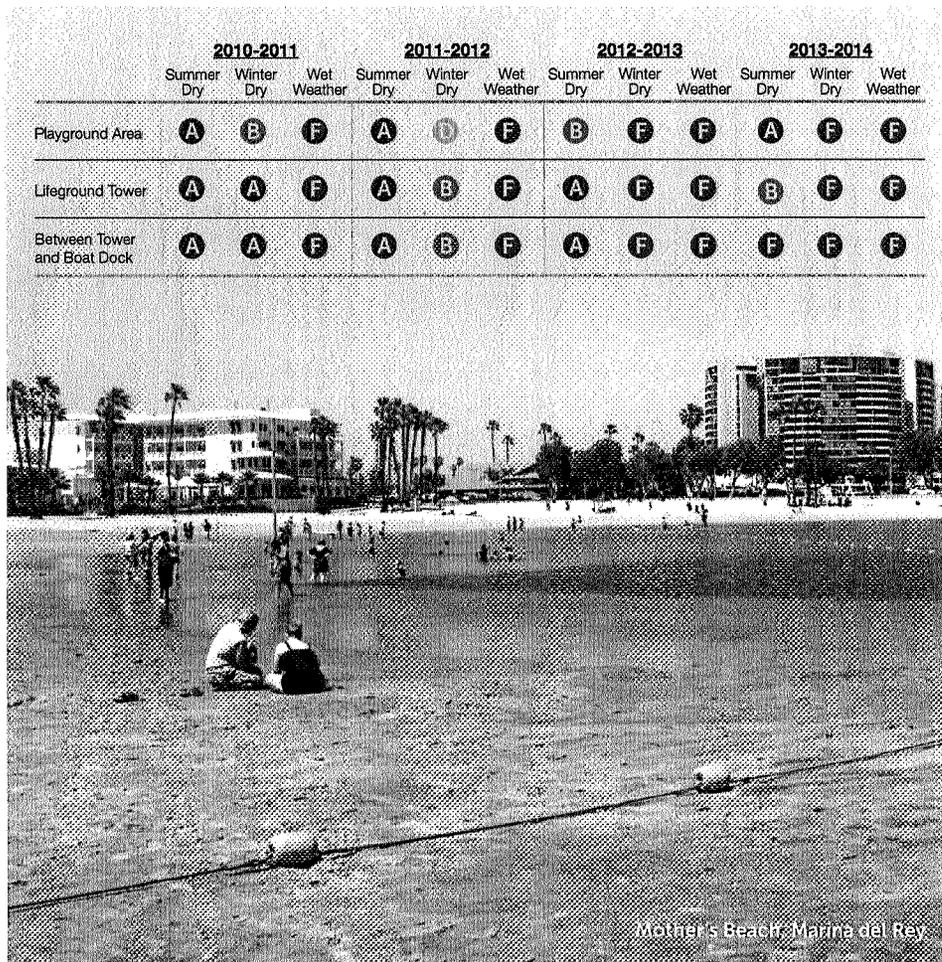
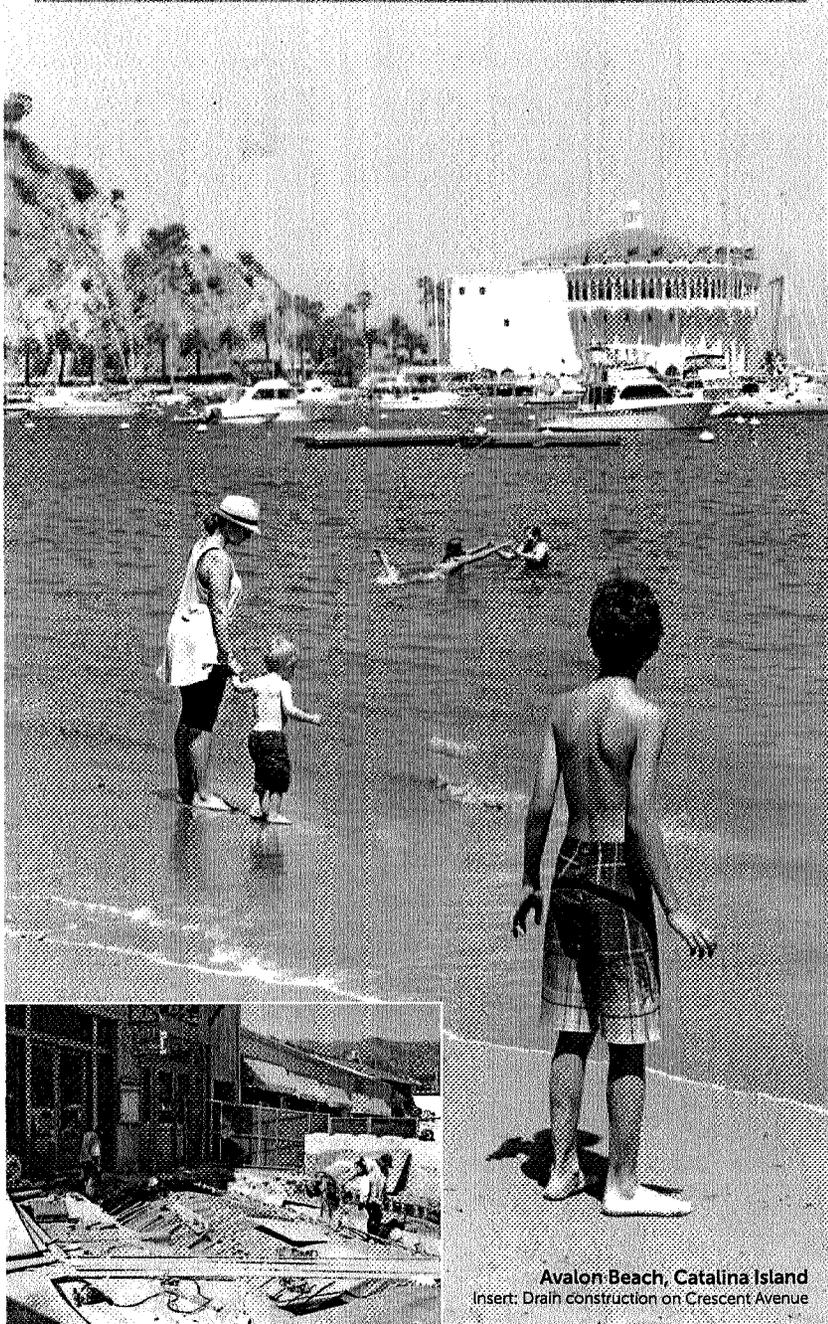


FIGURE 2-7: AVALON BEACH, CATALINA ISLAND – SUMMER GRADES 2006-2013

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| East of the Casino Arch at the steps | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 100 feet west of the Green Pleasure Pier | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | B |
| 50 feet west of the Green Pleasure Pier | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | B |
| 50 feet east of the Green Pleasure Pier | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 100 feet east of the Green Pleasure Pier | F | F | F | D | D | D | D | A |



Avalon Beach, Catalina Island
 Insert: Drain construction on Crescent Avenue

Avalon Beach – update

Avalon Beach has a long history of chronically polluted beach water problems that can be traced back to 1999, when recreational beach water quality was first mandated by the state under AB 411. In 2000, Avalon Beach made its first appearance on the Beach Bummer list and has since made the list 12 of the last 14 years. Avalon Beach’s perpetually poor beach water quality made it the focus of several studies, including a Stanford University study where human-specific bacteria were identified in Avalon’s beach water. In addition there was a 2007 epidemiology study that correlated levels of beach water pollution to negative health risks including gastrointestinal illness (GI illness).

In early 2011, the Regional Board issued the City of Avalon a Notice of Violation (NOV) for numerous Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO) and consistent water quality violations. Then in February 2012, the Regional Board issued a Draft Cease and Desist Order (CDO) to the city for illegally discharging polluted water. Concurrently, the Board adopted a bacteria TMDL for Avalon Harbor.

Since the issuance of the Order, the City of Avalon has spent over \$5.7 million on sewer main improvements and implementation of a GIS-based inspection and tracking system as part of its sanitary sewer inspection and repair program. The City has also adopted the following regulations:

- **Private Sewer Laterals Ordinance.** Requires private laterals to be inspected and repaired routinely.
- **Water Quality Management Ordinance.** Prohibits restaurants and businesses along Avalon Bay from discharging and/or washing debris into the water. As required by the CDO, a fats, oils and grease (FOG) program was also implemented to prevent FOG from restaurants from entering and clogging the storm drain system.

Other water quality improvement efforts made by the City of Avalon (including some CDO requirements) include:

- The development of a beach water pollution and prevention education program
- Implementation of bird control measures at and around the beach

The City of Avalon recently hosted a Water Quality Symposium targeted towards agencies including the State and Regional Boards, universities, environmental organizations, and other interested parties. Participants were briefed on Avalon Beach's water quality history, relevant water quality/health related studies, and Avalon's completed and future water quality improvement projects.

Heal the Bay is pleased to announce that Avalon Beach is not on the Beach Bummer list this year (for only the second time in the past 14 years). Avalon Beach's summer dry weather grades are typically poor, and though not perfect this past year, beach water quality grades were much improved (1 A, 2 Bs and 2 Cs). We are hopeful that this trend of beach water quality improvement will continue this coming summer at Avalon Beach.

For details on the recently published epidemiology study conducted at Avalon Beach see Avalon Beach's Epidemiology Study under *Beach News* on page 61.

Long Beach

During dry weather, the City of Long Beach continues to show improved beach water quality. This past year, summer dry weather A and B grades were up 10% from last year at 87%, besting the five-year average by 16% (71% A or B grades). Winter dry weather grades continue to be much improved as well with

100% of locations earning A or B grades – 45% higher than Long Beach's five-year average. See Figure 2-9. However, wet weather grades in Long Beach took a dive again this past year, and all locations received F grades. Unfortunately, Long Beach's wet weather five-year average continues to be the worst in the state, with only 7% A or B grades.

The City of Long Beach has made significant efforts to identify pollution sources and improve beach water quality, despite influence from the Los Angeles River's 100-plus square mile drainage area (the predominant source of fecal bacteria to Long Beach waters). In 2013, the City of Long Beach was awarded \$4.9 million in CBI grant funds to further improve recreational water quality through projects including: the installation of low flow diversions and vortex separation devices intended to keep trash and other contaminants from entering Long Beach waters. Project design bids are scheduled to be evaluated this summer.

Since 2010, approximately \$8.5 million in structural and capital improvement projects have been made to the historically polluted Colorado Lagoon. These improvements include stormwater diversions, lagoon dredging, and the installation of trash traps and bio-swales around the lagoon. As a result of their efforts, the Colorado Lagoon dropped off of the Beach Bummer list in 2012. This year, both Colorado

FIGURE 2-8: COLORADO LAGOON, LONG BEACH – GRADES 2010-2014

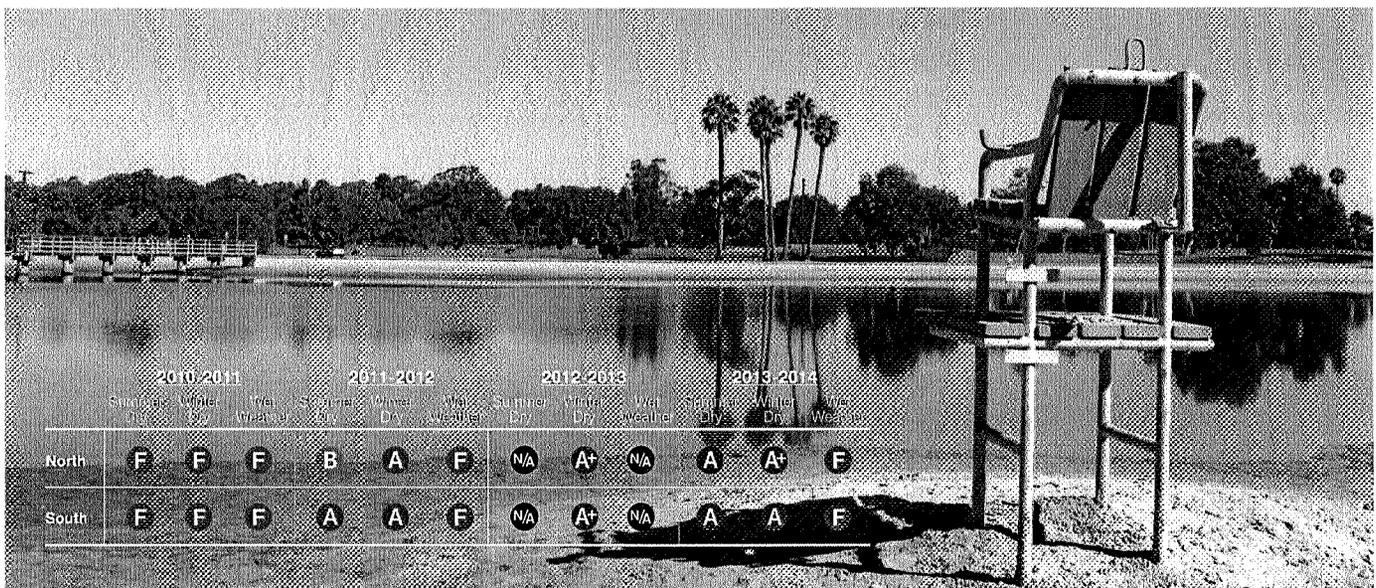


FIGURE 2-9: LONG BEACH CITY BEACHES

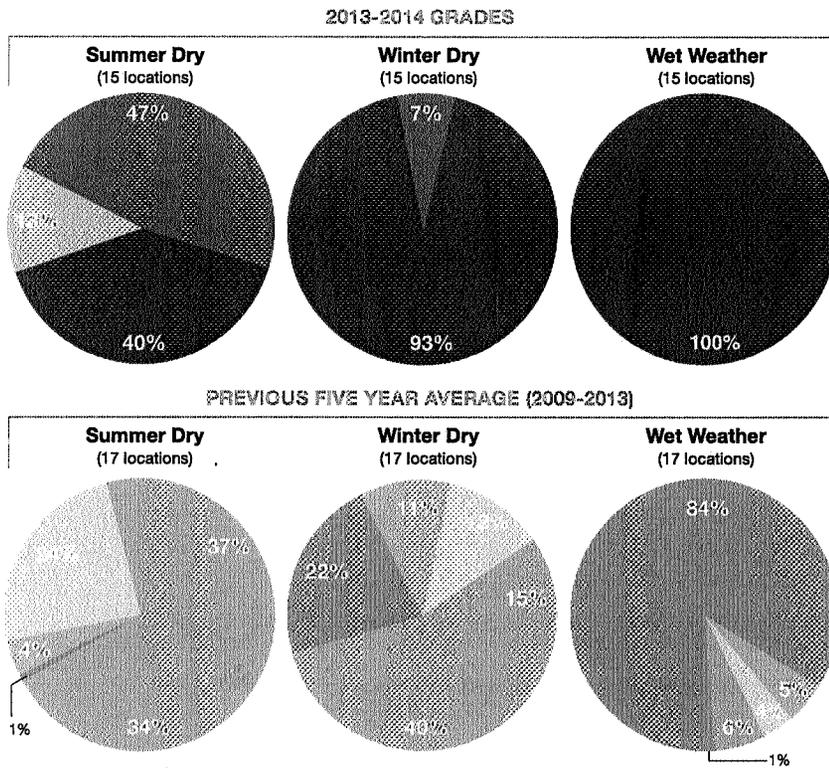
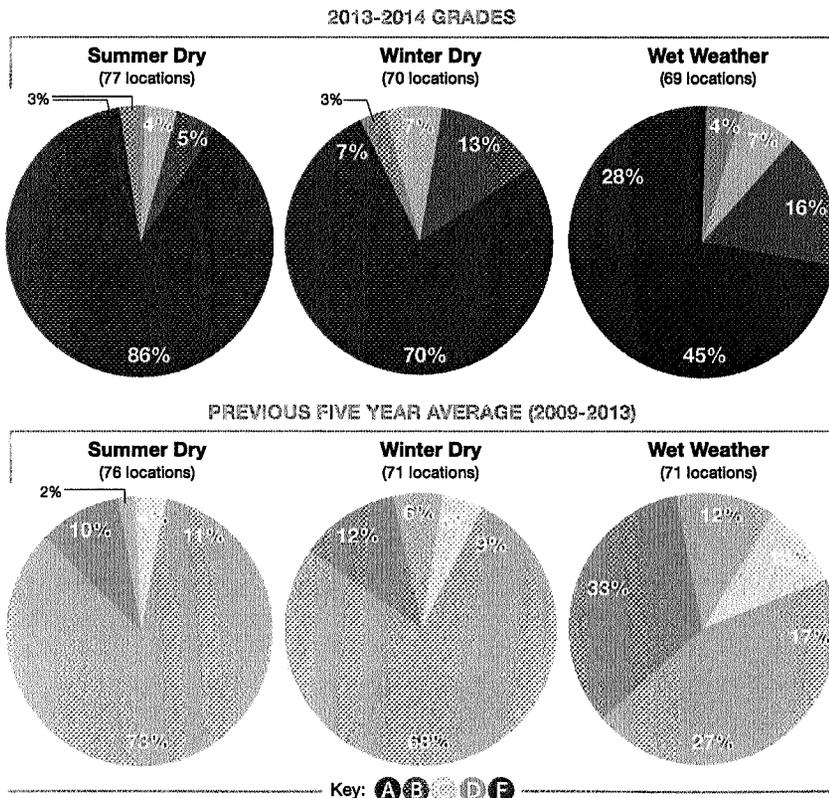


FIGURE 2-10: LOS ANGELES COUNTY (WITHOUT LONG BEACH)



Lagoon monitoring locations received A grades during summer dry and winter dry weather.

