

January 2026

COORDINATED INTEGRATED MONITORING PROGRAM



*Ventura Countywide
Stormwater Quality
Management Program*

Ventura County Watersheds:

Ventura River
Santa Clara River
Calleguas Creek
Malibu Creek
Coastal

Camarillo
County of Ventura
Fillmore
Moorpark
Ojai
Oxnard
Port Hueneme
Santa Paula
Simi Valley
Thousand Oaks
Ventura
Ventura County Watershed
Protection District

Executive Summary

This Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Program (CIMP) summarizes and details monitoring to be conducted in the Ventura River, Santa Clara River, Calleguas Creek, Malibu Creek, and miscellaneous Coastal watersheds within Ventura County to meet the requirements for Ventura County Permittees under Los Angeles Regional National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit No. CAS004004, Order No. R4-2021-0105 (Permit), Monitoring and Reporting Program Attachment E (MRP), and the 17 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to Ventura County. The Permit was adopted by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) on July 23, 2021, and became effective September 11, 2021. The 2021 Permit replaces the 2010 Ventura County NPDES MS4 Permit, Order No. R4-2010-0108 (2010 Permit).

The Permittees within Ventura County (Watershed Protection District, the County of Ventura¹, and the incorporated cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and Ventura, (each a Permittee, and collectively known as the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program)) have developed this CIMP to address the specific needs of each of the five Watershed Management Groups (WMG) within the Ventura County Watershed Management Programs (WMP): Ventura River Watershed, Santa Clara River Watershed, Calleguas Creek Watershed, Malibu Creek Watershed, and Ventura County Coastal Watershed.

The General Objectives listed in Part I.A of the MRP, are as follows:

1. Assess the chemical, physical, and biological impacts of discharges from the MS4 on receiving waters.
2. Assess compliance with receiving water limitations (RWLs) and water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) established to implement Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) during wet and dry weather.
3. Characterize pollutant loads in MS4 discharges.
4. Identify sources of pollutants in MS4 discharges.
5. Assess the overall health and evaluate long-term trends in receiving water quality.
6. Measure and improve the effectiveness of pollutant controls implemented under the Order.

As allowed by the MRP, this CIMP has been developed to combine MRP and TMDL monitoring to eliminate duplicative or wasteful efforts and focus resources on monitoring that will provide the greatest support to Permittees towards meeting Permit and TMDL objectives. This CIMP addresses all TMDL and non-TMDL monitoring requirements in the MRP, including the three

¹ Jurisdiction over County of Ventura unincorporated area. Jurisdictional area referred to as “Unincorporated” in this CIMP.

main elements: Receiving Water Monitoring¹, Stormwater Outfall²-Based Monitoring, and Non-Stormwater (NSW) Outfall-Based Monitoring.

The results of monitoring these elements will be used to refine control measures for the reduction of pollutant loading and the protection and enhancement of the beneficial uses of the receiving waters in the Region. A fourth element, Regional Studies, is optional per the MRP for Ventura County Permittees and participation will be decided as the Studies arise.

Many of the monitoring requirements in the CIMP apply to all watersheds and will be addressed on a countywide basis, however, where variations in requirements for monitoring exist, these will be explained and described per watershed, reach, and/or monitoring program, where applicable.

Mass emission (ME) receiving water monitoring includes three wet and two dry weather monitoring events per monitoring year (July 1 – June 30). There is one ME station per major watershed and monitoring includes a wide range of parameters. ME monitoring is complemented by three wet weather monitoring events at one designated major outfall station per Permittee per monitoring year, and two dry weather monitoring or field observation events per monitoring year at outfalls determined to have qualifying³ non-stormwater (dry weather) flow. This monitoring is combined with TMDL monitoring to the maximum extent practicable, allowing Permittees to better assess the contribution and impact of their discharges on the receiving waters. TMDLs with separate monitoring plans are incorporated into this CIMP and their monitoring plans are included in the Appendices. Monitoring details are described by watershed, below. TMDL and non-TMDL monitoring site locations are shown in Figure ES 1 and Figure ES 2. MRP Part VII (Non-Stormwater Outfall-Based Screening and Monitoring) sites are pending screening activities by Permittees, and NSW outfall-based monitoring parameters depend on site location, therefore are not included further in this summary but activities are described in detail in Section 4.

¹ **Receiving waters** are “waters of the United States” into which waste and/or pollutants are, or may be, discharged.

² **Outfalls** are a “point source as defined by 40 CFR § 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States. (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(9)). **Major outfalls** are municipal separate storm sewer outfalls that discharge “from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive storm water from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more). (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(5))”.

³ See Section 4.4 for dry weather outfall monitoring requirements.

Figure ES 1. Receiving water stations (CIMP, TMDL-CIMP, TMDL-only)

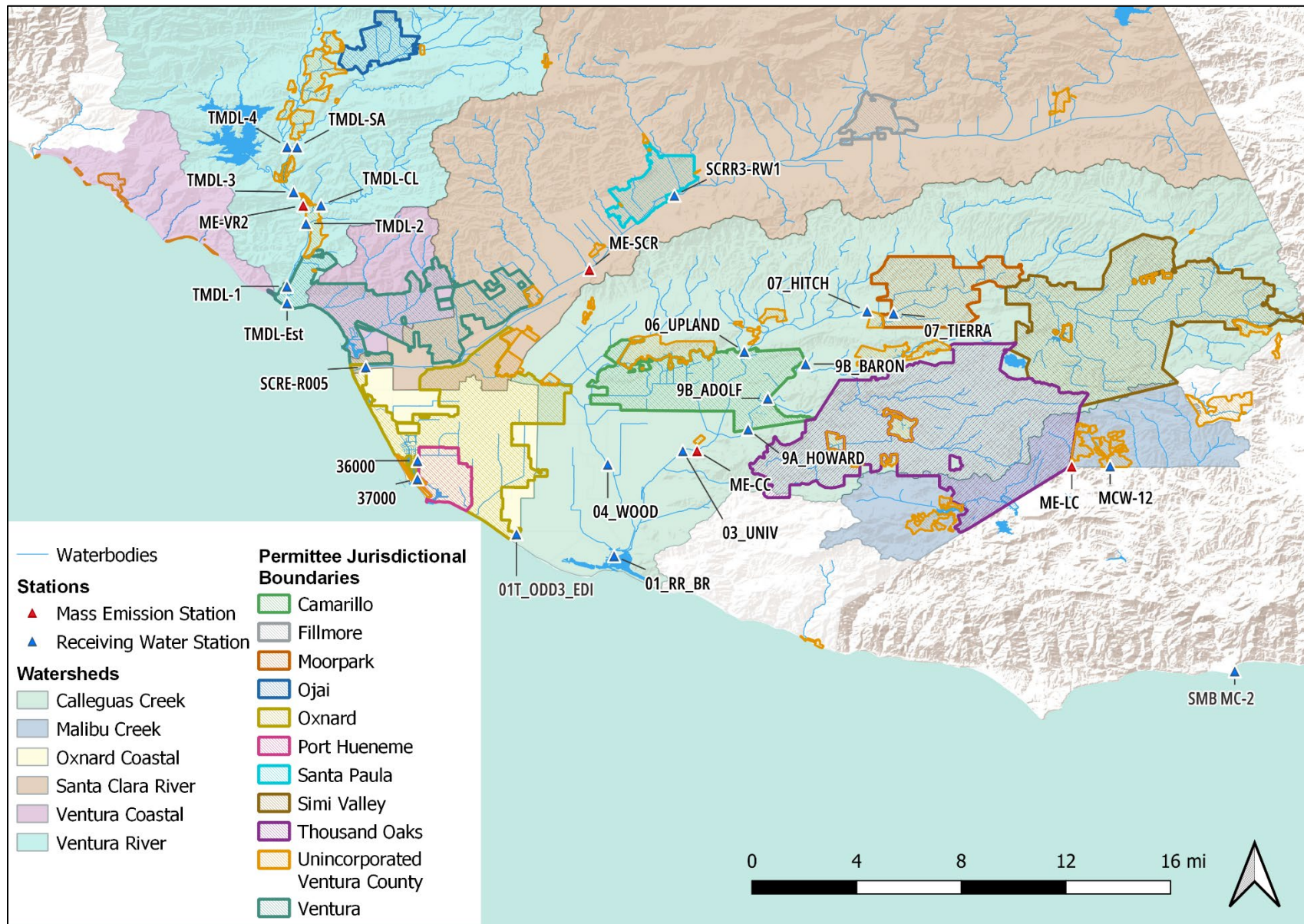
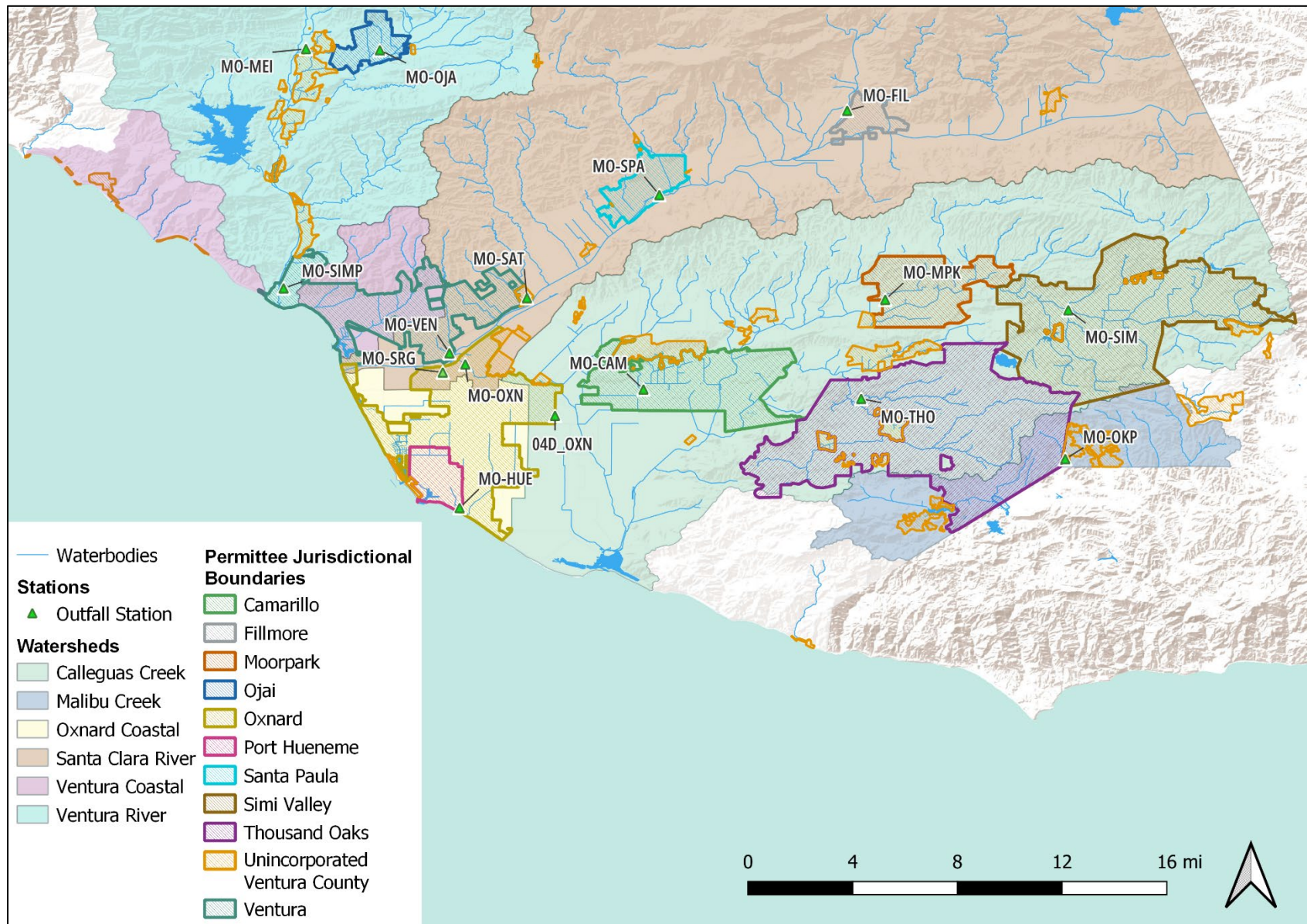


