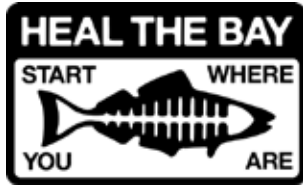


2025-2026 Beach Report Card





2025-2026

Beach Report Card

Heal the Bay would like to acknowledge that we are located on the traditional lands of the Tongva and Chumash People and pay our respects to elders past, present, and emerging.

Heal the Bay is an environmental non-profit dedicated to making the coastal waters and watersheds of Greater Los Angeles safe, healthy and clean. To fulfill their mission, they use science, education, community action, and advocacy. The Beach Report Card program is funded by grants from:

SONY

Sony Pictures Entertainment

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

Cover: Fort Funston / San Francisco County / Photo: Naomi Meurice

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WELCOME



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Garrapata State Beach / Monterey County / Photo: Naomi Meurice

Note: All averages below refer to the five-year-average unless otherwise indicated. All grade count averages and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Heal the Bay is proud to release the 36th annual Beach Report Card. This report examines amounts of fecal pollution measured at ocean beaches along the West Coast, ranging from sites in Mexico near Tijuana all the way up the coast through Washington. Fecal pollution is of particular concern because even a single exposure can result in illness, such as rashes, ear and upper respiratory infections, and gastrointestinal illness. The main goal of the Beach Report Card is to keep people safe when they go to the beach. Heal the Bay accomplishes this by transforming water quality data, specifically levels of fecal indicator bacteria, into easy-to-understand A to F letter grades.

California and Baja California

For beaches in California and Baja California, letter grades are calculated separately for dry and wet conditions during the summer (April–October) and winter (November–March). In the 2025–2026 reporting year, we graded 490 beaches across California and Tijuana. Summer Dry Grades were good, with 91% of beaches receiving A and B grades, only slightly below the 5-year

average of 92%. Winter Dry Grades dropped this year, with 81% of the beaches receiving A and B grades, below the 5-year average of 85%. Wet Weather Grades also performed worse than average, with only 61% of beaches receiving A and B grades during wet weather compared to an average of 67%.



Santa Monica Pier / Los Angeles County / Photo: GillyBerlin

This year marks a slight decline in coastal water quality compared to the previous year. Grades last year were impeccable, likely due to an unusually dry summer and winter. Typically, grades are better during drier years, as less runoff is washed into local waterways. Runoff brings trash, chemicals, and fecal matter that builds up on urban surfaces to the ocean, usually leading to higher levels of bacteria in the water. Although the state overall received 16% less rainfall this year (332 inches) compared to the historical 10-year average (397 inches), the grades didn't reflect the same improvements as in the prior year, likely owing to the cadence and regional distribution of rainfall. Northern California received 30% less rain than the 10-year average. Central California also saw declines in rainfall, receiving 10% less compared to the 10-year average. But, Southern California saw a 7% increase in precipitation.

These varying rainfall patterns across the state led to region-specific changes in water quality. The "first flush," when the season's first heavy rains carry built-up pollution into waterways, occurred in October for most of Southern California. Rain that followed was sporadic but heavy, with several storms bringing over two inches of rain to the region. This increase in rain in several Southern California counties aligned with worse grades during the Wet Weather and Winter Dry Grade periods. In contrast, many Northern California beaches saw less rain and subsequently better grades during wet weather.

These fluctuations show the connection between water quality and storm patterns, pollution management, and the growing influence of climate-driven extremes. As climate change continues to alter regional patterns, one can anticipate significant yearly fluctuations in precipitation and water quality across coastal California.

Despite challenges with runoff, some beaches still maintain pristine conditions and are placed on the Honor Roll list. To earn a spot on the Honor Roll list, a beach must be monitored weekly throughout the year and receive an A+ grade in all conditions: Summer Dry, Winter Dry, and Wet Weather. This year, 21 out of almost 500 monitored beaches in California earned a spot on the Honor Roll list, a notable decrease from the 62 beaches on last year's list. This lower number is likely attributed to the higher-than-average winter season rainfall in Southern California, the region that has historically dominated the Honor Roll list. Despite this, the Honor Roll list is completely comprised of Southern California beaches, in part because many counties in Northern and Central California do not monitor water quality year-round. San Diego County topped the list with 11 beaches on the Honor Roll list followed by Orange County with eight beaches. This is a decrease from last year for Orange County, which boasted 34 beaches on the list. Orange County received over 50% more rainfall during the winter season as compared to last year, likely contributing to the lower numbers of top-ranked beaches.

While last year’s list boasted broader geographic representation, with beaches from seven counties across two regions, this year’s list was limited to just four Southern California counties.

TABLE 1. 2025–26 Honor Roll List

BEACH NAME	COUNTY
Bluff Cove, Palos Verdes Estates	Los Angeles
Capistrano County Beach, South Capistrano Bay	Orange
Dana Point Harbor, guest dock	Orange
Huntington City Beach at Beach Blvd.	Orange
Huntington Harbour, Coral Cay Beach	Orange
Huntington Harbour, Admiralty Dr. Beach	Orange
Laguna Beach, 1000 Steps Beach at 9th St.	Orange
Laguna Beach, Three Arch Bay	Orange
Sunset Beach at Broadway	Orange
Cardiff State Beach, Seaside State Park	San Diego
Carlsbad at Cerezo Dr.	San Diego
Carlsbad at Palomar Airport Rd.	San Diego
Carlsbad at Poinsettia Ln.	San Diego
Encinitas, San Elijo State Park at Liverpool Dr.	San Diego
Encinitas, San Elijo State Park, Pipes surf break	San Diego
Mission Beach, Belmont Park	San Diego
Point Loma, Lighthouse	San Diego
Point Loma, Point Loma Treatment Plant	San Diego
Solana Beach, Tide Beach Park at Solana Vista Dr.	San Diego
Sunset Cliffs at Ladera St.	San Diego
Guadalupe Dunes	Santa Barbara

In addition to rainfall and runoff, another challenge that continues to impact coastal waters is sewage spills. In this reporting year, almost 2 million gallons of sewage

were spilled across coastal California; 57% of these spills were recovered, meaning less than a million gallons entered California’s waterways. This is a stark contrast from the previous two years, when a combined 50 million gallons of sewage were spilled, with millions of gallons of sewage ending up at our beaches. While this year’s low spill numbers are a welcome reprieve, previous years’ spill numbers indicate that aging infrastructure is an ongoing threat to water quality. Sewage spills, combined with extreme weather, underscore the urgent need for climate preparedness and investments in sewage infrastructure upgrades and enhancements in public notification protocols. Local and state officials are strongly urged to prioritize these investments to ensure the safety and well-being of all beachgoers and to protect the environmental health of California’s coastal ecosystems.

Sewage spills are only one factor affecting beach water quality. Many beaches continue to receive poor grades due to chronic pollution from urban runoff, bacteria hotspots, and aging infrastructure. This year’s Beach Bumpers, by county, include:

TABLE 2. 2025–26 Beach Bumpers

RANK	BEACH NAME	COUNTY/AREA	BEACH TYPE
1	Playa Blanca	Tijuana	Storm drain impacted*
2	Santa Monica Pier	Los Angeles	Storm drain impacted
3	Erckenbrack Park	San Mateo	Enclosed
4	Linda Mar Beach at San Pedro Creek	San Mateo	Storm drain impacted
5	Parkside Aquatic Park	San Mateo	Enclosed
6	Pillar Point Harbor, Capistrano Road Beach	San Mateo	Enclosed
7	Pillar Point Harbor, Harbor Beach	San Mateo	Enclosed
8	Marlin Park	San Mateo	Enclosed
9	Tijuana Slough at Tijuana River Mouth	San Diego	Storm drain impacted
10	Clam Beach County Park at Strawberry Creek	Humboldt	Storm drain impacted

*Pending official beach type designation.

- **Environmental Challenges at Playa Blanca and Nearby Beaches in Baja California, Mexico**

Beaches in Baja California's Tijuana region, especially Playa Blanca, are experiencing ongoing environmental challenges due to insufficient sewage infrastructure. For the second year in a row, Playa Blanca tops the Beach Bummers list. This beach is impacted by frequent sewage-contaminated runoff, which affects water quality and public access. This situation points to a larger environmental concern that highlights the need for major infrastructure upgrades and better wastewater treatment systems to protect the health of these coastal areas and the communities that depend on them.

- **Transboundary Pollution Continues to Impact San Diego County Beaches**

San Diego County is facing a persistent environmental challenge due to its proximity to the Tijuana River, which regularly carries pollution across the U.S.-Mexico border and into the ocean. The Tijuana Slough, located at the river's mouth, ranks ninth on this year's Beach Bummers list. Billions of gallons of untreated sewage flow into the ocean at this site each year, affecting not only beaches in and around the Slough, but also the nearby Imperial Beach and Coronado shorelines. These flows result in constant closures, with the Slough open just one day this year, and Imperial Beach closed over 90% of the time. These flows also impact local ecosystems and compromise public health across border communities. Several of the beaches in this area continue to be affected but could not be graded because their testing method (droplet digital polymerase chain reaction or ddPCR) cannot at this time be incorporated into the Beach Report Card's grading system.

This year, efforts have been made to enhance existing facilities and build new infrastructure to manage and treat the sewage effectively. Notably, construction has been completed at the South Bay

International Wastewater Treatment Plant near the U.S.-Mexico border, which has resulted in a 40% increase in plant capacity. Other wins this year include the restart of treatment at the San Antonio de los Buenos Plant in Mexico, as well as the signing of agreements by binational parties, promising to complete specific infrastructure projects in the future. This work has resulted in some improvements in the pollution issues, including periods of time with lower daily flows of sewage into the ocean. This marks a success for the area and is evidence to prove water quality can improve with the necessary infrastructure.

While projects are underway to address the pollution, the situation highlights the urgent need for improved sewage treatment and sustained binational collaboration. Heal the Bay is actively tracking cross-border efforts to address these challenges and is committed to supporting comprehensive solutions that will lead to substantial improvements in water quality in the region.

- **In Los Angeles County, Santa Monica Pier Continues to Struggle with Water Quality Issues**

The Santa Monica Pier ranks #2 on this year's Beach Bummers list for the second year in a row. This beach has been on the list for 15 out of the last 21 years, including the past five years, and continues to face significant water quality challenges despite recent infrastructure improvements. Upgrades from the City of Santa Monica, such as stormwater capture systems and installation of bird deterrent netting, have been implemented to reduce pollution. While many of these upgrades have aligned with temporary improvements to water quality, bacteria levels have since increased. These persistent problems highlight the need for sustained investment and maintenance to improve the area's environmental health.

Heal the Bay teamed up with the City of Santa Monica to form a task force dedicated to determining the cause of this pollution, which will help inform recommended solutions.

- **San Mateo County: Enclosed Beaches and Stagnant Waters Pose Ongoing Challenges**

San Mateo County is home to six beaches on this year's Beach Bummers list. Linda Mar Beach continues to struggle with pollution from San Pedro Creek, marking this site's fourth consecutive year on the list. The remaining five beaches face persistent water quality issues due to their enclosed settings and limited water circulation. Erckenbrack Park, Parkside Aquatic Park at Marina Lagoon, and Marlin Park are all located within stagnant bay channels in Foster City, making it difficult for pollutants to disperse. Two beaches enclosed in Pillar Point Harbor also suffer from poor water circulation, which allows contaminants to remain near the shore.

While some of these beaches were on last year's list, many return after several years off the list, signaling a need for renewed attention. The recurring presence as well as the higher number of San Mateo County beaches on the Beach Bummers list this year highlights the importance of developing focused strategies to manage pollution in enclosed and slow-moving coastal environments.



Pillar Point Harbor / San Mateo County / Photo: Naomi Meurice

Oregon and Washington

In addition to California, Heal the Bay grades water quality at beaches in Oregon and Washington. Unfortunately, no Oregon beaches were monitored frequently enough to receive a Summer Dry Grade, and no beaches were monitored during the winter months. 52 beaches from six counties received Wet Weather Grades and an impressive 100% of those beaches achieved A and B grades, surpassing the state's historical 5-year average of 80%. The lack of Summer Dry Grades is a recurring issue for Oregon, leaving the public under-informed about water quality.

Washington Summer Dry Grades were high, with 96% of the beaches receiving A and B grades, above the historical 5-year average of 92%. Wet Weather Grades were equally excellent, with 96% of beaches achieving A and B grades, indicating superior water quality even during adverse conditions. Unfortunately, due to the lack of winter monitoring by the state, no Winter Dry Grades were issued for any Washington beaches.

Investing in Safer, Cleaner Coastal Waters

The good news about water quality at beaches is that there are known ways to reduce the most common inputs of fecal pollution. A watershed-wide, nature-based approach, in addition to sewage infrastructure upgrades, is the best bet for keeping waters clean and safe. Green stormwater infrastructure spaced throughout communities will provide cleaner water, green space for communities to enjoy, and habitat for wildlife. Los Angeles County created a program for improving coastal and inland water quality, the Safe, Clean Water Program. The Program has allocated funds for stormwater capture projects across Los Angeles County, including 313 approved regional projects, representing a total investment of \$1.59 billion in new stormwater infrastructure. Heal the Bay urges counties across California to adopt similar and improved programs in support of safe, clean water for all.

INTRODUCTION

Beaches and Life on the West Coast

Life in coastal areas of the West Coast is intrinsically connected to the beach. These spaces are not only vital for relaxation and recreation but also serve as communal hubs where people can enjoy natural beauty and connect with one another and the ocean. While beachgoers are fortunate to have many days of pristine conditions and inviting beaches, there are times when the water quality along the coast can pose health risks. Common pollutants including chemicals, trash, and fecal matter frequently contaminate coastal waters, posing threats to both human health and marine ecosystems.

The Beach Report Card Initiative by Heal the Bay

Over 35 years ago, Heal the Bay introduced the Beach Report Card as a pivotal public health tool designed to safeguard beachgoers. This comprehensive tool evaluates water quality by analyzing bacterial pollution at over 650 beaches stretching from Tijuana up through Washington. Weekly A–F letter grades are posted to the Beach Report Card website and mobile app, which are accessible to the public entirely free of charge, underscoring Heal the Bay’s commitment to public health, accessibility, and environmental stewardship.

Beyond its role as an information resource, the Beach Report Card has been instrumental in advocacy efforts led by Heal the Bay. These efforts aim to enhance water quality and have motivated municipalities and agencies to implement measures that have led to numerous environmental success stories of pollution reduction across the coast.

Understanding the Beach Report Card Grades

The grades issued in the Beach Report Card are based on levels of fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) found in ocean waters. These indicator bacteria themselves are not typically harmful, but their presence indicates contamination by fecal matter that may contain dangerous pathogens. Fecal pollution is of particular concern because even a single exposure can result in illness, such as rashes, ear and upper respiratory infections,

and gastrointestinal illness. In contrast, other pollutants like heavy metals may only cause health issues after prolonged exposure, which is less likely for the average beachgoer. However, frequent beach users such as surfers may face higher risks due to more regular contact with these pollutants.

Recommendations for Beachgoers

Heal the Bay encourages all beach users to consult the Beach Report Card to assess potential health risks before entering the water. Avoiding water at beaches with poor grades reduces the risk of exposure not only to harmful bacteria but also to other pollutants, such as trash and chemicals, which often enter the ocean through common pathways such as storm drains, rivers, and streams. Heal the Bay advises people to steer clear of ocean water near storm drains and river outlets and to avoid all ocean contact for at least three days following significant rainfall. While Heal the Bay does not advocate for restricting beach or water access except in exceptional circumstances, we believe in empowering people with the necessary water quality information to make informed decisions about when and where to swim.

BEACH REPORT CARD[®] BASICS



The Beach Report Card utilizes a straightforward A-to-F grading system to communicate water quality to the public. While A or B grades indicate good water quality for recreational uses, C to F grades convey increased health risks. This annual report compiles comprehensive grades for West Coast beaches and includes details on significant water quality events from the past year, such as sewage spills and major storms.

Grades are derived from routine water quality sampling conducted by various authorities including county health agencies, state agencies, tribal agencies, and sanitation departments. Water samples are tested for three key fecal indicator bacteria (FIB): total coliform, fecal coliform (*E. coli*), and *Enterococcus* species. High concentrations of these bacteria indicate the presence of pathogens that could be harmful to beachgoers.

This report assigns three separate grades for each beach:

California and Baja California

Summer Dry Grade (April 2025 through October 2025)

This is the prime recreation season in California when beaches are most active. County governments in California are required to sample during this period according to the California Beach Bathing Water Quality Standards, as defined in Assembly Bill 411 (AB 411, Wayne 1997). Samples taken during wet weather are not used for these grades. To receive a Summer Dry Grade, beaches must be monitored at least 75% of weeks in this period.

Winter Dry Grade (November 2025 through March 2026)

AB 411 does not mandate water quality monitoring for recreational purposes during winter months, leading many counties to halt water quality monitoring in the winter season. Additionally, recreation generally decreases at beaches during the winter. Therefore, the

winter season is graded separately. Samples taken during wet weather are not used for these grades. To receive a Winter Dry Grade, beaches must be monitored at least 75% of weeks in this period.

Wet Weather Grade (April 2025 through March 2026)

When rain falls over impermeable surfaces such as concrete, it becomes runoff, flushing contaminants, including bacteria, from the streets out into the ocean through storm drains, rivers, and streams. This polluted stormwater decreases water quality by increasing the levels of pathogens in the ocean to potentially unsafe levels. Wet Weather Grades consist of samples taken during or within three days following a rain event greater than 0.1 inches. For beaches that are measured year-round, this grade encompasses data from the entire reporting year (April–March). But for beaches that only test during the summertime, this grade only includes wet weather sampling during that time period.

Beachgoers who visit beaches during or after a rain event have an increased risk of contracting ear infections, eye infections, upper respiratory infections, skin rashes, and gastrointestinal illnesses. Swimmers are advised to stay out of the water for a minimum of three days following a significant rain event (0.1 inches or greater).

Oregon and Washington

Because beaches in Oregon and Washington are monitored on a different schedule, grading periods are slightly different for these beaches. Water quality at ocean beaches in Oregon and Washington is measured from roughly Memorial Day through Labor Day, testing for the fecal indicator bacteria *Enterococcus*. Thus, the following grades can be issued:

Summer Dry Grade (Memorial Day 2025 to Labor Day 2025)

Beaches that are sampled at least 75% of weeks between Memorial Day and Labor Day are issued Summer Dry Grades.

Wet Weather Grade (Memorial Day 2025 to Labor Day 2025)

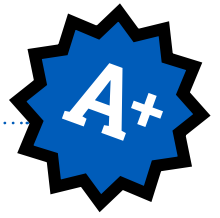
Any samples taken during or within three days following a rain event greater than 0.2 inches are used to calculate the Wet Weather Grade. Although California grades wet weather data year-round, because Oregon and Washington do not sample in the winter, these Wet Weather Grades only encompass summertime data.

No **Winter Dry Grades** can be issued due to lack of testing. As a result, these beaches are not eligible to be placed on the Honor Roll list.



Ecola State Park / Clatsop County / Photo: Michael Matti

HONOR ROLL



To earn a spot on the Honor Roll list, a beach must be monitored weekly throughout the year and receive an A+ grade in all conditions: Summer Dry, Winter Dry, and Wet Weather. Because of the year-round reporting requirement to make the Honor Roll list, only California beaches qualify, since beaches in Oregon and Washington are only monitored seasonally.

This year, 21 out of almost 500 monitored beaches in California earned a spot on the Honor Roll list, a notable decrease from the 62 beaches on last year's list. This is lower than the typical number and is likely attributed to the higher-than-average winter season rainfall in Southern California, the region that has historically dominated the Honor Roll list.

San Diego County tops the Honor Roll list this year with 11 beaches, down one from last year's report. Around one third of San Diego beaches could not be graded because their testing method (droplet digital polymerase chain reaction or ddPCR) could not be incorporated into the Beach Report Card's current grading system. However, there were still 11 beaches in this county that achieved zero bacterial exceedances all year under all conditions. Heal the Bay is working to incorporate alternative ddPCR data into our reporting system and aims to provide reporting on these beaches in future reports.

Orange County also showed top marks, with eight beaches included on the Honor Roll list this year. This is a decrease from last year, which boasted 34 beaches from this county. This region received over 50% more rainfall during the winter season as compared to last year, likely contributing to the lower numbers of top-ranked beaches.

Los Angeles County had just one beach on the list this year, Bluff Cove in Palos Verdes. This is a decrease from last year's seven beaches on the list, but in line with the trend in recent years of fewer beaches from the county on this list.

For the second year in a row, Guadalupe Dunes in **Santa Barbara County** earns the county's only spot on the Honor Roll list, demonstrating outstanding water quality at this site.



Sunset Cliffs / San Diego County / Photo: Stephen Leonardi



HONOR ROLL 2025-2026

BEACH NAME	COUNTY
Bluff Cove, Palos Verdes Estates	Los Angeles
Capistrano County Beach, South Capistrano Bay	Orange
Dana Point Harbor, guest dock	Orange
Huntington City Beach at Beach Blvd.	Orange
Huntington Harbour, Coral Cay Beach	Orange
Huntington Harbour, Admiralty Dr. Beach	Orange
Laguna Beach, 1000 Steps Beach at 9th St.	Orange
Laguna Beach, Three Arch Bay	Orange
Sunset Beach at Broadway	Orange
Cardiff State Beach, Seaside State Park	San Diego
Carlsbad at Cerezo Dr.	San Diego

BEACH NAME	COUNTY
Carlsbad at Palomar Airport Rd.	San Diego
Carlsbad at Poinsettia Ln.	San Diego
Encinitas, San Elijo State Park at Liverpool Dr.	San Diego
Encinitas, San Elijo State Park, Pipes surf break	San Diego
Mission Beach, Belmont Park	San Diego
Point Loma, Lighthouse	San Diego
Point Loma, Point Loma Treatment Plant	San Diego
Solana Beach, Tide Beach Park at Solana Vista Dr.	San Diego
Sunset Cliffs at Ladera St.	San Diego
Guadalupe Dunes	Santa Barbara



Guadalupe Dunes / Santa Barbara County



2025-2026 CALIFORNIA HONOR ROLL

San Diego County leads with **11 top beaches** on the Honor Roll list, down one from last year.