Heal the Bay recognizes the city's utilization of regional partnerships, grant funding, technology and infrastructure improvements to improve beach water quality, and looks forward to the implementation of collaborative wet weather water quality improvement projects.

A complete list of grades for Los Angeles County's beach monitoring locations can be found in Appendix C1 on page 85.

Sewage Spill Summary

There were only two reported sewage spills in Los Angeles County this past year. The first spill on June 18, 2013 released approximately 100-200 gallons of raw sewage (the result of a private sewage line break) which closed a 100-yard stretch of beach for four days near Big Rock Drive in Malibu.

The second spill (due to root blockage) occurred on October 5, 2013 and released an estimated 2,000 gallons near Palos Verdes Estates. Unfortunately, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH) closed Bluff Cove Beach instead of Malaga Cove Beach which is directly downstream of the spill location.

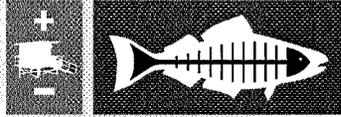
On August 25, 2014, a summer Sunday with temperatures above 80 degrees, an estimated 996 gallons of sewage entered the beach water just north of Will Rogers Beach. However, the Los Angeles County DPH failed to close the beach and potentially jeopardized the public health of numerous beach goers. Heal the Bay subsequently approached the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health in regards to this incident and other sewage spill notification concerns. The County is currently working on revisions to their Sewage Spill and Beach Closure Policy so they are more consistent and protective of public health. We urge the county to quickly finalize these critical protocols.

For additional water quality information:
 County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health
 Environmental Health
<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh>
 City of Long Beach
www.longbeach.gov/health/eh/water/water_samples.asp



Manhattan Beach Pier

BEACH REPORT CARD

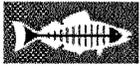


2013-2014 IMPACTS & NEWS

Storm drain runoff is the greatest source of pollution to local beaches, flowing untreated to the coast and potentially contaminated with motor oil, animal waste, pesticides, yard waste and trash.

Health officials recommend that beach users never swim in any coastal waters within 100 yards on either side of a flowing storm drain or creek for at least three days following a significant rain event. Preliminary evidence from a recent study* conducted by Heal the Bay and UCLA, suggests avoiding beach water contact for at least five days after a rainfall may be more protective of public health. Based on these results, Heal the Bay encourages the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to validate these findings by conducting a broader statewide assessment.

*Please see "Re-evaluating California's Three Day Rule" under Beach News for a summary of the study and link to the paper.



California Beach Types & Water Quality

California's beach grades were analyzed to determine differences in water quality based on beach type. Beaches were divided into three categories: open ocean beaches, beaches adjacent to a creek, river, or storm drain (natural or concrete) and beaches located within enclosed water bodies.

The grades were analyzed for all three time periods: summer dry season (April through October), winter dry weather (November through March) and year-round wet weather conditions. Figure 3-1 illustrate the grades by percent during each time period.

Open Ocean Beaches

In general, open ocean beaches with no known pollution sources exhibit excellent summer dry weather beach water grades. This past year was no exception, as all open ocean beaches earned A grades for the summer dry weather time period and bested the five-year average (99% A grades). Winter dry weather grades at open ocean beaches were also excellent with 97% A or B grades, two percent above the five-year average (95% A or B grades). Wet weather grades slipped 13% from last year's report to 77% A or B grades, though still bested the five-year average by one percent (76% A or B grades).

Storm Drain Impacted Beaches

Storm drain impacted beaches earned excellent summer dry weather grades this year with 97% A or B grades, and bested the five-year average by four percent. Winter dry weather grades at storm drain beaches were up four percent from last year's report to 94% A or B grades, and bested the five-year average by 13%. Wet weather grades at storm drain beaches slipped slightly from last year's report to 69% A or B grades (71% last year).

Los Angeles County remains one of the only counties in the state (along with Humboldt County, San Francisco County and portions of San Diego and Santa Cruz counties) to modify its monitoring program to collect samples directly in front of flowing storm drains and creeks. This change in Los Angeles County was a result of the Santa Monica Bay Beach Bacteria TMDL requirements and associated implementation plans designed to restore water quality and protect public health and aquatic life. Heal the Bay will continue to advocate that all beach monitoring locations in California associated with flowing storm drains or creeks be sampled directly at the outfall or where urban runoff meets the ocean (point zero). We hope to make point zero monitoring a prerequisite of eligibility for state water quality funding.



TABLE 3-1: GRADES FOR POPULAR ENCLOSED BEACHES 2013-2014

| | Summer Dry | Winter Dry | Wet Weather |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Baby Beach, Dana Point | | | |
| West end | A | n/a | n/a |
| Buoy line | B | n/a | n/a |
| Swim area | B | n/a | n/a |
| East end | A | n/a | n/a |
| Mother's Beach, Marina del Rey | | | |
| Playground area | A | F | F |
| Lifeguard tower | B | F | F |
| Between tower/boat dock | F | F | F |
| Inner Cabrillo Beach, San Pedro | | | |
| Harborside at restrooms | F | D | F |
| Harborside at boat launch | D | B | F |

FIGURE 3-1: GOOD / POOR GRADES BY TIME PERIOD & BEACH TYPE

Enclosed Beaches

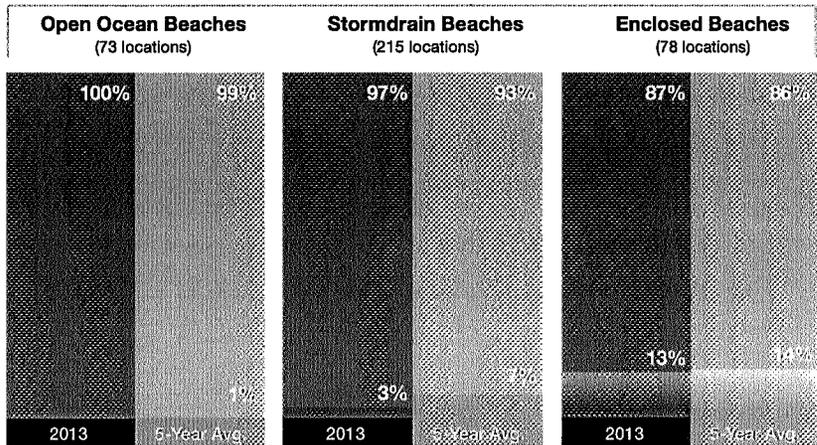
Water quality continues to be problematic at enclosed beaches, primarily due to poor beach water circulation. Summer dry weather grades at enclosed beaches remain on par with last year's report at 87% A or B grades

Winter dry weather grades at enclosed beaches were up eight percent from last year's report with 84% A or B grades this past year. Wet weather grades continue to be extremely poor at enclosed beaches this past year, with only 35% A or B grades, 34% below the statewide average. Note: half of this year's Top Ten Beach Bumpers are enclosed beaches.

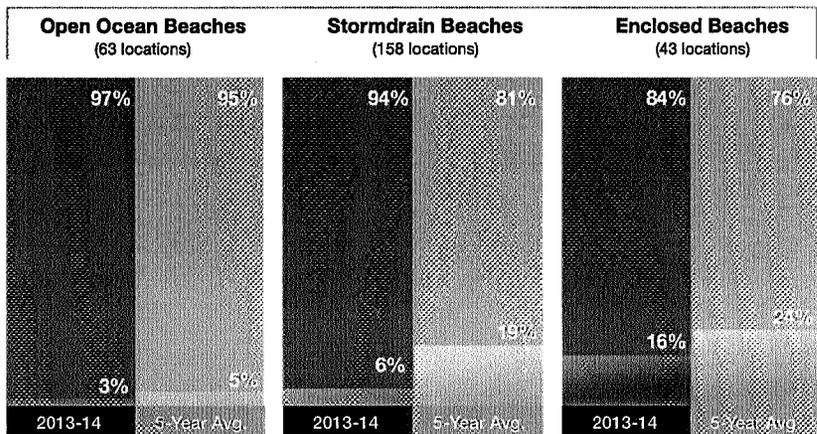
This comparison clearly demonstrates that water quality at open ocean beaches is superior to water quality at enclosed and storm drain impacted beaches. In essence, a swimmer has a nearly 100% chance of finding excellent water quality at an open ocean beach with no known pollution source during dry weather.

The results also demonstrate that most of California's open ocean beaches are very clean during dry weather.

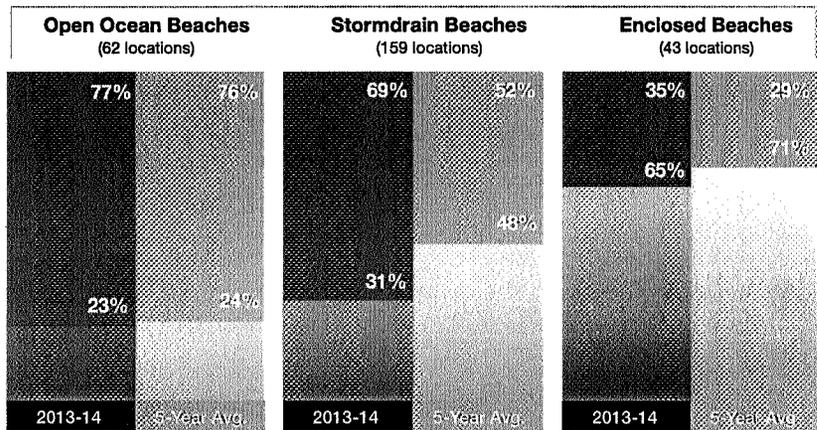
SUMMER DRY (APRIL - OCTOBER)



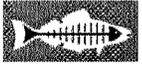
WINTER DRY (NOVEMBER - MARCH)



WET WEATHER



■ A+B GRADES ■ C+D+F GRADES



The Clean Beach Initiative

In 2000, then Governor Gray Davis and Assemblywoman Fran Pavley proposed allocating \$34 million from the state budget towards protecting and restoring the health of California's beaches. This funding became known as the Clean Beach Initiative (CBI). To date, more than \$100 million has been allocated to projects to clean up California's most polluted beaches and to fund research on rapid pathogen indicators and pathogen source identification efforts.

Since the implementation of this funding, dozens of projects have been completed or are nearing completion. Many completed CBI projects have already made a big difference towards improving water quality at chronically polluted beaches.

CBI UPDATE: Santa Monica Bay Beaches

Last year, the City of Los Angeles completed the last phase of the \$40+ million year-round dry weather runoff diversion projects (funded by Prop. O, CBI and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act [ARRA] funds). The project diverts runoff from eight storm drains into the Coastal Interceptor Sewer that flows to the Hyperion Treatment Plant. This is the first large scale, highly engineered year-round runoff diversion project completed in California. All eight low flow diversion (LFD) beaches received A or B grades for the third year in a row during both summer and winter dry weather, which is a great accomplishment. We hope this serves as a model for water quality improvement projects at other beaches that are highly impacted by urban runoff.

A Prop. O-funded inflatable rubber dam and the construction of its companion concrete pipe at Santa Monica Canyon will increase the system's capacity in order to accommodate runoff year-round. Unfortunately, due to unforeseen permit delays, the project's original completion date of December 2013 was pushed back to the end of 2014.

Source Identification Protocol Project (SIPP)

California's current recreational water quality testing methods fail to differentiate between fecal bacteria sources e.g. bird, dog, or human, making it more difficult for beach managers to mitigate beach water pollution sources and to issue appropriate health risk warnings. In 2010, as a resource geared to guide beach managers in identifying and mitigating bacteria sources at problematic beaches, the State Board approved funding for an approximately \$4 million Source Identification Protocol Project (SIPP). Project researchers hailed from Stanford University, UC Santa Barbara, UC Los Angeles, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Office of Research and Development and the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP). The project's end goal was to develop a statewide source identification protocol manual to assist beach managers in identifying sources of FIB at chronically polluted beaches through a step-by-step protocol. This tool has been sorely needed for more than a decade. Assembly Bill 538 (AB 538) that became law in 1999 requires source identification and abatement efforts to proceed at chronically polluted beaches but in general, these requirements have been ignored.