Figure ES 2. Outfall stations - CIMP and CIMP-TMDL



Ventura River Watershed

The Ventura River Watershed is in the northwestern portion of Ventura County draining an area of 228 square miles, roughly half of which is on Forest Service land and 87% is open space. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) in the watershed have been developed for algae/nutrients and trash. The approved TMDL monitoring plans: Ventura River Comprehensive Monitoring Plan (CMP) for Receiving Waters – Addendum No. 1 (June 2022), and Ventura River Estuary Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP) – Addendum No. 1 are unchanged and are included in Appendix 2 and 3. Sites and monitoring to meet other Permit and TMDL requirements are summarized below:

Table ES 1. Ventura River Watershed CIMP sites

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Site Description	Mass Emission RW (Part V) and Stormwater Outfall (Part VI) Jurisdictional Compliance Point	Compliance Site for TMDL ¹
ME-VR2	34.342637	-119.298415	Ventura River at Ojai Valley Sanitation	• Ojai RW wet/dry	VR Algae outfall: Ojai, Unincorporated
MO-OJA	34.444744	-119.241219	Fox Canyon Drain	• Ojai outfall wet	VR Algae – Ojai
MO-MEI	34.445539	-119.290319	Happy Valley Drain		VR Algae – Unincorporated
MO-SIMP ²	34.286411	-119.306722	Simpson Drain		VR Algae – Ventura

RW: receiving water compliance point for the jurisdiction. wet: wet weather compliance point
outfall: outfall compliance point for the jurisdiction dry: dry weather compliance point

¹ All changes to TMDL monitoring sites in Appendices that are approved by the RWQCB will be incorporated by reference.

² MO-SIMP samples may be collected from alternative locations within the drainage area if needed for safety and sample integrity. Alternative locations include upgradient manholes and side channels receiving the same drainage area as the Simpson Drain major outfall. Sampling may be postponed to daylight hours to ensure monitoring staff safety.

Table ES 2. Aggregated monitoring for Ventura River Watershed

Monitoring Site ID	ME-VR2	MO-SIMP	MO-MEI	MO-OJA
Reach	Reach 2	Reach 2	Reach 4	San Antonio Creek
Constituent				
Part V and VI				
Field parameters ¹	3w/2d			3w
Flow	3w/2d			3w
Applicable Table E-6 pollutants	3w/2d			3w
Aquatic Toxicity	1w/1d			⁶
TSS/Hardness ¹²	3w/2d			3w
Other WBPC				
Algae	⁵ (1A)			⁵ (1A ⁹)
Benthic community effects	⁵ (2B)			⁵ (2B ⁹)
Indicator Bacteria ⁸	3w/2d (3A,2A ⁹)			3w (2A)
Total Dissolved Solids				3w (2A)
Chloride				3w (3A)
Sulfate				3w (3A)
Chlorpyrifos	3w/2d (3A)			3w (3A ⁹)
Toxicity				⁶ (2B ⁹)
Algae TMDL				
Total Phosphorus	3w/2d	4d ^{2,3}	4d ^{2,3}	3w ^{10,11} / 4d ^{2,3}
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) ⁴	3w/2d	4d ^{2,3}	4d ^{2,3}	3w ^{10,11} / 4d ^{2,3}
Nitrate+Nitrite-N ⁴	3w/2d	2w/4d ³	2w/4d ³	3w ^{10,11} / 4d ³
Total Nitrogen (calculation)	3w/2d	4d ^{2,3}	4d ^{2,3}	3w ^{10,11} / 4d ^{2,3}
Flow	3w/2d	4d ^{2,3}	4d ^{2,3}	4d ^{2,3}
Trash TMDL				
Trash	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷

¹ Field Parameters include pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity.

² Attachment K only includes the requirement to conduct quarterly dry weather monitoring for this TMDL.

³ Samples will be collected as grab samples.

⁴ Constituent required for calculation of Total Nitrogen.

⁵ Parameters that contribute to these impairments will be monitored. Algae and benthic community effects monitoring is not appropriate for outfall monitoring. Algae monitoring in the receiving waters will be conducted per the Algae TMDL receiving water monitoring schedule.

⁶ Monitoring requirements related to aquatic toxicity will depend on receiving water toxicity results. If significant toxicity (based on a fail of the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) t-test) is identified in a sample, follow up procedures will be conducted as specified in Order Attachment G – Aquatic Toxicity: TIE and TRE Requirements and MRP Part IX. The specific process is outlined in Appendix 9.

⁷ Monitored according to Ventura River TMRP (Appendix 3.1).

⁸ *E. coli* utilized for indicator bacteria monitoring because these are freshwater sites.

⁹ Monitor because required for a lower reach (but is not listed in the Reach itself).

¹⁰ Wet weather monitoring at MO-OJA is conducted for three events as part of Permit MRP Section VI requirements. TMDL requirements are for two wet weather events.

¹¹ TMDL samples may be collected as composites.

¹² Only to be collected/analyzed if metals are being analyzed.

Santa Clara River Watershed

The Santa Clara River and tributary system has a watershed area of about 1,634 square miles spanning Los Angeles (40%) and Ventura (60%) Counties, of which almost 90% is open space. The watershed has TMDLs for bacteria, chloride, and nitrogen. Monitoring as described in this CIMP will replace any existing monitoring plans for these TMDLs.