Orange County follows with **8 beaches**, a significant reduction from last year, when this county boasted 34 beaches on the list.

Los Angeles County was home to just **1 beach** on this list, Bluff Cove, Palos Verdes Estates.

For the second year in a row, Guadalupe Dunes is **Santa Barbara County's 1 beach** on the list.

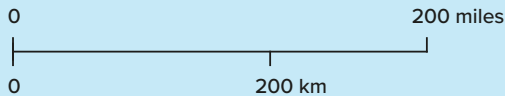
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Pacific Ocean



BEACH BUMMERS



The beaches that received the 10 poorest Summer Dry Grades are called Beach Bummers. The #1 ranking indicates the beach with the overall worst grade based on bacteria levels during summer dry weather. This year's Beach Bummers are:

1. Playa Blanca

(Baja California, Mexico)

For the second year in a row, Playa Blanca claims the top spot as most polluted beach of the year. This beach had consistently high bacteria levels throughout the summer, making it unsafe for swimming. Playa Blanca has been on the list for five consecutive years now, signaling longstanding structural issues that need to be addressed. This location is plagued with discharge from the Punta Bandera (also known as San Antonio de los Buenos) Wastewater Treatment Plant, which often discharges untreated or partially treated sewage at nearby beaches. Studies have shown that this discharge not only impacts these nearby beaches, but can also travel up into the San Diego region, posing a threat to the larger regional coastline and those choosing to swim in these areas. For more updates on wastewater management in the U.S./ Mexico border region, see the Coastal Updates Section titled *Tijuana River Watershed Updates* on [page 51](#).

flows and installing bird deterrents. Following these upgrades, there were several years of improved water quality. However, bacteria levels have since increased again, causing concern for public health. Additionally, bird netting infrastructure has come into disrepair, highlighting a need for additional management action.

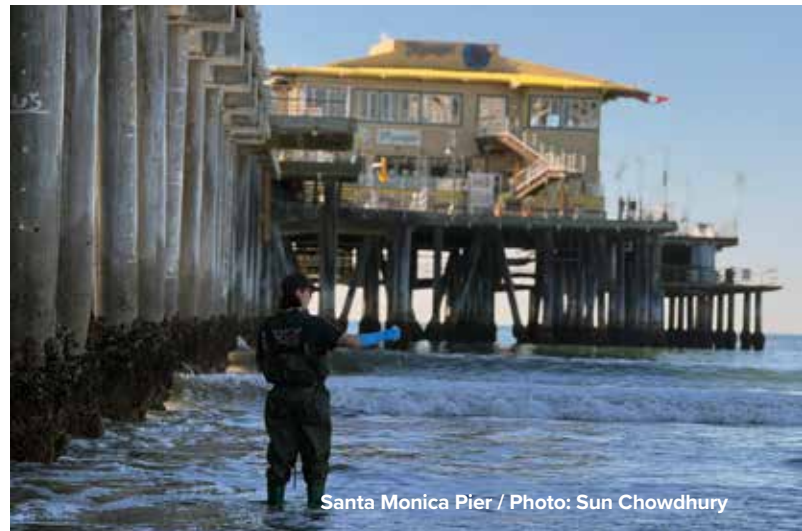
Given the years of elevated bacteria at this site, Heal the Bay has teamed up with the City of Santa Monica to form a task force dedicated to addressing the pollution at this beach. This year, the task force has been meeting regularly, conducting studies, and working with stakeholders to understand where this pollution is coming from. Results from task force activities will help inform decisionmakers on solutions to reduce bacteria in these waters. To learn more, see the Coastal Updates section, titled *Santa Monica Pier Water Quality Campaign* on [page 48](#).

2. Santa Monica Pier

(Los Angeles County)

The Santa Monica Pier returns to the Beach Bummers list, claiming the #2 spot for the second consecutive year. Although this iconic location is visited by millions each year, water is consistently unsafe for swimming directly at the Pier. Large bird populations along with high tourist activity around the Pier are likely to contribute to the pollution in these waters.

The City of Santa Monica has invested in infrastructure improvements around the Pier, including updating the storm drain system to reduce stormwater and dry-weather



Santa Monica Pier / Photo: Sun Chowdhury

3. Erckenbrack Park

(San Mateo County)

Erckenbrack Park in Foster City lands on this year's list as the third most polluted beach, jumping up three spots from last year's #6 ranking. This 3.4-acre park offers users access to a sandy beach, along with a children's playground and restrooms. Although this park provides great amenities, it is located within a stagnant channel network shared by other Foster City beaches. Because of this, Erckenbrack Park continues to suffer from poor circulation and runoff from dense urban development. In addition to stagnant waters, bird populations are also likely to contribute to bacteria in this area, making this site along with others nearby recurring hotspots for pollution.

4. Linda Mar Beach at San Pedro Creek

(San Mateo County)

Linda Mar Beach at San Pedro Creek claims a spot on the Bumpers list for the fourth year in a row, this year as the fourth most polluted beach. This is one of the premiere surfing spots in Pacifica. Unfortunately, pollution from the San Pedro Creek channels urban runoff directly onto the beach, increasing the bacteria levels in this area and causing public health risks for surfers and swimmers.

Studies indicate that leaky sewer laterals from homes in the Linda Mar neighborhood may be contributing to the pollution in the creek. The City of Pacifica has implemented programs, like the Sewer Lateral Grant Program, to incentivize homeowners to replace their laterals. However, Linda Mar Beach's continued placement on the Bumpers list suggests more work needs to be done to address infrastructure failures that are contributing to high levels of bacteria in these waters.

5. Parkside Aquatic Park

(San Mateo County)

Parkside Aquatic Park in San Mateo has returned to the list for the first time in seven years, claiming this year's #5 spot. Similarly to other sites in this area, this site sits within stagnant inland water channels that are surrounded by urban development and a large nearby shopping mall.

Bird populations along with limited circulation within the Marina Lagoon allow bacteria to flourish, making for unsafe waters at this beach.

6. Pillar Point Harbor, Capistrano Road Beach, and

7. Pillar Point Harbor, Harbor Beach

(San Mateo County)

Pillar Point Harbor, Capistrano Road Beach returns to the list as #6, after four years off the list. It is joined by neighboring site Pillar Point Harbor, Harbor Beach, which ranks #7. Both sites have struggled with high levels of bacteria in recent years. Similarly to other sites within the Pillar Point Harbor, these sites suffer from poor water circulation due to protective seawalls that block wave action and tidal flushing. This limited circulation, combined with outfalls into the harbor from several nearby storm drains and creeks, creates conditions that frequently exceed state health standards for recreational water use, raising public health concerns and underscoring the need for long-term pollution management solutions within the harbor.

8. Marlin Park

(San Mateo County)

After a three-year hiatus, Marlin Park in Foster City has returned to the Bumpers list as this year's eighth most polluted beach. Located in the same stagnant channel network as Erckenbrack Park (#3), this site has struggled with high bacteria over the last several years. Bird populations in the lagoon, as well as runoff from nearby dense urban development, likely contribute to the bacteria contamination at this site.

9. Tijuana Slough at Tijuana River Mouth

(San Diego County)

Tijuana Slough at Tijuana River Mouth returns to the Beach Bumpers list for the fourth consecutive year, ranking #9 on this year's list. Failures with wastewater infrastructure in Mexico result in the release of an average of 55 million gallons per day of untreated

sewage into the Tijuana River, which enters the Pacific Ocean at this site. This pollution impacts not only waterways and beaches, but also air quality, sensitive species in the river valley, public health, and quality of life.

Efforts to address these issues involve upgrading wastewater treatment facilities on both sides of the border. Hundreds of millions of dollars in federal funding have been allocated to fully repair and expand the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Facility, which helps treat flows from the river after it has crossed into the U.S. Construction is underway and will take several years. Additional funding via Proposition 4, the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 provides \$50 million of grant funding for projects that will address water quality problems due to the cross-border pollution. Investments like these will significantly reduce sewage flows into Southern California’s coastal waters and improve public health and environmental conditions in the region.

Other beaches in this region also experience high levels of bacteria, but are not included in this report because

the Beach Report Card grading system is not yet able to incorporate DNA-based bacteria testing (ddPCR). Heal the Bay is working with officials from San Diego to ensure these results are represented in future reports.



10. Clam Beach County Park at Strawberry Creek

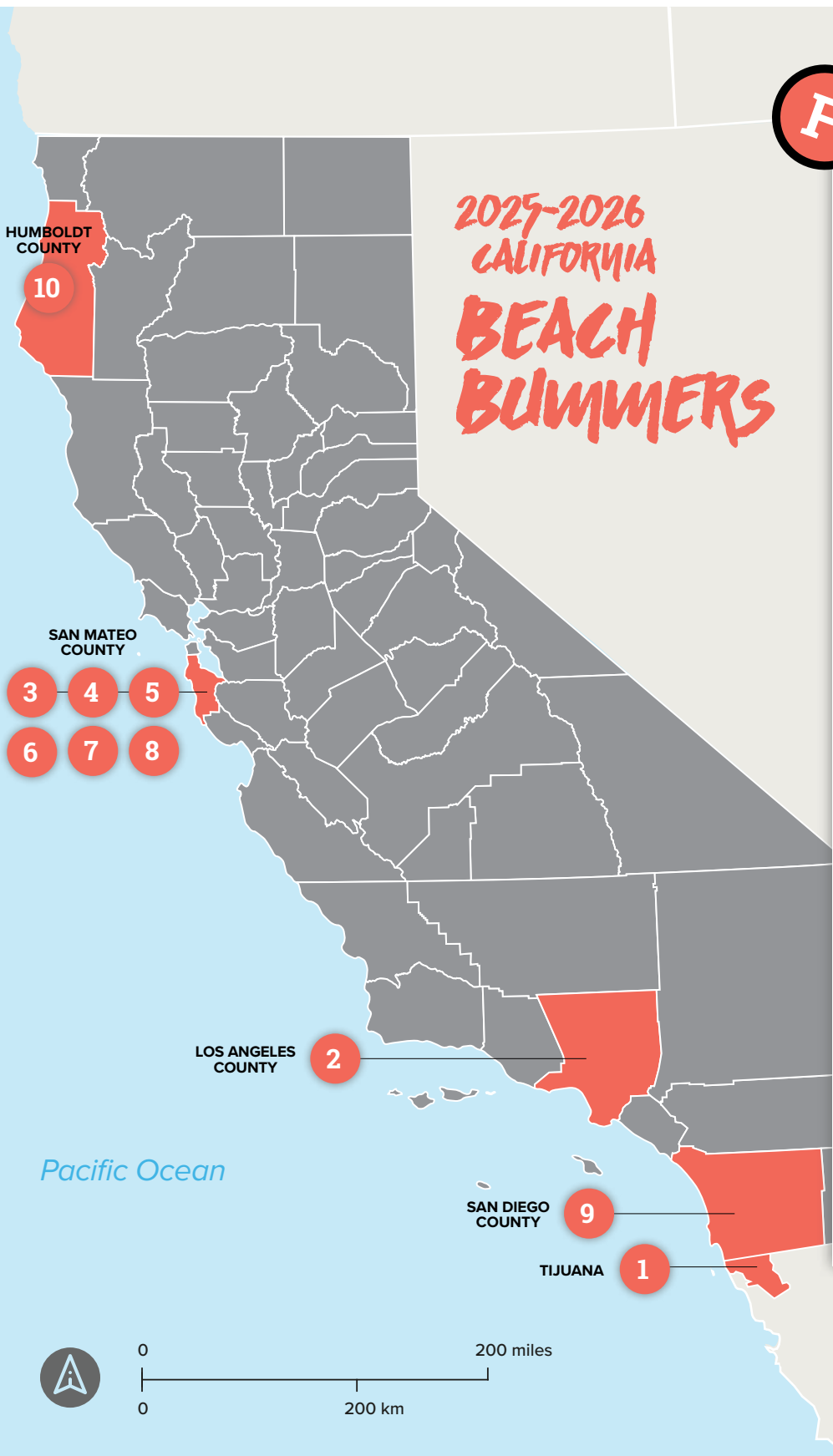
(Humboldt County)

Clam Beach County Park at Strawberry Creek joins the list for the first time in five years. Bacteria levels were high throughout the summer at this site, likely originating from coastal bird populations with some contribution from low-density agricultural use within the watershed. Results from a source identification study conducted by Humboldt County officials in 2021 identified birds as the main source of fecal pollution in these waters but also noted the presence of some bacteria from agricultural sources. Studies like these could help other local public health departments understand where bacterial pollution is coming from and how it can be addressed.





BEACH BUMMERS 2025-2026


RANK	LOCATION	COUNTY/AREA	BEACH TYPE	  
1	Playa Blanca	Tijuana	Storm drain impacted*	
2	Santa Monica Pier	Los Angeles	Storm drain impacted	
3	Erckenbrack Park	San Mateo	Enclosed	
4	Linda Mar Beach at San Pedro Creek	San Mateo	Storm drain impacted	
5	Parkside Aquatic Park	San Mateo	Enclosed	
6	Pillar Point Harbor, Capistrano Road Beach	San Mateo	Enclosed	
7	Pillar Point Harbor, Harbor Beach	San Mateo	Enclosed	
8	Marlin Park	San Mateo	Enclosed	
9	Tijuana Slough at Tijuana River Mouth	San Diego	Storm drain impacted	
10	Clam Beach County Park at Strawberry Creek	Humboldt	Storm drain impacted	





2025-2026 CALIFORNIA BEACH BUMMERS


- 


1 Playa Blanca: Impacted by sewage-contaminated runoff and partially-treated wastewater from the Punta Bandera treatment plant.
- 


2 Santa Monica Pier: Continues to struggle with urban runoff and pollution despite recent attempts by the city to implement improvement measures.
- 


3 Erckenbrack Park: Located within a stagnant channel network, this site continues to suffer from poor circulation and runoff from dense urban development.
- 


4 Linda Mar Beach: Recurrently listed due to pollution from urban runoff via San Pedro Creek.
- 

5 Parkside Aquatic Park: Sits within stagnant inland water channels that are surrounded by urban development, resulting in high bacteria levels.
- 

6 Pillar Point, Capistrano Road Beach and
- 

7 Pillar Point, Harbor Beach: Both beaches located within enclosed harbor that limits water circulation, leading to persistent bacterial pollution.
- 

8 Marlin Park: Stagnant waters in inland channel system along with runoff from nearby urban areas results in persistent pollution issues.
- 

9 Tijuana River Mouth: Severely affected by untreated sewage coming from the Tijuana River, which enter the ocean at this site.
- 

10 Clam Beach County Park at Strawberry Creek: Large bird populations along with runoff from Strawberry Creek lead to increased bacteria in this area.

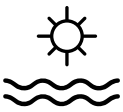
Pacific Ocean



IMPACT OF BEACH TYPE

Different beach types inherently face varying levels of water quality challenges due to their geographical and environmental characteristics. Heal the Bay categorized California's beaches into three groups for analysis: 1) open beaches, 2) storm drain, stream, and river beaches, and 3) enclosed beaches. As seen most years, grades this year were highest in open ocean beaches and in dry weather conditions for all beach types, while lowest grades were found during wet weather at enclosed beaches. Summer Dry Grades across beach types stayed similar to the historical 5-year averages for each beach type, while Wet Weather Grades saw significant decreases compared to historical averages. Winter Dry Grades improved slightly at enclosed beaches but remained below the historical average at open and storm drain-impacted locations.

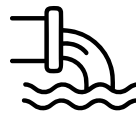
Note: All averages below refer to the five-year-average unless otherwise indicated. All grade count averages and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.



Open Beaches

Open beaches do not have obstructions between the beach and open water. They experience more wave action and greater water circulation than an enclosed beach. These beaches do not have storm drains, streams, or rivers flowing into them. As a result, open beaches tend to have better water quality than enclosed or storm drain, stream, or river beaches. This year, 77 open beaches received annual grades.

- Summer Dry Grades: 95% of open beaches received A and B grades, which is right at the historical average.
- Winter Dry Grades: 85% received A and B grades, below the 92% historical average and down from an impressive 95% last year.
- Wet Weather Grades: Wet grades dropped below historical average (82%), with 78% of beaches receiving A and B grades.
- This year, no open beaches landed on the Beach Bummers list.



Storm Drain, Stream, and River Beaches

Beaches near storm drains, streams, or rivers are particularly vulnerable to urban runoff, which often carries a higher load of pollutants, especially after rainfall. Heal the Bay recommends swimming at least 100 yards away from storm drains, streams, and rivers at the beach and avoiding contact with the water for at least three days following a rain event. This year, annual grades were issued to 214 of these beaches.

- Summer Dry Grades: Grades showed an outstanding performance with 93% receiving A and B grades, slightly above the historical average of 92%.
- Winter Dry Grades: 81% of beaches secured A and B grades, dropping below the historical average of 86%.
- Wet Weather Grades: Grades worsened in wet weather, with 60% receiving A and B grades, which is lower the historical average of 68%.
- Five of this year's Beach Bummers were impacted by runoff from a nearby storm drain, river, or stream.



Big Sur / Monterey County / Photo: Naomi Meurice



Enclosed Beaches

Enclosed beaches, such as those found in bays or marinas, are blocked from open waters by land masses or jetties, leading to poor water circulation and generally worse water quality. Their calm waters make them inviting for families with small children, often earning them the moniker “Mother’s Beach.” This year, the grading for 102 enclosed beaches reflects their increased vulnerability to pollution, particularly during rain events.

- **Summer Dry Grades:** 84% of enclosed beaches received A and B grades, dropping from last year (90%) and below the 89% historical average.
- **Winter Dry Grades:** These grades declined from last year to 76% but remained slightly above the historical average of 75%.
- **Wet Weather Grades:** Grades during wet weather dropped significantly compared to last year (66%), with just 47% of beaches receiving A and B grades. This is below the 53% historical average.
- For all three grade types, grades were lowest for enclosed beaches compared to open or storm drain-impacted beaches, highlighting the effects of limited circulation.
- Five of this year’s Beach Bumpers were enclosed beaches, all of which are in San Mateo County.

GRADES BY TIME PERIOD & BEACH TYPE



OPEN

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	68	88%	45	82%	52	66%
B	5	6%	2	4%	10	13%
C	2	3%	2	4%	3	4%
D	1	1%	1	2%	5	6%
F	1	1%	5	9%	9	11%
A+B	73	95%	47	85%	62	78%
C,D,F	4	5%	8	15%	17	22%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	77	91%	49	85%	59	71%
B	4	5%	4	7%	9	10%
C	1	1%	1	2%	5	6%
D	1	1%	1	2%	3	4%
F	2	2%	2	4%	8	9%
A+B	81	95%	53	92%	68	82%
C,D,F	4	5%	4	8%	15	18%



STORM DRAIN

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	190	89%	90	67%	114	52%
B	9	4%	19	14%	17	8%
C	3	1%	6	4%	13	6%
D	4	2%	4	3%	19	9%
F	8	4%	15	11%	56	26%
A+B	199	93%	109	81%	131	60%
C,D,F	15	7%	25	19%	88	40%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	186	84%	107	75%	124	56%
B	19	9%	15	11%	28	12%
C	8	4%	11	8%	16	7%
D	5	2%	3	2%	15	7%
F	5	2%	6	4%	41	18%
A+B	205	92%	123	86%	152	68%
C,D,F	17	8%	21	14%	71	32%



ENCLOSED

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	81	79%	43	58%	39	39%
B	5	5%	13	18%	8	8%
C	4	4%	9	12%	12	12%
D	3	3%	4	5%	12	12%
F	9	9%	5	7%	30	30%
A+B	86	84%	56	76%	47	47%
C,D,F	16	16%	18	24%	54	53%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	69	78%	35	62%	37	44%
B	10	11%	7	13%	8	9%
C	2	3%	4	8%	9	11%
D	3	3%	2	3%	7	8%
F	5	5%	8	14%	24	28%
A+B	79	89%	42	75%	45	53%
C,D,F	10	11%	14	25%	40	47%

WEST COAST SUMMARY





WASHINGTON SUMMARY

Ruby Beach, Olympic Peninsula / Photo: Ken Lane

*Note: All averages below refer to the five-year-average unless otherwise indicated.
All grade count averages and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole numbers.*

Washington’s Department of Ecology monitors water quality at ocean beaches from Memorial Day through Labor Day, testing for *Enterococcus*. This differs from California, where testing from April 1 to October 31 includes three indicator bacteria. Washington’s funding for ocean beach monitoring is sourced from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act. The Makah Tribe in Clallam County has historically conducted their own beach monitoring through separate BEACH Program Tribal funding, uniquely monitoring their beaches on a weekly basis throughout the year. However, this monitoring was paused in 2024.

Washington’s Summer Dry Grades were impressive, with 96% of the beaches scoring A and B grades, surpassing the state average of 92%. Wet Weather Grades were equally excellent, with 96% of beaches achieving A and B grades, indicating superior water quality even

during adverse conditions. Unfortunately, due to the lack of winter monitoring by the state, no Winter Dry Grades were issued for any Washington beaches and Wet Weather Grades only encompass data after rainfall during the summer monitoring months.