The protocol starts with identifying more obvious potential sources (e.g. large bird population due to uncovered trash bins), as it guides the user through more complex source tracking techniques, including the inves-

TABLE 3-2: MAJOR CBI PROJECTS

| County | Beach location(s) | Project type |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Mendocino County | Pudding Creek Beach | Sewer |
| San Francisco County | Aquatic Park Beach | Diversions |
| | San Francisco Bay Beaches | Sewer upgrades |
| San Mateo County | Montara State Beach | Sewer |
| | Pacifica State Beach | Diversions |
| | Fitzgerald Marine Reserve | Sewer |
| Santa Cruz County | Main, Cowell and Seabright Beaches | Diversions |
| | Main Beach | Diversions |
| | Aptos Beach | Sewer |
| | New Brighton and Seacliff Beaches | Sewer |
| | Capitola Beach | Sewer |
| Monterey County | Monterey State Beach | Diversions |
| | Monterey Bay Beach | Diversions |
| | Lovers Point Beach | Diversions |
| San Luis Obispo | Pismo State Beach | Sewer upgrades |
| Santa Barbara County | Arroyo Burro and East Beaches | Diversions |
| | East Beach and Mission Creek | Treatment Facility |
| | South Coast Beach Communities | Sewer upgrades |
| Ventura County | Kiddle and Hobie Beach | Diversions/circulation |
| | Promenade Park Beach | Diversions |
| Los Angeles County | Will Rogers State Beach | Diversions |
| | Santa Monica Bay Beaches | Diversions |
| | Santa Monica Pier | Pier improvements |
| | Avalon Bay Beaches | Sewer upgrades |
| | Venice Beach | Diversions |
| | Hermosa Beach | Diversions |
| | Paradise Cove | Treatment Facility |
| | Surfrider Beach/Malibu Lagoon | Diversions |
| | Surfrider Beach/Malibu Lagoon | Treatment Facility |
| | Mother's Beach | Circulation |
| | Dockweiler Beach | Diversions |
| | Manhattan Beach | Diversions |
| | Redondo Beach | Pier Improvements |
| | Redondo Beach | Diversions |
| | Inner Cabrillo Beach | Circulation |
| Orange County | Laguna Beach and Laguna Main Beach | Diversions |
| | Capistrano County Beach | Sewer upgrades |
| | Baby Beach | Source Abatement |
| | Salt Creek and Monarch Beaches | Treatment Facility |
| San Diego | Imperial Beach | Diversions |
| | Mission Bay | Source Abatement |
| | Buccaneer Beach and Loma Alta Creek Lagoon | Treatment Plant |
| | Moonlight Beach | Treatment Facility |
| | Coronado Beach | Diversions |
| Statewide | Source Identification Protocol Project (SIPP) | |

tigation of potential sewer/septic leaks using genetic markers. This new source identification manual will not only provide consistency for all future source identification studies, but will allow the State Board and other agencies to make more informed decisions when it comes to funding future water quality improvement projects. The full manual can be found at: www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/docs/sipp_manual.pdf

Major CBI Projects

At left is a table listing the major CBI project types and locations that have been funded and implemented in order to achieve state-wide beach water quality improvement:

Currently, approximately \$31 million in CBI funds is available for additional beach water quality improvement projects, with up to \$5 million of that amount available for research projects, and the remainder for implementation projects. Two implementation projects and two research projects have recently executed grant agreements and are currently underway. Additionally, six projects recommended by the Clean Beach Task Force (both implementation and research) are under development and waiting final State Board approval to receive Preliminary Funding Commitments (PFCs) followed by official grant agreements. The CBI Solicitation was opened in early April and will be closed to new project proposals on June 12, 2014. Additional projects will continue to be supported until CBI funds are exhausted. For details on the status of CBI project go to: www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/index.shtml

Predictive Beach Modeling

Predictive models can provide early public notification of poor water quality much faster than the current methods, which can take 18-24 to process results. The existing system leads to beach advisories and closures being issued too late to protect public health, due to the one-day delay between sample collection and obtaining results. Even the use of more rapid detection methods have a 4-6 hour lag-time before beachgoers can be notified of current beach water conditions.

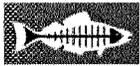
In January 2012, Heal the Bay and Stanford University were awarded CBI funds for a predictive beach water quality modeling study, a project Heal the Bay had been anticipating for over four years. Results from the two-year long project look promising. The two-year study (scheduled for release this summer) will recommend predictive models, many more accurate than our current methods, for 25 beaches from San Diego to San Francisco.

Implementation of successful predictive models by beach managers would lead to near-real time water quality information being available as a protective public health tool for California beachgoers.





Dockweiler Beach, El Segundo



Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

A Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL is the maximum amount of pollution that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards. TMDLs provide a framework for addressing water quality problems and restoring a waterbody's beneficial use. Though TMDLs can be developed to address a wide range of pollutants including metals, nutrients and trash, there are numerous TMDLs in California that focus on bacteria.

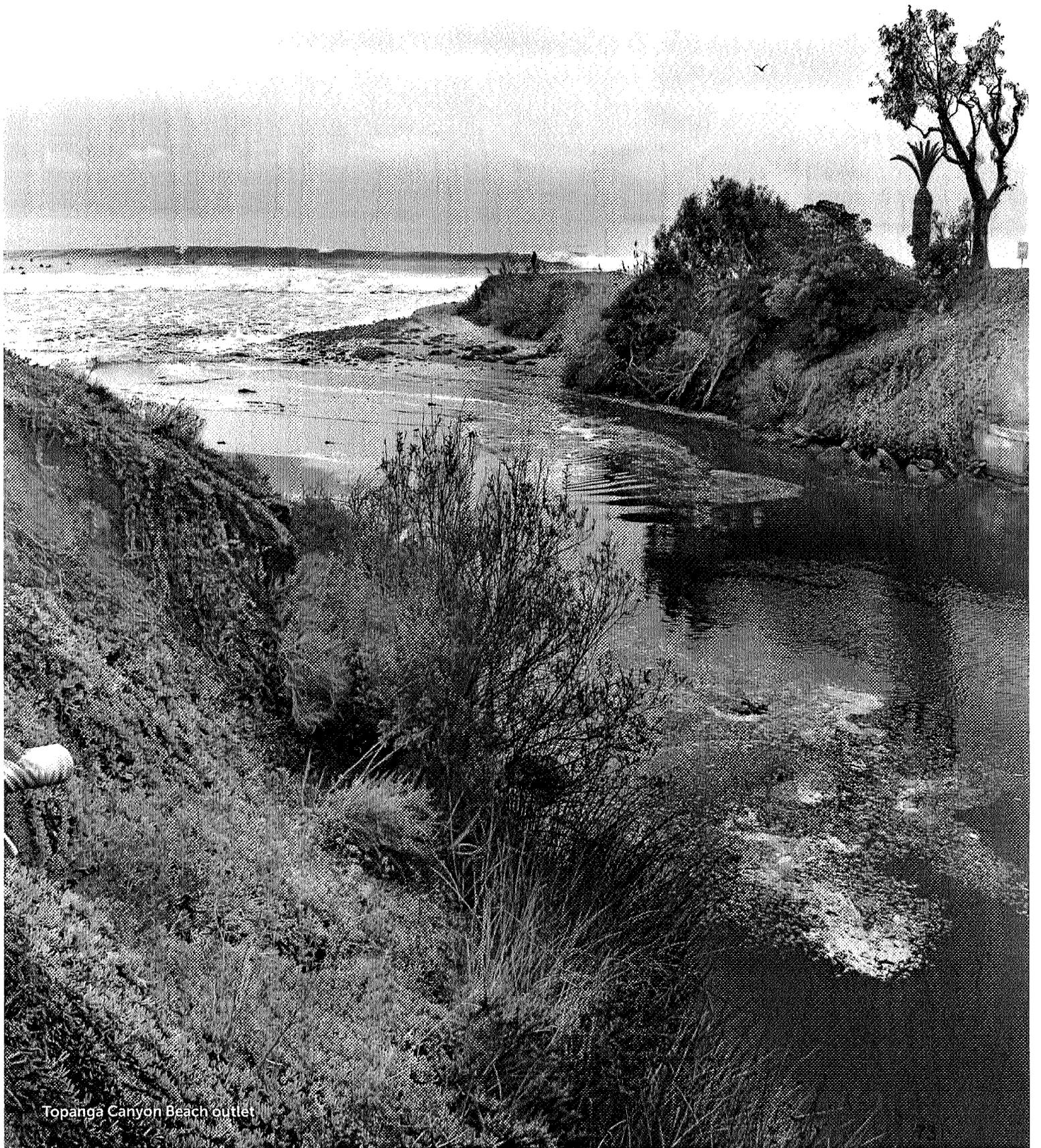
**TABLE: 3-3:
LOS ANGELES COUNTY BEACHES WITH MORE THAN
TEN EXCEEDANCE DAYS 2013-2014**

| | Violations | Location |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Summer Dry AB411 | 104 | Santa Monica Municipal Pier |
| | 95 | Cabrillo Beach - harborside at restrooms |
| | 89 | Cabrillo Beach - harborside at boat launch |
| | 49 | Marina del Rey, Mother's Beach - lifeguard tower |
| | 39 | Dockweiler State Beach at Ballona Creek mouth |
| | 33 | Surfrider Beach |
| | 32 | Marina del Rey, Mother's Beach - btwn. tower and boat dock |
| | 31 | Marina del Rey, Mother's Beach - Playground area |
| | 19 | Malibu Pier- 50 yards east |
| | 16 | Redondo Municipal Pier - south side |
| | 15 | Santa Monica Beach at Pico/Kenter storm drain |
| Winter Dry Weather | 108 | Marina del Rey, Mother's Beach - lifeguard tower |
| | 101 | Marina del Rey, Mother's Beach - Playground area |
| | 91 | Santa Monica Municipal Pier |
| | 53 | Surfrider Beach |
| | 49 | Cabrillo Beach - harborside at boat launch |
| | 44 | Cabrillo Beach - harborside at restrooms |
| | 32 | Marina del Rey, Mother's Beach - btwn. tower and boat dock |
| | 28 | Will Rogers State Beach at Santa Monica Canyon drain |
| | 26 | Herondo Street storm drain |
| | 19 | Topanga State Beach at creek mouth |
| | 15 | Paradise Cove Pier at Ramirez Canyon Creek mouth |
| | 15 | Santa Monica Beach at Pico/Kenter storm drain |
| | 14 | Manhattan Beach at 28th St. drain |
| | 13 | Dockweiler State Beach at Ballona Creek mouth |
| | 13 | Redondo Municipal Pier 100 yards south |
| | 10 | Malibu Pier- 50 yards east |
| 10 | Santa Monica Beach at Wilshire Blvd. drain | |
| Winter Wet Weather | 16 | Marina del Rey, Mother's Beach - lifeguard tower |
| | 15 | Marina del Rey, Mother's Beach - Playground area |
| | 10 | Surfrider Beach |

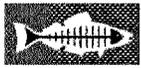
Santa Monica Bay TMDLs

Every beach from the Ventura County line south to Palos Verdes was mandated to meet state beach bacteria health standards 100% of the time during the AB 411 time period (from April 1 to October 31) by July 15, 2006 and only three allowable violations during the winter dry period (from November 1 to March 31) by July 15, 2009 or face penalties. In addition, the first winter wet weather compliance point passed in 2009; specifically the TMDL requires a 10% cumulative percentage reduction from the total exceedance day reductions required for each jurisdictional group if an integrated water resources approach is implemented with a 25% reduction required by 2013.

Marina del Rey's Mother's Beach and Back Basins had a compliance deadline for summer and winter dry weather of March 18, 2007 and Los Angeles Harbor (Cabrillo Beach harborside and Main Ship Channel) passed the compliance deadline for both the AB 411 time period and winter dry and winter wet weather on March 10, 2010. The 100% compliance requirement for the AB 411 time period means that all of these beaches must be safe for swimming every day for the seven months from April through October. In the winter dry and winter wet time periods, beaches are allowed a specified number of exceedances in order to account for reference conditions. Final wet weather exceedance requirements under the fecal bacteria TMDLs for Santa Monica Bay, Mother's Beach and Los Angeles Harbor must be met by July 15, 2021. Heal the Bay's analysis of summer dry weather and winter dry weather data indicates thousands of exceedances of bacterial standards. Our review of wet weather data also indicates non-compliance with interim TMDL requirements. See Table 3-3 for a summary of this past year's bacteria TMDLs for Santa Monica Bay, Mother's Beach and Los Angeles Harbor. 



Topanga Canyon Beach outlet



Major Beach News

- Drought and Climate Change and Beach Water Quality
- The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Releases Beach Guidance and Performance Criteria
- Federal BEACH Act Funding
- California's Beach Program Funding
- Los Angeles Regional Measure
- Municipal Stormwater Permits (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits)
- The EPA Abandons Stormwater Rulemaking
- Investigating the Efficacy of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in Los Angeles
- Rapid Testing Methods
- Re-examining California's 3-Day Rule
- Avalon Beach's Epidemiology Study
- Malibu Civic Center-update
- Statewide Septic Systems Regulations
- Surfer Health Effects Study

Drought and Climate Change and Beach Water Quality

Over the past few years, rainfall levels in California (and especially in Southern California) were well below average. In fact precipitation levels this past winter were 44% and 57% of the previous 10 winter averages for Los Angeles and San Francisco rain stations, respectively (Figure 3-3). On January 17, 2014, with California facing water shortfalls in the driest year in recorded state history, Governor Brown proclaimed a State of Emergency and directed state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for these drought conditions. On April 25, 2014 the Governor issued an Executive Order calling for additional water-saving measures, as the snowpack data showed that the state was only at 16% of average.

During drier weather conditions there is less overall runoff, which typically carries pollutants such as bacteria to the beach water. Beach water quality grades may be higher in a given year due to less runoff, the resulting improved water quality may be providing a false sense of long-term beach water quality improvement. See Figure 3-4 for an example of Long Beach's grades and rainfall between 2007-2014.

Californians live in a constant cycle of long dry periods followed by shorter periods of wet weather. In March, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Prediction Center released an "El Niño Watch" for California for later this year. This climate phenomenon could lead to increased precipitation across the state.

Further, climate change is predicted to change natural climate patterns. Recent models developed by researchers at UCLA suggest increased precipitation in the winter months (Neelin, J. David, Baird Langenb-runner, Joyce E. Meyerson, Alex Hall, Neil Berg, 2013: California Winter Precipitation Change under Global

FIGURE 3-3: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WINTER RAINFALL (2003-2014)

November-March rainfall totals for monitoring stations in Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego Counties
 Source: Accuweather

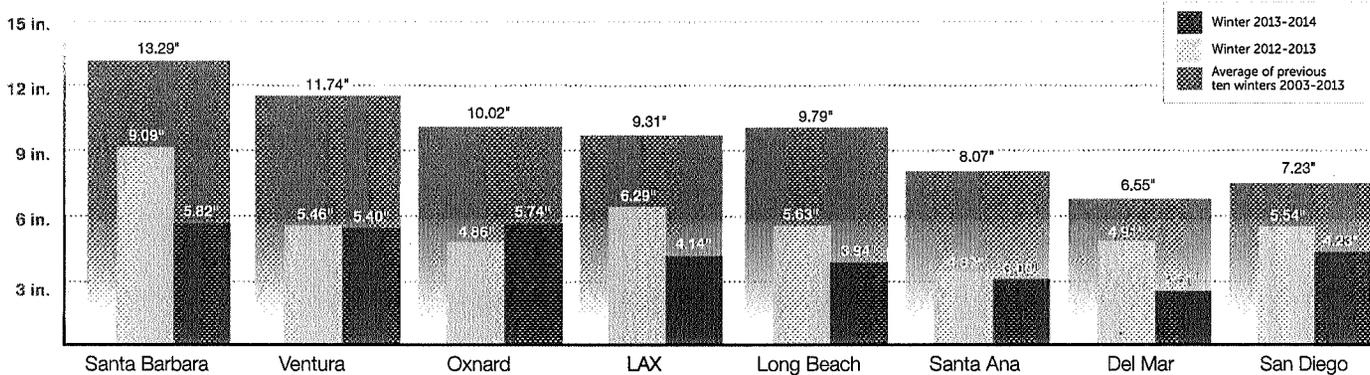


FIGURE 3-4: LONG BEACH GRADES AND RAINFALL COMPARISON

2007-2014 Summer and Wet Weather Grades at Long Beach monitoring locations between 5th Street and Belmont Pier

| | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | | 2013-14 | | |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 15 in. | F | F | D | F | C | F | D | F | B | F | A | C | B | F | Projection of 5th Place |
| 12 in. | F | F | F | F | B | F | C | F | B | F | B | C | B | F | Projection of 10th Place |
| 9 in. | C | F | F | F | B | F | D | F | B | F | A | C | B | F | Projection of Molino Avenue |
| 6 in. | D | F | C | F | A | F | C | F | B | F | C | B | B | F | Projection of Coronado Avenue |
| 3 in. | F | F | C | F | A | F | C | F | B | F | C | B | B | F | West side of Belmont Pier |
| | Summer Rainfall: 9.99" | Wet Weather Rainfall: 9.99" | Summer Rainfall: 9.31" | Wet Weather Rainfall: 9.31" | Summer Rainfall: 14.24" | Wet Weather Rainfall: 14.24" | Summer Rainfall: 16.43" | Wet Weather Rainfall: 16.43" | Summer Rainfall: 5.39" | Wet Weather Rainfall: 5.39" | Summer Rainfall: 5.83" | Wet Weather Rainfall: 5.83" | Summer Rainfall: 3.94" | Wet Weather Rainfall: 3.94" | |

Warming in the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 Ensemble. J. Climate, 26, 6238–6256). In addition, according to the study by the year 2050 the Los Angeles mountain areas are projected to have 30–40% less snowfall. This could lead to increased flooding and heavy runoff to the ocean, potentially flushing more polluted water down to the beach. Implementing green infrastructure can help to improve water quality at our beaches, decrease neighborhood flooding, and maximize local water supplies by infiltrating water into the ground when it falls. For more information see Create Low Impact Development (LID) Ordinances on page 68 under *Recommendations for the Coming Year*.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Releases Beach Guidance and Performance Criteria

In November 2012, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its National Recreational Beach Water Quality Criteria, which unfortunately were a huge disappointment to Heal the Bay and other environmental groups. Some of our major concerns with the criteria include:

- Two sets of standards (based on two different estimated illness rates), which allows states to determine their own "acceptable illness rates" leaving major inconsistencies in public health protection.
- A missed opportunity to incentivize the use of rapid methods. According to the criteria, rapid methods cannot be used as a stand-alone method, leaving little incentive for states to move forward with their use.