Table ES 3. Santa Clara River Watershed CIMP sites

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Site Description	Mass Emission RW (Part V) and Stormwater Outfall (Part VI) Jurisdictional Compliance Point	Compliance Site for TMDL ¹
ME-SCR	34.299218	-119.108034	Santa Clara River at Freeman Diversion	• Fillmore RW wet/dry • Santa Paula RW wet/dry	SCR Reach 3 Nitrogen TMDL RW: Santa Paula SCR Reach 3 Bacteria and Chloride TMDLs RW: Santa Paula, Fillmore

MO-FIL	34.404586	-118.930686	North Fillmore Drain	• Fillmore outfall wet	SCR Reach 3 Bacteria and Chloride – Fillmore
MO-SPA	34.348608	-119.055506	11th Street Drain (Santa Paula Airport)	• Santa Paula outfall wet	SCR Reach 3 Bacteria, Chloride, and Nitrogen – Santa Paula
MO-OXN	34.236139	-119.184425	El Rio Drain	• Oxnard outfall wet	
MO-VEN	34.243561	-119.194986	Moon Ditch	• Ventura outfall wet	SCR Bacteria Reach 1 – Ventura
SCRE-R005	34.234481	-119.256689	SCR Estuary		SCR Bacteria TMDL RW (Estuary-Reach 2): Oxnard, Ventura, Unincorporated
SCRR3-RW1	34.348522	-119.051497	SCR Reach 3 at 12th St Bridge		Alternate site for ME-SCR ²
MO-SRG	34.230833	-119.199408	Sea Ridge neighborhood		SCR Bacteria Reach 1 – Oxnard
MO-SAT	34.280227	-119.143457	Saticoy (Uninc. jurisdiction, Caltrans pipe)		SCR Bacteria Reach 2 – Unincorporated

RW: receiving water compliance point for the jurisdiction wet: wet weather compliance point
outfall: outfall compliance point for the jurisdiction dry: dry weather compliance point

¹ All changes to TMDL monitoring sites in Appendices that are approved by the RWQCB will be incorporated by reference.

² This site will be utilized for Santa Clara River Reach 3 TMDL (bacteria, nitrogen, and chloride) receiving water monitoring if monitoring at ME-SCR is not feasible.

Table ES 4. Aggregated monitoring for Santa Clara River Watershed

Monitoring Site ID	SCRE-R005	MO-OXN ²	MO-VEN ²	MO-SRG	MO-SAT	ME-SCR ^{3,8}	MO-SPA ²	MO-FIL ²
Reach	Estuary	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
Constituent								
Part V and VI								
Field parameters ¹		3w	3w			3w/2d	3w	3w
Flow		3w	3w			⁶	3w	⁷

Applicable Table E-6 pollutants		3w	3w			3w/2d	3w	3w
Aquatic Toxicity		4	4			1w/1d	4	4
TSS/Hardness ¹¹		3w	3w			3w/2d	3w	3w
Other WBPC								
Selenium			3w (3A)			3w/2d (2A)	3w (2A)	3w (2A)
Sulfate			3w (3A)			3w/2d (3A)		3w (3A)
Total Dissolved Solids						3w/2d (2A)	3w (2A)	3w (2A)
Ammonia ¹⁰		3w (2A)	3w (2A)					3w (2A)
Bacteria TMDL								
<i>E. coli</i>						Monthly 5	Monthly 5	Monthly 5
Enterococcus	Monthly 5		Monthly 5	Monthly 5	Monthly 5			
Total Coliform	Monthly 5		Monthly 5	Monthly 5	Monthly 5			
Fecal Coliform	Monthly 5		Monthly 5	Monthly 5	Monthly 5			
Nitrogen TMDL								
Ammonia						3w/2d	3w/2d	9
Nitrate-N						3w/2d	3w/2d	
Nitrite-N						3w/2d	3w/2d	
Chloride TMDL								
Chloride						3w/2d	3w/2d	3w/2d

¹ Field Parameters include pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity.

² Wet weather samples collected during the MS4 permit monitoring for these constituents will also be used for TMDL compliance monitoring. For the dry weather samples, grab samples will be collected at these locations.

³ If samples are collected for these constituents for the MS4 permit monitoring, they will also be used for TMDL compliance monitoring.

⁴ Monitoring requirements related to aquatic toxicity will depend on receiving water toxicity results. If significant toxicity (based on a fail of the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) t-test) is identified in a sample, follow up procedures will be conducted as specified in Order Attachment G – Aquatic Toxicity: TIE and TRE Requirements and MRP Part IX. The specific process is outlined in Appendix 9.

⁵ This will be the initial monitoring frequency for this permit term. Monthly monitoring is consistent with data requirements for assessing compliance with currently effective limitations. The monitoring frequency will change to weekly on November 1, 2028 to allow evaluation when the geometric mean RWLs become effective per Part IV.E of Attachment M of the Permit (March 2029). It is understood that this sampling frequency may require a reassessment of the number of allowable exceedance days until the initiation of weekly sampling. Given the timeframe for implementation and the significant amount of implementation that will occur prior to the final wet weather and geometric mean milestones, collection of bacteria data more frequently than monthly throughout the Lower Santa Clara River WMP area at this time will not provide meaningful information upon which to make management decisions. TMDL monitoring conducted to date has adequately characterized watershed conditions and provided sufficient information for watershed planning efforts.

⁶ Flow will not be taken as it cannot be accurately measured at this location due to the configuration and water management activities at the dam, including the operation of the sluice gate and diversion gate.

⁷ Flow in wet weather cannot be accurately measured or estimated at this location due to the flap gate directly upstream of the sample location, the differences in runoff generated by different rain intensities and durations and antecedent conditions, and potential backwater effects from Sespe Creek.

⁸ Santa Clara River Reach 3 TMDL (bacteria, nitrogen, and chloride) receiving water monitoring may be conducted at SCRR3-RW1 if monitoring at ME-SCR is not feasible.

⁹ Monitoring of this constituent will be conducted at MO-FIL as applicable under Part VI.A.3.c of the MRP (monitor 303(d) listed pollutants for the receiving water or downstream receiving waters) but is not required for the TMDL as Fillmore does not discharge to U.S. EPA Reach 3.

¹⁰ Other 303(d) pollutants for the receiving water or downstream receiving waters consistent with Part V.A.4.c, Part V.B.4.c, and Part VI.A.3.c of the MRP.

¹¹ Only to be collected/analyzed if metals are being analyzed.

Calleguas Creek Watershed

The Calleguas Creek Watershed encompasses an area of approximately 343 square miles, predominantly in southeastern Ventura County, split approximately equally between open space, agricultural, and developed land uses. TMDLs in the watershed cover organochlorine (OC) pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and siltation; toxicity, chlorpyrifos, and diazinon; metals and selenium; boron, chloride, sulfate, and TDS (salts); and trash. Historically, the Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL Monitoring Program (CCWTMP) has conducted the TMDL monitoring for this watershed. The CCWTMP is comprised of a diverse group of Stakeholders including agricultural, municipal stormwater, wastewater, and other stormwater permittees that jointly implement their coordinated monitoring program under their Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). The CCWTMP QAPP has been modified to integrate the requirements of the MRP and maintain a structure to jointly implement and meet the TMDL monitoring requirements for all Stakeholders. The Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan (Revision No.5) is included as Appendix 4 to this CIMP for Regional Board Executive Officer Approval. The sections directly applicable to the MS4 permittees have also been extracted and incorporated into the main body of this CIMP. The Revolon Slough and Beardsley Wash Trash TMDL monitoring program remains unchanged and is included in Appendix 3.

Table ES 5. Calleguas Creek Watershed CIMP sites

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Site Description	Mass Emission RW (Part V) and Stormwater Outfall (Part VI) Jurisdictional Compliance Point	Compliance Site for TMDL ¹
ME-CC ²	34.179121	-119.039712	Calleguas Creek at Camarillo St	• Camarillo RW³ wet/dry • Moorpark RW wet/dry • Simi Valley RW wet/dry • Thousand Oaks RW wet/dry	CCW All TMDLs except Salts TMDL RW: • Camarillo, Unincorporated wet/dry
MO-CAM	34.219517	-119.066053	Camarillo Hills Drain	• Camarillo outfall wet	CCWTMDL All TMDLs – Camarillo, Unincorporated
MO-MPK	34.279053	-118.905425	Walnut Canyon	• Moorpark outfall wet	CCWTMDL All TMDLs - Moorpark
MO-SIM	34.272097	-118.783736	Bus Canyon Drain	• Simi Valley outfall wet	CCWTMDL All TMDLs – Simi Valley
MO-THO	34.213311	-118.921397	North Fork Arroyo Conejo	• Thousand Oaks outfall wet	CCWTMDL All TMDLs – Thousand Oaks

RW: receiving water compliance point for the jurisdiction wet: wet weather compliance point
outfall: outfall compliance point for the jurisdiction dry: dry weather compliance point

¹ All changes to TMDL monitoring sites in Appendices that are approved by the RWQCB will be incorporated by reference.

² Co-located site for 2021 Permit and TMDL monitoring programs. Monitoring conducted during 2021 Permit events (applies to 2021 Permit and TMDL) uses the name ME-CC, TMDL-specific monitoring events at this location use 03_UNIV.

³ MO-CAM discharges downstream of ME-CC, however Camarillo also discharges to Calleguas and Conejo Creeks upstream of ME-CC. MO-CAM is considered representative of discharges from Camarillo and therefore ME-CC is used as the Calleguas Creek receiving water station for this station for MS4 cause and contribute, as was done with the 2010 Permit.