WASHINGTON

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	83	91%	NO DATA	NO DATA	134	95%
B	4	4%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	1%
C	3	3%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	1%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	1%
F	1	1%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	1%
A+B	87	96%	NO DATA	NO DATA	136	96%
C,D,F	4	4%	NO DATA	NO DATA	5	4%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	111	86%	NO DATA	NO DATA	150	89%
B	8	6%	NO DATA	NO DATA	8	5%
C	6	4%	NO DATA	NO DATA	5	3%
D	3	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	4	2%
F	2	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	1%
A+B	119	92%	NO DATA	NO DATA	158	94%
C,D,F	10	8%	NO DATA	NO DATA	10	6%

CLALLAM COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	8	89%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	100%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	1	11%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	8	89%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	100%
C,D,F	1	11%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	8	86%	NO DATA	NO DATA	12	94%
B	1	12%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	6%
C	0	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	10	98%	NO DATA	NO DATA	13	100%
C,D,F	0	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

SKAGIT COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	2	67%	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	100%
B	1	33%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	3	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	3	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	94%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	6%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	3	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	12	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	15	100%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	12	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	15	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	12	92%	NO DATA	NO DATA	18	96%
B	0	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	2%
C	0	3%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	1%
D	0	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	1%
F	0	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	12	94%	NO DATA	NO DATA	18	98%
C,D,F	1	6%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	2%

KITSAP COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	14	93%	NO DATA	NO DATA	11	73%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	13%
C	1	7%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	7%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	7%
A+B	14	93%	NO DATA	NO DATA	13	87%
C,D,F	1	7%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	13%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	23	83%	NO DATA	NO DATA	24	87%
B	2	9%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	6%
C	1	4%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	4%
D	1	4%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	4%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	25	91%	NO DATA	NO DATA	26	93%
C,D,F	2	9%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	7%

MASON COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	6	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	8	89%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	11%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	6	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	8	89%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	11%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	7	85%	NO DATA	NO DATA	8	93%
B	1	8%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	2%
C	1	8%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	5%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	7	92%	NO DATA	NO DATA	8	95%
C,D,F	1	8%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	5%

ISLAND COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	7	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	100%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	7	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	7	85%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	94%
B	1	10%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	4%
C	0	3%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	3%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	2%
A+B	8	95%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	98%
C,D,F	0	5%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	2%

WHATCOM COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	11	92%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	8%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	11	92%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	8%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	3	57%	NO DATA	NO DATA	8	71%
B	1	10%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	10%
C	1	17%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	10%
D	0	3%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	3%
F	1	13%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	5%
A+B	4	67%	NO DATA	NO DATA	10	81%
C,D,F	2	33%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	19%

JEFFERSON COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	9	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	100%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	9	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	8	88%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	92%
B	0	4%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	6%
C	0	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	2%
D	1	6%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	9	92%	NO DATA	NO DATA	10	98%
C,D,F	1	8%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	2%

KING COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	23	96%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	4%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	23	96%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	4%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	9	90%	NO DATA	NO DATA	27	89%
B	0	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	3%
C	0	4%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	3%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	5%
F	0	4%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	1%
A+B	9	92%	NO DATA	NO DATA	28	92%
C,D,F	1	8%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	8%

PIERCE COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	10	67%	NO DATA	NO DATA	21	100%
B	3	20%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	1	7%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	1	7%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	13	87%	NO DATA	NO DATA	21	100%
C,D,F	2	13%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	19	88%	NO DATA	NO DATA	18	86%
B	1	6%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	6%
C	1	5%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	4%
D	0	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	4%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	1%
A+B	20	94%	NO DATA	NO DATA	20	92%
C,D,F	1	6%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	8%

GRAY'S HARBOR COUNTY

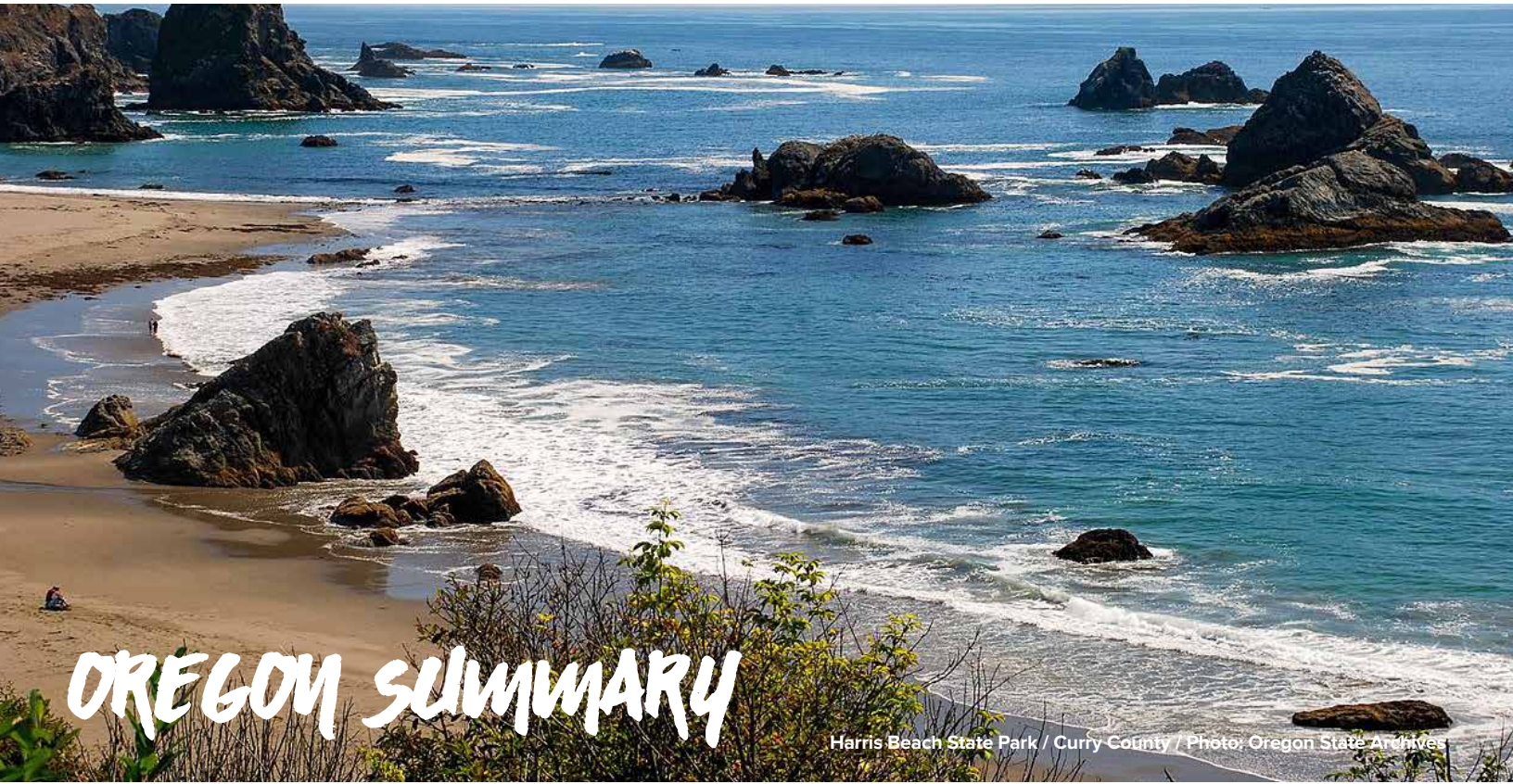
2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	9	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	100%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	9	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	8	93%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	100%
B	0	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	4%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	9	96%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	100%
C,D,F	0	4%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

THURSTON COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	6	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	6	100%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	6	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	6	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	4	86%	NO DATA	NO DATA	5	96%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	4%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	1	14%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	4	86%	NO DATA	NO DATA	5	96%
C,D,F	1	14%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	4%



Note: All averages below refer to the five-year-average unless otherwise indicated. All grade count averages and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole numbers.

Oregon’s Department of Environmental Quality monitors water quality at ocean beaches from Memorial Day through Labor Day, testing for the fecal indicator bacteria *Enterococcus*. This contrasts with California, where water quality monitoring is required from April 1 to October 31 and includes tests for three indicator bacteria. Funding for Oregon’s beach monitoring is provided entirely by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s BEACH Act.

For many years, a large portion of Oregon’s beaches has gone ungraded due to insufficient sampling frequency. The Beach Report Card’s criteria for assigning an annual beach grade requires that beaches are sampled at least 75% of the weeks during the summer season, which spans from Memorial Day to Labor Day. Unfortunately, this standard often isn’t met, preventing grades to be issued for most beaches. Additionally, no Oregon beaches are monitored during winter, so there are no Winter Dry Grades.

This year, no Oregon beaches were monitored frequently enough to receive a Summer Dry Grade. 52 beaches from six counties received Wet Weather Grades and an impressive 100% of those beaches achieved A and B grades, surpassing the state’s historical average of 80%. It is disappointing that under-sampling has limited the ability to issue more comprehensive grades. Heal the Bay continues to encourage Oregon to increase funding for ocean water quality monitoring. Expanding this program is crucial to protect public health and ensure that residents and visitors can safely enjoy Oregon’s beautiful beaches.

OREGON

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	51	98%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	2%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	52	100%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	0	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	33	77%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	3%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	6%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	5%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	4	9%
A+B	0	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	34	80%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	20%

CLATSOP COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	8	100%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	8	100%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	5	65%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	5%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	8%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	5%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	16%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	5	70%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	30%

COOS COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	7	100%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	7	100%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	5	89%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	4%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	7%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	5	93%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	7%

LINCOLN COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	14	93%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	7%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	15	100%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	0	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	78%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	2%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	5%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	7%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	8%
A+B	0	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	10	80%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	20%

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	16	100%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	16	100%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	82%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	4%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	4%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	7%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	4%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	9	85%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	15%

CURRY COUNTY

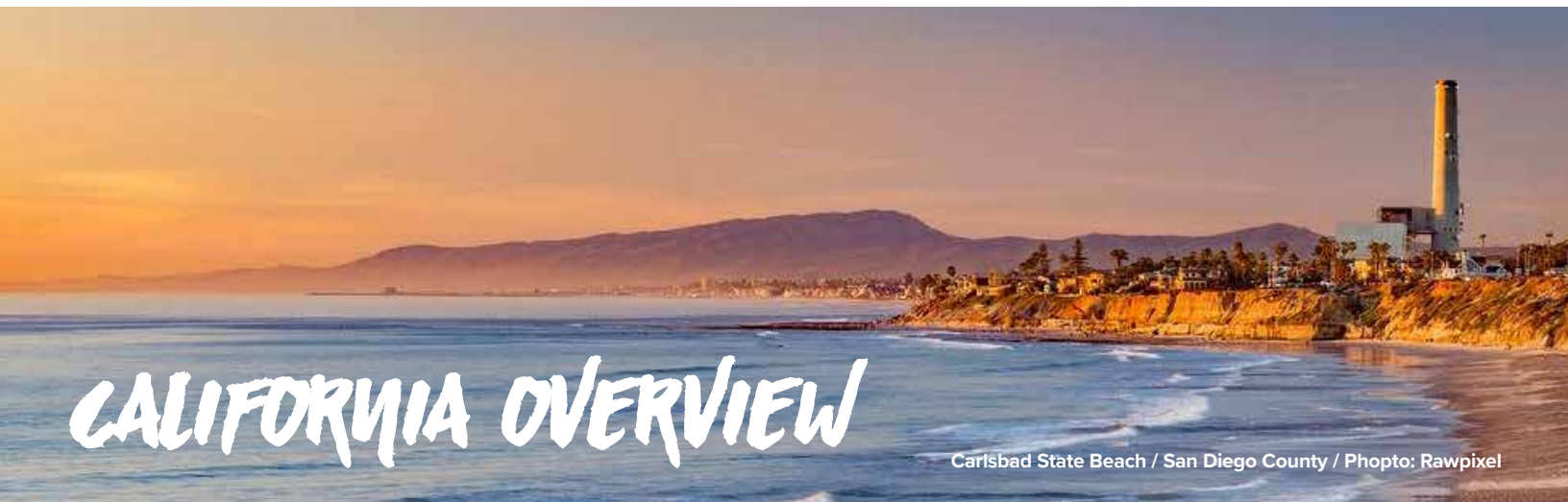
2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	100%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	100%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	80%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	20%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	80%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	20%

LANE COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	100%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	100%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	64%
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	14%
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	21%
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	64%
C,D,F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	36%



CALIFORNIA OVERVIEW

Carlsbad State Beach / San Diego County / Photo: Rawpixel

Note: All averages below refer to the five-year-average unless otherwise indicated. All grade count averages and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole numbers.

Summer Dry Grades were good across the State with 91% of California beaches receiving A and B grades, though slightly lower than the historical average of 92%. Winter Dry Grades dropped this year with 81% of beaches receiving A and B grades, compared to the historical average of 85%. Wet Weather Grades also performed worse than average (67%), with only 61% of beaches across the State receiving A and B grades during wet weather.

This year, coastal California received 16% less rain than the 10-year average, marking the second year in a row with reduced rainfall. This contrasts with prior years, from 2022 to 2024, when the State was inundated with atmospheric river events and frequent rainfall. These changing patterns highlight the oscillation between extremes that have been seen across the state.

While trends indicate less rain statewide, regional rainfall varied. Northern California received 30% less rain than the 10-year average, and Central California rainfall also decreased 10%. On the other hand, Southern California saw a 7% increase in precipitation.

Variability in rainfall across the state led to region-specific changes in water quality. The “first flush”, when the season’s first heavy rains carry built-up pollution into waterways, occurred in October across most of Southern California. Rain that followed was sporadic but heavy, with several storms bringing over two inches of rain to the region. This increase in rain in several Southern California counties aligned with declining grades during wet weather and winter dry conditions.

CALIFORNIA

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	396	87%	195	67%	245	52%
B	21	5%	40	14%	41	9%
C	12	3%	17	6%	32	7%
D	8	2%	11	4%	43	9%
F	19	4%	27	9%	106	23%
A+B	417	91%	235	81%	286	61%
C,D,F	39	9%	55	19%	181	39%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	389	85%	230	75%	260	56%
B	36	8%	31	10%	51	11%
C	13	3%	18	6%	36	8%
D	9	2%	8	2%	29	6%
F	13	3%	22	7%	86	19%
A+B	425	92%	261	85%	311	67%
C,D,F	35	8%	47	15%	151	33%

In contrast, many Northern California beaches saw less rain and subsequently better grades during wet weather. These fluctuations show the connection between water quality and storm patterns, pollution management, and the growing influence of climate-driven extremes. As climate change continues to alter regional weather patterns, one can anticipate significant yearly fluctuations in precipitation, and subsequently in water quality, across coastal California.

In this reporting year, almost 2 million gallons of sewage were spilled across coastal California; over 55% of these spills were recovered, meaning less than a million gallons entered California’s waterways. This is a stark contrast from the previous two years, when a combined 50 million gallons of sewage were spilled, with millions of gallons of sewage ending up at our beaches. While this year’s low spill numbers are a welcome reprieve, these previous years’ spill numbers indicate that aging infrastructure is an ongoing threat to water quality. Heal the Bay urges the state and local governments to prioritize infrastructure resilience to better manage stormwater and protect water quality. Sewage spills not only pose risks to aquatic life, introducing contaminants like pharmaceuticals and pathogens, but also impact public health, leading to beach closures and economic losses for coastal businesses. Addressing these infrastructure issues is critical to safeguarding the environment and public health.



Point Reyes / Marin County / Photo: Naomi Meurice

Northern California Overview

Northern California consists of all counties from Del Norte County to Marin County.

- Summer Dry Grades in this region were decent with 80% of beaches receiving A and B grades, a significant decrease from the average (91%).
- Winter Dry Grades were not issued due to insufficient water testing.
- Wet Weather Grades in the northern part of the state were good with 89% of beaches receiving A’s and B’s, an improvement from the 82% average.

Northern California received significantly less rainfall this year, with levels dropping 30% compared to the 10-year average. While Wet Weather Grades seemed to benefit from this reduction in rain, 11% fewer beaches earned safe to swim grades during summer dry weather, compared to the five-year average. This is unusual and warrants further investigation by beach managers.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	27	77%	NO DATA	NO DATA	32	86%
B	1	3%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	3%
C	2	6%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	3%
D	2	6%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	3%
F	3	9%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	5%
A+B	28	80%	NO DATA	NO DATA	33	89%
C,D,F	7	20%	NO DATA	NO DATA	4	11%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	38	88%	0	100%	26	75%
B	1	3%	0	0%	3	8%
C	2	4%	0	0%	2	5%
D	1	3%	0	0%	1	4%
F	1	2%	0	0%	3	9%
A+B	40	91%	0	100%	29	82%
C,D,F	4	9%	0	0%	6	18%

Central California Overview

Central California consists of all counties from San Francisco County to San Luis Obispo County.

- Summer Dry Grades were good with 84% of beaches receiving A and B grades, which is less than average (89%).
- Winter Dry Grades were notably good this year, with 81% of beaches receiving A and B grades, above the average of 76%.
- Wet Weather Grades were much lower this year, with 49% of the region’s beaches receiving A and B grades, far below the 63% average.

Overall, Central California counties saw 10% less rainfall than the 10-year average. Despite this, grades during wet weather were worse, signaling a change in trend that should be investigated further.

Southern California Overview

Southern California consists of all counties from Santa Barbara County to San Diego County.

- 95% of the region’s Summer Dry Grades were A and B grades, which is slightly above average (93%).
- Winter Dry Grades were satisfactory with 81% of Southern California beaches receiving A and B grades, dropping below the average of 87%.
- Wet Weather Grades were below average with 61% of the beaches in Southern California receiving A and B grades when it rained.

Southern California was the only region to see an increase in precipitation, with rainfall totaling 7% above the 10-year average. This increase was more pronounced in certain areas, with some counties (Ventura, Santa Barbara) seeing around 25% more rain. This higher-than-average rainfall led to worse Winter Dry and Wet Weather Grades, which ultimately resulted in fewer Southern California beaches achieving Honor Roll status.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	68	76%	22	59%	33	35%
B	7	8%	8	22%	13	14%
C	4	4%	2	5%	10	11%
D	2	2%	3	8%	16	17%
F	8	9%	2	5%	21	23%
A+B	75	84%	30	81%	46	49%
C,D,F	14	16%	7	19%	47	51%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	61	80%	33	61%	47	50%
B	7	10%	8	15%	12	13%
C	2	3%	5	9%	8	9%
D	2	2%	3	5%	8	8%
F	5	6%	6	11%	19	20%
A+B	69	89%	41	76%	59	63%
C,D,F	8	11%	13	24%	34	37%

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	301	91%	173	68%	180	53%
B	13	4%	32	13%	27	8%
C	6	2%	15	6%	21	6%
D	4	1%	8	3%	26	8%
F	8	2%	25	10%	83	25%
A+B	314	95%	205	81%	207	61%
C,D,F	18	5%	48	19%	130	39%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	290	85%	197	78%	186	56%
B	27	8%	22	9%	36	11%
C	10	3%	13	5%	26	8%
D	6	2%	5	2%	20	6%
F	8	2%	16	6%	63	19%
A+B	316	93%	219	87%	223	67%
C,D,F	23	7%	34	13%	110	33%

CALIFORNIA COUNTY SUMMARIES



Pacific Grove / Monterey County / Photo: Naomi Meurice

Note: All averages below refer to the five-year-average unless otherwise indicated. All grade count averages and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole numbers.

Del Norte County

Del Norte County is the northernmost coastal county in California. This year, there were no grades issued for this county due to insufficient sampling. In order to receive grades, beaches must be monitored at least 75% of weeks during the summer or winter testing periods. Del Norte County received only 40 inches of rain this year.

This is the highest total rainfall received by any county in California but is a 34% decrease in rain for this County, compared to the historical 10-year average of 61 inches. One sewage spill occurred in Del Norte County this year, however, none of the 5,250-gallon spill reached surface waters or the beach.

DEL NORTE COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
C	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
D	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
F	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
A+B	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
C,DF	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	1	100%	0	100%	0	0%
B	0	0%	0	0%	0	33%
C	0	0%	0	0%	0	33%
D	0	0%	0	0%	0	33%
F	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
A+B	1	100%	0	100%	0	33%
C,DF	0	0%	0	0%	0	67%

Humboldt County

Summer Dry Grades were poor this year, with only 40% of beaches receiving A and B grades. This is a slight decrease from the 44% average. In contrast, Wet Weather Grades improved, with 60% of beaches receiving A and B grades, which is higher than the historical average of 50%. Humboldt County does not monitor its beaches in the winter months so there are no Winter Dry Grades, and no beaches are eligible for the Honor Roll list. Additionally, Clam Beach County Park at Strawberry Creek was on the Beach Bummers list this year, Humboldt County’s first placement on the list since 2022.

Humboldt County received 40 inches of cumulative rainfall, which is 9% lower than the historical 10-year average of 44 inches. Rain was frequent throughout the year, but most rainfall occurred during the winter months when the beaches were not monitored, so the full impact of rainfall on water quality is not known. Lastly, there were six sewage spills in Humboldt this year totaling 239,000 gallons, resulting in 185,000 gallons of sewage entering surface waters. The largest of these spills was 96,000 gallons, none of which was recovered.

Mendocino County

For the third year in a row, all beaches in Mendocino County received A’s for Summer Dry Grades, indicating excellent water quality. Beaches in this county have not received a Summer Dry Grade lower than a B in more than 10 years. All Mendocino beaches also received A’s for their Wet Weather Grades, which is outstanding. Mendocino County does not monitor its beaches in the winter months so there were no Winter Dry Grades, and no beaches were eligible for the Honor Roll list.

For the second year in a row, Mendocino County received substantially less rainfall compared to average. The county received 19 inches of rain, which is 40% lower than the 10-year average of 31 inches. Mendocino County experienced just one sewage spill; a 50-gallon spill that did not reach surface waters.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	1	20%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	40%
B	1	20%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	20%
C	1	20%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	20%
D	1	20%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	20%
F	1	20%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	2	40%	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	60%
C,D,F	3	60%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	40%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	2	32%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	25%
B	1	12%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	25%
C	1	24%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	10%
D	1	20%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	20%
F	1	12%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	20%
A+B	2	44%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	50%
C,D,F	3	56%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	50%

MENDOCINO COUNTY

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	5	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	5	100%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	5	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	5	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	5	96%	NO DATA	NO DATA	4	100%
B	0	4%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	5	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	4	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

Sonoma County

Sonoma County beaches got straight A's for both Summer Dry and Wet Weather Grades, which is typical for this stretch of coastline. Sonoma County does not monitor its beaches in winter months, so no Winter Dry Grades were generated and no beaches from this county were eligible for the Honor Roll list.