- Alternative criteria, such as Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment (QMRA) allows agencies to assess potential health risks based strictly on the presence of fecal sources. Much more research needs to be conducted on illness rates and risks associated with specific sources, making QMRA too premature to implement (or recommend) at beaches.
- Beach Action Values (BAVs) are not included in the formal recommended criteria, so they may or may not be implemented by states. BAVs are optional criteria thresholds for states to use for public notification purposes and described by the EPA as "conservative and precautionary". The optional use of BAVs may be one of Heal the Bay's biggest concerns, as it is irresponsible for the EPA to give states an option when it comes to protecting public health.

In April 2014, the EPA released its draft National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants for public comment. The final beach guidance document will replace the 2002 beach guidance document. It has been updated to reflect current policies, relevant technical information, and key aspects of the 2012 Recreational Water Quality Criteria. A key change from the 2002 guidance document requires that states use BAVs to trigger beach notifications in order to be eligible for federal BEACH Act funding. Heal the Bay believes that this is a step in the right direction. While the BAVs are still optional according to the criteria, linking their use to federal funding will hopefully be a major incentive for their use, and should lead to greater public health protection.

Federal BEACH Act Funding

In March 2014, the EPA's BEACH Act grant program, a key initiative for protecting public health at our nation's beaches was excluded from the President's proposed budget. The roughly \$10 million of annual federal funding allows states to develop and implement water quality monitoring and notification programs. The EPA stated that after 10 years of funding, many non-federal agencies now have the ability to run their beach programs without federal support.

This is extremely concerning for two reasons: many state beach programs are run completely on federal funds (such as Oregon) and states are only legally required to implement beach programs when federal funding is provided. Routine beach water monitoring is essential for identifying polluted waters and notifying the more than 90 million beachgoers who visit our nation's beaches annually.

While the latest round of funding cuts are a major setback for coastal public health protection, they don't come as a complete surprise. Funding for the federal BEACH program has been slated for elimination and then reinstated from federal budget proposals since 2012. In 2012, 2013, and 2014 environmental groups including Heal the Bay, have facilitated Senate and House sign-on letters urging the Senate's Appropriations Committee to fund the BEACH Act grant program. Fortunately, support from within the Senate has narrowly allowed this program to survive the last few years.

EPA recently released a draft version of its National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants. These guidelines include a more comprehensive approach to beach monitoring and public notification, as well as new technical information. We are pleased to see a proposed requirement for states to use more protective notification criteria (Beach Action Values) in order to be eligible for grant funds. With these significant guideline changes, it is all the more important that Congress permanently restore federal funding in order to protect the public from getting sick after a trip to the beach and support our valuable coastal economies.

California's Beach Program Funding

On October 8, 2011 Senate Bill 482 (SB 482) was signed into law. This law, which became effective on January 1, 2012, allows all administrative rights and responsibilities for California's Beach Program to be transferred from the State Department of Public Health to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board). New responsibilities given to the State Board include adopting, amending, and enforcing the regulations, in consultation with the Department of Public Health.



Solstice Canyon Creek outlet

SB 482 also allows the State Board to direct discharger permit fees (up to \$1.8 million annually) towards California's Beach Program. This is a key element in ensuring that beach monitoring continues in California. Last summer, the California State Legislature and Governor agreed to increase the state Beach Program funding for the 2013-2014 fiscal year (FY) from \$1 million (amount approved for FY 2012-2013) to the full \$1.8 million, the true funding amount needed to sustain a model monitoring program in California. The full \$1.8 million funding for California's Beach Program will need to be approved on an annual basis, therefore, it is not guaranteed in perpetuity. Less than full funding puts strain on California's entire beach program and places public health at risk.

The State Board has collected detailed information from municipalities and county health agencies about their annual beach monitoring program costs, current monitoring locations, and monitoring frequencies to more efficiently and effectively streamline the Beach Program. Since 2012, Heal the Bay has encouraged the State Board to develop protective beach monitoring and public notification criteria for beach program funding eligibility. We are disappointed that nothing has been finalized to date and strongly encourage the State Board to adopt this approach.

Heal the Bay's recommended criteria for funding eligibility include:

- Beach water samples should be taken directly from areas of highest expected bacteria levels (outfalls of stormdrains, creeks, and rivers - "point zero") and highest recreational use.
- Monitoring agencies must continue to monitor at least 80% of the locations monitored prior to the 2008 state budget cuts.
- Sampling frequency should increase with beach use and/or public health risk.
- Public notification of water quality should occur immediately after sampling results are available.
- Monitoring agencies and dischargers should be required to work together to streamline and enhance coastal monitoring for year-round public health protection.

Los Angeles Regional Measure

In 2013, the County of Los Angeles proposed the Clean Water Clean Beaches Measure. The proposed measure would have provided \$270 million annually for innovative stormwater projects throughout Los Angeles

County, including stormwater reuse projects that have the ability to turn rainwater into an asset. Heal the Bay, other non-government organizations (NGOs) and several cities were very supportive of this measure. Unfortunately, the Board of Supervisors tabled the proposal before allowing it to go to the voters for approval.

There are still efforts underway to pick-up where the County left off with the Measure. An active group of stakeholders, the Coalition for Our Water Future, is working on solutions to overcome some of the hurdles encountered with the previously conceived measure, such as partnering with school districts and developing lists of example projects to be funded. A group of city managers and elected officials from around the county are also working on an effort to educate all the cities about the urgent need for funding of water quality improvement projects and potential steps forward. Their report is expected to be released in the coming weeks.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits

Los Angeles County MS4 Implementation

Implementation planning for the Los Angeles County MS4 is well underway. The cities have formed 18 watershed groups to develop watershed management plans (WMPs) or enhanced watershed management plans (EWMPs). 13 cities have decided to develop their own plan or meet receiving water limits directly. A Technical Advisory Group comprised of various stakeholders was formed to help address various technical issues with plan development. WMPs are due to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality control Board (Regional Board) in June 2014. For those developing EWMPs, work plans are due in June 2014 and final plans are due in June 2015. These plans will set the stage for water quality improvement projects for many years to come, and it is critical that the plans are technically robust.

The MS4 allows for TMDL responsible parties to submit requests for Time Schedule Orders (TSOs) (within 45 days of MS4 Order adoption) if additional time is needed to comply with final effluent and/or receiving water limitations. The Regional Board considered a TSO for Inner Cabrillo Beach's (ICB) boat launch ramp monitoring location earlier this year. Heal the Bay submitted written comments stating our concerns. In general, Heal the Bay does not support the issuance of TSOs for past-due TMDLs, especially in situations where Permittees have been out of compliance for a lengthy period of time (in this case, nearly four years). Moreover, implementing a TSO at a chronically polluted location long out of compliance sets a negative precedent and disincentive for stormwater dischargers to take the measures needed to meet state bacteria standards



and protect public health. While Heal the Bay recognizes the efforts put forth by the City of Los Angeles to mitigate FIB levels at ICB, adopting a TSO for a chronically polluted location without a clear mitigation plan, sets a bad precedent for dischargers unable to meet TMDL standards. Despite our concerns, on February 6, 2014, the Regional Board approved the TSO at ICB. Heal the Bay will strongly oppose any other proposed TSOs for past-due TMDLs.

On a related note, on May 5, 2014 the United States Supreme Court declined Los Angeles County and the County Flood Control District's request to review a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling finding Los Angeles County liable for untreated stormwater pollution such as bacteria pollution. The decision stems from a lawsuit initiated by the Natural Resources Defense Council and Los Angeles Waterkeeper in 2008. This action marks a big step in water quality protection.

Long Beach MS4

Long Beach's MS4 permit was adopted by the Regional Board at its February 2014 hearing. The permit is nearly identical to the Los Angeles MS4. It includes all TMDLs in effect (eight TMDLs), including the Long Beach beaches bacteria TMDL. The Regional Board's implementation process for the Los Angeles MS4 anticipated Long Beach joining efforts with the other cities in the county, so Long Beach has been actively participating in the watershed management groups formed after the Los Angeles MS4 was adopted.

The EPA Abandons Stormwater Rulemaking

In 2009 the EPA issued a Federal Register notice soliciting feedback on an effort to shape a program to reduce stormwater impacts nationwide. The proposal included expanding the geographic area subject to federal stormwater regulations, retrofitting existing development with improved stormwater control measures and establishing nationwide Low Impact Development (LID) requirements for new and redevelopment. Heal the Bay attended stakeholder workshops and submitted comments in support of these concepts. Unfortunately after five years of work, the EPA announced in March 2014 that it is abandoning this effort and deferring action on nationwide LID requirements. This decision marks a huge missed opportunity for the EPA to make significant strides in reducing urban runoff, thereby improving beach water quality.

Investigating the Efficacy of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in Los Angeles

The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation was recently approved by the Los Angeles Regional Board to fund a year-long supplemental environmental project (SEP) in lieu of paying a portion of fines associated with a sewage spill. Heal the Bay is leading this study as a subcontractor for the City. The SEP will analyze beach water quality at 15 monitoring locations in Los Angeles County, to determine which BMPs have been most effective (based on statistical analyses) at reducing bacteria levels in the beach water. Results from the study may influence future BMP implementation. For example, if data indicate significant beach water improvement with one BMP type (e.g. low flow diversion, circulation device) over another, it could direct agencies to invest in the most efficient and effective BMP projects. Final study results are expected to be released in early 2015, and could potentially set the stage for a much larger statewide BMP efficacy analysis.

Rapid Testing Methods

Current water quality testing methods take between 18-24 hours to process, meaning that the public is getting yesterday's water quality information by the time the lab's work is complete. During the summer of 2010, in an effort to provide same-day beach water notification, Orange County piloted a rapid methods project at nine locations from the following three beaches: Huntington State Beach, Newport Beach and Doheny State Beach. The success of the initial demonstration project, which showed that the use of rapid methods is feasible and samples can be collected in the early morning with results posted before noon, prompted a cooperative effort between the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County and SCCWRP to undertake a similar

project at various Los Angeles County beaches. Between six and eight monitoring locations were investigated during the summers of 2011 and 2012, with some results showing a positive correlation between rapid methods and current culture-based methods.

In the spring of 2013, San Diego County Department of Environmental Health launched a year-long rapid methods pilot project at a number of coastal beaches throughout the county. The study focused on the feasibility of utilizing rapid methods for routine beach water monitoring and the logistics of implementation. A final report summarizing the study's finding is expected to be released in June 2014.

It may be some time before rapid methods go mainstream, as the EPA's current Recreational Water Quality Criteria do not recognize rapid methods as a stand-alone method. This means that agencies wanting to implement rapid methods are still responsible for also processing the slower, culture based methods. This is a huge set-back in providing "real-time" public health protection, seeing that many agencies are financially struggling to simply maintain their current beach monitoring program. Heal the Bay will continue to advocate for the use of rapid methods, especially at high-use beach locations, in hopes that California and the federal government will prioritize funding for this important methodology in the future.

Re-examining California's 3-Day Rule

Heal the Bay recently worked with a group of UCLA undergraduate environmental science majors to investigate public health risks associated with elevated bacteria levels in beach water after significant rainfall. Rainfall often correlates with increased FIB levels in beach water, thus posing a greater public health risk. California's Department of Public Health (CDPH) currently recommends avoiding beach water contact for at least 72 hours, or three days after a significant rainfall over 0.1 inches. The "3-Day Rule" extends to all beaches in a particular county regardless of rainfall magnitude severity and/or beach type (e.g. enclosed, open, storm drain impacted). The students evaluated thirty-two beaches throughout Los Angeles County and Orange County, using Heal the Bay's historical FIB database, in order to determine if three day rainfall advisories were adequate for protecting public health.

Study results showed that the current 3-Day Rule may not be appropriate/adequate for all beaches, specifically enclosed and storm drain impacted locations. In these cases, elevated bacteria levels continued to persist for five days after a rainfall and up to ten days at enclosed beaches. Based on these results, Heal the Bay encourages CDPH to evaluate the duration of significant rainfall impacts on water quality statewide. However, prior to evaluating these data statewide, minimum monitoring criteria must be implemented or results will be inconsistent (from county to county), and may lead to variable and inadequate public health recommendations.

Avalon Beach's Epidemiology Study

During the summers of 2007-2008, a cohort epidemiology study, funded by the State Board and the EPA, was conducted at the chronically polluted Avalon Beach. The three main study goals were to determine:

- 1) If swimmers (exposed to beach water) had a higher health risk than non-swimmers;
- 2) If FIB in the beach water correlated with swimmer illness; and



Avalon Beach, Catalina Island

- 3) If the associations between FIB and swimmer health (if any) were affected by groundwater discharge or solar radiation levels.

Over the course of the study, more than 7,300 individuals participated and 703 water quality samples were collected, in order to successfully measure health risks associated with FIB levels at Avalon Harbor Beach.

Results revealed cases of GI illness were higher among swimmers versus non-swimmers. However, FIB levels only correlated with GI illness rates when submarine groundwater discharge (SGD) was high. The study found that in Avalon, raw sewage contaminates the groundwater and percolates to the beach when groundwater levels are high,

increasing illness rates. Illness risks also increased relative to extent of beach water exposure e.g. partial immersion, full immersion, or swallowed beach water. Other sources of FIB at Avalon Beach include bird feces, sand, and urban runoff.