Table ES 6. Aggregated monitoring for Calleguas Creek Watershed

	CIMP /TMDL Sites					TMDL Only Sites ²					
Monitoring Site ID	ME-CC	MO-CAM	MO-MPK	MO-SIM	MO-THO	04D_OXN	04_WOOD	03_UNIV ¹⁶	06_UPLAND, 07_HITCH, 9B_ADOLF	Salts TMDL Only RW Sites ¹⁷	01T_ODD3_ED1
Reach	3	4	7	7	12	4	4	3	6, 7, 9B	9B,9A,7	Oxnard Drain #3
Constituent											
Part V and VI											
Field parameters ¹	3w/2d	3w	3w	3w	3w	2w/2d	2w/2d		2w/2d		
Flow	3w/2d	3w	3w	3w	3w	2w/2d	2w/2d		2w/2d		
Applicable Table E- 6 pollutants	3w/2d	3w	3w	3w	3w						
Aquatic Toxicity	1w/1d ¹³	3	3	3	3		2w/2d ⁴		2w/2d ⁴		
Suspended sediment concentration (SSC)	3w/2d										
TSS/Hardness ²⁴	3w/2d	3w	3w	3w	3w	2w/2d	2w/2d		2w/2d		
Other WBPC											

Bifenthrin	3w/2d (3A)	3w(3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)						2w/2d
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate					3w (3A)						
Cyfluthrin	3w/2d (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)						
Cypermethrin	3w/2d (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)						
Indicator Bacteria ⁶	3w/2d (2A)	3w (2A)	3w (2A)	3w (2A)	3w (3A)						
Malathion	3w/2d (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)						
pH			3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)						
Sedimentation	5	5	5	5	5						
Toxicity	7	8	8	8	8						
TMDL Constituents ⁹											
4,4'-DDD	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18		2w/2d 19
4,4'-DDE	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18		2w/2d 19
4,4'-DDT	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18		2w/2d 19
Boron		2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12		2w/2d	Continuo us ²⁰	Continuo us ²⁰		Continuo us ²⁰	
Chloride	(2w/2d) 15	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	Continuo us ²⁰	Continuo us ²⁰		Continuo us ²⁰	

Chlorpyrifos	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d				2w/2d
Copper	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	(3w ¹¹ /2 d ¹²) ¹⁰	(3w ¹¹ /2 d ¹²) ¹⁰	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d				
Diazinon	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d				
Dieldrin	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18		2w/2d 19
Mercury ²¹	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	(3w ¹¹ /2 d ¹²) ¹⁰	(3w ¹¹ /2 d ¹²) ¹⁰	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d				
Nickel	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	(3w ¹¹ /2 d ¹²) ¹⁰	(3w ¹¹ /2 d ¹²) ¹⁰	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d				
Selenium		3w ¹¹ /2d 12				2w/2d	2w/2d				
Sulfate	(2w/2d) 15	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	Continuo us ²⁰	Continuo us ²⁰		Continuo us ²⁰	
Total Chlordane	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18		2w/2d 19
Total Dissolved Solids	(2w/2d) 15	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	Continuo us ²⁰	Continuo us ²⁰		Continuo us ²⁰	
Total PCBs ¹⁴ ,	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18		2w/2d 19
Toxaphene	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18	2w/2d 18		2w/2d 19
Toxicity	(1w/1d) 13						2w/2d		2w/2d		1d ²²
Zinc	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	(3w ¹¹ /2 d ¹²) ¹⁰	(3w ¹¹ /2 d ¹²) ¹⁰	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w/2d	2w/2d				

Trash TMDL											
Trash		23				23	23				

¹ Field Parameters include pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity.

² This table provides a general summary of the TMDL monitoring. The specific constituents and monitoring frequencies at each TMDL only site are described in Appendix 4. TMDL only sites will be collected through the CCWTMP and responsibility for monitoring the receiving water TMDL only sites will be shared by all responsible parties in the CCWTMP. Future modifications to the TMDL only sites and monitoring frequencies will be incorporated by reference.

³ Monitoring requirements related to aquatic toxicity will depend on receiving water toxicity results. If significant toxicity (based on a fail of the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) t-test) is identified in a sample, follow up procedures will be conducted as specified in Order Attachment G – Aquatic Toxicity: TIE and TRE Requirements and MRP Part IX. The specific process is outlined in Appendix 9.

⁴ Follow up toxicity testing procedures for TMDL only sites are outlined in Appendix 4.

⁵ The Calleguas Creek Watershed includes a TMDL for sedimentation in Mugu Lagoon and 303(d) sedimentation listings. The CCWTMDL Stakeholders submitted a study to the RWQCB demonstrating that sediment impairments in Mugu Lagoon that led to the listings and TMDLs are no longer occurring. As a result, monitoring for SSC is not needed and TSS monitoring can be substituted for SSC monitoring in this watershed.

⁶ *E. coli* utilized for indicator bacteria monitoring because these are freshwater sites.

⁷ Analyzed as part of CCWTMP.

⁸ The 2021 Order approach to toxicity will be used for monitoring for this WBPC as described in MRP Part VI.A.3.g (wet weather) and VII.E.2.d (dry weather – if dry weather screening requires monitoring at these sites). Toxicity monitoring is not conducted at the outfalls for the TMDL.

⁹ Monitoring frequencies updated to combine TMDL monitoring with non-TMDL monitoring for category 1 and 2 WBPC.

¹⁰ There are no metals allocations assigned to the Arroyo Simi or Arroyo Las Posas sub watersheds, but Moorpark and Simi are named in the permit as responsible parties for this TMDL due to contributions to the downstream waterbodies so they are included for clarity in how Moorpark and Simi Valley will show compliance with the TMDL.

¹¹ Monitoring data collected under the CIMP will be used for CCWTMP QAPP monitoring purposes for these sites and events.

¹² Samples will be collected by the CCWTMP for these sites and events.

¹³ A total of two wet and two dry events will be monitored for toxicity. The organisms used for toxicity testing under the CIMP and TMDL are different as the TMDL program uses *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the CIMP program uses the most sensitive test species

identified from the three species screening. CIMP monitoring will include one wet and one dry event using the applicable most sensitive species. TMDL monitoring for the other events will use *Ceriodaphnia dubia*. The toxicity data collected under the CIMP will apply towards the TMDL monitoring event requirements.

¹⁴ The PCBs TMDL in this watershed requires monitoring for PCB Aroclors, so PCB Aroclors will be monitored in lieu of PCB congeners for this watershed.

¹⁵ Not a TMDL requirement at ME-CC but constituent is monitored at associated major outfalls for TMDL purposes.

¹⁶ 03_UNIV is collocated with ME-CC. Only salts and sediment samples are collected at this site for the TMDLs. Other constituents are collected at ME-CC.

¹⁷ The Salts TMDL only sites are 9A_HOWAR located in reach 9B, 9B_BARON located in reach 9A, and 07_TIERRA located in reach 7. Grab samples for the salts TMDL are also collected at 06_UPLAND during 2 dry and 2 wet weather events. Due to a lack of consistent flow at this site, continuous monitoring equipment is not able to be installed.

¹⁸ Monitored in streambed sediments.

¹⁹ Monitored in streambed sediments and water column.

²⁰ Although the monitoring frequency is 2 wet + 2 dry weather events, more frequent grabs for salts are collected at Salts TMDL receiving water compliance sites in order to track relationships between EC (from continuous sensors) and salt constituents. Continuous salt concentrations are derived from the EC/salts relationships.

²¹ Mercury is tested and reported as both Total Metal Concentration and Dissolved Metal Concentration. The difference between these values provides Insoluble Metal Concentration associated with particulates (suspended sediments) in the sample.

²² Sediment toxicity measured at this location for the Oxnard Drain #3 TMDL requirement.

²³ Monitored according to Revolon Slough/Beardsley Wash TMRP (Appendix 3.2).

²⁴ TSS/Hardness only to be collected/analyzed if metals are being analyzed. TSS required at sites subject to the Calleguas Creek OC Pesticides and PCBs TMDL.

Malibu Creek Watershed

The Malibu Creek watershed drains 109 square miles, of which the upper approximately one third is in southern Ventura County and the lower two thirds are in Los Angeles County. The watershed has TMDLs for bacteria, nutrients, and trash. The Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL monitoring program and the Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Malibu Creek Watershed remain unchanged and are included in Appendix 2 and 3, respectively. Monitoring for Malibu Creek Watershed bacteria and nutrients TMDLs will be conducted per this CIMP in place of previously approved plans.

Table ES 7. Malibu Creek Watershed CIMP sites

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Site Description	Mass Emission RW (Part V) and Stormwater Outfall (Part VI) Jurisdictional Compliance Point	Compliance Site for TMDL ¹
ME-LC ²	34.168475	-118.787363	Upper Lindero Creek above county line	• Unincorporated RW wet/dry	MCW Bacteria and Nutrients TMDL RW: Unincorporated, Thousand Oaks
MO-OKP	34.173291	-118.785786	Ocho Rios Way Drain at Lindero	• Unincorporated outfall wet	MC Bacteria and Nutrients – Unincorporated, Thousand Oaks
MCW-12	34.168661	-118.761806	Upper Medea Canyon		MCW Bacteria and Nutrients TMDL RW: Unincorporated, Thousand Oaks

RW: receiving water compliance point for the jurisdiction wet: wet weather compliance point
outfall: outfall compliance point for the jurisdiction dry: dry weather compliance point

¹ All changes to TMDL monitoring sites in Appendices that are approved by the RWQCB will be incorporated by reference.

² Replaces site MCW-14b for bacteria TMDL monitoring

Note: Lake Sherwood and Westlake Lake are privately owned so monitoring of these lakes is not included in this CIMP.