Sonoma County experienced the most significant drop in rainfall this year, receiving just eight inches of rain, a 67% decrease from the 10-year average of 24 inches. Nine sewage spills occurred this year, totaling almost 20,000 gallons, with just over 75% of those gallons reaching Sonoma County surface waters.

SONOMA COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	7	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	7	100%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	7	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	7	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	7	97%	NO DATA	NO DATA	4	91%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	4%
C	0	3%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	4%
A+B	7	97%	NO DATA	NO DATA	4	96%
C,D,F	0	3%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	4%

Marin County

Summer Dry Grades were far below the historical average of 97%, with only 78% of beaches receiving A's and B's. Wet Weather Grades were just above the historical average of 84%, with 90% receiving either an A or a B, likely a result of lower rainfall this year. Marin County does not monitor its beaches in winter months, so no Winter Dry Grades were calculated and no beaches from this County were eligible for the Honor Roll list.

Marin County received 21 inches of rain, which is 8% below the historical 10-year average of 23 inches. 10 sewage spills in Marin County released nearly 55,000 gallons of raw sewage this year. 42,000 of those gallons were the result of a single spill in early 2026; the collection system in the area was overwhelmed due to a combination of historic King tides, an atmospheric river, and lagoon storm water entering the neighborhood. Just 40% of that spill was recovered, with the remaining amount entering Marin County waterways. Unfortunately, Marin County does not test beaches during the winter months, so the effects of this event on water quality are unknown.

MARIN COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	14	78%	NO DATA	NO DATA	18	90%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	1	6%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	1	6%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	2	11%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	10%
A+B	14	78%	NO DATA	NO DATA	18	90%
C,D,F	4	22%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	10%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	24	95%	NO DATA	NO DATA	17	77%
B	1	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	6%
C	0	1%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	5%
D	0	1%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	2%
F	0	2%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	10%
A+B	25	97%	NO DATA	NO DATA	19	84%
C,D,F	1	3%	NO DATA	NO DATA	4	16%



Sutro Baths / San Francisco County / Photo: Naomi Meurice

San Francisco County

88% of San Francisco's Summer Dry Grades were either A's or B's this year, which is below the average of 96%. Wet Weather Grades were abysmal and well below the average (49%), with only 30% of beaches receiving either an A or a B. However, Winter Dry Grades were above average with 94% of beaches receiving A and B grades.

San Francisco County received 21 inches of rain, which is an 8% decrease from the historical 10-year average of 23 inches. Over the past several years, San Francisco County has been riddled with sewage spills, resulting in millions of gallons spilled annual. But reports from this year indicate improvements with only 10 spills, totaling just shy of 300,000 gallons, all of which was recovered.

Although virtually 100% of the spill volume was recovered and no sewage was reported to have reached surface waters, these significant spill events are still cause for serious concern. Further, these numbers do not tell the full story. San Francisco is unique for California in that it is the only coastal city in the state to predominantly utilize a combined sewer system, meaning that stormwater and sewage all flow through a single set of pipes. Flow (stormwater and sewage) is captured and routed to

treatment plants before it is discharged, except when the volume exceeds the capacity of the system. This happens frequently in San Francisco, and when it occurs, the system overflows and the combined raw sewage and stormwater is discharged into the Pacific Ocean, onto beaches around the city, and into San Francisco Bay. These discharges happen at up to 36 different locations throughout the city. The San Francisco Public Utility Commission (SFPUC) has estimated that its combined discharges consist of between 90% and 94% stormwater, meaning they contain 6%–10% raw, untreated sewage.

This winter season (from November 2025 through March 2026), SFPUC's capacity to treat all the flow was exceeded on 13 different days, leading to 106 discharges from 26 of the 36 discharge locations throughout the City. All discharges corresponded with heavy rain events in the area. In total, these discharges consisted of approximately 68.8 million gallons of raw sewage, most of which ended up at a select few locations, including Ocean Beach, Mission Creek, and Islais Creek. The largest series of spills occurred December 22–26, when an estimated 32.7 million gallons of raw sewage were

discharged around the city over the course of several days. Of those spills, over 20% (7 million gallons) were discharged onto Ocean Beach. The poor Wet Weather Grades seen in San Francisco County this year were likely a result of these spills, which occurred following almost every major rain event this winter season.

Although these numbers are staggering, they are not included in the statewide reporting for sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), as these are considered separately as combined sewer overflows (CSOs). Because of this, these data are unfortunately not readily available to the public but nonetheless have serious implications for public and environmental health.

Thank you to our partners at [San Francisco Baykeeper](#), who provided us with these numbers and help ensure attention is brought to this issue.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	13	76%	11	65%	2	10%
B	2	12%	5	29%	4	20%
C	2	12%	0	0%	3	15%
D	0	0%	1	6%	4	20%
F	0	0%	0	0%	7	35%
A+B	15	88%	16	94%	6	30%
C,D,F	2	12%	1	6%	14	70%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	14	89%	10	66%	6	33%
B	1	8%	2	10%	3	16%
C	0	3%	1	8%	2	11%
D	0	0%	1	5%	1	8%
F	0	1%	2	10%	6	32%
A+B	15	96%	12	77%	9	49%
C,D,F	1	4%	4	23%	9	51%

East Bay: Alameda County and Contra Costa County

The East Bay had excellent water quality during the Summer Dry Grade period, with 100% of the beaches earning either an A or a B for grades again for a sixth consecutive year. Last year, monitoring data for beach grades were reported for only two sites in this County, but this year the standard eight beaches were graded once again, restoring access to comprehensive water quality information in the East Bay. For Wet Weather Grades, only 50% of the beaches received A and B grades, which is lower than the 71% average. East Bay beaches are monitored in winter months, but not with

sufficient sampling frequency that is required to calculate Winter Dry Grades.

Alameda County and Contra Costa County received 21 inches of rain, which is an 8% decrease from the historical 10-year average of 23 inches. During the reporting year, the East Bay experienced 86 sewage spills, the highest number amongst all coastal California counties. Most of these spills were small, apart from a 224,000-gallon spill that occurred in Contra Costa, all of which made its way to surface waters.

EAST BAY COUNTIES

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	6	75%	NO DATA	NO DATA	3	38%
B	2	25%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	13%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	25%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	2	25%
A+B	8	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	4	50%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	4	50%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	6	88%	0	100%	4	62%
B	1	12%	0	0%	1	9%
C	0	0%	0	0%	1	12%
D	0	0%	0	0%	0	6%
F	0	0%	0	0%	1	12%
A+B	7	100%	0	100%	5	71%
C,D,F	0	0%	0	0%	2	29%

San Mateo County

Summer Dry Grades were poor with only 62% of beaches earning A and B grades. This is below the average (67%) for this county, signaling a continued struggle with water quality in recent years. Wet Weather Grades dropped even further this year, with just 19% of beaches earning A and B grades. This is well below the 43% average for this county and is a clear indicator that wet weather infrastructure needs improvement. Winter Dry Grades also performed worse this year, just 57% of beaches receiving A and B grades, which is below the average of 65% for this county.

These poor grades across all three categories are reflected in this year’s Beach Bummers list, which San Mateo tops with six beaches: Erckenbrack Park in Foster City, Linda Mar Beach at San Pedro Creek, Parkside Aquatic Park, Capistrano Road Beach and Harbor Beach at Pillar Point Harbor, and Marlin Park in Foster City. Linda Mar Beach is impacted by pollution from San Pedro Creek; and the rest of the sites are enclosed, meaning they do not receive sufficient water circulation. This marks the ninth consecutive report where San Mateo County has multiple Beach Bummers. And at least one beach in San Mateo has made the Bummers list for 14 consecutive years. These numbers point to chronic problems, which only seem to be getting worse.

San Mateo County experienced an 8% decrease in rainfall this year, receiving 21 inches compared to the historical

SAN MATEO COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	16	62%	6	43%	1	4%
B	0	0%	2	14%	4	15%
C	1	4%	2	14%	3	11%
D	1	4%	2	14%	8	30%
F	8	31%	2	14%	11	41%
A+B	16	62%	8	57%	5	19%
C,D,F	10	38%	6	43%	22	81%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	11	54%	10	45%	8	31%
B	3	13%	5	20%	3	12%
C	1	5%	2	10%	2	9%
D	1	7%	2	8%	4	17%
F	4	21%	4	17%	8	32%
A+B	14	67%	15	65%	11	43%
C,D,F	7	33%	8	35%	15	57%

10-year average of 23 inches. Despite this, water quality deteriorated from last year and was well below average. Additionally, San Mateo experienced 33 sewage spills. This includes a 448,000-gallon spill, the largest in the state this year. Luckily, just 8% of all spills made their way to waters in San Mateo.

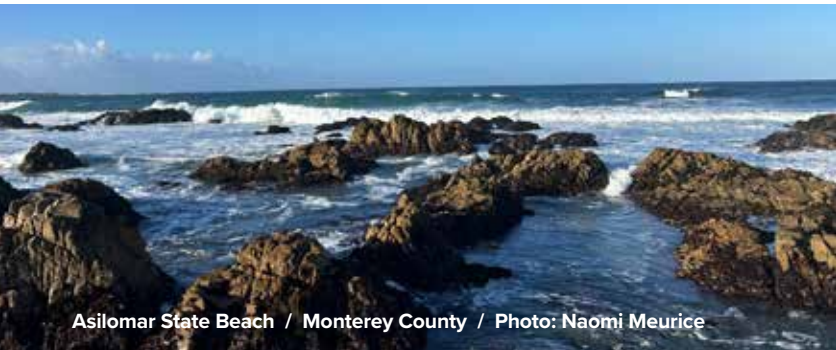


Marlin Park / San Mateo County

Santa Cruz County

Summer Dry Grades were fair but lower than average (91%) this year with 82% of beaches receiving A and B grades. Wet Weather Grades were below average (58%) with 42% of the beaches receiving A or B grades. Winter Dry Grades were fantastic as all beaches received A and B grades, far above the average of 75%.

Santa Cruz County received 21 inches of rain, which is 29% below the historical 10-year average of 29 inches. This is the second consecutive year that Santa Cruz has received less rainfall than the 10-year average. Just four minor spills occurred this year, resulting in the release of 5,800 gallons, of which 4,500 gallons made their way into Santa Cruz waterways. For more information on recent water quality successes in Santa Cruz County, check out our special section titled *Cowell Beach Water Quality Improvement through the Cowell's Working Group* on [page 50](#).



Asilomar State Beach / Monterey County / Photo: Naomi Meurice

Monterey County

Monterey County's beaches received all A's for Summer Dry Grades, which is typical for this county but nonetheless outstanding. Wet Weather Grades were excellent and slightly above average (97%) with 100% of the county's beaches receiving A and B grades. Monterey County does not monitor its beaches in winter months, so no Winter Dry Grades were generated and no beaches from this county were eligible for the Honor Roll list.

Monterey County received 20 inches of rain, 4% higher than the historical 10-year average. Overall, 17 spills released over 120,000 gallons of sewage, a significant uptick from the 15,000 gallons spilled last year. From this year's spills, just 26% entered local waterways.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	6	55%	5	83%	2	17%
B	3	27%	1	17%	3	25%
C	1	9%	0	0%	2	17%
D	1	9%	0	0%	4	33%
F	0	0%	0	0%	1	8%
A+B	9	82%	6	100%	5	42%
C,D,F	2	18%	0	0%	7	58%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	10	75%	3	54%	5	34%
B	2	16%	1	21%	4	24%
C	1	5%	1	21%	2	14%
D	0	2%	0	0%	1	9%
F	0	3%	0	4%	3	20%
A+B	12	91%	4	75%	9	58%
C,D,F	1	9%	1	25%	7	43%

MONTEREY COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	8	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	7	88%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	1	13%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	8	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	8	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	6	97%	1	100%	6	88%
B	0	3%	0	0%	1	9%
C	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
D	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
F	0	0%	0	0%	0	3%
A+B	6	100%	1	100%	7	97%
C,D,F	0	0%	0	0%	0	3%

San Luis Obispo County

Per usual, San Luis Obispo County’s Summer Dry Grades were excellent, with 100% of beaches receiving A grades. Wet Weather Grades were also excellent, with 100% of the beaches receiving A grades. San Luis Obispo County does not monitor its beaches in winter months, so no Winter Dry Grades were generated and no beaches from this county were eligible for the Honor Roll list.

San Luis Obispo County received 15 inches of rain, which is in line with the 10-year average. San Luis Obispo County had an uptick in sewage spills compared to last year, with nine spills releasing over 96,000 gallons of sewage, resulting in over 80,000 gallons entering county waterways.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	19	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	18	100%
B	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
C	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
D	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%
A+B	19	100%	NO DATA	NO DATA	18	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	15	96%	7	95%	17	87%
B	1	4%	0	5%	1	6%
C	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
D	0	0%	0	0%	0	1%
F	0	0%	0	0%	0	2%
A+B	15	100%	8	100%	18	94%
C,D,F	0	0%	0	0%	1	6%

Santa Barbara County

Summer Dry Grades were excellent this year with all beaches receiving either A or B grades, above the average of 96%. Wet Weather Grades were just as excellent, with all beaches again earning A and B grades, well above the average of 71% for Santa Barbara County. Winter Dry Grades unfortunately worsened, with just 75% of beaches earning A and B grades, well below the 94% average.

Santa Barbara County was one of five coastal counties to receive more rain than the historical 10-year average. This year, the county received 16 inches of rain, at 24% increase compared to the 10-year average. Nonetheless, beaches in the county remained clean during Summer Dry and Wet Weather Grade periods, only worsening in the winter. For the second year in a row, Guadalupe Dunes joins the Honor Roll list as Santa Barbara’s only beach on the list, signaling excellent water quality at this site. Just seven sewage spills occurred this reporting year, totaling over 8,000 gallons; unfortunately, most of this volume (5,900 gallons) flowed into the ocean, rivers, lakes, and streams throughout the county.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	12	92%	5	42%	13	93%
B	1	8%	4	33%	1	7%
C	0	0%	1	8%	0	0%
D	0	0%	1	8%	0	0%
F	0	0%	1	8%	0	0%
A+B	13	100%	9	75%	14	100%
C,D,F	0	0%	3	25%	0	0%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	14	86%	10	78%	9	55%
B	2	10%	2	15%	3	16%
C	0	3%	1	5%	2	11%
D	0	1%	0	2%	1	6%
F	0	0%	0	0%	2	11%
A+B	15	96%	12	94%	11	71%
C,D,F	1	4%	1	6%	5	29%

Ventura County

Same as last year, 97% of Ventura County’s beaches received A and B Summer Dry Grades. Wet Weather Grades unfortunately dropped below usual this year, with just 63% of beaches earning A’s and B’s compared to the 76% average. Winter Dry Grades were outstanding in Ventura County. This year, 100% of the beaches received A’s, above the historical average of 90%.

Ventura County received 16 inches of rain, 26% more rain than the 10-year average of 13 inches, making it the highest increase in rain across the coastal counties. As a result, Wet Weather Grades worsened and no beaches in Ventura made the Honor Roll list this year, an unusual occurrence for a county that typically boasts at least one site on the list each year. In total, 10 spills caused over 75,000 gallons of raw sewage to be released, a significant uptick compared to last year (12,000 gallons). Of these gallons, the majority (67,000 gallons) made their way into Ventura County waterways. Most of these spills corresponded with rain events, likely contributing to the poor Wet Weather Grades in this county.

VENTURA COUNTY

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	34	97%	11	79%	20	53%
B	0	0%	3	21%	4	11%
C	1	3%	0	0%	1	3%
D	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
F	0	0%	0	0%	12	32%
A+B	34	97%	14	100%	24	63%
C,D,F	1	3%	0	0%	14	37%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	33	96%	7	77%	23	73%
B	1	2%	1	13%	1	4%
C	1	2%	0	4%	2	6%
D	0	0%	0	4%	3	8%
F	0	1%	0	2%	3	9%
A+B	34	98%	9	90%	24	76%
C,D,F	1	2%	1	10%	8	24%



Mugu Rock, Point Mugu State Park / Ventura County / Photo: King of Hearts

Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County’s Summer Dry Grades improved this year, with 92% of its beaches earning A and B grades, above the average of 89%. Wet Weather Grades remained average with 47% of beaches achieving A’s and B’s. While Winter Dry Grades saw improvements last year, grades unfortunately dropped this year, with just 61% of beaches receiving A and B grades. This is much lower than the average of 77%. This is likely related to rainfall, which almost doubled compared to last year. The persistent Beach Bummer of the Santa Monica Pier maintained its unfortunate record of poor water quality as the second worst site on the Beach Bummer list, only after Playa Blanca, making it the most polluted beach in the state of California. Heal the Bay is leading a collaborative effort with the City of Santa Monica to identify the pollution source at this site and recommend solutions to improve water quality. For more information on this topic, check out the Coastal Updates section, titled *Santa Monica Pier Water Quality Campaign* on [page 48](#).

L.A. County got 13 inches of rain this year, a slight increase compared to the 10-year historical average. While this is on par with historical levels, this is a 97% increase in rainfall compared to last year, which saw just 7 inches of rain. Rainfall this year was sporadic, with most rainfall occurring during a few high-intensity rainfall events that surpassed two inches of rain. This dramatic increase in precipitation compared to last year likely contributed to reduced Winter Dry Grades and Wet Weather Grades, resulting in just one beach from Los Angeles being



Santa Monica Beach / Los Angeles County

included on this year’s Honor Roll list. While rainfall led to worse grades across the county, sewage spills remained low this year compared to historical trends, with just 48 spills resulting in 84,000 gallons spilled. 52% of these gallons entered local waterways, but no major spills occurred throughout the county. This is a stark difference from the prior two years in Los Angeles, which saw a combined 241 sewage spill events, resulting in almost 10 million gallons of sewage spilled.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	82	85%	23	38%	48	44%
B	7	7%	14	23%	3	3%
C	2	2%	9	15%	4	4%
D	2	2%	3	5%	11	10%
F	4	4%	12	20%	43	39%
A+B	89	92%	37	61%	51	47%
C,D,F	8	8%	24	39%	58	53%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	72	78%	48	66%	33	35%
B	10	11%	8	11%	14	15%
C	4	4%	7	10%	10	11%
D	4	4%	2	2%	8	9%
F	3	3%	8	11%	30	32%
A+B	82	89%	56	77%	46	49%
C,D,F	10	11%	17	23%	48	51%

Orange County

Summer Dry Grades were on par with county averages, with an outstanding 98% of the beaches receiving A and B grades. Wet Weather Grades underperformed compared to the historical average of 72%, with just 64% of the beaches achieving A and B grades. Winter Dry Grades were good, with 91% of the beaches scoring A and B grades, below the high 95% average.

Orange County experienced an increase in rainfall compared to last year, receiving 10 inches this year, but remained below the 10-year historical average of 12 inches. This is likely linked to lower Wet Weather Grades, resulting in less Orange County beaches on this year’s Honor Roll list compared to last year. Nonetheless, eight beaches from this county made the list, which is still a high accomplishment. This year, Orange County had remarkably low sewage spill numbers. Just 14 spills occurred, resulting in 14,000 gallons spilled. Of these, 8,000 made it into local waterways, a great improvement from last year when almost 500,000 gallons of sewage entered county waterways.

ORANGE COUNTY

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	127	97%	105	83%	59	50%
B	2	2%	10	8%	16	14%
C	0	0%	5	4%	15	13%
D	1	1%	2	2%	11	9%
F	1	1%	4	3%	17	14%
A+B	129	98%	115	91%	75	64%
C,D,F	2	2%	11	9%	43	36%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	118	91%	91	86%	74	61%
B	9	7%	9	9%	14	12%
C	2	2%	4	4%	10	8%
D	1	0%	1	1%	6	5%
F	1	0%	1	1%	17	14%
A+B	127	98%	100	95%	88	72%
C,D,F	3	2%	6	5%	33	28%



Bird Rock, Laguna Beach / Orange County / Photo: Ken Lund

San Diego County

In May 2022, San Diego County implemented a new bacteria testing method using droplet digital polymerase chain reaction (ddPCR) technology at approximately one-third of its beaches. This advanced method detects bacterial genetic material in water, providing faster and more precise results than traditional culturing methods. Although Heal the Bay supports the adoption of ddPCR for its rapidity and precision, the current Beach Report Card grading system is designed for data from cultured bacteria, posing compatibility issues. Heal the Bay is actively collaborating with officials from San Diego to explore ways to integrate PCR data into the Beach Report Card framework. Meanwhile, it is recommended that San Diego County continue to share partner agency culture data to ensure Beach Report Card grades can still be issued for sites in San Diego.

Heal the Bay was still able to grade many of San Diego County’s beaches. Among those beaches, Summer Dry Grades were good with 92% of the beaches receiving A and B grades, slightly higher than average of 91%. Winter Dry Grades were also good but slightly below average, with 81% of the beaches receiving A and B grades compared to 85%. Wet Weather Grades were just below average with 78% of beaches receiving A and B grades.

This year, San Diego had just one location on the Beach Bummers list, Tijuana Slough at Tijuana River Mouth, which was also on last year’s list. Poor water quality at this beach is caused by millions of gallons of untreated sewage that regularly flow into the ocean via the Tijuana River. Although many nearby beaches also face these same pollution challenges, these beaches are tested using ddPCR and are thus unable to be graded using the current system. For more information on the transboundary pollution, see our Coastal Updates section, titled *Tijuana River Watershed Updates*, on [page 51](#).

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

2025–2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	46	87%	29	78%	40	73%
B	3	6%	1	3%	3	5%
C	1	2%	0	0%	1	2%
D	1	2%	1	3%	3	5%
F	2	4%	6	16%	8	15%
A+B	49	92%	30	81%	43	78%
C,D,F	4	8%	7	19%	12	22%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	53	83%	39	80%	46	71%
B	5	8%	2	4%	5	7%
C	2	3%	1	3%	2	4%
D	1	1%	1	3%	2	3%
F	3	4%	5	10%	9	14%
A+B	58	91%	41	85%	51	79%
C,D,F	6	9%	7	15%	14	21%

In good news, San Diego County was home to eleven Honor Roll beaches, the highest number for any county this year. San Diego County stands out in having beaches on both the Beach Bummers list and the Honor Roll list, highlighting that water quality issues can be very site specific.