It's been nearly seven years since the epidemiology study commenced at Avalon Beach. Since this time the City of Avalon has made notable efforts towards improving beach water quality at Avalon Harbor Beach. For more information on Avalon Beach's latest water quality improvements, see Avalon Beach – Update on page 25. The complete study can be found at www.healthebay.org/sites/default/files/pdf/beachreportcard/Yau-2014-water-research-Avalon.pdf.

Malibu Civic Center – update

In July 2011, the Regional Board entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City of Malibu to implement the previously adopted septic prohibition in the Malibu Civic Center area. The Regional Board had previously found that wastewater from commercial and residential septic systems in the Civic Center area leaches into Malibu Creek and Lagoon and then flows into the ocean, placing public health at risk. To fulfill MOU requirements, the City of Malibu has begun planning the construction of a centralized wastewater treatment facility capable of treating approximately 500,000 gallons per day of sewage from the Civic Center area. The City is currently working diligently with local stakeholders, the Regional Board, the California Department of Public Health, and wastewater engineers to move forward with the project. While the City has initiated steps outlined in the MOU, the project is currently nine months behind schedule due to unforeseen delays in design, engineering and environmental studies, permitting, and funding. Heal the Bay will continue to track this process closely and advocate for Malibu maintaining its schedule in the MOU.

Statewide Septic Systems Regulations

Assembly Bill 885 (AB 885), signed into law in 2000, required the State Board to set final regulations for siting, monitoring and water treatment performance for California's on-site waste water treatment systems (OWTSS) by January 2004. Due to the lack of progress over the years, Heal the Ocean, Heal the Bay and Coast Law Group sued the State Board to force them to finalize the regulations. After much delay on June 19, 2012, the SWRCB adopted Resolution No. 2012-0032, adopting the Water Quality Control Policy for siting, design, operation, and maintenance of OWTSS (OWTS Policy). This policy establishes a statewide,

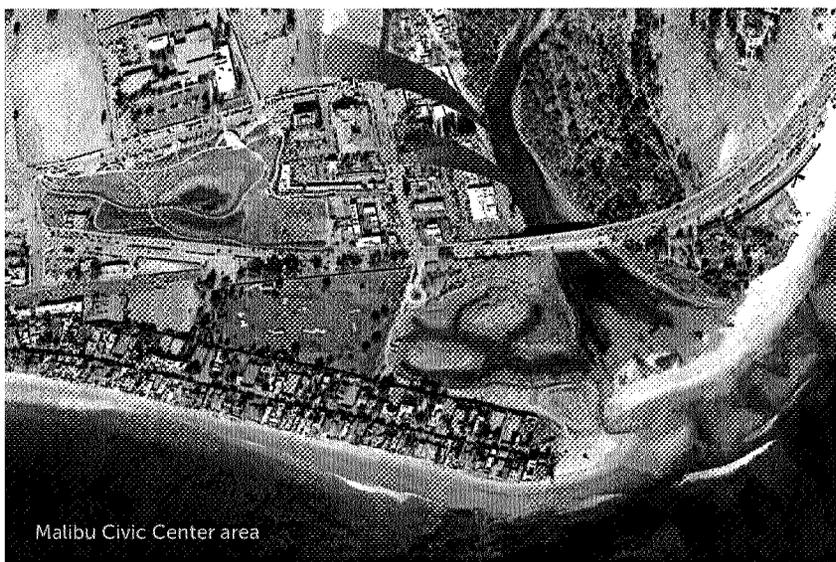


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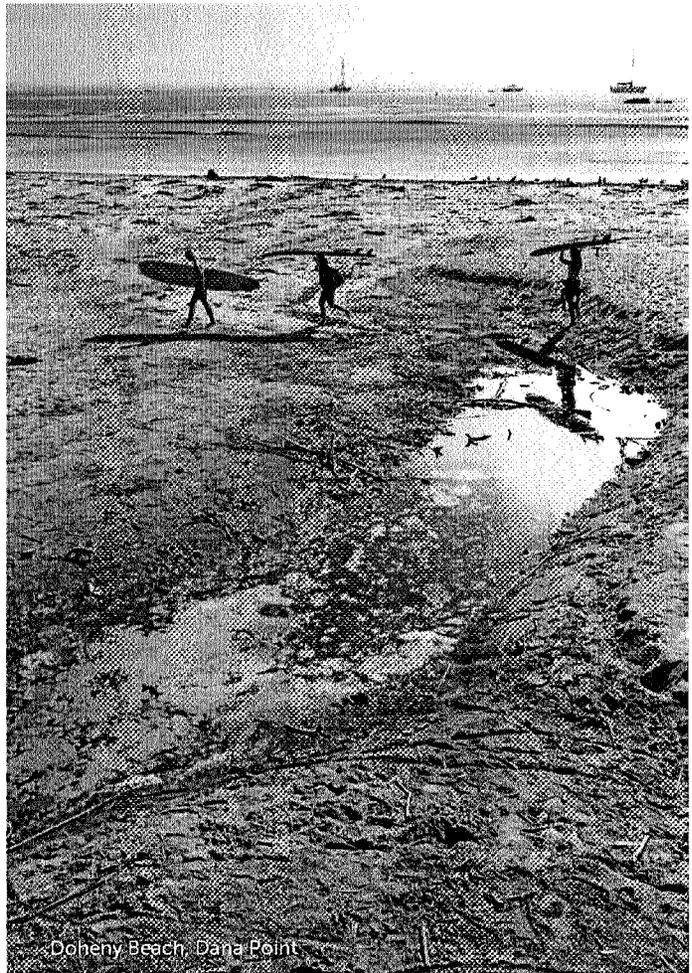
risk-based, tiered approach for the regulation and management of OWTS installations and replacements and sets the level of performance and protection expected from OWTS. The OWTS Policy took effect on May 13, 2013.

Regional boards are now in the process of incorporating the policy into regional basin plans. The OWTS Policy facilitates direct local regulation to be implemented through Local Area Management Programs (LAMPs) approved by the regional boards, which would provide a similar level of water quality protection as the Policy criteria while addressing unique geologic conditions or management approaches. Many agencies around the state are currently undertaking the development of draft LAMPs.

Surfer Health Effects Study

Throughout California, state and other local agencies have made great efforts to improve beach water quality and protect public health specifically during the peak summer dry weather months (April through October), when the majority of beachgoers enter the beach water. However due to California's recently passed stormwater regulations and looming wet weather bacteria TMDL compliance deadlines some agencies have expanded beach water quality improvement efforts. This shift has generated questions regarding health risks associated with beach water exposure during wet weather and/or winter runoff such as whether or not beach water poses a greater health risk for ocean-users during the winter-wet season (November through March). California's most recent health effects studies conducted at: Doheny Beach (2007-2008), Avalon Beach (2007-2008) and Surfrider Beach (2008-2009) only investigated health risks associated with beach water exposure during summer dry weather, prompting researchers to initiate a pilot winter wet weather epidemiology study.

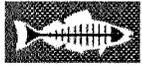
This past winter, the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) and the University of California Berkeley (UCB) in partnership with the Surfrider Foundation and the City of San Diego, piloted a "Surfer Health Effects" study at two San Diego County beaches (Ocean Beach and Tourmaline Beach). The study, funded by the City and County of San Diego, will be the first to measure health risks associated with surfing on the California coast during wet weather. Researchers began enrolling surfers in the study this past January, where participants were asked to complete weekly surveys (through April) noting beach water exposure and illness symptoms. Study results will determine the feasibility and practicality of a larger-scaled study in the future.



Doheny Beach, Dana Point



Santa Monica Beach



Recommendations for the Coming Year

1. Sustainable funding source for water quality improvement projects
2. Proposition 218 reform and AB 2403
3. Advocate full funding for California's Beach Program
4. Advocate federal funding for Beaches Program
5. Minimum statewide monitoring requirements
6. Incorporate TMDL's into all Stormwater Permits
7. Ensure implementation of MS4 permits/TMDLs
8. Develop and enforce sanitary survey protocol requirements
9. Create Low Impact Development (LID) Ordinances

Sustainable funding source for water quality improvement projects

Heal the Bay is advocating for sustainable funding for water quality improvement projects. This will come from multiple sources such as the Los Angeles Regional Funding Measure, the City of Los Angeles's Save our Streets Ballot Measure and the Statewide Water Bond.

Urban runoff carries billions of gallons of polluted water into creeks, rivers, lakes and ultimately coastal waters. Contaminated water containing bacteria puts public health at risk. Municipalities are subject to fines if they continue to pollute our local waterbodies and do not meet water quality regulations such as MS4 permits and TMDLs (see page 59).

Many municipalities in California lack dedicated funding for water quality improvement projects. Over the years, some communities have gone to the voters to obtain additional funding sources. Proposition O in the City of Los Angeles and Measure V in Santa Monica are examples of successful efforts to levy funds. Others, such as a 2012 effort in Contra Costa County, were not successful. There are a variety of statewide and local efforts underway to help fund these projects. A sustainable funding source for water quality improvement projects will improve water quality, increase public health protection, create jobs and increase local water supplies. Funding will most likely need to come from multiple sources. Potential funding sources are described in more detail below.

Los Angeles Regional Funding Measure

In 2013, the County of Los Angeles proposed the Clean Water Clean Beaches Measure (see Measure details under *Major Beach News* page 58). Unfortunately, the County Board of Supervisors tabled the proposal before allowing it to go to the voters for approval.

There are still efforts underway to pick-up where the County left off with the Measure. It is critical that our local decision-makers revive this effort, work out remaining concerns such as rebates for those currently implementing stormwater projects, and champion its passage.

City of Los Angeles's Save our Streets Ballot Measure

The City of Los Angeles is considering a ballot measure for November 2014 to fund repairs to the city's streets and sidewalks. Heal the Bay has joined a broad coalition of environmental and community

organizations to advocate for dedicated funds from the measure to be spent on implementing green streets elements in road projects throughout the city. Designing a street to better manage runoff at its source can help improve water quality, augment local water supplies and reduce flooding and safety concerns. Initial modeling shows that implementing green streets throughout the city will be a large component of meeting Clean Water Act requirements. We urge Los Angeles City leaders to include green streets into the Measure. We are specifically recommending that a minimum of 10% of revenues from the Measure be directed for implementing green streets.

Statewide Water Bond

An \$11 billion statewide Water Bond, which was slated to go to the ballot in November 2010 but was delayed, is scheduled to go on the November 2014 ballot. The proposed bond has some money dedicated to water quality improvement projects. There are current efforts in the state legislature to develop a new bond to replace the existing bond. There are a number of proposals in play, including SB 848 (Wolk) and AB 1331 (Rendon). Both have money for water quality improvement projects, among many other water-related projects and programs. Heal the Bay has advocated for any bond measure to provide significant funds to increase regional self-reliance for water supply using Integrated Regional Water Management to improve water quality and to restore the health of California's watersheds. The legislature must approve an alternative bond in June, in order for it to take the place of the current bond on the November ballot. We urge our state leaders to pass a bond that focuses on regional self-reliance for water supply.

Proposition 218 reform and AB 2403

Heal the Bay is advocating Prop 218 and supporting AB 2403 to ensure local governments can levy fees necessary to implement water quality improvement projects.

Proposition 218 was approved by California voters in 1996 and requires a majority of property owners or a two-thirds vote of residents in a specific area to raise property-related fees. Fees for water, sewer and garbage collection were specifically exempted from these requirements.

Since Prop. 218 passed, the agencies implementing the federal Clean Water Act requirements have placed more responsibility on local governments to monitor and treat stormwater and urban runoff. Prop. 218 requirements make it extremely difficult for a municipality to get voter approval of funding for critical water quality improvement projects.

For many years, Heal the Bay has advocated for Prop. 218 reform to ease the path to stormwater funding. We support including an additional exemption in Prop. 218 for "stormwater and urban runoff management", similar to the exemption for garbage and water.

In addition, we are supporting AB 2403 (Rendon) which simply clarifies that stormwater and recycled water intended for water service are included in the definition of "water" in the language of Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act. The proposed legislation also codifies case law. In *Griffith v. Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency*, the court allowed the water agency to use the less-onerous protest process for approval of a groundwater supply management fee that included costs of stormwater management.

Prop. 218 reform is critical for funding stormwater and urban runoff management projects and programs and cleaning California's polluted beaches and waterbodies. Heal the Bay will continue to lead efforts to address this issue.

Advocate full funding for California's Beach Program

Senate Bill 482 (Kehoe), signed into law October 8, 2011, transfers the responsibility for funding the Beach Monitoring Program from the State Department of Public Health to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), and directs up to \$1.8 million in permit fees towards California's Beach Program – a key element

in ensuring that beach monitoring continues in California. The full \$1.8 million is the true funding amount needed to sustain a model monitoring program in California.

While the full \$1.8 million was approved for FY 2013-2014, this funding is not guaranteed each year and needs to be approved annually. If full funding is not approved in a given year, it would seriously affect the number and frequency of beaches monitored, especially throughout the winter months. Monitoring reduction not only produces inconsistencies in beach data but most importantly, has the potential to increase public health risks for the millions of year-round beachgoers in California.

Heal the Bay and other local agencies will continue to advocate for the full Beach Program funding amount, while encouraging the State Board to prioritize the development of a year-round model monitoring program and grant eligibility criteria (see below).

Advocate federal funding for Beaches Program

In March 2014, the President's budget proposed to eliminate funding (approximately \$10 million/annually) for EPA's BEACH Act grant program (after providing states with funding for more than 10 years). This program is crucial in protecting the public health of beachgoers across all coastal and Great Lakes bordering states. Many state beach programs run solely on federal funds, with states mandated to implement beach monitoring programs only when federal funding is provided. With more than 90 million annual beachgoers nationwide, the loss of this funding results directly in public health protection being seriously jeopardized. The federal Beach Program provides approximately \$500,000/annually to California, which is critical in maintaining the state's current level of coastal monitoring. This year (FY 2013-2014), California's beach monitoring program (funded under SB 482, see details above) was approved for the full \$1.8 million. This funding is not guaranteed and subject to change based on an annual approval process, making federal funding vital in maintaining the state's current monitoring program and crucial in upholding the existing levels of public health protection. Heal the Bay will continue to advocate for this fundamental federal funding, so the health of millions of beachgoers can continue to be protected throughout the country.

Minimum statewide monitoring requirements

Numerous inconsistencies among beach programs within California continue to send misleading messages to the public. Inconsistencies including monitoring locations (at point zero vs. 25 yards or more from an outfall), monitoring frequency, and public notification requirements that do not uniformly protect beachgoers. Now that SB 482 places control over beach funds to the State Board, there is a unique opportunity for improving beach monitoring and notification throughout the entire state. Heal the Bay is recommending that the State Board should require municipalities to meet specific monitoring and notification program criteria before being eligible for State Beach Program funding. A few of Heal the Bay's proposed funding eligibility requirements include:

- Beach water samples should be taken in areas of highest expected bacteria levels (point-zero) and highest recreational use.
- High risk beaches (high beach use and close proximity to a potential pollution source) should be sampled three to five times per week.
- Public notification of water quality should occur immediately after sampling results are available.
- Chronically polluted or high-risk beaches with continuous bacteria exceedances should be permanently posted.
- Monitoring agencies and dischargers should be required to work together to streamline and enhance coastal monitoring for year-round public health protection. Year-round monitoring at highly populated beaches should be a priority.

Heal the Bay will continue to work with the State Board in order to produce minimum statewide monitor-

ing requirements, so California's Beach Program can achieve consistent levels of public health protection for beachgoers statewide.