Table ES 8. Aggregated monitoring for Malibu Creek Watershed

Monitoring Site ID	ME-LC	MCW-12	MO-OKP ³
Historical Site ID	MCW-14b ²	MCW-12	L03
Subwatershed	Lindero Creek Reach 2 ¹⁴	Medea Creek Reach 2	Lindero Creek Reach 2 ^{4, 14}
Constituent			
Part V and VI			
Field parameters ¹	3w/2d		3w
Flow	3w ¹³ /2d		3w ¹³
Applicable Table E-6 pollutants	3w/2d		3w
Aquatic Toxicity	1w/1d		⁵
TSS/Hardness ¹⁵	3w/2d		3w
Other WBPC			
Algae	¹¹		¹¹
Benthic Community Effects	^{10, 11}		^{10, 11}
Dissolved Oxygen	3w/2d (1B)		3w (1B)
Scum/Foam-unnatural	¹²		¹²
TSS	3w/2d ¹⁰		3w ¹⁰
Turbidity	3w/2d ¹⁰		3w ¹⁰
Sulfates	3w/2d ¹⁰		3w ¹⁰
Selenium	3w/2d (2A)		3w (2A)
Bacteria TMDL ⁶			
<i>E. coli</i>	Monthly ⁹	Monthly ⁹	3w/4d ⁹
Nutrient TMDL ⁶			
Total Phosphorus	Monthly	Monthly	3w/4d
Ammonia	Monthly	Monthly	3w/4d
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) ⁷	Monthly	Monthly	3w/4d
Nitrate+Nitrite-N ⁷	Monthly	Monthly	3w/4d
Total Nitrogen (calculation)	Monthly	Monthly	3w/4d
Benthic Chlorophyll <i>a</i> ⁸	0w/1d	0w/1d	N/A
Algal Coverage ⁸	0w/1d	0w/1d	N/A
Field Observations (presence of scum/foam, the presence of odors)	Monthly	Monthly	N/A
Flow	Monthly	Monthly	3w ¹³ /4d
DO, pH, Temperature	Monthly	Monthly	N/A

Trash TMDL		
Trash	Conducted per Upper Malibu Creek TMRP (Appendix 3.3)	N/A

¹ Field Parameters include pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity.

² ME-LC is located slightly upstream of the historical site MCW-14b.

³ Wet weather samples collected during the MS4 permit monitoring for these constituents will also be used for TMDL compliance monitoring. For the dry weather, grab samples will be collected at this location.

⁴ Wet weather samples will target the first significant storm of the season. At least two of the dry weather samples will be collected during the summer season.

⁵ Monitoring requirements related to aquatic toxicity will depend on receiving water toxicity results. If significant toxicity (based on a fail of the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) t-test) is identified in a sample, follow up procedures will be conducted as specified in Order Attachment G – Aquatic Toxicity: TIE and TRE Requirements and MRP Part IX. The specific process is outlined in Appendix 9.

⁶ Samples will be collected as grab samples.

⁷ Constituent required for calculation of Total Nitrogen.

⁸ Will be collected using SWAMP protocols (Ode, 2016). Samples will be collected between May and July.

⁹ This will be the initial monitoring frequency for this TMDL. Frequency of monitoring is consistent with data requirements for assessing compliance with currently effective limitations. The monitoring frequency will change to weekly on July 15, 2026 to allow evaluation when the geometric mean RWLs become effective per Part IV.E of Attachment O of the Permit (July 15, 2026). It is understood that this sampling frequency may require a reassessment of the number of allowable exceedance days until the initiation of weekly sampling. TMDL monitoring conducted to date has adequately characterized watershed conditions and provided sufficient information for watershed planning efforts. *E. coli* utilized for indicator bacteria monitoring because these are freshwater sites.

¹⁰ Monitor because required for a lower reach (but is not listed in the Reach itself)

¹¹ Parameters that contribute to these impairments will be monitored. Algae and benthic community effects monitoring is not appropriate for outfall monitoring. Algae monitoring in the receiving waters will be conducted per the Algae TMDL receiving water monitoring schedule.

¹² TMDL monitoring covers this requirement.

¹³ Flow measurement during wet weather is contingent on the feasibility of installation of flow monitoring equipment at this location.

¹⁴ Waters downstream of Lindero Creek Reach 2 include Lindero Creek Reach 1, Medea Creek Reach 1, and Malibu Creek.

¹⁵ Only to be collected/analyzed if metals are being analyzed.

Ventura County Coastal Watersheds

The Coastal Watersheds drain small watersheds close to the Pacific Ocean. The Port Hueneme major outfall station is included in this watershed but there is no receiving water mass emission station for this location due to the configuration of the waterbodies preventing the collection of representative samples. There is one Coastal Watershed TMDL for bacteria at the Harbor Beaches. Monitoring for this TMDL remains unchanged and is conducted weekly as described in the Shoreline monitoring section below.

Table ES 9. Coastal Watershed CIMP sites

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Site Description	Mass Emission RW (Part V) and Stormwater Outfall (Part VI) Jurisdictional Compliance Point	Compliance Site for TMDL ¹
MO-HUE	34.140808	-119.188217	Hueneme Drain	• Port Hueneme outfall ² wet	

RW: receiving water compliance point for the jurisdiction wet: wet weather compliance point
outfall: outfall compliance point for the jurisdiction dry: dry weather compliance point

¹ All changes to TMDL monitoring sites in Appendices that are approved by the RWQCB will be incorporated by reference.

² The configuration of this site does not allow for sampling at a relevant associated receiving water/mass emission station.

Table ES 10. Aggregated monitoring for Coastal Watersheds

Monitoring Site ID	MO-HUE	Hobie (36000) ⁵	Kiddie (37000) ⁵
Subwatershed	Hueneme-Drain/ Ormond Lagoon	Harbor Beaches	Harbor Beaches
Constituent			
Part V and VI			
Field parameters ¹	3w		
Flow	²		
Applicable Table E-6 pollutants ³	3w		
TSS/Hardness ⁶	3w		
Other WBPC			
Indicator Bacteria	3w (2A)		

Dissolved Oxygen	3w (3A)		
pH	3w ⁴		
Bacteria TMDL⁸			
Total Coliform	NA	Weekly	Weekly
Fecal Coliform	NA	Weekly	Weekly
Enterococcus	NA	Weekly	Weekly

¹ Field Parameters include pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity.

² This site is on the upstream side of the Hueneme pump station, which operates intermittently to transfer water from Bubbling Springs Drain to tšumaš Creek. Flow cannot be accurately measured or estimated at this location due to the operation of the pump station pumps at the confluence with tšumaš Creek, the differences in runoff generated by different rain intensities and durations and antecedent conditions, and potential infiltration of seawater due to the site's proximity to the ocean.

³ There is no receiving water mass emission station for this location, therefore historical data was reviewed as part of the screening process to determine applicable Table E-6 pollutants. Details are in Section 3.3.4.

⁴ Monitor because required for a lower reach (but is not listed in the Reach itself).

⁵ Due to difficulty in locating an outfall sampling point to Channel Islands Harbor beaches because of a submerged outfall and dry weather diversions, compliance with the bacteria WQBEL for Channel Islands Harbor will be demonstrated through receiving water data when discharge occurs during monitoring, or documentation of no discharge.

⁶ Only to be collected/analyzed if metals are being analyzed.

Shoreline Monitoring

Grab samples for indicator bacteria at shoreline monitoring locations will be collected and analyzed once a week, at a minimum, for enterococcus and fecal coliform (or *E. coli*) as required by the MRP.

Table ES 11. Shoreline monitoring sites

Site ID	Site Description	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
2500	La Conchita Beach	34.36420°	-119.45010°
13000	Surfer's Point at Seaside Park – end of the access path via wooden gate	34.27301°	-119.30503°
14000	Promenade Park Beach – Figueroa Street	34.27441°	-119.29764°
17000	Promenade Park Beach – Calif. Street	34.27566°	-119.29303°
18000	San Buenaventura State Beach - Kalorama Street	34.27362°	-119.28883°

19000	San Buenaventura State Beach – south of drain at San Jon Road	34.27223 ^o	-119.28518 ^o
20000	San Buenaventura State Beach – Dover Lane	34.2637 ^o	-119.2759 ^o
21000	San Buenaventura State Beach – Weymouth Lane	34.25690 ^o	-119.27153 ^o
29000	Oxnard Beach – 5th Street	34.19789 ^o	-119.24869 ^o
39000	Silverstrand Beach – S. Paula	34.15244 ^o	-119.22010 ^o
40000	Silverstrand Beach – Sawtelle	34.14739 ^o	-119.21683 ^o
36000	Hobie Beach (TMDL)	34.16120 ^o	-119.22250 ^o
37000	Kiddie Beach (TMDL)	34.16010 ^o	-119.22230 ^o

Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule is designed to include time for coordination between agencies, laboratories, and any necessary contract updates.