San Diego County received nine inches of rain this year, which is 11% lower than the historical 10-year average of 10 inches. Although this is lower than average rainfall, it is over 50% more rain as compared to last year, highlighting the stark difference in weather patterns between years.

This year, there were 58 reported sewage spills in San Diego County. While the number of spills remained similar, the volume of spills has tripled compared to last year, with over 111,000 gallons spilled. Luckily, the majority of those spills were recovered, with only 27,000 gallons reaching surface waters.

TIJUANA MEXICO SUMMARY



Note: All averages below refer to the five-year-average unless otherwise indicated. All grade count averages and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole numbers.

TIJUANA, MEXICO

2025-2026	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
B	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
C	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%
D	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%
F	1	33%	2	67%	3	100%
A+B	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
C,D,F	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%

5 YEAR AVERAGE	Summer Dry ☀️		Winter Dry ❄️		Wet Weather ☁️	
GRADE	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
B	0	8%	0	0%	0	0%
C	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%
D	1	17%	0	11%	0	11%
F	2	50%	2	89%	2	89%
A+B	0	8%	0	0%	0	0%
C,D,F	3	92%	2	100%	2	100%

The Tijuana area, home to over 2 million people, boasts beaches crucial for recreation and tourism. Heal the Bay analyzed weekly monitoring data for three Tijuana-area beaches: Playa El Faro, Playa El Vigia, and Playa Blanca. For the second year in a row, two of these beaches have shown improvements during the Summer Dry Grade period, with El Vigia and El Faro earning C grades. In past years, all beaches have earned F grades across the categories, so it is promising to see some improvements. Unfortunately, all beaches had very poor water quality in all other conditions, receiving straight F's in Wet Weather and Winter Dry Grades.

Playa Blanca once again topped the Beach Bummers list, marking its fourth time in the last 10 years as the most polluted beach. Consistently poor grades at all three Tijuana-area beaches pose a significant health risk to beachgoers and present challenges for the local tourism economy. This section of the coastline suffers from chronic sewage pollution throughout the year, exacerbated by inadequate sewage infrastructure. A primary source of this pollution has been the San Antonio de los Buenos treatment plant in Punta Bandera south of the city, which intermittently discharges untreated or partially treated sewage into the ocean.¹ Prevailing ocean currents carry sewage pollution north to the Tijuana beaches as well as Imperial Beach in San Diego County. The U.S. EPA and the Mexican government are actively pursuing improvements to the sewage infrastructure on both sides of the border, which are expected to enhance water quality in the area.² However, given the extensive and complex issues within the Tijuana River Watershed, these efforts should be viewed as initial steps toward a more comprehensive solution. For more information on the transboundary pollution problem, visit our Coastal Updates section, titled *Tijuana River Watershed Updates*, on [page 51](#).

1 Issue Briefing: Tijuana River Pollution. <https://wildcoast.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Issue-Briefing-Tijuana-River-Pollution.pdf>

2 USMCA Tijuana River Watershed. <https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-water-infrastructure/usmca-tijuana-river-watershed>



COASTAL UPDATES

Santa Monica Pier Water Quality Campaign

The Santa Monica Pier is one of Los Angeles’ most iconic coastal landmarks, with millions of people visiting each year. Yet the Pier consistently ranks as a bacterial pollution hotspot, posing risks to public health and the local economy.

Serious efforts to clean up this bacteria-laden location need to be made, particularly in light of major upcoming events. Los Angeles will be hosting millions of people for the Men’s World Cup in 2026 and the LA28 Olympics and Paralympics in 2028. The Pier will be visited not only by tourists but will also be used for official events. The Pier is slated to host a World Cup Kickoff Party, a large-scale music festival, a fan festival for the 2027 Super Bowl, and a satellite broadcast center and hospitality houses for the Olympics.

With such large-scale events bringing hundreds of thousands of visitors to the Pier, there is added pressure and incentive to clean up the water around the Pier. The City also carries a responsibility to ensure that these events do not result in additional pollution to the area.

With this in mind, Heal the Bay and the City of Santa Monica created the Santa Monica Pier Task Force, a new collaborative and transparent partnership dedicated to identifying sources of persistent water quality issues and advancing innovative, science-based solutions. This Task Force brings together government agencies, scientists, businesses, and community members to identify pollution sources at the Pier. The goal of the group is to foster creativity; deliver meaningful, lasting improvements that protect public health; enhance coastal resilience; and ensure long-term safe-to-swim water quality at the Pier.

As an initial step, the Task Force analyzed historical data at the Pier to uncover trends and better understand what has happened in the past. Focusing on bacteria data at the Pier over the last 20 years, here are a few key findings:

- **Seasonal and annual variation:** Water quality at the Pier has historically varied within and between years. However, bacteria levels have been on the rise since 2020, with monthly bacteria count averages reaching up to 20 times the safety thresholds in recent years. These levels are much higher than seen prior to 2020, suggesting that a structural or environmental change occurred that has led to these increases in pollution.
- **Proximity to Pier:** While water quality at the Pier itself shows consistently high bacterial pollution, there is some good news: Santa Monica Beach at the projection of Wilshire Blvd, the site directly North of the Pier, boasts good water quality year-round. And just South of the Pier at the projection of Pico Blvd., water quality is typically better during the summer months.

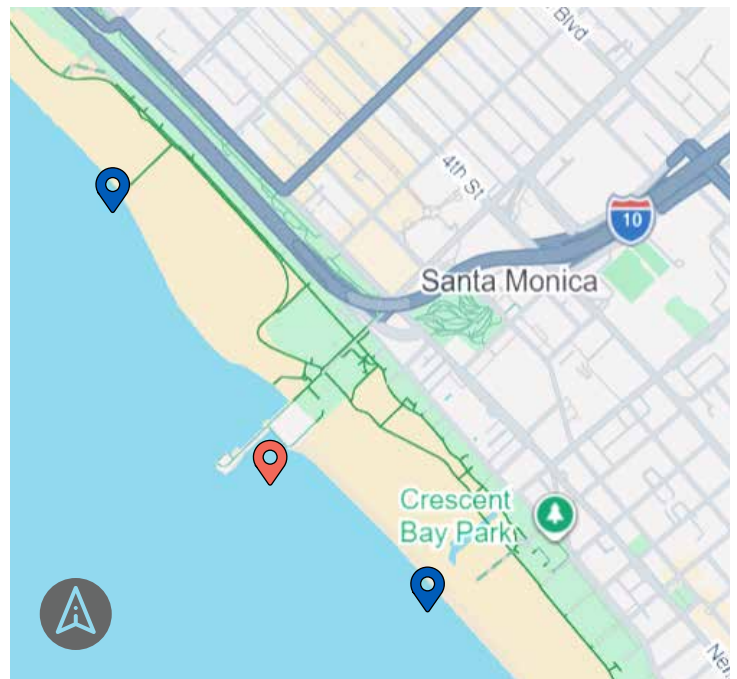


Figure 1. Map of beach locations near the Santa Monica Pier. Santa Monica Pier shown in red. Nearby sites (Santa Monica at Wilshire Blvd. upcoast from the Pier; and Santa Monica at Pico Blvd. downcoast from the Pier) shown in blue.

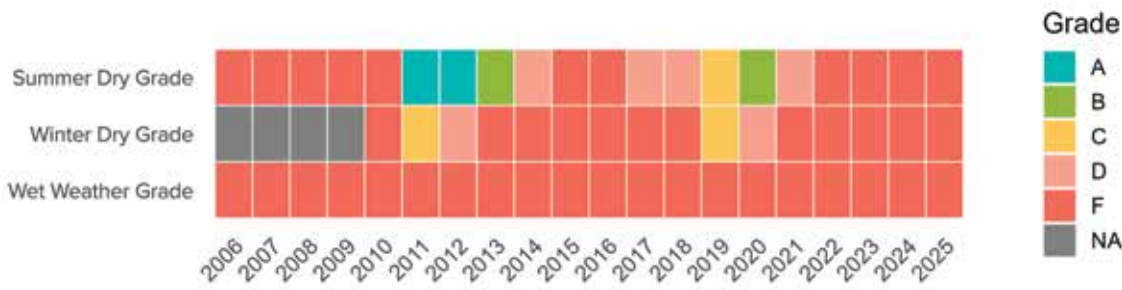


Figure 2. Historical Beach Report Card annual grades at the Santa Monica Pier.

- Temporary Improvements:** Water quality at the Pier has shown some improvements in the past, notably being removed from the Beach Bumpers list from 2011–2013 and again from 2019–2021. These time periods align with public work initiatives from the City of Santa Monica, including the replacement of the degraded storm drain pipe under the Pier, diversion of dry weather flows, construction of a cistern under the Pier parking lot, and the implementation of bird deterrent measures, such as installation of bird netting.

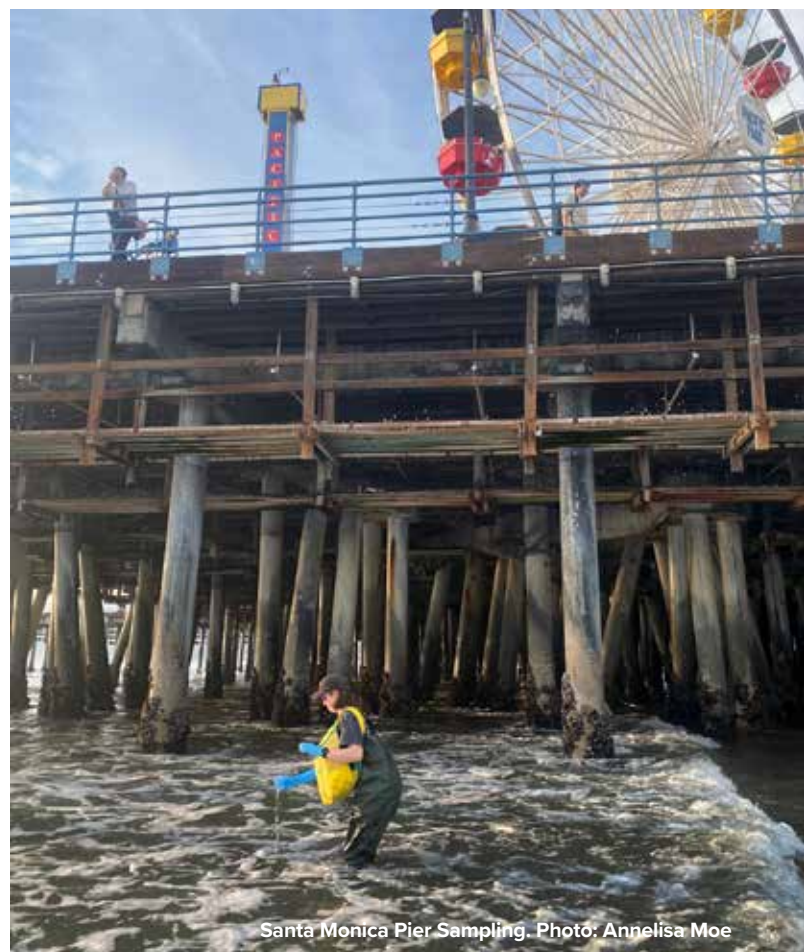
will also help in assessing public health risks associated with this bacteria pollution.

If you’d like to stay up to date on our research efforts, head to Heal the Bay’s blog, where we will be posting updates on our work and findings. We will also be releasing a full report with our findings and recommendations in Fall 2026.

Historical data is a great place to start, but we still have many unanswered questions.

In early 2026, Heal the Bay conducted testing at the Pier to answer additional questions that can’t be uncovered looking at historical data. We completed a temporal analysis to assess how bacteria levels vary at the Pier over the course of a day, with samples taken once per hour from 6am to 9pm at three sites around the Pier. We are also planning to conduct a spatial analysis to assess how far out pollution reaches beyond the Pier. Samples will be taken in the swimming areas every 20 meters, up to 100 meters, away from the Pier in both directions along the coastline.

Additionally, Heal the Bay will be collecting samples to test DNA sources of bacteria. We will be conducting microbial source testing (MST) to determine where exactly this pollution originates. MST goes beyond the traditional bacteria testing by looking at the DNA composition of a sample. Genetic markers found in the samples can be linked back to specific sources like humans, birds, or dogs. Results from this testing will help determine what solutions should be implemented and



Santa Monica Pier Sampling. Photo: Annelisa Moe



A SPECIAL SECTION FROM SAVE THE WAVES COALITION

Cowell Beach Water Quality Improvement through the Cowell's Working Group: A Collaborative Success Story

Photo: Joel Hersch

Cowell Beach, nestled at the heart of the City of Santa Cruz coastline, is a cherished community center for residents and thousands of visitors each year. It is home to one of the state's premier longboard waves, where generations of surfers first honed their skills. The beach also serves as a major economic and cultural hub, adjacent to the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk and Municipal Wharf, which attracts millions of visitors each year. Despite its significance, Cowell's gained the unfortunate distinction of being one of California's most polluted beaches, frequently appearing on Heal the Bay's Beach Bumpers list, including ranking as the state's #1 most polluted beach in 2014 and 2015.

In response, the City of Santa Cruz formally established the Cowell Beach Water Quality Working Group (CWG) in 2014, following recommendations from the Santa Cruz World Surfing Reserve planning process led by Save The Waves Coalition. The CWG brought together a diverse coalition such as Surfrider Foundation Santa Cruz, Sierra Club, City of Santa Cruz, and County of Santa Cruz to better understand the issue, improve public communication, and implement solutions to reduce bacteria levels. Through coordinated data sharing, expanded monitoring (including in the surf lineup), and robust scientific review, the

group identified that elevated bacteria levels were concentrated primarily beneath and adjacent to the wharf, with strong evidence pointing to bird sources rather than ongoing sewage inputs.

Building on these findings, the City and its partners implemented targeted infrastructure and management solutions. Among the most effective was the installation of 250 feet of bird deterrent wiring beneath the Santa Cruz Municipal Wharf, which significantly reduced bird roosting and the associated fecal contamination entering the water. This action, combined with ongoing infrastructure improvements, increased maintenance, and continued monitoring, directly addressed one of the primary drivers of poor water quality at Cowell's Beach.

Cowell's Beach has seen improved water quality trends, fewer bacterial exceedances, and multiple years off the Beach Bumpers list. This effort stands as a model for coastal water quality management—demonstrating how local leadership, science-based decision-making, and cross-sector collaboration can successfully address complex environmental challenges at heavily used urban beaches.

Tijuana River Watershed Updates

Thank you to [San Diego Coastkeeper](#) for providing information regarding this highly complex binational issue.

Overview of Pollution Challenges

The Tijuana River Watershed, which spans the U.S.-Mexico border, has become a critical focal point for environmental and public health concerns due to recurring sewage pollution. Over the last several decades, high volumes of sewage have severely taxed the aging sewage infrastructure in the area. This strain has led to frequent flows of untreated sewage into the Tijuana River, which travels north into California and eventually discharges into the ocean just south of Imperial Beach. As a result, water quality is significantly degraded in the Tijuana River Estuary and adjacent coastal areas. This pollution not only impacts the ecological health of these environments but also poses serious public health risks to communities on both sides of the border.

Impact on Local Water Quality and Beach Report Card Grades

While much of the flow from the Tijuana River is diverted to treatment facilities on both sides of the border, flows that go beyond diversion and treatment capacities remain in the river. During the reporting year (April 1, 2025–March 31, 2026), an estimated 20 billion gallons of sewage and stormwater traveled through the Tijuana River into the United States, averaging 55 million gallons per day (MGD).³ These flows continue through the estuary and eventually out into the ocean untreated.

The persistent sewage issues directly influence the water quality at beaches in Southern San Diego County and the Tijuana region. The proximity of these beaches to the Tijuana River's outflow means they are often first to experience the effects of these pollution events, resulting in beach closures and health advisories due to elevated levels of bacteria. The river discharges into the ocean at the Tijuana River Slough, and this past year, the shoreline

around the slough was closed for almost the full year. The closure was lifted for just one day in October, following several days of reduced flows from the Tijuana River, which was a result of improvements to the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP), the San Antonio de los Buenos wastewater treatment plant in Mexico coming back online, and the fact that most pumps and collector systems were functioning properly in Tijuana at the time. This was the first time this shoreline was open since December 2021, marking a success for the area and evidence that water quality can improve with the necessary infrastructure. Other beaches around the Slough have also been significantly impacted. The Imperial Beach Shoreline was closed for more than 90% of days this past year, and a few miles up the coast, the Coronado Beach Shoreline was closed for over 50% of days.⁴

In addition to coming from the Tijuana River, sewage also flows onto beaches in this region via San Antonio de los Buenos Creek. Untreated wastewater that bypasses the San Antonio de los Buenos Wastewater Treatment Plant due to its limited capacity is discharged directly onto the beach at Punta Bandera. During south swells (most common during the summer), prevailing currents move that raw sewage northward along the shoreline, impacting beach water quality from Playas de Tijuana all the way up to Coronado.

Binational Efforts and Infrastructure Development

Addressing these complex transboundary pollution challenges requires coordinated solutions. The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), along with local and federal agencies from the U.S. and Mexico, has been instrumental in developing infrastructure and operational strategies to mitigate these issues. Recent efforts have focused on enhancing existing facilities and building new infrastructure to manage and treat the sewage effectively.

³ [USIBWC, Water Data Portal](#)

⁴ [Advisory data obtained via State Water Resources Control Board Beach Advisory Dashboard.](#)

Notably, in the last year, the IBWC and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) completed a construction project at SBIWTP which treats sewage flows from the river, increasing capacity of the plant by 40% (from 25 to 35 MGD).⁵ Work on this plant continues, with plans to eventually double capacity of the plant and treat 50 MGD. The IBWC also reported that improvements on the infrastructure that controls the flow of wastewater into the plant were completed in March 2026. Additionally, the Commission has signed agreements, in collaboration with officials from the United States and Mexico, to commit both countries to spend millions of dollars in additional funds on future infrastructure projects seeking to reduce the flow of sediment, trash, and sewage through the Tijuana River Basin.⁶

This year, there were also improvements at the other large treatment facility in the area. In April 2025, the San Antonio de los Buenos Wastewater Treatment Plant (SAB) came back online for the first time in over five years and can currently treat up to 18 MGD. However, after treatment, effluent is then mixed back in with approximately 22–32 MGD of completely untreated wastewater, which discharges directly onto the beach at Punta Bandera.⁷ Future projects aim to address this issue further and ensure more wastewater is treated.

Additionally, funds from various grants are expected to result in future infrastructure projects. Proposition 4 (the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024) provided \$50 million of grant funding for projects that will address water quality problems due to cross-border pollution along the California-Mexico border. Assembly Bill 107, which was signed into law in February 2026, exempted guidelines and selection criteria, thereby accelerating the process of allocating Proposition 4 funding for infrastructure. The State Water Resources Control Board is responsible for issuing the grant funding and is currently developing the grant guidelines through a public comment process. Once adopted, the grant funding will be distributed, which is anticipated in early

2027.⁸ Ongoing advocacy is essential to ensure the entire \$50 million in funds go to addressing this crisis.

Lastly, in addition to infrastructure projects that aim to treat sewage, officials in San Diego have also been working to create tools to increase public awareness and mitigate negative public health impacts associated with swimming in polluted waters. Researchers at UCSD developed a [Pathogen Forecast Model](#), which was released to the public this year. This model is updated daily and considers environmental variables, such as daily Tijuana River flows and oceanographic movements, to predict sewage contamination levels and swimmer illness risk at four beach locations in the San Diego/Tijuana area. Results from the model are posted each day in both English and Spanish on an easy-to-access website, enabling beachgoers to make informed decisions about where and when they would like to swim.

Ongoing Challenges and Future Plans

Although progress is being made, this region still faces significant challenges. Many beaches in this region are regularly closed and unsafe for swimming, and sewage pollution has become airborne, contributing to poor air quality and bad odors. However, several projects are lined up to ensure future environmental and public health impacts are mitigated. Under [Minute 333](#), which was signed in December 2025 by IBWC officials, both nations have agreed to the following [actions](#):

- Creation of a Binational Work Group to undertake technical studies and evaluations
- Initiation of engineering and financial feasibility studies for installing an ocean outfall and increasing capacity at the San Antonio de los Buenos Wastewater Treatment Plant (18 MGD to 43 MGD)
- Construction of a sediment basin in Matadero Canyon in Mexico prior to the 2026–27 rainy season
- Construction of the Tecolote-La Gloria Wastewater Treatment Plant (capacity of 3 MGD) by December 2028
- Development of routine schedules for clearing and removing sediment from the Tijuana River channel

⁵ [EPA and US IBWC Announce Major Milestone in Delivering 100% Solution to the Tijuana River Sewage Crisis.](#)

⁶ [Minute No. 333](#)

⁷ See Annex D, USIBWC Presentation, San Diego-Tijuana Sanitation Infrastructure (Aug 13, 2025).

⁸ [Proposition 4 Spending Plan](#)

Recommendations for Further Action

As progress continues in addressing these issues, Heal the Bay recommends continued vigilance and advocacy to ensure these projects not only proceed on schedule but also include necessary improvements to handle future challenges.

Heal the Bay urges both nations to fulfil their promises to complete outstanding actions and projects, and also ensure that these projects allocate funds to be used for future operations and maintenance of these facilities.

Public education and community engagement are crucial in fostering a broader understanding of the issues and in mobilizing support for sustained environmental protection efforts. More public notification from IBWC regarding timing of increased flows and the associated health concerns are necessary to ensure the public is protected, as both nations work to treat more sewage. Additionally, ongoing monitoring and

adaptive management strategies will be vital in responding effectively to the dynamic nature of transboundary pollution and in safeguarding the coastal waters that are integral to the region's ecological and economic well-being.

Although Heal the Bay is unable to issue grades at several sewage-impacted beaches in San Diego due to testing results that cannot be incorporated into the Beach Report Card grading system at this time, we will continue to issue weekly and annual grades where data are available. In addition, we are working with officials from San Diego on these issues and are committed to incorporating these results into future reports.

Through the Beach Report Card, Heal the Bay will continue to highlight these issues, providing critical information to the public and policymakers to drive and inform actions that improve water quality and protect public health along California's southern coast.