Incorporate TMDL's into all Stormwater Permits

Incorporating numeric TMDL waste load allocations (WLAs) and associated compliance milestones and deadlines into all stormwater permits (i.e. municipal, industrial, construction, general) is essential to ensure that TMDLs are easily enforceable. In November 2012, the Los Angeles Regional Board voted to include all Los Angeles County issued TMDLs into the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit. Dischargers are now on the hook for immediately complying with dry weather TMDL compliance deadlines, since many dry weather deadlines have already past.

The statewide stormwater permits adopted during the last cycle of renewals primarily defer on incorporating TMDL WLAs. The stated reason for the delay is primarily lack of staff resources to translate the WLAs into permits. The State Board recently released a proposal on incorporation of TMDLs in the Caltrans permit, and Heal the Bay has expressed significant concerns with their proposed approach as it is not consistent with adopted TMDLs. Heal the Bay will continue to advocate for TMDL WLAs and compliance deadlines to be met and enforced in all stormwater permits.

Ensure implementation of MS4 permits/TMDLs

Implementation planning for the L.A. MS4 is well underway. The cities have formed 18 watershed groups to develop watershed management plans (WMPs) or enhanced watershed management plans (EWMPs). 13 cities have decided to develop their own plan or meet receiving water limits directly. WMPs are due to the Regional Board in June 2014. For those developing EWMPs, workplans are due in June and final plans are due in June 2015. These plans will set the stage for water quality improvement projects for many years to come, and it is critical that the plans are technically robust. Regional boards thought the state are assessing similar efforts and must critically review all plans submitted to ensure that they are all robust and that they make conservative assumptions in the quantitative analysis. In addition, the regional boards must ensure that the implementation schedules are expeditious, in order to ensure water quality standards are met in our waterbodies as soon as possible.

Develop and enforce sanitary survey protocol requirements

Sanitary surveys are a tool used to investigate sources of fecal contamination to a waterbody. Though typically used in drinking water programs, they provide a useful way of identifying sources of beach pollution, particularly at beaches that exceed standards with no known pollution source. Beach sanitary surveys involve collecting beach and watershed data such as the number/location of birds, bathroom location, residential septic tank information, location of stormwater outfalls, kelp and/or algae amounts, and beach water quality.

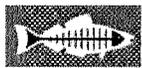
In April 2013, EPA released new marine beach sanitary survey tools, so beach managers have a technically sound and consistent approach towards investigating and identifying fecal contamination at chronically polluted beaches. Unfortunately, sanitary surveys are very costly and funding is not always readily available to implement a sanitary survey. Currently, California has no required sanitary survey protocols. However, with the EPA's new sanitary survey tools available, Heal the Bay will encourage the State Board to require sanitary surveys at chronically polluted beaches, at a minimum. This should include a thorough analysis of historical water quality data before funding these surveys.

Create Low Impact Development (LID) Ordinances

Disparity between dry and wet weather water quality in California continues to persist, demonstrating that more stormwater mitigation work needs to be completed. An important tool that will help improve beach

water quality in California is the implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) ordinances and permit requirements. LID requires builders of new developments and certain retrofits to use design techniques to retain stormwater and prevent runoff flows that often transport pollution to our beaches. Some typical LID measures include use of rain barrels, permeable pavement, cisterns, and rain gardens. Widespread use of LID also has the benefit of increasing local freshwater supplies by infiltrating stormwater to help replenish local aquifers.

Heal the Bay will continue to advocate for the statewide development of LID ordinances, to concurrently retain local freshwater supplies and mitigate the impacts of urban runoff especially during wet weather. Given the pace of new and re-development projects is somewhat slow, we urge municipalities to implement retrofit projects that incorporate LID features. Under the recently adopted Los Angeles MS4, permittees are in the process of developing LID ordinances with minimum requirements. Of note, EPA has decided to abandon a four plus year process to develop a Stormwater Rulemaking that would have likely included minimum LID requirements for all cities (see *Beach News* on page 59). We urge the EPA to revisit this decision, as requirements are prudent to ensure the widespread implementation of LID. 



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Heal the Bay is a nonprofit environmental organization making Southern California coastal waters and watersheds, including Santa Monica Bay, safe, healthy and clean. We use science, education, community action and advocacy to pursue our mission.

What is the Beach Report Card?

Ocean water quality testing is vital to the health of the millions of people who recreate in coastal waters. Heal the Bay's Beach Report Card (BRC) is a vital public health protection tool based on the monitoring of beaches conducted by local health agencies and dischargers.

Since the BRC was first published more than 20 years ago, beachgoers throughout California have come to rely on the annual and weekly grades to better protect their health and the health of their families. The BRC grades over 600 locations along the West Coast for summer dry weather and over 300 locations year-round on an A-to-F scale based on the risk of adverse health effects to beachgoers. Grades are based on fecal bacteria pollution concentrations in the surf zone. Water samples are analyzed for bacteria that indicate pollution from numerous sources, including fecal waste. The better the grade a beach receives, the lower the risk of illness to ocean users.

The BRC should be used like the SPF ratings in sunblock—beachgoers should determine what they are comfortable with in terms of relative risk, and then make the necessary decisions to protect their health. Heal the Bay urges coastal beachgoers to use this information before they visit beaches on the West Coast.

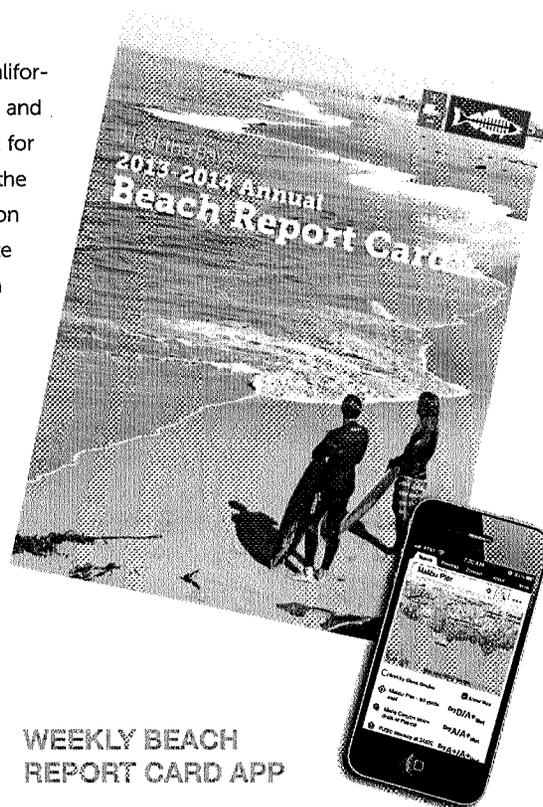
The Beach Report Card would not be possible without the cooperation of all of the shoreline monitoring agencies in California, Oregon and Washington.

What is the history of the BRC?

Heal the Bay's first Beach Report Card was published in 1991 and covered about 60 monitoring locations in Los Angeles County from Leo Carrillo Beach (near the Ventura County line) to Cabrillo Beach in San Pedro. At that time, beachgoers knew little about the health risks of swimming in polluted waters or the water quality at any of their favorite beaches in Los Angeles County. Beach water quality was a known public issue only when a substantial sewage spill occurred. Although beaches were routinely monitored, the data were either inaccessible or incomprehensible to the general public.

Since then, a great deal of work has been completed to reduce urban runoff pollution and sewage spills at our local beaches. Heal the Bay is proud to announce its influence on and participation in the following:

- Scientific studies such as the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project's epidemiological study on swimmers at runoff polluted beaches and the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) led bight-wide shoreline bacteria and laboratory inter-calibration studies were completed.



WEEKLY BEACH REPORT CARD APP

Beachgoers can view Heal the Bay's Beach Report Card from any Internet-enabled device at beachreportcard.org and/or download the Beach Report Card mobile app for iPhone or Android.



The new, free Beach Report Card app provides access anytime and anywhere to a comprehensive, weekly analysis of West Coast water quality.

www.beachreportcard.org
www.healthebay.org

- Legislation, such as the statewide beach bathing water standards and public notification bill (AB 411), and the protocol for identifying sources of fecal indicator bacteria at high-use beaches that are impacted by flowing storm drains (AB 538) that have been signed into law.
- Structural best management practices such as the Santa Monica Urban Runoff Recycling Facility (SMURRF), dry weather runoff diversions, and nearly \$100 million in California's Clean Beach Initiative (CBI) projects throughout the state.
- Proposition O. The City of Los Angeles is spending over \$100 million of Prop O funds to make Santa Monica Bay beaches cleaner and safer for public use.

All the while, Heal the Bay's Beach Report Card expanded its coverage from Los Angeles County to the entire western United States coastline.

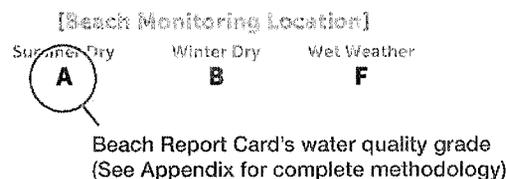
What do the grades mean to the beach user?

Recreating in waters with increased bacteria concentrations has been associated with increased risks to human health. The higher the grade a beach receives, the better the water quality at that beach. The lower the grade, the greater the health risks.

Potential illnesses include stomach flu, eye/ear infections, upper respiratory infection and major skin rash (full body). The known risks of contracting illnesses associated with each threshold are based on a one-time, single day of exposure (head immersed while swimming) to polluted water. Increasing frequency of exposure or the magnitude of bacteria densities may significantly increase an ocean user's risk of contracting any one of a number of these illnesses.

How are grades calculated?

Heal the Bay's grading system takes into consideration the magnitude and frequency of exceedances above allowed bacterial levels over the course of the specified time period. Each BRC year contains three time/weather periods:



- **Summer Dry** = Samples taken during dry weather between April 1 and October 31
- **Winter Dry** = Samples taken during dry weather between November 1 and March 31
- **Wet Weather** = Samples taken during or within 72 hours of a rain event*

Water quality typically drops dramatically during and immediately after a rainstorm, but often rebounds to its previous level within a few days. For this reason, year-round wet weather data throughout California were analyzed separately in order to avoid artificially lowering a location's grade, and to provide better understanding of statewide beach water quality impacts. For complete methodology, see Appendix X

**Heal the Bay utilizes a definition of a 'rain event' in California as precipitation greater than or equal to one tenth of an inch (>= 0.1"). Oregon and Washington criteria for a rain event is >=0.2" precipitation.*

How current are the grades?

It is important to note that the grades from the Beach Report Card represent the most current information available to the public, but they do not represent real-time water quality conditions. Currently, laboratory analyses of beach water quality samples take 18 to 24 hours to complete; then the data must be entered into a database before they are sent to Heal the Bay for a grade calculation. Faster methods are currently being developed but presently remain too costly to implement. Heal the Bay releases grades every Friday throughout the year based on the most recent available sample data for the entire west coast. Weekly grades and more can be found at www.beachreportcard.org



What type of pollution is measured?

Runoff from creeks, rivers and storm drains are sources of pollution to California, Oregon and Washington beaches. Runoff may contain toxic heavy metals, pesticides, fertilizers, petroleum hydrocarbons, animal waste, trash and even human sewage.

The amounts of indicator bacteria present in runoff, and consequently in the surf-zone, is currently the best indication of whether or not a beach is safe for recreational water contact. The link between swimming in waters containing elevated levels of indicator bacteria and health risk was confirmed in the ground breaking 1995 epidemiological study conducted by the University of Southern California, Orange County Sanitation District, the City of Los Angeles and Heal the Bay, under the auspices of the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project.

Indicator bacteria do not usually cause bather illness. Instead, their presence indicates the potential for water contamination with other pathogenic microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses and protozoa that do pose a health risk to humans. The BRC includes an analysis of shoreline (ankle-deep) water quality data collected by more than 25 different State, County, and City public agencies for fecal indicator bacteria.

At present, the report card contains no information on toxins or trash in the water or on the beach.

Why is storm drain pollution so significant?

Health officials and Heal the Bay recommend that beach users never swim within 100 yards on either side of a flowing storm drain, in any coastal waters during a rainstorm, and for at least three days after a storm has ended. Storm drain runoff is the greatest source of pollution to local beaches, flowing untreated to the coast and often contaminated with motor oil, animal waste, pesticides, yard waste and trash. After a rain, indicator bacteria densities often far exceed state health criteria for recreational water use. For details see "Re-evaluating California's 3-Day Rule" on page 61 under *Beach News*.

Children often play directly in front of storm drains and in runoff-filled ponds and lagoons. Monitoring at "point zero" (the mouth of storm drains or creeks) is the best way to ensure that the health risks to all swimmers are minimized. This is one recommendation among several that Heal the Bay has made to state officials to improve water quality monitoring and better protect public health. In fact, point zero monitoring should be a criterion for receiving state beach water quality monitoring funds. For more information see "Minimum State-wide Monitoring Requirements" on page 67 under *Recommendations for the Coming Year*.

For more on storm drain beaches, see "Beach Types" on page 48.

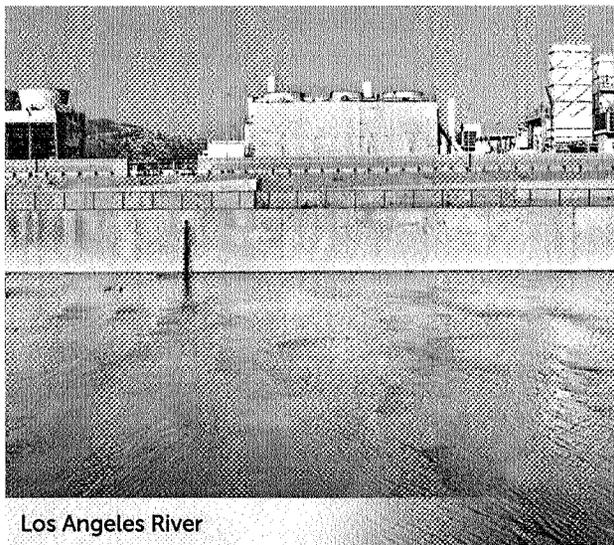
For more on storm drain beaches, see "Beach Types" on page 48.

ABOUT INDICATOR BACTERIA

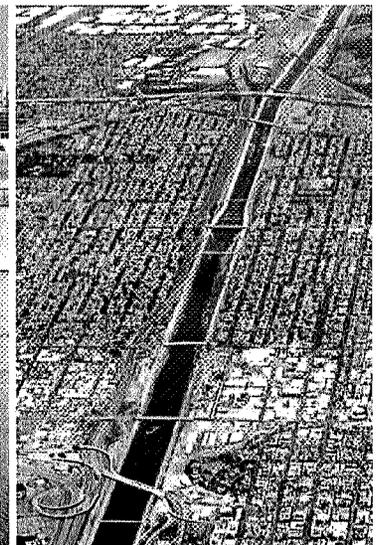
The most common types of indicator bacteria include:

- Total coliform
- Fecal coliform (or *E. coli*)
- Enterococcus

Total coliform, which contains coliform of all types, originates from many sources including soil, plants, animals and humans. Fecal coliform and Enterococcus bacteria are found in the fecal matter of mammals and birds. This fecal bacteria does not necessarily come from humans, although numerous prior studies have demonstrated that there is a significant possibility of human sewage contamination in storm drain runoff at any given time.



Los Angeles River



Are beaches monitored year-round?