Table ES 12. Implementation schedule

Monitoring Type (Weather Condition)	Monitoring Implementation: Timing/Conditions
Existing ME and MO (Wet)	• Within 90 days of CIMP approval • At least 60 days before next storm • Less than 3 events sampled for the permit year • E-6 screening – first significant storm event of water year that is at least 60 days after CIMP approval • E-6 screened parameters – become applicable for wet weather monitoring events at least 30 days after results received from the laboratory
New ME and MO (Wet)	• Equipment installation – depends on permitting/logistics • Monitoring (temporary equipment or manual compositing) - first qualifying¹ storm event that is at least 90 days after CIMP approval • E-6 screening – first significant storm event of water year that is at least 90 days after CIMP approval • E-6 screened parameters – become applicable for wet weather monitoring events at least 30 days after results received from laboratory
New ME (Dry)	• Begin monitoring in the first September (driest month) that is at least 90 days after CIMP approval as manual grab and manual or automated time-paced composite samples if continuous monitoring equipment has not been installed • E-6 screening – conduct in the first September that is at least 90 days after CIMP approval

	E-6 screened parameters – become applicable for dry weather monitoring events at least 30 days after results received from the laboratory
Existing ME (Dry)	- Monitoring – If CIMP approval is received at least 90 days prior to the end of the permit year (on or before April 1st), then all applicable parameters will be analyzed before the end of the permit year - If CIMP approval received April 1 – June 30, then dry weather monitoring will continue under the previous monitoring program for the remainder of the permit year - Driest month sampling will be conducted in September, beginning with the first September where CIMP approval received at least 30 days prior to the end of September - E-6 screening – conduct in the first sampled September event - E-6 screened parameters – become applicable for dry weather monitoring events at least 30 days after results received from the laboratory
Non-Stormwater Outfalls (Dry)	- Ventura River, Santa Clara River, Calleguas Creek, Malibu Creek watersheds: Monitoring of significant NSW sites will begin with the next dry weather ME event that occurs (i) at least 90 days after receiving the dry weather Table E-6 screening results from the laboratory for the applicable mass emission station, or (ii) at least 60 days after completion of the source investigation process for the outfall, whichever occurs later - Coastal watershed sites: Monitoring of significant NSW sites in the Coastal watersheds will begin within 90 days of CIMP approval or completion of source investigation process for the outfall, whichever occurs later
TMDLs	- Existing approved monitoring plans to which no changes are proposed: continue implementation per the schedules in their approved monitoring plans - New or modified monitoring plans: within 90 days of Regional Board approval of this CIMP or with the next applicable monitoring event if monitoring is to be conducted with the mass emission station wet/dry events.

¹ MO-OKP is replacing MO-MEI as the County of Ventura unincorporated wet weather outfall. Wet weather events sampled at MO-MEI will count towards the three-storm allocation for sampling at MO-OKP for the first year of implementation. If the CIMP is approved after three events have been sampled for the wet season at MO-MEI per the schedule for existing MO stations, wet weather monitoring at MO-OKP under this CIMP will begin in the following wet season.

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1 Introduction

Los Angeles Regional National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit No. CAS004004, Order No. R4-2021-0105 (Permit) was adopted July 23, 2021, by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) and became effective September 11, 2021. The Regional Permit includes Ventura and Los Angeles County Permittees. Included as Attachment E to the Permit are requirements for a Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP). The General Objectives for the MRP, listed in Part I.A of the MRP, are as follows:

1. Assess the chemical, physical, and biological impacts of discharges from the MS4 on receiving waters.
2. Assess compliance with receiving water limitations (RWLs) and water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) established to implement Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) during wet and dry weather.
3. Characterize pollutant loads in MS4 discharges.
4. Identify sources of pollutants in MS4 discharges.
5. Assess the overall health and evaluate long-term trends in receiving water quality.
6. Measure and improve the effectiveness of pollutant controls implemented under the Order.

Permittees have the option to develop a Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Program (CIMP) to specify approaches for meeting the Objectives of the MRP. The Permittees within Ventura County (Watershed Protection District, the County of Ventura¹, and the incorporated cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and Ventura, (each a Permittee, and collectively known as Permittees)) have developed this CIMP to address the specific needs of each watershed in alignment with the Countywide Watershed Management Program (WMP).

This CIMP provides details of monitoring locations, constituents, frequency, and general monitoring approach. As allowed by the MRP in Section E.III.B.3, some modifications to approved TMDL Monitoring Plans have been incorporated into the CIMP to increase monitoring efficiency and WMP efficacy. The Ventura Countywide CIMP meets the requirements of the MS4 Permit, including receiving water monitoring, stormwater outfall-based monitoring, non-stormwater outfall-based monitoring, and all TMDL monitoring requirements, either by incorporation or by reference. The attachments and appendices to this CIMP describe additional background information and detail specific analytical and monitoring procedures that will be used to implement this CIMP.

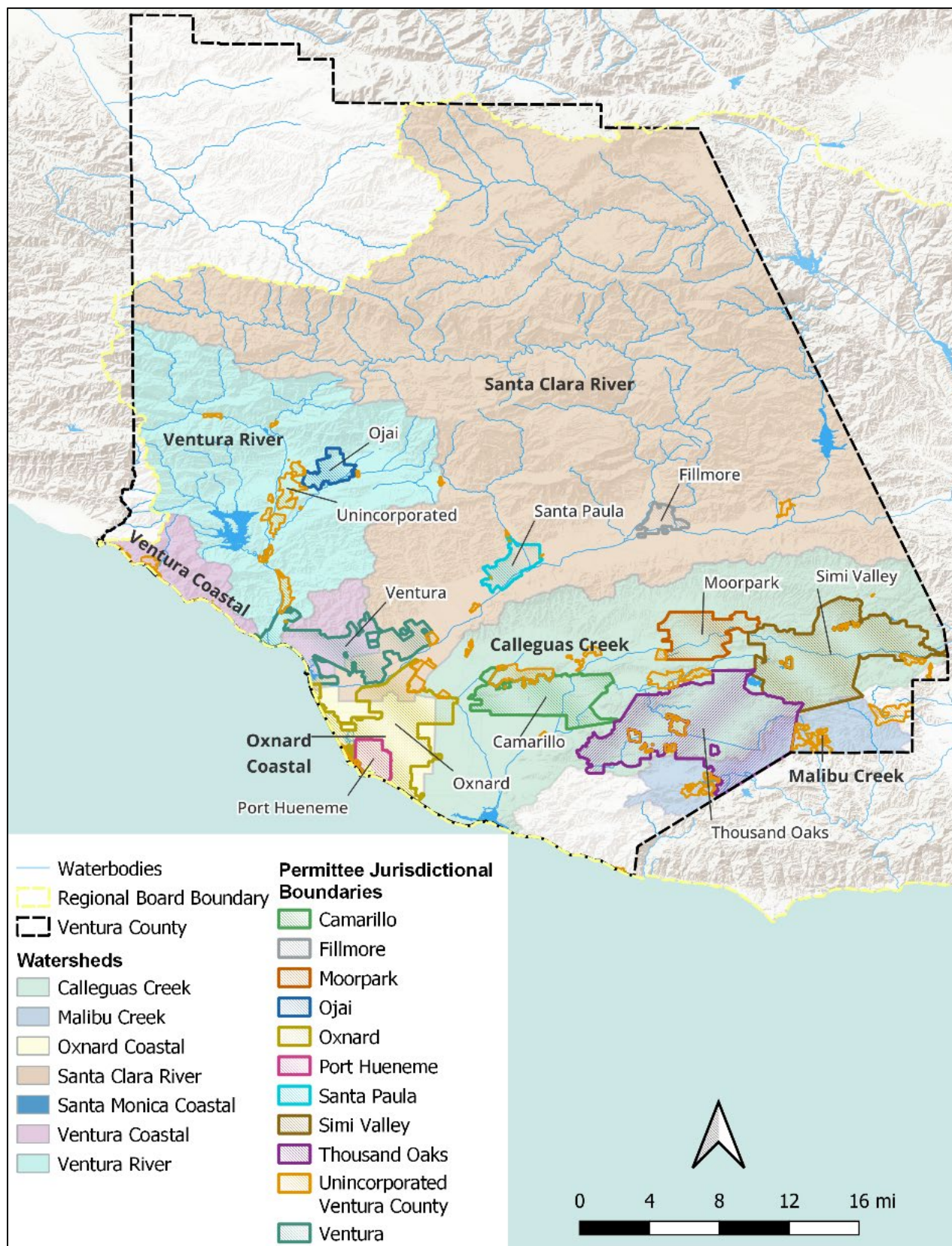
¹ Jurisdiction over County of Ventura unincorporated area. Jurisdictional area referred to as “Unincorporated” in this CIMP.

1.1 Watershed Management Program Area

Ventura County has a population of more than 843,000 people (2020 Census) and is located north and west of Los Angeles County, east of Santa Barbara County and south of Kern County. The Pacific Ocean forms the southwestern boundary of Ventura County providing 42 miles of coastline. The County has a total area of 1,199,748 acres (1,843 square miles), of which 105,000 acres are urban and over 550,000 acres are in the National Forest. Almost the entire north half of the County is within the Los Padres National Forest, although there are privately owned holdings scattered throughout the Forest area. Residential, agricultural, and business uses are primarily located in the southern portion of the County. Ventura County has a Mediterranean climate, with an average July high temperature of 79 degrees, and an average January low temperature of 42 degrees.

The Ventura County Permittees have combined efforts to develop a countywide Watershed Management Program, segmented into Watershed Management Groups (WMG) for the four main watersheds, and the miscellaneous Ventura County Coastal Watersheds. These WMG are the Ventura River Watershed, Santa Clara River Watershed, Calleguas Creek Watershed, Malibu Creek Watershed, and Ventura County Coastal Watershed (Figure 1-1).