Tijuana River, Border Field State Park, CA

Safe, Clean Water Program Project Updates

Heal the Bay celebrates the milestones that the Safe, Clean Water Program (SCWP) has accomplished in its first seven years. SCWP offers a model for improving coastal water quality using a multi-benefit approach to address the stormwater discharges, as the number one source of water pollution in L.A. County. Measure W was approved by Los Angeles County voters in 2018, creating the SCWP and providing \$285 million annually to be used on local projects that protect waterways and capture stormwater.

To date, the program has funded 313 projects across 86 municipalities in Los Angeles, and 46 projects have been completed. The program has also budgeted and projected \$1.59 billion in funding for future projects through the 5-year Stormwater Investment Plan, with over \$805 million of that funding going to projects claiming disadvantaged community benefits. In the next five years, projects within this program are anticipated to result in the planting of 4,500 new trees; the creation, enhancement, restoration, and protection of 480 acres of parks and 805 acres of habitat; and a 43,000 acre-feet/year increase in local water supply through stormwater capture.

The projects in the program vary from small upgrades, including green streets and park restoration and enhancements, to large infrastructure developments, such as underground storage and dry-weather diversion projects. In addition to providing green space and capturing stormwater that can be put back into the water supply, these projects also have downstream benefits. By reducing the pollutant load before entering waterways, these projects help keep coastal waters clean and safe. For example, the 28th Street Storm Drain Infiltration Project in the City of Manhattan Beach is projected to improve water quality at the beach and in the Santa Monica Bay by reducing discharges of stormwater into the ocean.

Community involvement plays an integral role in the development of these projects. The SCWP has supported the public in offering accessible ways to contribute to the planning process. By sharing their input and



Photo: Nancy Schrodes

local knowledge, such as neighborhood preferences, environmental priorities, and existing community challenges, the program can help ensure that planning efforts reflect community needs. Those interested in providing input or learning more about opportunities for involvement are recommended to connect directly with their watershed coordinators, who can be found on the [SCWP website](#). The public can also complete the [Community Strengths and Needs Assessment](#) and submit public comment. By engaging in this process, community members can create an inclusive and effective watershed planning efforts that supports their neighborhood and watershed.

Even as we recognize the significant progress and early successes of the SCWP, we must also reflect on how the program can continue to grow and improve. Stakeholders, including Heal the Bay and the [OurWaterLA Coalition](#), have identified several areas for improvement, such as reducing administrative barriers that can limit access to funding for smaller municipalities, community-based organizations, and Tribes; strengthening and standardizing metrics to better track community benefits and outcomes; and more intentionally prioritizing nature-based solutions such as green space expansion, school greening, and hardscape removal in park-poor neighborhoods. Advancing long-promised efforts like workforce development and K–12 programs, improving integration of watershed planning into funding decisions, and creating clearer pathways for meaningful community engagement earlier in the process will also be key. By addressing these challenges, the SCWP can continue to evolve into a more inclusive, transparent, and impactful program that not only delivers measurable water quality improvements but also maximizes community and environmental benefits across Los Angeles County. Learn more about Heal the Bay's recommendations in the collaborative report [Vision 2045: Thriving in a Hotter and Drier LA County Through Local Stormwater Capture and Pollution Reduction](#).

Wildfires, Water Quality, and Wildlife Recovery in Santa Monica Bay



Photo: Brenton Spies

In January 2025, the Palisades and Eaton Fires burned tens of thousands of acres across Los Angeles County, destroying homes, damaging infrastructure, and leaving ash and debris that washed into local waterways.

As winter storms followed, runoff carried a complex mix of contaminants (including heavy metals, nutrients, and charred sediment) into the ocean, raising urgent questions about risks to public health and marine ecosystems. In response, Heal the Bay launched its *Ash to Action* campaign, expanding monitoring beyond fecal indicator bacteria (FIB), the primary metric used in the Beach Report Card, to include a broader suite of post-fire pollutants not covered by existing recreational water quality standards.

As reported in the [2024–2025 Beach Report Card](#), many Santa Monica Bay beaches experienced elevated bacteria levels during winter storms following the fires, with several sites near the burn zone showing unusually prolonged declines in water quality through April. While these spikes cannot be definitively attributed to the fires, their timing and location suggest runoff from burned areas likely contributed, compounded by disruptions to monitoring. By late spring, water quality improved, and overall health risks for swimmers appeared low based on available data. Bacteria in recreational waters are regulated with established water quality standards. However, for other pollutants that may enter the ocean after a fire, no such standards exist, highlighting the need for caution and continued monitoring, especially following rainfall.

While risks to human health appear low, the outlook is more complex for marine ecosystems. Several pollutants detected after the fires exceeded thresholds designed to protect aquatic life under California’s Ocean Plan. Because marine organisms face continuous exposure, there is increased potential for bioaccumulation and long-

term ecological impacts, further highlighting the need for sustained monitoring and research.

Amid these challenges, a collaborative wildlife rescue effort offered a powerful example of resilience. Approximately 160 federally endangered tidewater gobies (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) were rescued from contaminated waters in Topanga Creek in January, while emergency response teams were still working to contain the fire. Heal the Bay Aquarium, in partnership with the Aquarium of the Pacific, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountain, and other regional experts, provided five months of intensive care, housing the fish in specialized habitats, feeding them live brine shrimp, and monitoring them through their peak spawning season. On June 18, 2025, following signs of ecological recovery, the gobies were successfully reintroduced to Topanga Lagoon. Their return marked a major milestone in post-fire ecosystem recovery and underscores the importance of rapid, coordinated action to protect vulnerable species.

As recovery continues, the 2025 fires highlight the urgent need for standardized post-wildfire monitoring protocols, stronger protections for sensitive habitats, and the development of health-based guidelines for emerging contaminants. At the same time, the successful goby rescue offers a hopeful reminder: with science, collaboration, and timely action, recovery is possible, for both people and the ecosystems they depend on.



Photo: Brenton Spies

APPENDICES

2025-2026

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Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park, Big Sur / Monterey County / Photo: Martha Alejandre

Last 10 Years Beach Bummers: 2015–2025

2015–2016	2016–2017	2017–2018	2018–2019	2019–2020
Cowell Beach, west of the wharf SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	Clam Beach, at Strawberry Creek HUMBOLDT COUNTY	Poche Beach, at creek outlet ORANGE COUNTY	San Clemente Pier ORANGE COUNTY	Fitzgerald Marine Reserve, at San Vicente Creek Outlet SAN MATEO COUNTY
Clam Beach, at Strawberry Creek HUMBOLDT COUNTY	San Clemente Pier ORANGE COUNTY	Lakeshore Park, behind Rec Center SAN MATEO COUNTY	Clam Beach, at Strawberry Creek HUMBOLDT COUNTY	Poche Beach, at Creek Outlet ORANGE COUNTY
San Diego Bay Shelter Island, Shoreline Beach Park SAN DIEGO COUNTY	Cowell Beach, west of the wharf SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	Linda Mar Beach, at San Pedro Creek SAN MATEO COUNTY	Linda Mar Beach, at San Pedro Creek SAN MATEO COUNTY	Pillar Point Harbor, at Capistrano Ave. SAN MATEO COUNTY
Monarch Beach, at Salt Creek ORANGE COUNTY	Newport Bay Abalone Avenue Beach ORANGE COUNTY	Clam Beach, at Strawberry Creek HUMBOLDT COUNTY	Long Beach City Beach, projection of Coronado Ave. LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Erckenbrack Park, Foster City SAN MATEO COUNTY
Santa Monica Pier LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Lakeshore Park, behind Rec Center SAN MATEO COUNTY	Roosevelt Beach, south end of parking lot SAN MATEO COUNTY	Cowell Beach, west of the wharf SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	Topanga Beach, at Creek Outlet LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Marina del Rey Mother's Beach, between Lifeguard Tower and Boat dock LOS ANGELES COUNTY	La Jolla Cove SAN DIEGO COUNTY	Luffenholtz Beach, near Luffenholtz Creek HUMBOLDT COUNTY	Monarch Beach, at Salt Creek ORANGE COUNTY	Pillar Point Harbor Beach SAN MATEO COUNTY
Redondo Municipal Pier, 100 yards south LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Santa Monica Pier LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Santa Monica Pier LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Marina del Rey, Mother's Beach, between Lifeguard Tower and Boat dock LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Linda Mar, at San Pedro Creek Outlet SAN MATEO COUNTY
Candlestick Point Sunnydale Cove SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY	Capitola Beach, west of jetty SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	Cowell Beach, west of the wharf SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	Cabrillo Beach Harborside LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Mission Bay, Vacation Isle North Cove SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Pillar Point Harbor, end of Westpoint Ave. SAN MATEO COUNTY	Luffenholtz Beach, near Luffenholtz Creek HUMBOLDT COUNTY	Cabrillo Beach Harborside LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Keller Beach South Beach CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	San Clemente Pier ORANGE COUNTY
Pismo Beach Pier, 40 feet south of the pier SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	Marina del Rey Mother's Beach, between Lifeguard Tower and Boat dock LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Surfer's Beach, southend of riprap SAN MATEO COUNTY	Aquatic Park SAN MATEO COUNTY	Pillar Point Harbor, at Westpoint Ave. SAN MATEO COUNTY

(CONTINUED)

2020–2021	2021–2022	2022–2023	2023–2024	2024–2025
Tijuana Slough NWRS, Tijuana River mouth SAN DIEGO COUNTY	Playa Blanca TIJUANA	Playa Blanca TIJUANA	Tijuana Slough, Tijuana River mouth SAN DIEGO COUNTY	Playa Blanca TIJUANA
Erckenbrack Park, Foster City SAN MATEO COUNTY	Erckenbrack Park, Foster City SAN MATEO COUNTY	Santa Monica Pier LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Playa Blanca TIJUANA	Santa Monica Pier LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Capitola Beach, west of jetty. SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	Marlin Park, Foster City SAN MATEO COUNTY	Linda Mar Beach, at San Pedro Creek SAN MATEO COUNTY	Santa Monica Pier LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Tijuana Slough at Tijuana River Mouth SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Gull Park, Foster City SAN MATEO COUNTY	Santa Monica Pier LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Marlin Park, Foster City SAN MATEO COUNTY	Tijuana Slough, north of Tijuana River SAN DIEGO COUNTY	Chicken Ranch Beach at Channel MARIN COUNTY
Marina del Rey Mother's Beach, between Lifeguard Tower and Boat dock LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Marina del Rey Mother's Beach, at Lifeguard Tower LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Erckenbrack Park, Foster City SAN MATEO COUNTY	Linda Mar Beach, at San Pedro Creek SAN MATEO COUNTY	Linda Mar Beach at San Pedro Creek SAN MATEO COUNTY
Tijuana Slough NWRS, 3/4 miles north of Tijuana River SAN DIEGO COUNTY	Moonstone County Park (Little River State Beach) HUMBOLDT COUNTY	Tijuana Slough, Tijuana River mouth SAN DIEGO COUNTY	Lakeshore Park, Rec Center SAN MATEO COUNTY	Erckenbrack Park, Foster City SAN MATEO COUNTY
Clam Beach County Park, at Strawberry Creek HUMBOLDT COUNTY	Newport Bay, Vaughns Launch ORANGE COUNTY	Pillar Point Harbor, Capistrano Ave Beach SAN MATEO COUNTY	Imperial Beach, at Seacoast Dr. SAN DIEGO COUNTY	Tijuana Slough, North of Tijuana River SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Marlin Park, Foster City SAN MATEO COUNTY	Lakeshore Park, behind Rec Center SAN MATEO COUNTY	Marina del Rey Mother's Beach, between Lifeguard Tower and Boat dock LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Border Field State Park, at Monument Rd. SAN DIEGO COUNTY	Border Field State Park at Monument Rd. SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Candlestick Point, Windsurfer Circle SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY	Marina del Rey Mother's Beach, between Lifeguard Tower and Boat dock LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Poche Creek Outlet ORANGE COUNTY	Marina del Rey Mother's Beach, between Lifeguard Tower and Boat dock LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Imperial Beach at Seacoast Dr. SAN DIEGO COUNTY
East Beach, at Mission Creek SANTA BARBARA COUNTY	Tijuana Slough, north of Tijuana River SAN DIEGO COUNTY	Gull Park, Foster City SAN MATEO COUNTY	El Faro TIJUANA	Pillar Point Harbor Beach SAN MATEO COUNTY

		Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
ALAMEDA COUNTY				
	Crown Beach 2001 Shoreline Dr.	A+		B
	Crown Beach at windsurfer corner	A		A
	Crown Beach Bath House	A		A
	Crown Beach Bird Sanctuary	A		C
	Crown Beach Crab Cove	A		F
	Crown Beach Sunset Rd.	A		A+
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY				
	Keller Beach, North Beach	B		C
	Keller Beach, South Beach	B		F
HUMBOLDT COUNTY				
	Clam Beach County Park at Strawberry Creek	F		C
	Luffenholtz Beach at Luffenholtz Creek	D		B
	Mad River Mouth, north	A+		A+
	Moonstone County Park, Little River State Beach	C		D
	Trinidad State Beach at Mill Creek	B		A
LOS ANGELES COUNTY				
	Alamitos Bay at 2nd St. bridge and Bay Shore Ave.			F
	Alamitos Bay at 56th Pl. on bayside			F
	Alamitos Bay at shore float			F
	Avalon Beach, 100 feet east of the Green Pleasure Pier	A		A+
	Avalon Beach, 100 feet west of the Green Pleasure Pier	A		A+
	Avalon Beach, 50 feet east of the Green Pleasure Pier	A+		A+
	Avalon Beach, 50 feet west of the Green Pleasure Pier	A		A+
	Avalon Beach, east of the casino arch at the steps	A		A+
	Belmont Pier, west side	A	B	F
	Bluff Cove, Palos Verdes Estates	A+	A+	A+
	Broad Beach at Trancas Creek	A+		A+
	Cabrillo Beach, harborside at boat launch	A	C	F
	Cabrillo Beach, harborside at restrooms	D	F	F
	Cabrillo Beach, ocean side	A	A+	A
	Carbon Beach at Sweetwater Canyon	A	A	D
	Castle Rock Beach at storm drain	F	F	D
	Colorado Lagoon, north			F
	Colorado Lagoon, south			F
	Dan Blocker County Beach at Solstice Canyon	A	B	C
	Dan Blocker State Beach, in front of Tivoli Bay Villa Treatment Plant	A		A
	Dockweiler State Beach at Ballona Creek mouth	A		F
	Dockweiler State Beach at Culver Blvd. storm drain	A	A	F
	Dockweiler State Beach at Grand Ave. storm drain	A+		A+
	Dockweiler State Beach at Grand Ave., 50 yards south of storm drain	A+		A+
	Dockweiler State Beach at Imperial Highway storm drain	A	A	F
	Dockweiler State Beach at North Westchester storm drain	A	A+	D
	Dockweiler State Beach at World Way	A+		B
	Encinal Canyon at El Matador State Beach	A		A
	Escondido State Beach at Escondido Creek	A+	F	D
	Herdondo, 50 yards north of storm drain	A		F
	Hermosa Beach Pier, 50 yards south of pier	B	B	A

(CONTINUED)

	Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
Hermosa City Beach at 26th St.	A+		D
Hyperion Treatment Plant at one mile outfall	A+		F
Las Flores State Beach at Las Flores Creek			F
Latigo Canyon Creek mouth	A		A+
Leo Carillo Beach at 35000 Pacific Coast Highway	A		A+
Leo Carrillo Beach at Arroyo Sequit Creek	A		A+
Long Beach City Beach at 10th Pl.	A	C	F
Long Beach City Beach at 55th Pl.			F
Long Beach City Beach at 5th Pl.	A	C	F
Long Beach City Beach at 72nd Pl.		F	F
Long Beach City Beach at Coronado Ave.	A	B	F
Long Beach City Beach at Granada Av.		D	F
Long Beach City Beach at Molino Av.	A	D	F
Long Beach City Beach at Prospect Ave.		C	F
Long Beach Mother's Beach, north end		C	F
Long Point, Rancho Palos Verdes	A+	A	A+
Malibu Pier, 50 yards east of pier	A+		F
Malibu Pier, 50 yards west of pier	A+		F
Malibu Point	A+		A+
Manhattan Beach at 28th St. storm drain	A	A	F
Manhattan Beach at 28th St., 50 yards south of storm drain	A+		D
Manhattan Beach Pier	B	A	A+
Manhattan State Beach at 40th St.	A	A+	A+
Marie Canyon storm drain at Puerco Beach	B	F	F
Marina del Rey Harbor, back of main channel (at depth)	A	B	D
Marina del Rey Harbor, back of main channel (from surface)	A	A	D
Marina del Rey Harbor, Basin D, near first slip outside swim area (at depth)	C	B	A
Marina del Rey Harbor, Basin D, near first slip outside swim area (from surface)	A	B	C
Marina del Rey Harbor, Basin E, center of basin (at depth)	A	B	D
Marina del Rey Harbor, Basin E, center of basin (from surface)	A	B	F
Marina del Rey Harbor, Basin E, in front of Boone-Olive pump outlet	A	C	F
Marina del Rey Harbor, Basin E, in front of tide gate from Oxford Basin	A	B	F
Marina del Rey Harbor, Basin F, center of basin (at depth)	B	A	C
Marina del Rey Harbor, Basin F, center of basin (from surface)	A	A	F
Marina del Rey Mothers' Beach at lifeguard tower	D	F	F
Marina del Rey Mother's Beach at playground	C	F	F
Marina del Rey Mother's Beach, between lifeguard tower and boat dock	F	C	F
Nicholas Beach at San Nicholas Canyon Creek	A		A+
Nicholas Beach, 100 feet west of lifeguard tower	A		A+
Ocean Park Beach at Ashland Ave. storm drain	A	A	F
Palos Verdes Estates at Malaga Cove rocks	A	A	A+
Palos Verdes Estates at Malaga Cove trail outlet	A	A	A+
Paradise Cove Pier at Ramirez Canyon Creek	F		A
Pena Creek at Las Tunas County Beach		B	D
Puerco Beach at life guard station near bridge	A+		A+
Puerco Beach at life guard station near bridge	A+		A+
Rancho Palos Verdes at Portuguese Bend Cove	A	A+	A+
Redondo Beach Pier, 100 yards south of pier	B	C	B

(CONTINUED)

	Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
Redondo Breakwater, Herondo St. storm drain	A	A	F
Redondo State Beach at Sapphire St.	B	A	A+
Redondo State Beach at Topaz St.	A		A+
Royal Palms State Beach	A	A	B
Santa Monica Beach at Montana Ave. storm drain	A+		A+
Santa Monica Beach at Pico-Kenter storm drain	A	F	F
Santa Monica Beach at Strand St.	A	D	A+
Santa Monica Beach at Wilshire Blvd. storm drain	A	C	A
Santa Monica Beach at Wilshire Blvd., 50 yards south of storm drain	A		A+
Santa Monica Pier	F	F	F
Santa Monica State Beach at Montana Ave., 50 yards south of storm drain	A+	B	A+
Surfrider Beach at Malibu Lagoon breach	A	F	F
Topanga Beach at creek mouth	B	F	F
Torrance Beach at Ave. I storm drain	A	B	A
Venice Beach at Rose Ave. storm drain	A+	A	D
Venice Beach at Topsail St.	A		A+
Venice Beach at Windward Ave. storm drain	A	A	F
Venice Beach, 50 yards south of fishing pier	A+		A+
Venice City Beach at Brooks Ave. storm drain	A+		A+
Venice City Beach at Brooks Ave., 50 yards south of storm drain	A+		A+
Walnut Creek Outlet at Wildlife Rd.	A		C
Westward Beach, east of Zuma Creek on Point Dume County Beach	A+		A+
Will Rogers State Beach at Pulga Canyon storm drain	A+	A	F
Will Rogers State Beach at Santa Monica Canyon storm drain	A	F	F
Will Rogers State Beach at Temescal Canyon storm drain	A		A+
Will Rogers State Beach at Temescal Canyon, 50 yards south of storm drain	A		A+
Will Rogers State Beach, Bel Air Bay Club storm drain	A	B	A
Will Rogers State Beach, Pacific Palisades at chainlink fence	A		A+
Zuma Beach at Zuma Creek	A+		A+
Zuma Beach, 50 yards east of Trancas bridge	A+		A+

(CONTINUED)

		Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
MARIN COUNTY				
	Baker Beach, Horseshoe Cove NW	A+		A+
	Bolinas Beach at Wharf Rd.	A		A+
	Chicken Ranch Beach at Creek mouth	A		A+
	China Camp	A		A+
	Dillon Beach	A+		A+
	Heart's Desire	A		A+
	Lagunitas Creek, Inkwells	F		A+
	Lagunitas Creek, near Whitehouse Pool	F		F
	Lagunitas Creek, next to the green bridge	D		A+
	Lawson's Landing	A		A+
	McNears Beach	C		A+
	Miller Park	A		A+
	Millerton Point	A		A+
	Muir Beach, central	A+		F
	Paradise Cove	A+		A+
	Rodeo Beach, north			A+
	Schoonmaker Beach	A		A+
	Shell Beach	A		A+
	Stinson Beach, central			A+
	Stinson Beach, north	A		A+
MENDOCINO COUNTY				
	Big River at Pacific Coast Highway	A		A+
	Caspar Beach at Caspar Creek	A		A+
	Hare Creek	A		A
	Pudding Creek Outlet	A+		A+
	Van Damme State Park at the Little River	A+		A+
MONTEREY COUNTY				
	Asilomar State Beach at Arena Ave.	A+		A+
	Carmel City Beach at Ocean Ave.	A		A+
	Lover's Point Park at 16th St.	A		A+
	Monterey Municipal Beach at the Commercial Wharf	A		B
	Monterey State Beach	A		A+
	San Carlos Beach at San Carlos Beach Park	A		A+
	Spanish Bay (Moss Beach) at 17 mile drive	A+		A+
	Stillwater Cove at Beach and Tennis Club	A		A+

(CONTINUED)

	Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
ORANGE COUNTY			
Aliso Creek Ocean Interface	A	A	F
Balboa Beach at 15th/16th St.	A+	A	A
Balboa Beach at the Wedge	A	A+	A
Balboa Beach Pier	A+	A	A
Bolsa Chica Reserve at Flood Gates	A+	A	A+
Bolsa Chica Reserve at south end of beach	A	A	A
Capistrano Bay Community Beach	A	A	A+
Capistrano County Beach, South Capistrano Bay	A+	A+	A+
Corona Del Mar State Beach	A	A+	A
Crystal Cove State Park	A	A+	A
Crystal Cove, El Moro Beach	A+	A+	
Crystal Cove, Los Trancos	A+	A+	A
Crystal Cove, Muddy Creek Beach	A+	A+	B
Dana Point at Camino Estrella	A+		A+
Dana Point at Marine Science Institute Beach	A+	A+	
Dana Point Harbor Baby Beach, buoy line	A	B	
Dana Point Harbor Baby Beach, east end	A	A	
Dana Point Harbor Baby Beach, swim area	A	A	
Dana Point Harbor Baby Beach, west end	A	B	B
Dana Point Harbor, fuel dock	A+	A+	
Dana Point Harbor, guest dock	A+	A+	A+
Dana Point Harbor, Harbor Patrol dock	A	A	
Dana Point Harbor, M Dock (East Basin)	A+	A	A+
Dana Point Harbor, pier	A+	A	
Dana Point Harbor, Pilgrim dock	A+	A+	
Dana Point Harbor, youth dock	A+	A+	
Dana Point, Capistrano County Beach	A	A	A+
Dana Point, Dana Strands Beach	A+	A	
Doheny State Beach at Last Campground	A	A+	F
Doheny State Beach at San Juan Creek	A	A	F
Doheny State Beach, end of the park	A	A+	D
Doheny State Beach, Mid Beach, north of San Juan Creek	A+	B	F
Doheny State Beach, North Beach	A	C	F
Doheny State Beach, pedestrian bridge	A	A+	D
Doheny State Beach, San Juan Creek Ocean Interface	A	F	F
Doheny State Beach, south day use area drain	A+	A+	F
Doheny State Beach, south day use area restroom	A	A+	F
Huntington City Beach at 17th St.	A+	A+	A
Huntington City Beach at Beach Blvd.	A+	A+	A+
Huntington City Beach at Bluffs	A+	A	A+
Huntington City Beach at Huntington St.	A+	A+	A
Huntington Harbor, Coral Cay Beach	A+	A+	A+
Huntington Harbor, Davenport Beach	A+	A	A+
Huntington Harbor, Humboldt Beach	A+	A	A
Huntington Harbor, Seagate Lagoon	A	A+	A+
Huntington Harbor, Trinidad Lane Beach	A	A	A+
Huntington Harbour, 11th St. Beach	A+		A+

(CONTINUED)

	Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
Huntington Harbour, Admiralty Drive Beach	A+	A+	A+
Huntington Harbour, Anaheim Bay-gas dock			A+
Huntington Harbour, Anderson Street Marina	A	A	D
Huntington Harbour, Channel Beach	A	A	A+
Huntington Harbour, Clubhouse Marina	A+	A	A+
Huntington Harbour, Mother's Beach	A	F	D
Huntington Harbour, Sunset Aquatic Park Beach	A+	A+	C
Huntington State Beach at Brookhurst St.	A	A	D
Huntington State Beach at Magnolia St.	A	A	B
Huntington State Beach at Newland St.	A	A	B
Huntington State Beach at Santa Ana River Mouth	A+	A+	B
Huntington State Beach, upcoast of Santa Ana River Mouth			A+
Laguna Beach at West St.	A+	A	B
Laguna Beach, 1000 Steps Beach at 9th St.	A+	A+	A+
Laguna Beach, Aliso Creek at mouth	A	A	F
Laguna Beach, Aliso Creek, 1000 feet south of creek mouth	A	A	F
Laguna Beach, Bluebird Canyon	A	B	D
Laguna Beach, Camel Point	A+	A	C
Laguna Beach, Cleo St. Beach	A+	A	
Laguna Beach, Crescent Bay Beach	A+	A	
Laguna Beach, Diver's Cove	A+	A+	
Laguna Beach, Emerald Bay Beach	A+	A	
Laguna Beach, Goff Island Beach	A	A+	B
Laguna Beach, Laguna Hotel	A+	A	
Laguna Beach, Laguna Lido Apt.	A	A	A+
Laguna Beach, Table Rock	A+	A	B
Laguna Beach, Three Arch Bay	A+	A+	A+
Laguna Beach, Treasure Island Beach	A	A+	B
Laguna Beach, Victoria Beach	A+	A+	
Laguna Main Beach	A	A	D
Little Corona Beach	A	B	C
Little Corona Beach - upcoast	A	A	D
Monarch Beach, 150 feet north of Salt Creek mouth	A	A+	A+
Monarch Beach, downcoast of Salt Creek	A	A	A+
Monarch Beach, mouth of Salt Creek	D	F	F
Newport Bay, 10th St. Beach	A	A	F
Newport Bay, 15th St. Beach	A	A	B
Newport Bay, 19th St. Beach	A+	A+	B
Newport Bay, 33rd St. Beach	A	B	A+
Newport Bay, 38th St. Beach	A	A+	C
Newport Bay, 43rd St. Beach	A	C	C
Newport Bay, Abalone Avenue Beach	A	A	D
Newport Bay, Alvarado/Bay Isle Beach	A	C	D
Newport Bay, Bayshore Beach	A	A+	C
Newport Bay, De Anza Beach	A	A+	C
Newport Bay, Garnet Avenue Beach	B	A	B
Newport Bay, Grand Canal	A	A	B
Newport Bay, Harbor Patrol Beach at Bayside Dr.	B	A	B

(CONTINUED)

	Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
Newport Bay, Lido Yacht Club Beach	A	A	A+
Newport Bay, N Street Beach	A+		B
Newport Bay, Newport Blvd. Bridge	A	A	A
Newport Bay, Newport Dunes-east	A	B	C
Newport Bay, Newport Dunes-middle	A	D	C
Newport Bay, Newport Dunes-north	A	C	C
Newport Bay, Newport Dunes-west	A	B	B
Newport Bay, North Star Beach	A	A	F
Newport Bay, Onyx Avenue Beach	A	B	F
Newport Bay, Park Avenue Beach	A	A	D
Newport Bay, Promontory Point	A	A	A
Newport Bay, Rhine Channel Beach	A	A	A+
Newport Bay, Ruby Avenue Beach	A	A	F
Newport Bay, Sapphire Avenue Beach		C	F
Newport Bay, Via Genoa Beach	A+	A	A+
Newport Beach at 38th St.	A+	A+	A
Newport Beach at 52nd/53rd St.	A+	A+	A
Newport Beach at Orange St.	A+	A+	A
Newport Beach, Pelican Point Beach	A+	A+	A
Newport Slough, Grant Street Beach	A	D	A+
Newport Slough, Lancaster/62nd Street Beach	A	A	A+
North Aliso County Beach	A+	A	C
Poche Beach	A+	A	A
Poche Creek Outlet	F	F	F
Riviera Beach	A+		
Salt County Creek Beach	A+	A+	
San Clemente at Avenida Calafia	A+	A	A+
San Clemente at El Portal storm drain			A+
San Clemente Pier	A	A	C
San Clemente Pier, in front of Clock Tower	A	A	A+
San Clemente, Linda Lane Beach	A+	A	A+
San Clemente, Mariposa Beach			A+
San Clemente, North Beach at Avenida Pico	A+		A+
San Clemente, North Beach at Pico drain	A+		A+
San Clemente, South Linda Lane storm drain	A+	A	A+
San Clemente, Trafalgar Canyon	A+	A	A+
Seal Beach at 14th St.	A+	A	C
Seal Beach at 1st St.			A+
Seal Beach at 8th St.	A	A	C
Seal Beach Pier, 100 yards south of pier	A	B	C
Sunset Beach at Broadway	A+	A+	A+
Surfside Beach at Sea Way	A+	A+	A

(CONTINUED)

	Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
SAN DIEGO COUNTY			
Border Field State Park at Monument Rd.	B	F	F
Border Field State Park, north side of border fence	B	F	F
Cardiff State Beach, Charthouse parking	A+	A	A+
Cardiff State Beach, Las Olas	A+	A+	A
Cardiff State Beach, Seaside State Park	A+	A+	A+
Carlsbad at Cerezo Dr.	A+	A+	A+
Carlsbad at Encina Creek	A+	A	A+
Carlsbad at Palomar Airport Rd.	A+	A+	A+
Carlsbad at Poinsettia Ln.	A+	A+	A+
Carlsbad at Ponto Dr.	A	A+	A+
Coronado at Ave. del Sol	A+	A	B
Coronado at North Beach near Ocean Blvd.	A+	B	A+
Coronado, Silver Strand	A+	A	D
Del Mar, San Dieguito River Beach	A		A+
Encinitas, Moonlight Beach, Cottonwood Creek	A	A	A+
Encinitas, San Elijo State Park at Liverpool Dr.	A+	A+	A+
Encinitas, San Elijo State Park, Pipes surf break	A+	A+	A+
Imperial Beach at Carnation Ave.	C	F	F
Imperial Beach at Seacoast Dr.	D	F	F
La Jolla at Vista De La Playa	A+		A+
La Jolla Ravina, south of Nicholson Pt.	A		A+
La Jolla Shores at Ave. De La Playa	A		A+
La Jolla Shores Beach, 1000 ft south of Scripps Pier			A+
La Jolla Shores Beach, 250 feet south of Scripps Pier			A+
La Jolla Shores Beach, 500 feet north of Scripps Pier			A
La Jolla Shores Beach, Del Oro	A		A+
La Jolla Shores, El Paseo Grande (near Scripps)	A+		A+
La Jolla, Children's Pool	B		D
La Jolla, South Casa Beach	A+		A+
La Jolla, Vallecitos	A		A+
La Jolla, Windansea Beach at Bonair St.	A		A+
La Jolla, Windansea Beach at Palomar Ave.	A		A+
La Jolla, Windansea Beach at Playa Del Norte	A		A+
Mission Beach, Belmont Park	A+	A+	A+
Ocean Beach at Bermuda Ave.	A+	A	A
Ocean Beach Pier, northside at Newport Ave.	A+	A+	A
Ocean Beach, Ocean Pier at Narragansett Ave.	A+	A+	A
Ocean Beach, San Diego River outlet (dog beach)	A		A+
Ocean Beach, Stub Jetty	A	A	B
Oceanside at Cassidy St.	A+	A+	B
Oceanside at Forster St.	A+	A+	C
Oceanside at Tyson St.	A+	A+	A
Oceanside, 500 feet north of Loma Alta Creek	A+	A+	D
Oceanside, San Luis Rey River outlet	A		F

(CONTINUED)

	Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
Oceanside, St. Malo Beach downcoast from St. Malo Rd.	A+	A+	F
Pacific Beach at Grand Ave.	A		A+
Pacific Beach, Tourmaline Surf Park at Tourmaline St.	A		A+
Point Loma, Lighthouse	A+	A+	A+
Point Loma, Point Loma Treatment Plant	A+	A+	A+
San Diego Bay, Shelter Island (Shoreline Beach Park)	A+	A+	
San Diego Bay, Tidelands Park at Mullinix Dr.		D	
Solana Beach, Fletcher Cove at Lomas Santa Fe Dr.	A+	A+	A
Solana Beach, Tide Beach Park at Solana Vista Dr.	A+	A+	A+
Sunset Cliffs at Ladera St.	A+	A+	A+
Tijuana Slough at Tijuana River mouth	F	F	F
Tijuana Slough, north of Tijuana River	F	F	F
Torrey Pines, Los Penasquitos Lagoon outlet	A+		A+
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY			
Aquatic Park Beach, 211 Station	A+	A	C
Baker Beach East, Ocean #15 east	A	A	B
Baker Beach West, Ocean #16	A	A	A
Baker Beach, Lobos Creek	A	A	C
Candlestick Point, Jackrabbit Beach	A	B	B
Candlestick Point, Sunnydale Cove	B	D	F
Candlestick Point, Windsurfer Circle	B	B	D
China Beach, end of Sea Cliff Ave.	A+	A	A
Crane Cove Park	A	B	F
Crissy Field Beach East, 202.4 Station	A	A	B
Crissy Field Beach West 202.5 station	A	A+	D
Fort Funston, opposite Lake Merced overflow structure			F
Hyde Street Pier	A	A	B
Islais Landing at Islais Creek	C	B	F
Mission Creek Park at Mission Creek	C	B	F
Ocean Beach at Balboa Ave.	A+	A+	D
Ocean Beach at Lincoln Way	A	A+	F
Ocean Beach at Pacheco St.			D
Ocean Beach at Sloat Blvd.	A	A+	C
Ocean Beach at Vicente St.			F

(CONTINUED)

	Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
SAN LUIS OBISBO COUNTY			
Avila Beach at San Luis St.	A		A+
Avila Beach, 350 yards west of pier at Creek	A		A+
Cayucos State Beach, downcoast of the pier	A+		A+
Cayucos State Beach, north of pier at storm drain	A		
Hearst Memorial State Beach, 100 yards west of the pier at creek outfall	A+		A+
Morro Bay City Beach at Atascadero Rd.	A+		A+
Morro Bay City Beach at Morro Creek	A		A+
Morro Bay City Beach, 75 feet north of main parking lot	A		A+
Morro Strand State Beach at Beachcomber Dr.	A		A+
Olde Port Beach (Harford Beach), north	A		A+
Pismo Beach at Ocean View	A		A+
Pismo Beach at Wadsworth St.	A		A+
Pismo Beach, 40 feet south of the pier	A		A+
Pismo State Beach at Pier Ave.	A+		A+
Pismo State Beach, 330 yards north of Pier Ave.	A+		A+
Pismo State Beach, 571 yards south of Pier Ave.	A+		A+
San Simeon State Beach at Pico Ave.	A		A+
Sewers at Silver Shoals Dr.	A		A+
Studio Drive parking lot, near Old Creek	A+		A+
SAN MATEO COUNTY			
Aquatic Park	F	B	F
Bean Hollow State Beach	A	A+	B
Coyote Point	A		C
Dunes Beach	A	C	D
Erckenbrack Park, Foster City	F		F
Fitzgerald Marine Reserve at San Vicente Creek		D	F
Francis Beach at the foot of the steps	A	A	C
Gazos Beach at Gazos Creek	A	A	B
Gull Park, Foster City	F		F
Kiteboard Beach	A		D
Lakeshore Park, behind Rec Center	F	D	F
Linda Mar Beach at Crespi Dr.	A	A	D
Linda Mar Beach at San Pedro Creek	F	F	F
Marlin Park, Foster City	F		F
Oyster Point	A		D
Pescadero State Beach at Pescadero Creek	A		B
Pillar Point Harbor, Capistrano Ave Beach	F	F	F
Pillar Point Harbor, end of Westpoint Ave.	C	C	D
Pillar Point Harbor, Harbor Beach	F		F
Pillar Point Harbor, Mavericks Beach Westpoint Ave.	A	A	D
Pomponio State Beach at Pomponio Creek	A	B	D
Rockaway Beach at Calera Creek	D		B
Roosevelt Beach, south end of parking lot	A		F
San Gregorio State Beach at San Gregorio Creek	A		D
Sharp Park Beach at Birch Ln.	A+		A+
Surfer's Beach, southend of riprap	A	A	C
Venice Beach at Frenchman's Creek	A		F

(CONTINUED)

		Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY				
	Arroyo Burro Beach	A	A	A+
	Butterfly Beach	A+	B	A+
	Carpinteria State Beach	A	B	A+
	East Beach at Mission Creek	A	F	A+
	East Beach at Sycamore Creek	A	A	A+
	Gaviota State Beach	A+	B	A+
	Goleta Beach	A	D	A+
	Guadalupe Dunes	A+	A+	A+
	Hammond's Beach			A+
	Hope Ranch Beach	A+	A	B
	Jalama Beach	A	A+	A+
	Leadbetter Beach	B	C	A+
	Refugio State Beach	A	B	A+
	Summerland Beach	A+		A+
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY				
	Capitola Beach, east of jetty	A		D
	Capitola Beach, west of jetty	D		D
	Cowell Beach at the Stairs	A+		A+
	Cowell Beach Lifeguard Tower 1	B	A	B
	Cowell Beach, west of the wharf	A	A	D
	Main Beach at Boardwalk	A		B
	Mitchell's Cove Beach	B	A	C
	Moran Lake Beach			A+
	Natural Bridges State Beach	A	A	B
	Santa Cruz Main Beach at the boardwalk	C	B	C
	Santa Cruz Main Beach at the San Lorenzo River	B		F
	Seabright Beach	A	A	D
SONOMA COUNTY				
	Black Point Beach	A+		A+
	Campbell Cove State Park Beach	A		A+
	Doran Regional Park Beach	A+		A+
	Goat Rock State Park Beach	A		A+
	Gualala Regional Park Beach	A+		A+
	Salmon Creek State Park Beach	A+		A+
	Stillwater Cove Regional Park Beach	A		A+
TIJUANA				
	El Faro	C	F	F
	El Vigia	C	D	F
	Playa Blanca	F	F	F

(CONTINUED)

		Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
VENTURA COUNTY				
	C.I. Harbor, Beach Park at south end of Victoria Ave.	C		F
	C.I. Harbor at Hobie Beach Lakeshore Dr.	A		F
	County Line Beach	A	A+	A+
	Emma Wood State Beach, 50 yards south of first drain			A+
	Faria County Park at stairs	A+		F
	Hobson County Park at stairs	A+		A+
	Hollywood Beach at La Crescenta St.	A+		A+
	Hollywood Beach at Los Robles St.	A+		A+
	La Conchita Beach, point zero, Ocean View Rd.	A+	A+	A
	Marina Park, north end of playground	A+		A+
	Oil Piers Beach, south of storm drain	A+		A+
	Ormond Beach at Arnold Rd.	A		
	Ormond Beach at J St. drain	A		A+
	Ormond Beach at Oxnard Industrial drain	A+		A+
	Oxnard Beach at 5th St., south of drain	A	A+	D
	Oxnard Beach at Outrigger Way	A		A+
	Oxnard Beach Park at Falkirk Ave.	A+		A+
	Oxnard Beach Park at Starfish Dr.	A		A+
	Peninsula Beach, north of South Jetty	A		A+
	Point Mugu Beach at parking lot			A+
	Port Hueneme Beach Park, north of the Pier	A	A	B
	Promenade Park at Figueroa St.	A	B	F
	Promenade Park at Redwood Apts.	A		A+
	Promenade Park, south of drain at California St.	A	A	F
	Rincon Beach at the end of the footpath	A+		A
	Rincon Beach, 25 yards south of the creek mouth	A		F
	San Buenaventura Beach, south of drain at Dover Ln.	A+	A	F
	San Buenaventura Beach, south of drain at Kalorama St.	A	B	F
	San Buenaventura Beach, south of drain at San Jon Rd.	A	A	F
	San Buenaventura Beach, south of drain at Weymouth Ln.		A	F
	Silverstrand at San Nicholas Ave.			B
	Silverstrand at Santa Paula Dr.	A+	A	B
	Silverstrand at Sawtelle Ave.	A	A+	C
	Solimar Beach, south at end of gate access road	A		A+
	Staircase Beach, bottom of staircase	A+		A+
	Surfer's Knoll, at parking lot	A	B	F
	Surfer's Point at Seaside	A+	A+	F
	Sycamore Cove Beach, 50 yards south of the creek mouth	A+		A+
	Thornhill Broome Beach at parking lot	A+		B

		Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
CLATSOP COUNTY				
	Cannon Beach at Ecola Creek mouth (2nd Avenue)			A
	Cannon Beach projection of Gower Ave. storm outflow			A+
	Seaside Beach at 12th Avenue			A+
	Seaside Beach at Broadway turn around			A+
	Seaside Beach at U Avenue			A+
	Tolovana State Park Beach			A+
	Tolovana State Park Beach 50m north of Chisana Creek			A+
	Tolovana State Park Beach 50m south of Chisana Creek			A+
COOS COUNTY				
	Bastendorff Beach at Minor Creek Mouth			A+
	Bastendorff Beach Middle Access			A+
	Bastendorff Beach North at Jetty			A+
	Bastendorff Beach South of Minor Creek			A+
	Sunset Bay State Park Beach at North Beach Access			A+
	Sunset Bay State Park Beach at Restroom			A+
	Sunset Bay State Park Beach South Cove			A+
CURRY COUNTY				
	Hubbard Creek Beach 50m north of Hubbard Creek			A+
	Hubbard Creek Beach 50m south of Hubbard Creek			A+
	Hubbard Creek Beach at Hubbard Creek			A+
LANE COUNTY				
	Heceta Beach at north runoff			A+
	Heceta Beach at south runoff			A+
	Heceta Beach middle			A+
LINCOLN COUNTY				
	Agate Beach at mouth of Big Creek			A+
	Beverly Beach 0.1 km North of ramp			A+
	Beverly Beach 0.2 km South of ramp at beach access			A+
	Beverly Beach 0.2 km West of creek mouth			A+
	D River Beach 200 M South of Restroom			A+
	D River Beach at North corner of parking lot			A+
	D River Beach West of Restroom			A+
	Nye Beach 100m north Nye Creek outflow west of NW 6th street			A+
	Nye Beach at war memorial west of Olive Street			A+
	Nye Beach Turnaround west of discharge pipe (marine water)			A
	Ona Beach at Beaver Creek			A+
	Seal Rock State Wayside Beach at mouth of Hill Creek			B
	Seal Rock State Wayside Beach at mouth of Little Creek			A
	Seal Rock State Wayside Beach at north access			A+
	Siletz Bay Beach (Taft) at turnaround			A+

(CONTINUED)

		Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
TILLAMOOK COUNTY				
	Kiwanda Beach at Dory Launch			A+
	Kiwanda Beach at Mid Mound			A+
	Kiwanda Beach at South Site			A+
	Manzanita Beach at Neahkahnie-Manzanita State Recreation Site (marine)			A+
	Manzanita Beach west of Treasure Cove Lane (marine)			A+
	Neskowin Beach Middle at Creek Mouth			A+
	Neskowin Beach south side of Proposal Rock			A+
	Oceanside Beach State Wayside at headland			A+
	Oceanside Beach State Wayside at parking access			A+
	Oceanside Beach State Wayside at seep (250 Meters South)			A+
	Rockaway Beach at creek (South 6th Avenue)			A+
	Rockaway Beach at South 1st Avenue Creek			A
	Short Sand Beach at Short Sand creek (Oswald State Park)			A+
	Short Sand Beach middle (Oswald State Park)			A+
	Short Sand Beach North End (Oswald State Park)			A+
	Twin Rocks Beach			A+

		Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
CLALLAM COUNTY				
	Cline Spit County Park - mid	A		A+
	Cline Spit County Park - north	A+		A+
	Cline Spit County Park - south	A+		A+
	Hollywood Beach - east	A		A+
	Hollywood Beach - mid	A		A+
	Hollywood Beach - west	A		A+
	Salt Creek Recreation Area - at the mouth of Salt Creek	A		A+
	Salt Creek Recreation Area - north of the small island	C		A+
	Salt Creek Recreation Area - north of the small island closest to Tongue Point	A		A+
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY				
	Westhaven State Park Half Moon Bay - mid	A+		A+
	Westhaven State Park Half Moon Bay - north	A+		A+
	Westhaven State Park Half Moon Bay - south	A+		A+
	Westhaven State Park South Jetty - mid	A+		A+
	Westhaven State Park South Jetty - north	A+		A+
	Westhaven State Park South Jetty - south	A+		A+
	Westport - The Groynes - east	A+		A+
	Westport - The Groynes - mid	A+		A+
	Westport - The Groynes - west	A+		A+
ISLAND COUNTY				
	Dave Mackie Park Beach in tidal lagoon	A+		A+
	Dave Mackie Park Beach north	A+		A+
	Dave Mackie Park Beach south	A+		A+
	Freeland County Park Holmes Harbor - east			A+
	Freeland County Park Holmes Harbor - mid			A+
	Freeland County Park Holmes Harbor - west	A		A+
	Windjammer Lagoon - mid	A		A+
	Windjammer Lagoon - north west	A		A+
	Windjammer Lagoon - south east	A		A+
JEFFERSON COUNTY				
	Fort Worden State Park - mid	A+		A+
	Fort Worden State Park - north	A		A+
	Fort Worden State Park - south	A+		A+
	Herb Beck Marina - east	A+		A+
	Herb Beck Marina - mid	A+		A+
	Herb Beck Marina - west	A+		A+
	North Beach County Park - east	A		A+
	North Beach County Park - mid	A		A+
	North Beach County Park - west	A+		A+

(CONTINUED)

	Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
KING COUNTY			
Alki Beach Park - mid			A+
Alki Beach Park - north			A+
Alki Beach Park - south			A+
Carkeek Park - mid			A+
Carkeek Park - north			A+
Carkeek Park - south			A+
Dash Point State Park - east			A+
Dash Point State Park - mid			A+
Dash Point State Park - west			A+
Golden Gardens - mid			A+
Golden Gardens - north			A+
Golden Gardens - south			A+
Redondo County Park - mid			A+
Redondo County Park - north			A+
Redondo County Park - south			A+
Richey Viewpoint - mid			A+
Richey Viewpoint - north			A+
Richey Viewpoint - south			A+
Saltwater State Park - mid			A+
Saltwater State Park - north			A+
Saltwater State Park - south			A+
Seahurst (Ed Munro) Park - mid			A+
Seahurst (Ed Munro) Park - north			A+
Seahurst (Ed Munro) Park - south			D
KITSAP COUNTY			
Fay Bainbridge State Park - mid	A+		A+
Fay Bainbridge State Park - north	A+		A+
Fay Bainbridge State Park - south	A+		A+
Indianola Dock - east	A		A+
Indianola Dock - mid	A		A+
Indianola Dock - west	A		A+
Joel Pritchard Park - east	A		A+
Joel Pritchard Park - mid	A		A+
Joel Pritchard Park - west	A		B
Pomeroy Park - Manchester Beach - mid	A+		F
Pomeroy Park - Manchester Beach - north	A+		D
Pomeroy Park - Manchester Beach - south	C		B
Silverdale County Park - east	A+		A+
Silverdale County Park - mid	A+		A+
Silverdale County Park - west	A+		A+

(CONTINUED)

		Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
MASON COUNTY				
	Belfair State Park, Plum Point south			A+
	Belfair State Park, Plum Point west			C
	Potlatch State Park - mid	A+		A+
	Potlatch State Park - north	A+		A+
	Potlatch State Park - south	A+		A+
	Twanoh State Park - point	A+		A+
	Twanoh State Park - west of dock	A+		A+
	Twanoh State Park - west of point	A+		A+
PIERCE COUNTY				
	Dash Point County Park - east			A+
	Dash Point County Park - east of pier			A+
	Dash Point County Park - west of pier			A+
	Jack Hyde Park - east	B		A+
	Jack Hyde Park - mid	C		A+
	Jack Hyde Park - west	F		A+
	Owens Beach - Point Defiance Park - mid	A+		A+
	Owens Beach - Point Defiance Park - north	A+		A+
	Owens Beach - Point Defiance Park - south	A+		A+
	Purdy Sandspit County Park - east			A+
	Purdy Sandspit County Park - mid			A+
	Purdy Sandspit County Park - west			A+
	Ruston Way north - projection of Warner St	A		A+
	Sunnyside Beach Park - mid	A		A+
	Sunnyside Beach Park - north	A+		A+
	Sunnyside Beach Park - south	A+		A+
	Titlow Park - mid	A		A+
	Titlow Park - north	B		A+
	Titlow Park - south	A		A+
	Waterfront Dock/ Ruston Way - north	A+		A+
	Waterfront Dock/ Ruston Way - south	B		A+
SKAGIT COUNTY				
	Bayview State Park - mid	A		A+
	Bayview State Park - north	A+		A+
	Bayview State Park - south	B		A+

(CONTINUED)

		Summer Dry Grade	Winter Dry Grade	Wet Weather Grade
SNOHOMISH COUNTY				
	Edmonds Underwater Park - mid	A+		A+
	Edmonds Underwater Park - north	A+		A+
	Edmonds Underwater Park - south	A		A+
	Howarth Park - mid			A+
	Howarth Park - north			A+
	Howarth Park - south			A+
	Marina Beach Edmonds (No Dogs) - mid	A		A+
	Marina Beach Edmonds (No Dogs) - north	A		A+
	Marina Beach Edmonds (No Dogs) - south	A+		A+
	Mukilteo Lighthouse Park mid	A+		A+
	Mukilteo Lighthouse Park north	A+		A+
	Mukilteo Lighthouse Park south	A+		A+
	Picnic Point County Park - mid	A		A+
	Picnic Point County Park - north	A+		A+
	Picnic Point County Park - south	A+		A+
THURSTON COUNTY				
	Burfoot County Park - mid	A		A+
	Burfoot County Park - north	A+		A+
	Burfoot County Park - south	A		A+
	Squaxin Park - mid	A+		A+
	Squaxin Park - north	A+		A+
	Squaxin Park - south	A		A+
WHATCOM COUNTY				
	Bellingham Marine Park - beach north			A+
	Bellingham Marine Park - beach south			A+
	Bellingham Marine Park outer			A+
	Birch Bay County Park - further south			A+
	Birch Bay County Park - mid			A+
	Birch Bay County Park - south			A+
	Boulevard Park - D			A+
	Boulevard Park - E			F
	Boulevard Park - F			A+
	Larrabee State Park Wildcat Cove - mid			A+
	Larrabee State Park Wildcat Cove - south			A+
	Larrabee State Park Wildcat Cove - west			A+

About Heal the Bay's Annual Beach Report Card

Heal the Bay is a nonprofit environmental organization dedicated to making coastal waters and watersheds safe, healthy, and clean. They use science, education, community action, and advocacy to pursue their mission.

What is the Beach Report Card?

The Beach Report Card transforms complicated water quality data into an easy-to-understand A–F grading format so the public can know where and when it is safe to go in the ocean. Grades are based on fecal bacteria pollution concentrations in the wave-wash. 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.

What is the history of the BRC?

Heal the Bay's first Beach Report Card was published in 1991 (with data from 1989 & 1990) and covered about 50 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, an immense amount of work has been completed and resources invested to reduce urban runoff pollution and sewage spills at local beaches. Heal the Bay is proud to have played an active role in putting legislation and policies in place to help protect public health.

What do the grades mean to the beach user?

Coming into contact with waters with elevated 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 gastrointestinal illness, 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 event 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 of these illnesses.

Summer Dry
(Apr–Oct)

A

Winter Dry
(Nov–Mar)

A

Wet Weather
Year-Round

F

Beach Report Card's water quality grade
(See Appendix D for complete methodology)

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 rain storm 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 a better understanding of statewide beach water quality impacts. For the complete methodology, see Appendix D.

*NOTE: *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 ") accumulated over a period of 72 hours. Oregon and Washington criteria for a rain event is ≥ 0.2 " of precipitation.*

How current are the weekly 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. For weekly grades, 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?

Pollution is measured by sampling types of fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) including total coliform, fecal coliform, and *Enterococcus* spp. California requires measurement of all three FIB, but Oregon and Washington only require *Enterococcus*. 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 fecal indicator bacteria present in runoff, and consequently at the beach, 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 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 themselves 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. Indicator bacteria are tested for because they are easier and less expensive to test for than specific pathogenic microorganisms. At present, the report card contains no information on toxins or trash in the water or on the beach.

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 always come from humans; however, human sewage does regularly end up in the ocean through sewage infrastructure failure and storm drains.

Why is storm drain pollution so significant?

Storm drain runoff is the largest source of pollution for ocean beaches. Storm drains flow untreated to the coast and are often contaminated with motor oil, animal waste, pesticides, yard waste, trash, and more. After a rain, FIB densities often far exceed state health criteria for recreational water use. Health officials and Heal the Bay recommend that beach users never swim within 100 yards on either side of a flowing storm drain, creek, or river; never swim in any coastal waters during a rainstorm; and stay out of the water for at least three days after a storm has ended.

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 Heal the Bay recommendation was finally adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for the 2015 swimming season. In fact, the SWRCB made point zero monitoring a criterion for receiving beach water quality monitoring funds. This was great news for beachgoers and families going to the beach. For more on storm drain impacted beaches, see “Analysis of Beach Types.”

Are beaches monitored year-round?

In California, water quality samples are collected by the appropriate health 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 oceangoers 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). The Makah Tribe in Clallam County Washington typically monitors water quality on a weekly basis year-round.

Why not test for viruses?

A common question asked by beachgoers is: “if viruses 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 available virus measurement methods. There have been tremendous breakthroughs in the use of DNA to analyze water samples for virus or human pathogenic bacteria, but these techniques are still relatively expensive. In addition, interpretation of virus monitoring data is difficult because, unlike bacterial indicators, there is little data available to link health risks associated with swimming in beach water to virus densities.

Many epidemiology studies have been conducted on the West Coast and have found a strong correlation between illness rates and FIB concentrations, so measuring FIB is a robust way to protect public health. However, research must be continued to refine how water quality is measured.

Beach Report Card Grading and Methodology

The Beach Report Card Grading Methodology translates complex shoreline bacteria data into a grade format that is meaningful and useable by all California beachgoers.

METHODOLOGY: CALIFORNIA

Heal the Bay’s Beach Report Card grading system is endorsed by the SWRCB and the Beach Water Quality Workgroup as an effective way to communicate beach water quality to the public

Past amendments to the grading methodology have included:

- The inclusion of the geometric mean into the calculation
- A firm zero-to-100 point scale
- Greater weight for *Enterococcus* and the total to fecal ratio relative to total coliform and fecal coliform

The methodology retains past modifications to the report card, such as the inclusion of new indicator bacteria thresholds (namely the total-to-fecal ratio), developed by the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission in the 1996 health effects studies of Santa Monica Bay beachgoers. It also retains the implementation of standard deviations for each indicator bacteria threshold, which was developed by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project and Orange County Sanitation Districts during the 1998 Southern California Bight Study. Each threshold is based on the prescribed standards set in the California Department Health Service’s Beach Bathing Water Standards.

As seen in Table 5-1 the methodology uses a standard A through F grading system, and grades are based on the following formula:

$$\% \text{ Grade} = \frac{\text{‘TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE’} - \text{‘TOTAL POINTS LOST’}}{\text{‘TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE’}}$$

[Note: The Annual and End-of-Summer Beach Report Card methodology is modified slightly to accommodate the longer time period. For example: no greater significance is given to the most recent samples.]

Total Points Available

‘Total Points Available’ is derived from adding together two point components (if applicable): the Geometric Mean and the Single Sample Standard. The points for each component are listed in Table 5-2.

In order for the points in each component to become available, certain criteria must be met. (For example, the geometric mean points will be added to the ‘Total Points Available’ only if there are a minimum of four dry weather samples collected within the allotted time frame). Wet weather data is graded separately from dry weather data, and does not currently include a geometric mean component. Therefore, it is possible for ‘Total Points Available’ to be less than 100. The new grading methodology allows for a relative grade to be determined based on the actual monitoring completed.

Once the ‘Total Available Points’ has been determined for a specific location, then the ‘Total Points Lost’ can be calculated for the applicable grade components.

Total Points Lost

Separate calculations are used to quantify ‘Total Points Lost’ for each applicable component from the ‘Total Available Points’. The following describes the two calculations.

Geometric Mean

Calculating the ‘Total Points Lost’ for the geometric mean component involves using the rolling 30-day geometric mean values calculated for each sample day (see Table 5-3).

Each geometric mean criterion exceeded is assigned a specific percentage of points lost. Non-exceedances are given 0%. The percentage of points lost from each of the three criteria divided by the number of sample days are multiplied by the ‘Total Available Points’ (any sum of percentages exceeding 100% automatically loses all 50 points available in the geometric mean component).

Single Sample Standard

Calculating the ‘Total Points Lost’ for the Single Sample Standard component is similar to the calculation used for deriving the points lost for the Geometric Mean. However, the Single Sample Standard component uses a gradient to calculate the ‘Total Points Lost’. The gradient of percentage points lost used in calculating the number of points lost is derived from work completed by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project and Orange County Sanitation District as part of the 1998 Southern California Coastal Bight Study (see Table 5-4).

‘Percentage of points lost’ is allocated depending upon the threshold exceeded by each of the four criteria. Each single sample criterion exceeded is given a ‘percentage of points lost’. These amounts are presented in Table 5-4.

The ‘percentage of points lost’ from each of the four criteria for each sample during the time period are added together and divided by the total number of samples. Once this number is calculated (total ‘percentage of points lost’ divided by total number of samples), it is multiplied by the ‘Total Available Points’. In the Single Sample Standard component, more points are lost as the magnitude or frequency of exceedances increases.

Points lost from the Single Sample Standard component are added to the points lost in the Geometric Mean component (if applicable) and this sum becomes ‘Total Points Lost’. Once the ‘Total Points Available’ and the ‘Total Points Lost’ are calculated, a grade for a particular sample site can be determined.

Determining a Grade

$$\% \text{ Grade} = \frac{\text{‘TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE’} - \text{‘TOTAL POINTS LOST’}}{\text{‘TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE’}}$$

Most dry and wet weather annual grades are calculated with 100 ‘Total Available Points’, although there is no Geometric Mean component for wet weather grading. Wet weather grades are calculated by the total ‘percentage of points lost’ divided by the total number of samples and then multiplied by 100. This gives the location’s score for wet weather ‘Total Points Lost’. This number is then subtracted from 100 to give the percentage grade.

METHODOLOGY: OREGON AND WASHINGTON

The Oregon and Washington state grade methodology (using *Enterococcus* standards) was adapted from the seven standard California methodology (see Appendix A1).

Total Points Available

As seen in Table 5-2, the methodology uses a standard A through F grading system, and grades are based on the following formula:

$$\% \text{ Grade} = \frac{\text{‘TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE’} - \text{‘TOTAL POINTS LOST’}}{\text{‘TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE’}}$$

Note: The Annual and End-of-Summer Beach Report Card methodology is modified slightly to accommodate the longer time period. (For example: no greater significance is given to the most recent samples.)

Wet weather data (>=0.2 inches of rain in previous 72 hours) is graded separately from dry weather data and does not currently include a geometric mean component.

'Total Points Available' is derived from adding together two point components (if applicable): the Geometric Mean and the Single Sample Standard. The points for each component are listed in Table 5-2. In order for the points in each component to become available certain criteria must be met. Oregon and Washington Summer Beach Report Card methodology calculations only include Geometric Mean scores when four or more dry weather samples are available in determining a location's 30-day geometric mean. Therefore, it is possible for 'Total Points Available' to be less than 100. The grading methodology allows for a relative grade to be determined based on the actual monitoring completed.

Once the 'Total Available Points' has been determined for a specific location, then the 'Total Points Lost' is calculated for the applicable grade components.

Total Points Lost

Separate calculations are used to quantify 'Total Points Lost' for each applicable component from the 'Total Available Points'. The following describes the two calculations:

Geometric Mean

Calculating the 'Total Points Lost' for the Geometric Mean component involves using EPA's beach bathing indicator density of 35 for the geometric mean. If there are four or more samples included in the 30-day geometric mean calculation then the 50 points for the Geometric Mean component become available. Oregon and Washington Beach Report Card methodology calculates the percentage of geometric mean exceedance days based on the number of valid (four or more) geometric means scored during the extended time period. The percentage of geometric exceedance sample days out of valid geometric mean sample days is multiplied by the 50 available points to determine the 'Total Points Lost' for the Geometric Mean component.

Single Sample Standard

The Single Sample Standard component uses a gradient to calculate the 'Total Points Lost'. The gradient of percentage of points lost used in calculating the number of points lost is derived from the EPA's Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Bacteria and is found in Table 5-6.

'Percentage of points lost' is allocated depending upon the threshold exceeded. The penalties for threshold exceedances are presented in Table 5-7. Non-exceedances lose zero points. The 'percentage of points lost' for each sample during the time period are added together and divided by the total number of samples and multiplied by the 'Total Available Points'. More points are lost as the magnitude or frequency of exceedances increases.

Points lost from the Single Sample Standard component are added to the points lost in the Geometric Mean component (if applicable) and this sum becomes 'Total Points Lost'. Once the 'Total Points Available' and the 'Total Points Lost' are calculated a grade for a particular sample site can be determined.

Determining a Grade

$$\% \text{ Grade} = \frac{\text{'TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE' - 'TOTAL POINTS LOST'}}{\text{'TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE'}}$$

Most dry and wet weather annual grades are calculated with 100 'Total Available Points', although there is no Geometric Mean component for wet weather grading. Wet weather grades are calculated by the total 'percentage of points lost' divided by the total number of samples and then multiplied by 100. This gives the location's score for wet weather 'Total Points Lost'. This number is then subtracted from 100 to give the percentage grade.

TABLE 5-1: GRADING SYSTEM

A	B	C	D	F
100%–90%	89%–80%	79%–70%	69%–60%	<60%

TABLE 5-2: TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE BY COMPONENT

Geometric Mean	50 points
Single Sample Standard	50 points
Total	100 points

TABLE 5-3: CALCULATING THE TOTAL POINTS LOST FOR THE GEOMETRIC MEAN COMPONENT

Indicator Exceeded	Calif. Beach Bathing Water Standard	% of Total Available Points Lost* Due to Exceedance	Total Avail. Points
<i>Enterococcus</i>	35	80%	50
Fecal Coliform	200	40%	
Total Coliform	1000	20%	

* Colony forming units per 100 milliliters of ocean water

TABLE 5-4: SINGLE SAMPLE GRADIENT THRESHOLDS IN CFU/100ML*

Indicator Bacteria	SLIGHT T – 1 SD	MODERATE T + 1 SD	HIGH > T + 1 SD	EXTREME Very High Risk
Total Coliform	6,711–9,999	10,000 –14,900	> 14,900	N/A
Fecal Coliform	268–399	400 –596	> 596	N/A
<i>Enterococcus</i>	70–103	104 –155	> 155	N/A
Total: Fecal Ratio (when total ≥ 1,000)	10.1–13	7.1– 10	2.1–7	< 2.1

* Colony forming units per 100 milliliters of ocean water. N/A = Not applicable. SD = Standard Deviation. **Bold** = California State Health Department standards for a single sample

TABLE 5-5: CALCULATING THE TOTAL POINTS LOST FOR THE SINGLE SAMPLE STANDARD COMPONENT

Indicator Exceeded	SLIGHT % Points Lost	MODERATE % Points Lost	HIGH % Points Lost	EXTREME % Points Lost	Total Available Points
Total Coliform	10%	30%	40%	N/A	50
Fecal Coliform	10%	30%	40%	N/A	
<i>Enterococcus</i>	20%	40%	60%	N/A	
Ratio (when total > 1,000)	25%	50%	75%	100%	

TABLE 5-6: SINGLE SAMPLE GRADIENT THRESHOLDS IN CFU/100ML*

Indicator Bacteria	SLIGHT T – 1 SD	MODERATE T + 1 SD	HIGH > T + 1 S
<i>Enterococcus</i>	70–103	104 –155	>155

* Colony forming units per 100 milliliters of ocean water. SD = Standard Deviation. **Bold** = California State Health Department standards for a single sample

TABLE 5-7: CALCULATING THE TOTAL POINTS LOST FOR THE SINGLE SAMPLE STANDARD COMPONENT

Indicator Exceeded	SLIGHT % Points Lost	MODERATE % Points Lost	HIGH % Points Lost	Total Available Points
<i>Enterococcus</i>	25%	75%	100%	50

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Mendocino County Environmental Health Department	City of Los Angeles Environmental Monitoring Division	San Elijo Joint Powers Authority
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Marin County Environmental Health Services	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health	City of Oceanside
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Encina Wastewater Authority
East Bay Regional Park District	City of Redondo Beach	Port of San Diego
San Mateo County Health	City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services	State Water Resources Control Board

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