This is the Beach Report Card's third year of grading water quality along the entire U.S. Pacific Coastline. A total of 637 shoreline monitoring locations were analyzed from Whatcom County in Washington to San Diego County at the Mexican border. Most sample locations are selected by monitoring, health, and regulatory agencies to specifically target popular beaches or those beaches frequently affected by runoff, (or in case of the Pacific Northwest beaches: popular shell fishing beaches.

According to the EPA BEACH Act of 2000, each state having coastal recreation waters has to adopt water quality standards for bacteria in order to qualify for federal beach monitoring funding. Therefore, each state has the ability to adopt its own standards. However, Obama's proposed budget for FY 2014 slashed funding for the entire BEACH Act monitoring program (approximately \$10 million). States are only required to monitor recreational waters when federal funding is available, meaning the proposed budget cuts could ultimately relinquish states of their monitoring responsibilities.

In California, water quality samples are collected by the appropriate agency at a minimum of once a week from April through October as required under the California Beach Bathing Water Quality Standards (AB 411) and recommended by EPA's National Beach Guidance and Performance Criteria for Recreational Waters (EPA's BEACH program). Some agencies conduct year-round sampling, while others scale back their monitoring programs dramatically from November through March, despite the fact that many surfers and ocean swimmers are in the water year-round.

The majority of Oregon and Washington water quality monitoring occurs during the summer swimming season (Memorial Day through Labor Day). This past year 15 locations in Washington State were monitored throughout the winter months.

Why not test for viruses?

A common question asked by beachgoers is: "Because viruses are thought to cause many of the swimming-associated illnesses, why don't health agencies monitor directly for viruses instead of indicator bacteria?" Although virus monitoring is incredibly useful in identifying sources of fecal pollution, there are a number of drawbacks to the currently available virus measurement methods. There have been tremendous breakthroughs in the use of gene probes to analyze water samples for virus or human pathogenic bacteria but currently these techniques are still relatively expensive, highly technical and not very quantitative. In addition, since human viruses are not found in high densities in ocean water and their densities are highly variable, setting standards for viruses is not currently feasible. Interference from other pollutants in runoff can make virus quantification very difficult. Also, interpretation of virus monitoring data is difficult because, unlike bacterial indicators, there are currently no data available that link health risks associated with swimming in beach water to virus densities.

Local epidemiology studies, which include a component to identify and quantify viral pathogens, began five and a half years ago. These large scale epidemiology studies (using over 30 microbial indicators) were led by SCCWRP, UC Berkeley, Orange County Sanitation Districts, the USEPA, and Heal the Bay. The studies took place at Doheny State Beach, Avalon Beach and Surfrider Beach in Malibu.

In January 2012, the article "Using Rapid Indicators for Enterococcus to Assess the Risk of Illness after Exposure to Urban Runoff Contaminated Marine Water" (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3354759) to assess the risk of illness after exposure to urban runoff contaminated marine water was published in *Water Research*, based on the epidemiology study performed at Doheny State Beach between 2007-2008. In March 2014, an article summarizing Avalon's epidemiological was published in *Water Research*. See Avalon Beach's Epidemiology Study on page 61. 



Water quality typically drops dramatically during and immediately after a rainstorm, but often rebounds to its previous level within a few days.

Malibu, near Temescal Canyon



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A1-A2

Methodology

California 76

Washington and Oregon 78

APPENDIX B

2013-2014 Honor Roll

California 80

APPENDIX C1-C3

Grades by County

California 81

Washington 94

Oregon 97

APPENDIX D

Indices

Index 98

Significant Bills and Acts 99

Glossary 99

Acknowledgments and Credits 100

2013-2014

Honor Roll for California

California's year-round monitored beaches with excellent water quality all year.

San Mateo County

Sharp Park Beach, projection of San Jose Avenue
 Sharp Park Beach, projection of Birch Lane
 Montara State Beach, at Martini Creek
 Francis Beach at the foot of the steps
 Bean Hollow State Beach*

San Luis Obispo County

Morro Strand State Beach,
 projection of Beachcomber Drive

Los Angeles County

Pena Creek at Las Tunas County Beach
 Will Rogers State Beach at Pulga Canyon storm drain*
 Venice City Beach at Windward Avenue drain
 Malaga Cove, Palos Verdes Estates*
 Abalone Cove Shoreline Park
 Portuguese Bend Cove, Rancho Palos Verdes*
 Cabrillo Beach, ocean side

Orange County

Sunset Beach, projection of Broadway
 Bolsa Chica Beach across from Reserve Flood Gates
 Balboa Beach, The Wedge
 Newport Bay, Park Avenue Beach*
 Newport Bay, Rocky Point Beach*
 Emerald Bay*
 Laguna Main Beach*
 Table Rock*
 Laguna Lido Apartments
 9th Street 1000 Steps Beach
 San Clemente, Trafalgar Street Beach
 San Clemente, Avenida Calafia*

San Diego County

Oceanside, Saint Malo Beach
 Carlsbad, projection of Cerezo Drive
 Carlsbad, Encina Creek outlet
 Carlsbad, projection of Ponto Drive
 Carlsbad, projection of Poinsettia Lane
 Windansea Beach, projection of Playa del Norte
 Point Loma, Lighthouse

*First time on Honor Roll



Will Rogers Beach at Pulga Canyon drain

| | | Summer Dry (April-Oct) | Winter Dry (Nov-Mar) | Wet Weather Year-Round |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| ORANGE COUNTY | | | | |
| Dana Point (cont'd) | Doheny Beach, north of San Juan Creek | A | C | C |
| | Doheny Beach at San Juan Creek/ocean Interface | A | A | D |
| | 1000' south of SERRA Outfall | A | A | C |
| | 2000' south of SERRA Outfall | A | B | A |
| | Doheny Beach at pedestrian bridge | A | B | A+ |
| | Doheny Beach, end of park | A | A | A |
| | Capistrano County Beach | A | A | A+ |
| | North Capistrano Bay Community Beach | A | A | A |
| | South Capistrano Bay Community Beach | A | A | A+ |
| San Clemente | Poche Beach | B | A | B |
| | projection of Avenida Pico | A | B | A+ |
| | Lifeguard Building, north of San Clemente Pier | A | A | A+ |
| | Trafalgar Street Beach | A+ | A+ | A+ |
| | Avenida Calafia | A+ | A+ | A+ |
| | Avenida Las Palmeras | A+ | A | A+ |
| Dana Point Harbor | Baby Beach, west end | A | | |
| | Baby Beach, buoy line | C | | |
| | Baby Beach, swim area | B | | |
| | Baby Beach, east end | A | | |
| | Guest dock, end, west basin | A+ | | |
| | Youth dock | A+ | | |



Los Angeles County

| | | | | |
|--------|---|----|----|----|
| Malibu | Leo Carrillo Beach at Arroyo Sequit Creek | A+ | A | A+ |
| | Nicholas Beach at San Nicholas Canyon Creek | A+ | A | A+ |
| | Encinal Canyon at El Matador State Beach | A | A+ | A+ |
| | Broad Beach at Trancas Creek mouth | A | B | A |
| | Zuma Beach at Zuma Creek mouth | A | A | A |
| | Walnut Creek, projection of Wildlife Road, private | A+ | A | A+ |
| | Unnamed Creek, projection of Zumirez Drive, Little Dume | A+ | A | B |
| | Paradise Cove Pier at Ramirez Canyon Creek | A+ | D | F |
| | Escondido Creek, just east of Escondido State Beach | A | A | B |
| | Latigo Canyon Creek mouth | A | B | B |
| | Solstice Canyon at Dan Blocker County Beach | A | A | B |
| | Unnamed Creek, adj. to public stairway at 24822 Malibu Rd | A | A | A+ |
| | Puerco State Beach at creek mouth | A | A | A+ |
| | Marie Canyon storm drain at Puerco Beach | A | B | C |
| | Malibu Point | A+ | A+ | A |
| | Surfrider Beach, breach point | B | F | F |

| LOS ANGELES COUNTY | | Summer Dry (April-Oct) | Winter Dry (Nov-Mar) | Wet Weather Year-Round |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Malibu (cont'd) | Malibu Pier, 50 yards east | C | C | B |
| | Carbon Beach at Sweetwater Canyon | A | A | A+ |
| | Las Flores State Beach at Las Flores Creek | A | A | F |
| | Big Rock Beach at stairs, 19948 Pacific Coast Highway | A | C | F |
| | Pena Creek at Las Tunas County Beach | A+ | A+ | A+ |
| | Tuna Canyon | A | | |
| Topanga State Beach | Topanga Canyon Creek mouth | A | B | C |
| Castle Rock Beach | Castlerock Storm Drain | A+ | | |
| Will Rogers State Beach | Santa Ynez drain at Sunset Boulevard | A+ | A | |
| | 17200 Pacific Coast Highway, 1/4 mile east of Sunset drain | A | A+ | B |
| | Bel Air Bay Club drain near fence | A+ | A+ | B |
| | Pulga Canyon storm drain | A+ | A+ | A+ |
| | Temescal Canyon drain | A | A+ | C |
| Santa Monica Beach | Santa Monica Canyon drain | A | B | F |
| | Montana Avenue drain | A | A | D |
| | Wilshire Boulevard drain | A | C | F |
| | Santa Monica Municipal Pier | D | F | F |
| | Pico/Kenter storm drain | A | A | F |
| | Strand Street, in front of the restrooms | A+ | B | B |
| Venice City Beach | Ocean Park Beach at Ashland Avenue drain | A | A | D |
| | Rose Avenue storm drain | A+ | A | A |
| | Brooks Avenue drain | A | A | F |
| | Windward Avenue drain | A+ | A+ | A+ |
| | Venice Fishing Pier, 50 yards south | A | A | A+ |
| | Topsail Street | A | A | C |
| Marina del Rey | Mother's Beach, playground area | A | F | F |
| | Mother's Beach, lifeguard tower | B | F | F |
| | Mother's Beach, between Tower and Boat dock | F | F | F |
| Dockweiler State Beach | Ballona Creek mouth | A | A | F |
| | Culver Boulevard drain | A | A | F |
| | North Westchester storm drain | A | A | A+ |
| | World Way, south of D&W jetty | A+ | A+ | B |
| | Imperial Highway drain | A | B | F |
| | Hyperion Treatment Plant, One Mile Outfall | A+ | A | A |
| | Grand Avenue drain | A | A | A |
| Manhattan Beach | 40th Street | A | A+ | D |
| | 28th Street drain | A | A | F |
| | Manhattan Beach Pier drain | A | A | B |
| Hermosa Beach | 26th Street | A | A+ | A+ |
| | Hermosa Beach Pier, 50 yards south | A | A | A+ |
| | Herondo Street storm drain, in front of drain | A | B | F |

| LOS ANGELES COUNTY | | Summer Dry (April-Oct) | Winter Dry (Nov-Mar) | Wet Weather Year-Round |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Redondo Beach | Redondo Municipal Pier, 100 yards south | A | C | C |
| | Sapphire Street | A | A | A+ |
| | Topaz Street, north of jetty | A | B | A+ |
| Torrance Beach | Avenue I drain | A | A+ | A+ |
| Palos Verdes Peninsula | Malaga Cove, Palos Verdes Estates | A+ | A+ | A+ |
| | Malaga Cove, Palos Verdes Estates (weekly) | A+ | A+ | A+ |
| | Palos Verdes, Bluff Cove, Palos Verdes Estates | A | A+ | A+ |
| | Long Point, Rancho Palos Verdes | A+ | A | B |
| | Abalone Cove Shoreline Park | A+ | A+ | A+ |
| | Portuguese Bend Cove, Rancho Palos Verdes | A+ | A+ | A+ |
| San Pedro | Royal Palms State Beach | A | A | A |
| | Wilder Annex, San Pedro | A+ | A | A+ |
| Cabrillo Beach | ocean side | A+ | A+ | A+ |
| | harborside at restrooms | F | D | F |
| | harborside at boat launch | D | C | F |
| Long Beach | projection of 5th Place | B | B | F |
| | projection of 10th Place | B | A | F |
| | projection of Molino Avenue | B | A | F |
| | projection of Coronado Avenue | B | A | F |
| | Belmont Pier, west side | B | A | F |
| | projection of Prospect Avenue | B | A | F |
| | projection of Granada Avenue | C | A | F |
| Alamitos Bay | 2nd Street bridge & Bayshore | A | A | F |
| | shore float | A | A | F |
| | Mother's Beach, north end | A | A | F |
| | 56th Place on bay side | A | A | F |
| Long Beach | projection of 55th Place | C | A | F |
| | projection of 72nd Place | B | A | F |
| | Colorado Lagoon-north | A | A+ | F |
| | Colorado Lagoon-south | A | A | F |
| Avalon Beach | east of the Casino Arch at the steps | C | | |
| | 100 feet west of the Green Pleasure Pier | B | | |
| | 50 feet west of the Green Pleasure Pier | B | | |
| | 50 feet east of the Green Pleasure Pier | C | | |
| | 100 feet east of the Green Pleasure Pier | A | | |



Indices

1-10

3-Day Rule 9, 55, 61, 72

A

AB538 50, 71, 101
 AB2403 65, 66
 Abalone Cove 80, 87
 Alameda County 13, 35, 38, 91
 Aptos Beach 51
 Aquatic Park 10, 12, 34, 35, 36, 51, 91
 Arroyo Burro Beach 11, 29, 51, 89
 Avalon, Catalina 4, 11, 25, 26, 51, 55, 61, 62, 63, 73, 87

B

Baby Beach, Dana Point 18, 48, 51, 85
 Baker Beach 11, 35, 36, 37, 39, 91, 92
 Balboa Beach 80, 83, 91, 98
 Ballona Creek 53, 86
 Batiquitos Lagoon 17, 81
 Battery Point Lighthouse 13, 41, 93
 BEACH Act (federal) 42, 43, 55, 57, 67, 73, 101
 Beach Program (California) 57, 58
 Beach Bummers 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 41, 49, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93
 Bean Hollow State Beach 80, 91
 Bird Sanctuary 13, 38, 91
 Blue Lagoon Beach 20
 Bluff Cove, Palos Verdes 27
 Bolinas Beach 39, 92
 Bolsa Chica 80, 83

C

Cabrillo Beach 8, 10, 11, 12, 22, 23, 48, 51, 53, 59, 70, 80, 87
 Cameo Shores Beach 20
 Candlestick Point 13, 36, 91
 Cannon Beach 42, 97
 Capistrano County Beach 51, 85
 Capitola Beach 11, 32, 51, 90
 Carlsbad 80, 81
 Carmel 31, 90
 Carpinteria 29, 89
 Catalina Island 4, 11, 25, 61
 Chambers Creek Regional Park 44
 Clallam County 43, 44, 45, 96
 Clam Beach County Park 11, 13, 41, 93
 Clatsop County 42, 97

Clean Beach Initiative (CBI) 5, 10, 23, 24, 26, 31, 33, 34, 50, 51, 71, 101

Clean Water Act 66, 101
 Clean Water Clean Beaches Measure 58, 65, 98

climate change 55
 Colorado Lagoon 11, 26, 87
 Contra Costa County 13, 35, 38, 65, 92

Coronado 17, 51, 56, 82, 87
 Cowell Beach 9, 11, 12, 13, 32, 33, 90
 Crab Cove 13, 38, 91
 Crissy Field Beach 36, 91
 Crown Beach 13, 38, 91