Figure 1-1. Ventura County watersheds and jurisdictional boundaries



1.1.1 Watershed Details

1.1.1.1 The Ventura River Watershed

The Ventura River Watershed is a coastal watershed located in the northwestern portion of Ventura County draining an area of 228 square miles roughly half of which is on Forest Service land (USFS, 1997). The Ventura River has several major tributaries including Matilija, North Fork Matilija, San Antonio, and Cañada Larga. Lake Casitas serves as the primary water supply for the area within the watershed. The Ventura River Watershed is minimally developed and compared to other watersheds of the Region has large areas with good water quality and excellent aquatic habitat. About 30 miles of the upper Fork of Matilija Creek and its tributaries are designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers.

The Permittees with MS4s that drain to the Ventura River Watershed are the County of Ventura, and the cities of Ojai and Ventura.

Figure 1-2. Ventura River Watershed land use

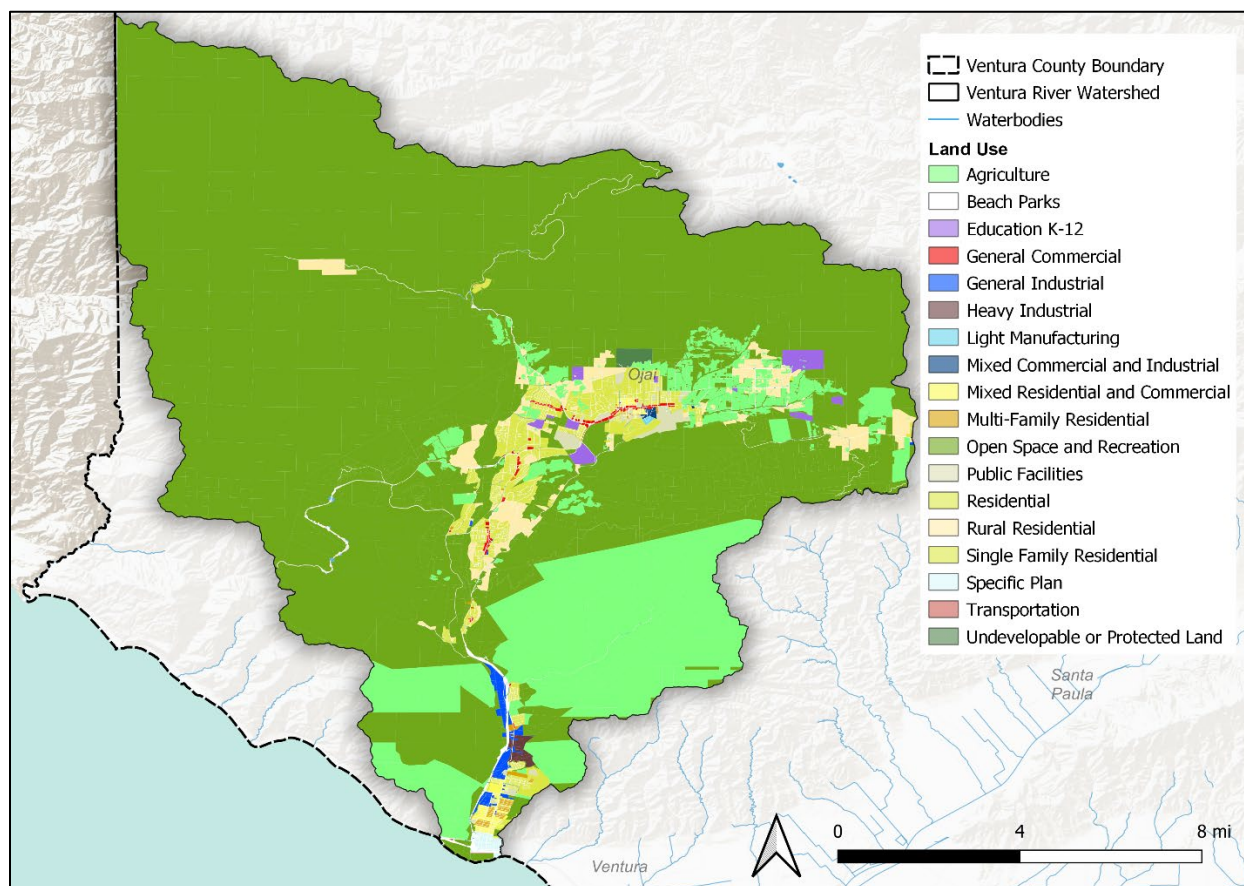
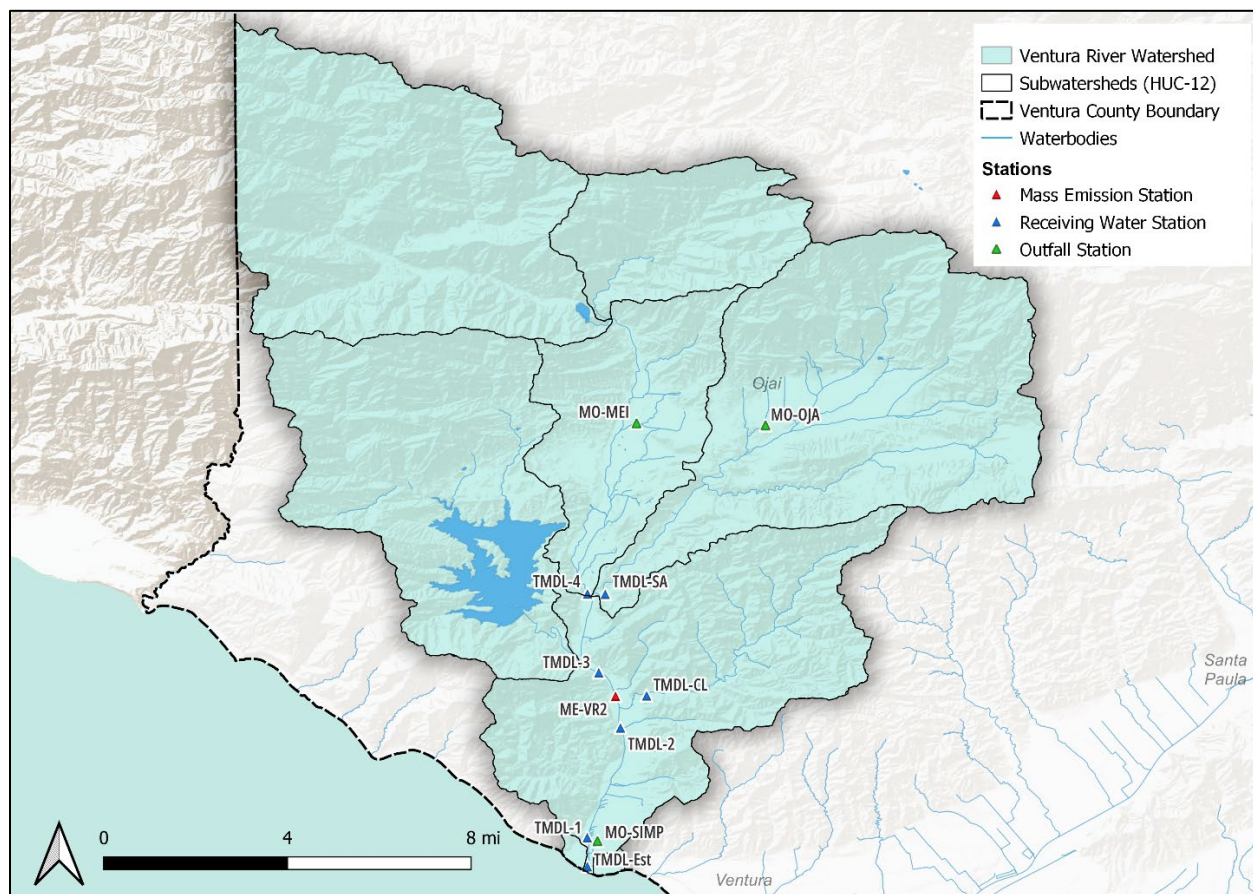


Figure 1-3. Ventura River Watershed HUC 12 subwatershed boundaries



1.1.1.2 The Santa Clara River Watershed

The Santa Clara River is the largest river system in southern California remaining in a relatively natural state. The Santa Clara River headwater is at Pacifico Mountain in the San Gabriel Mountains, and it flows in a generally western direction for approximately 84 miles through Tie Canyon, Aliso Canyon, Soledad Canyon, the Santa Clarita Valley, the Santa Clara River Valley, and the Oxnard Plain before discharging to the Pacific Ocean near the Ventura Harbor. The Santa Clara River and tributary system has a watershed area of about 1,634 square miles. Major tributaries include Castaic Creek and San Francisquito Creek in Los Angeles County, and the Sespe, Piru, and Santa Paula Creeks in Ventura County. Approximately 40% of the watershed is in Los Angeles County and 60% is in Ventura County.

The Santa Clara River Watershed is the largest watershed in the County and has the lowest percentage of development. About 90% of the watershed is to the east and north of the floodplain in the mountainous terrain of the San Gabriel Mountains, the Sierra Pelona, and the Topatopa Mountains of the Sespe back-country to headwaters near Pine Mountain and Mt. Piños, and to the south of the river including the Santa Susana Mountains, Oak Ridge, and South

Mountain. Much of this area is in the Angeles National Forest and Los Padres National Forest. The remaining 10% of the watershed is mostly located in the relatively flat terrain of the Oxnard Plain, the Santa Clarita Valley, Castaic Valley, the Santa Clara River Valley, and the floors of the larger canyons, including the upper Soledad, and lower Sand, Mint, Bouquet, Placerita, San Francisquito, Piru, Santa Paula, and Sespe Canyons.