D

Dakwas Park Beach 44
 Dana Point 11, 18, 19, 20, 48, 63, 84, 85
 Davenport Beach 20, 83
 Del Mar 56, 81, 84, 90
 Del Norte County 13, 41, 93
 Dillon Beach 39, 92
 Dockweiler Beach 51, 52
 Doheny 11, 18, 19, 20, 60, 63, 73, 84, 85

E

East Beach 29, 51, 89
 e. coli 72, 101
 El Segundo 52, 98
 Emerald Bay 80, 84
 Enterococcus 19, 42, 43, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78

Environmental Protection Agency 43, 50, 55, 56, 101

EPA 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 67, 68, 69, 73, 79, 101

Escondido 11, 23, 85

F

Fitzgerald Marine Reserve 51, 90
 Fort Funston 37
 Francis Beach 80, 90
 Freeland County Park 43, 96

G

Grays Harbor County 44, 96

H

Hermosa Beach 51, 86
 Hobie Beach 28, 51, 88
 Honor Roll 5, 8, 9, 75, 80
 Hope Ranch Beach 29, 89
 Humboldt Beach 20, 83
 Humboldt County 13, 41, 48, 93, 102

Huntington Beach 18, 20, 60, 83
 Huntington Harbour Channel 20
 Hyperion Sewage Treatment Plant 21

I

Imperial Beach 17, 51, 82
 Island County 43, 44, 96

J

Jackrabbit Beach 37, 91
 Jefferson County 44, 96

K

Keller Beach 38, 92
 King County 44, 45, 95
 Kiteboard Beach 35, 91
 Kitsap County 43, 44, 45, 95

L

Laguna Beach 20, 29, 51, 80, 84
 Lakeshore Park 10, 12, 34, 35, 91
 Las Tunas County Beach 23, 80, 86

LAX 56

Loma Alta Creek Lagoon 51
 Long Beach 11, 21, 26, 27, 55, 56, 60, 87, 102

Los Amigos 24
 Los Angeles Regional Funding Measure 65

Los Angeles River 26, 72
 Lovers Point 31, 51
 Lover's Point Park 31, 90
 Low Impact Development (LID) 56, 60, 65, 68, 69, 101

M

Main Beach 33, 51, 80, 84, 90
 Malaga Cove 9, 27, 80, 87
 Malibu 11, 22, 23, 27, 51, 52, 53, 55, 62, 73, 74, 85, 86

Manchester Beach 43, 95
 Manhattan Beach 46, 51, 53, 86
 Marie Canyon 11, 23, 85, 98
 Marina del Rey 10, 11, 12, 22, 24, 48, 53, 86

Marina Lagoon 10, 12, 34, 91
 Marin County 8, 13, 39, 92, 102
 Marine Park 24, 94

Mariposa Beach 20
 Mason County 44, 45, 95

McNears Beach 39, 92
 Measure V 23, 24, 65
 Mendocino County 13, 40, 51, 93, 102

Methodology 5, 75, 76, 78
 Mission Bay 11, 51, 82

Mission Creek 29, 51, 89
 Montar State Beach 9, 51, 80, 90
 Monterey County 6, 11, 12, 31, 51, 90, 102

Moonlight Beach 51, 81
 Morro Bay 7, 89
 Morro Strand State Beach 80, 89
 Mother's Beach 10, 12, 22, 24, 48, 51, 53, 83, 86, 87

MS4 55, 59, 60, 65, 68, 69, 101
 Muir Beach 39, 92

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) 55, 59, 60, 65, 68, 69, 101

N

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Prediction Center 55

Neary Lagoon 33
 Newport Beach 4, 8, 20, 60, 80, 83
 Newport Dunes 20, 83

O

Ocean Beach 17, 37, 63, 82, 91
 Oceanside 16, 80, 81
 Olde Port 30, 89
 Orange County 6, 10, 18, 19, 20, 51, 60, 61, 72, 73, 76, 77, 80, 83, 102

Oregon 5, 6, 42, 57, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 78, 79, 97, 102

Ormond Beach 28, 88

Oxnard 56, 88

Ozone Park 24

P

Pacifica State Beach 51
 Palos Verdes 9, 27, 53, 80, 87
 Paradise Cove 23, 51, 53, 85
 Penmar Park 24

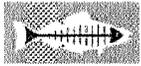
Picnic Point 43, 94
 Pierce County 44, 45, 94
 Pillar Point 11, 34, 35, 90

Pismo Beach 30, 51, 89
 Poche Beach 11, 19, 20, 85
 Point Loma 80, 82

point zero 18, 21, 22, 23, 29, 30, 31, 48, 58, 67, 72, 76, 79, 101

Port Angeles Harbor 45
 Portofino Cove 20
 Portuguese Bend Cove 80, 87
 Port Washington Narrows 45
 precipitation 8, 55, 71

Predictive Beach Modeling 51
 Promenade Park Beach 51



Indices

| | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|--|----|
| Proposition 218 | 65, 66 | Stanford University | 25, 31, 32, 50, 51 | Figure 1-1: Overall California Grades | 7 |
| Proposition O. | 50, 65, 71, 101 | Stillwater Cove | 10, 11, 12, 31, 90, 92 | Figure 1-2: California Winter Rainfall | 7 |
| Pudding Creek Beach | 51 | Stinson Beach | 39, 92 | Figure 1-3: Southern California Grades | 9 |
| Purdy Sandpit State Park | 45 | Sunnyvale Cove | 37 | Figure 1-4: Beach Bummers | 11 |
| R | | Sunset Beach | 80, 83 | Figure 2-1: San Diego County Beaches | 16 |
| rain/rainfall | 8, 9, 17, 29, 37, 47, 55, 61, 69, 71, 72, 78 | Surfer Health Effects Study | 55, 63 | Figure 2-2: Orange County Beaches | 18 |
| Rapid Testing Methods | 55, 60 | Surfrider Beach | 11, 23, 51, 53, 63, 73, 85 | Figure 2-3: Los Angeles County Beaches | 22 |
| Redondo Beach | 11, 21, 51, 87, 98, 102 | T | | Figure 2-4: Santa Monica Bay Beaches | 22 |
| Rincon | 28, 88 | Table Rock | 80, 84 | Figure 2-5: Summer Grades for Malibu through Santa Monica | 23 |
| Rodeo Beach | 39, 92 | Temescal | 23, 74, 86 | Figure 2-6: Mother's Beach, Marina Del Rey | 24 |
| S | | Thurston County | 45, 94 | Figure 2-7: Avalon Beach, Catalina Island | 25 |
| Sail and Paddle Park Beach | 45 | Tijuana | 11, 16, 17, 82 | Figure 2-8: Colorado Lagoon, Long Beach | 26 |
| San Clemente | 19, 20, 80, 85 | Tillamook County | 42, 97 | Figure 2-9: Long Beach City Beaches | 27 |
| San Diego County | 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 61, 63, 73, 80, 81, 102 | Topanga | 11, 23, 53, 54, 86 | Figure 2-10: Los Angeles County (without Long Beach) | 27 |
| San Francisco | 7, 8, 11, 13, 35, 36, 37, 48, 51, 55, 91, 102 | Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) | 5, 22, 23, 25, 48, 53, 59, 60, 63, 65, 68, 101 | Figure 2-11: Cowell Beach Grades | 33 |
| San Juan Capistrano | 19 | Tourmaline Beach | 63 | Figure 2-12: San Francisco Ocean and Bay Side Water Quality | 35 |
| San Luis Obispo County | 12, 30, 80, 89, 102 | U | | Figure 2-13: San Francisco Bay Area Beaches | 35 |
| San Mateo County | 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 34, 35, 51, 80, 90, 102 | UC Los Angeles | 9, 47, 55, 56, 61, 101 | Figure 2-14: San Francisco's Candlestick Point Grades | 37 |
| San Simeon | 30, 89 | UC Berkeley | 63 | Table 3-1: Grades For Popular Enclosed Beaches | 48 |
| Santa Ana | 7, 20, 56, 83 | UC Santa Barbara | 50 | Figure 3-1: Good / Poor Grades by Time Period & Beach Type | 49 |
| Santa Barbara/Santa Barbara County | 7, 9, 12, 28, 29, 50, 51, 56, 89, 99, 102 | V | | Table 3-2: Major CBI Projects | 51 |
| Santa Cruz/Santa Cruz County | 7, 11, 12, 13, 32, 33, 48, 51, 90, 99, 102 | Venice Beach | 9, 21, 51, 90 | Table 3-3: L.A. Co. Beaches with More than Ten Exceedance Days | 53 |
| Santa Monica | 3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 48, 50, 51, 53, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72, 76, 86, 101, 104 | Ventura County | 12, 28, 51, 53, 70, 88, 102 | Figure 3-3: Southern California Winter Rainfall | 56 |
| Santa Monica Pier | 7, 10, 11, 23, 51 | W | | Figure 3-4: Long Beach Grades and Rainfall Comparison | 56 |
| Santa Monica Urban Runoff Recycling Facility | 23, 71, 101 | Washington | 5, 6, 43, 44, 45, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 78, 79, 94, 95, 96, 102 | California Methodology | 76 |
| Santa Rosa | 7 | Water Bond | 65, 66 | Oregon / Washington Methodology | 78 |
| Save Our Streets | 65 | Wedge, Newport Beach | 4, 8, 80, 83 | | |
| Seal Beach | 18, 83 | Westhaven State Park | 44, 96 | | |
| Seaside Beach | 42, 97 | Whatcom County | 44, 45, 73, 94 | | |
| Sharp Park Beach | 34, 80, 90 | Will Rogers Beach | 8, 11, 23, 27, 51, 53, 80, 86 | | |
| Short Sand Beach | 42, 97 | Windansea Beach | 80, 81 | | |
| Sinclair Inlet | 45 | Windsurfer Beach | 11, 13, 35, 36, 37, 91 | | |
| Snohomish County | 43, 45, 94 | | | | |
| Solstice Canyon | 11, 23, 58, 85 | | | | |
| Sonoma County | 13, 40, 92, 102 | | | | |
| Source Identification Protocol Project (SIPP) | 32, 50, 51, 101 | | | | |
| Southern California Coastal Water Research Project | 20, 50, 63, 70, 76, 77, 102 | | | | |



Indices

Glossary

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| ARRA | American Recovery and Reinvestment Act |
| BAV | Beach Action Value |
| BEACH Act | National Beach Guidance and Performance Criteria for Recreational Waters |
| BMP | best management practices |
| BRC | Beach Report Card |
| CDPH..... | California Department of Public Health |
| CBI..... | Clean Beach Initiative |
| CDO..... | Cease and Desist Order |
| CSS | combined sewer and storm drain system |
| CSD | combined sewer discharges |
| CSO | combined sewer overflows |
| CWA..... | Clean Water Act |
| DEH | Division of Environmental Health |
| DPH | Department of Public Health |
| E. coli..... | Escherichia coli |
| EMD..... | Environmental Monitoring Division (L.A.) |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| FIB | fecal indicator bacteria |
| GI illness..... | Gastrointestinal Illness |
| LFD | Low Flow Diversion |
| LID | Low Impact Development |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MS4 | Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System |
| NOV | Notice of Violation |
| NGO..... | Non-Government Agency |
| NSE..... | Natural Source Exclusion |
| OWTS | Onsite Wastewater Treatment System |
| point zero | location where outfall meets the ocean |
| QMRA | Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment |
| Regional Board | Regional Water Quality Control Board |
| SEP | Supplemental Environmental Projects (L.A.) |
| SIPP | Source Identification Protocol Project |
| SCCWRP | Southern California Coastal Water Resources Project |
| SMURRF | Santa Monica Urban Runoff Recycling Facility |
| SPF | Sun Protection Factor |
| State Board..... | State Water Resources Control Board |
| SSO | Sanitary Sewer Overflows |
| TMDL..... | Total Maximum Daily Load |
| UCLA | University of California, Los Angeles |
| UCB | University of California, Berkeley |
| USEPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| wave wash | monitored location where runoff meets surf |

Significant Bills and Acts

ARRA - Federal (2009)

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Stimulus package, from which \$18 billion is allocated for relief and investment in environment, public health and 'green' alternatives.

AB 411 - California (1997)

Beach Bathing Water Quality Standards. Requires all waters along California's coast to meet certain minimum standards. Coastal waters will be tested weekly during the period of April through October.

AB 538 - California (1999)

Requires the state board to develop source investigation protocols for use in conducting source investigations of storm drains that produce exceedances of specified bacteriological standards.

BEACH Act - Federal (2000)

Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act. Amends the Clean Water Act and authorizes the EPA to award grants to reduce the risk of illness to users of the nation's recreational waters.

CBI - California (2001)

California's Clean Beach Initiative. Grant program provides funding for projects that will improve California's coastal water quality and swimmers' safety. Funding priority is given to projects that reduce bacterial contamination on busy California beaches.

Clean Water Act- Federal (1972)

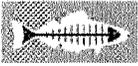
Establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States.

Proposition O (Prop O) - Los Angeles (2004)

Authorized the City of Los Angeles to issue a series of general obligation bonds for up to \$500 million for projects to protect public health by cleaning up pollution, including bacteria and trash, in the city's watercourses, beaches and the ocean, in order to meet Federal Clean Water Act requirements.

SB 482 - California (2011)

Public Beach Contamination: Standards: Testing: Closing. Allows the State Board to direct permit fees up to \$1.8 million towards California's Beach Program and requires the drafting of regulations relating to testing of waters adjacent to public beaches.



Acknowledgements and Credits

Heal the Bay would like to give special thanks to Washington’s Department of Health and Department of Ecology, who jointly manage Washington’s beach program, for generously providing local, current information on Washington’s beach water quality. We would also like to thank Oregon’s Department of Human Services and Oregon’s Department of Environmental Quality for providing water quality data. All agencies provided valuable advice and information, making the Beach Report Card possible in Oregon and Washington.

Additionally, this report and the entire Beach Report Card program would not be possible without the cooperation of the many monitoring and public agencies throughout California. These agencies include:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Humboldt County Environmental Health Division | County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health Environmental Health |
| Mendocino County Environmental Health Department | City of Redondo Beach |
| Sonoma County Environmental Health Division | City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services Environmental Health Division |
| Marin County Environmental Health Services | South Orange County Wastewater Authority |
| San Francisco Baykeeper | County of Orange Environmental Health |
| San Francisco Public Utilities Commission | Orange County Sanitation District |
| East Bay Regional Park District | San Diego County Department of Environmental Health WILD Coast |
| San Mateo County Environmental Health Division | Southern California Coastal Water Research Project |
| Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services | State Water Resources Control Board |
| Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau | |
| San Luis Obispo County Environmental Health Services | |
| Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services | |
| Ventura County Environmental Health Division | |
| City of Los Angeles Environmental Monitoring Division | |
| Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts | |

The Beach Report Card’s original concept and methodology were created in-part by Heal the Bay’s former President, Dr. Mark Gold. This report would not be possible without his vision and unwavering dedication to improving beach water quality and strengthening public health protection.

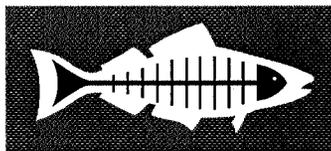
A special thank you for their continued support in funding the Beach Report Card program and the publication of this report:



Swain Barber Foundation

2013-2014 Annual Beach Report Card

- Report Research and Copy: Amanda Griesbach
- Content Support: Mike Grimmer, Kirsten James
- Report Research Assistant: Jessica Feng
- Data Compilation and Analysis: Mike Grimmer
- Copy Editors: Kirsten James, Nick Colin
- Photography and Design: Joy Aoki
- Printed on recycled paper.



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