The Ventura County Permittees with MS4s that drain to the Santa Clara River Watershed are the County of Ventura, and the cities of Fillmore, Santa Paula, Oxnard, and Ventura.

Figure 1-4. Santa Clara River Watershed land use

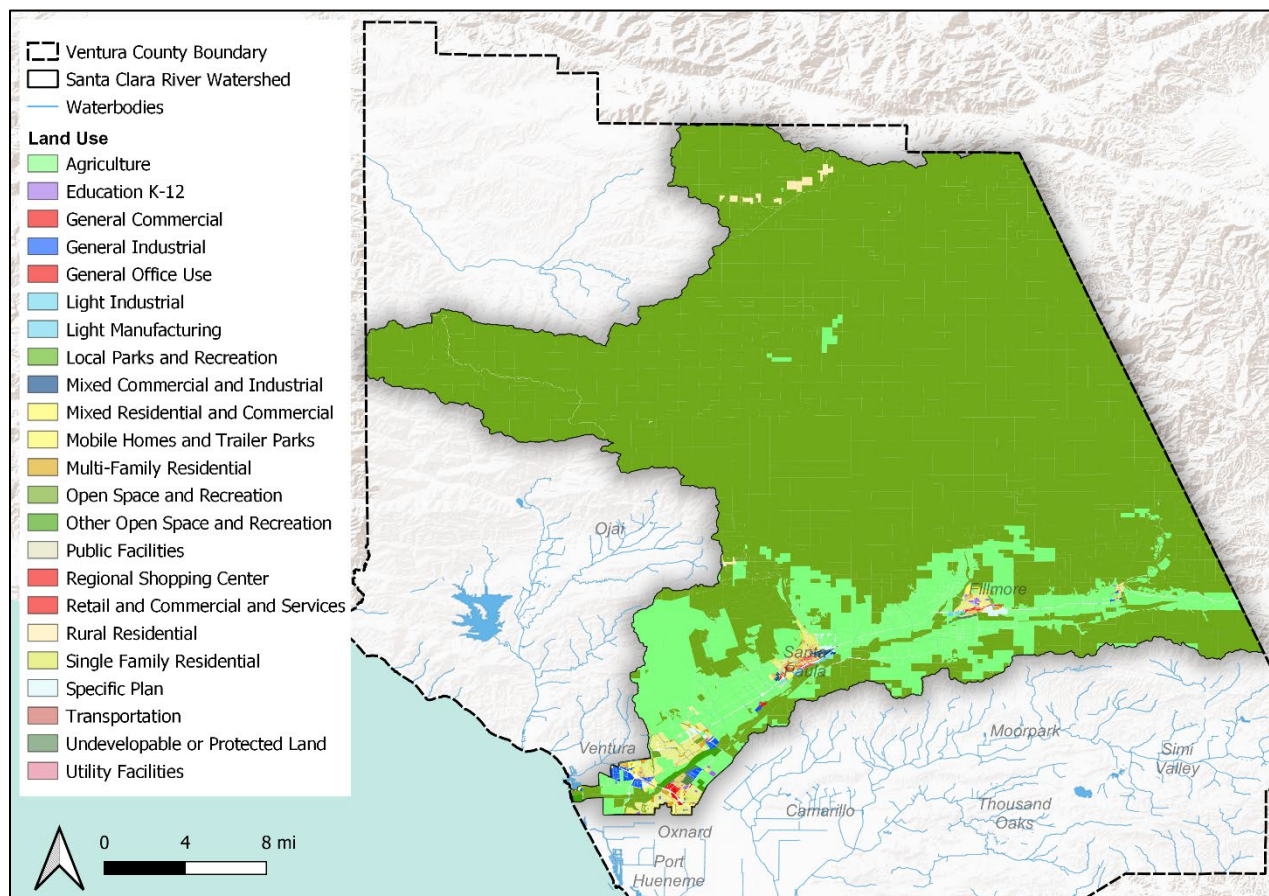
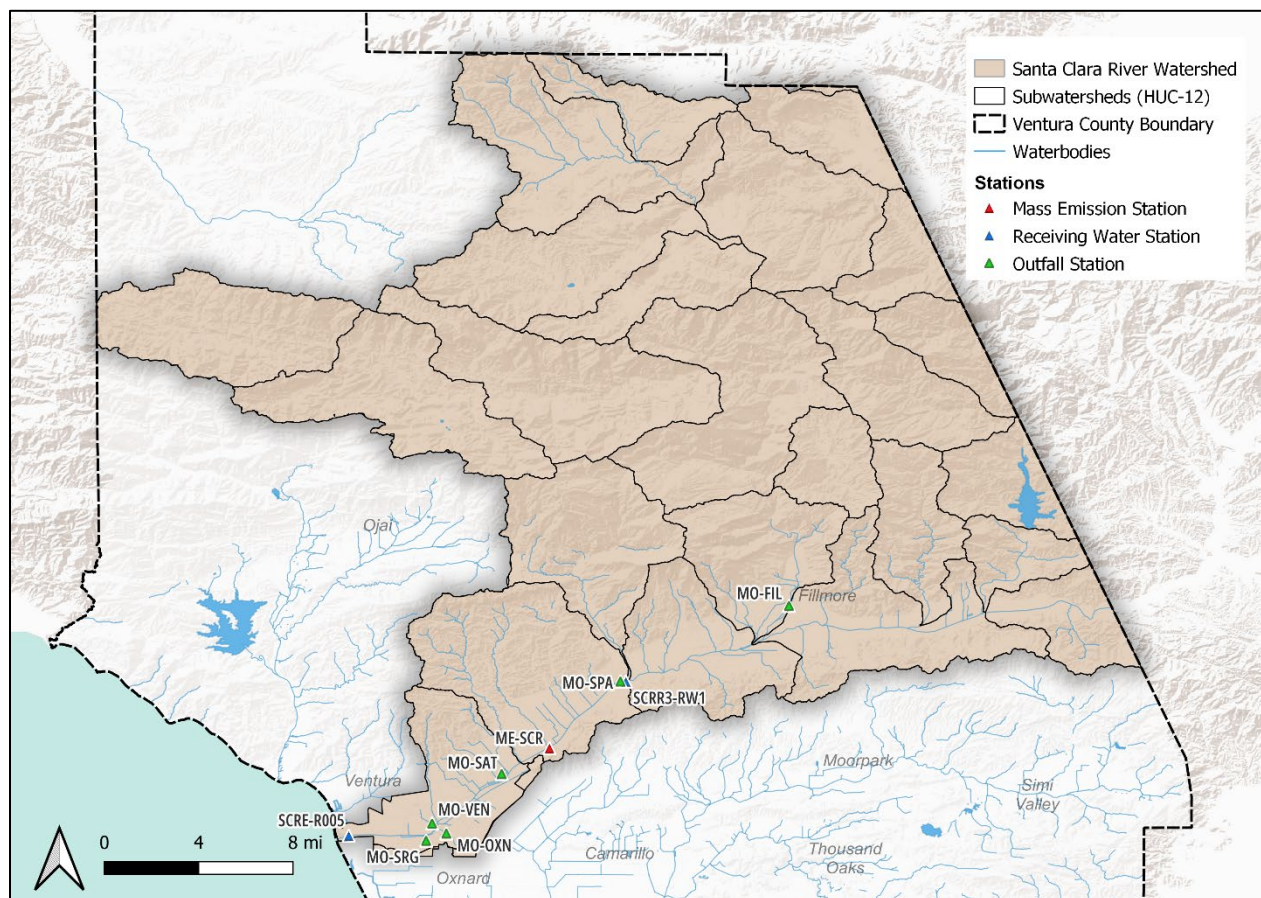


Figure 1-5. Santa Clara River Watershed HUC 12 subwatershed boundaries



1.1.1.3 The Calleguas Creek Watershed

The Calleguas Creek Watershed encompasses an area of approximately 343 square miles, predominantly in southeastern Ventura County. The major hydrologic features of the watershed include Conejo Creek, Arroyo Santa Rosa, Arroyo Simi, Arroyo Las Posas, and Calleguas Creek, as well as Revolon Slough and Mugu Lagoon. The northern boundary of the watershed is formed by the Santa Susana Mountains, South Mountain, and Oak Ridge Mountains. The southern boundary is formed by the Simi Hills and Santa Monica Mountains. Presently one third of the watershed is undeveloped open space, one third is agricultural, and one third is developed/urban land use. The watershed ultimately drains to the Pacific Ocean through Mugu Lagoon.

Prior to the 1940s, Calleguas Creek and its main tributaries provided drainage for stormwater and irrigation discharge with rare occurrences of year-round flow. However, increases in wastewater discharges and urban runoff now provide portions of Calleguas Creek and its tributaries with perennial flow.

The Permittees with MS4s that drain to the Calleguas Creek Watershed are the County of Ventura, and the cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and Oxnard.

Figure 1-6. Calleguas Creek Watershed land use

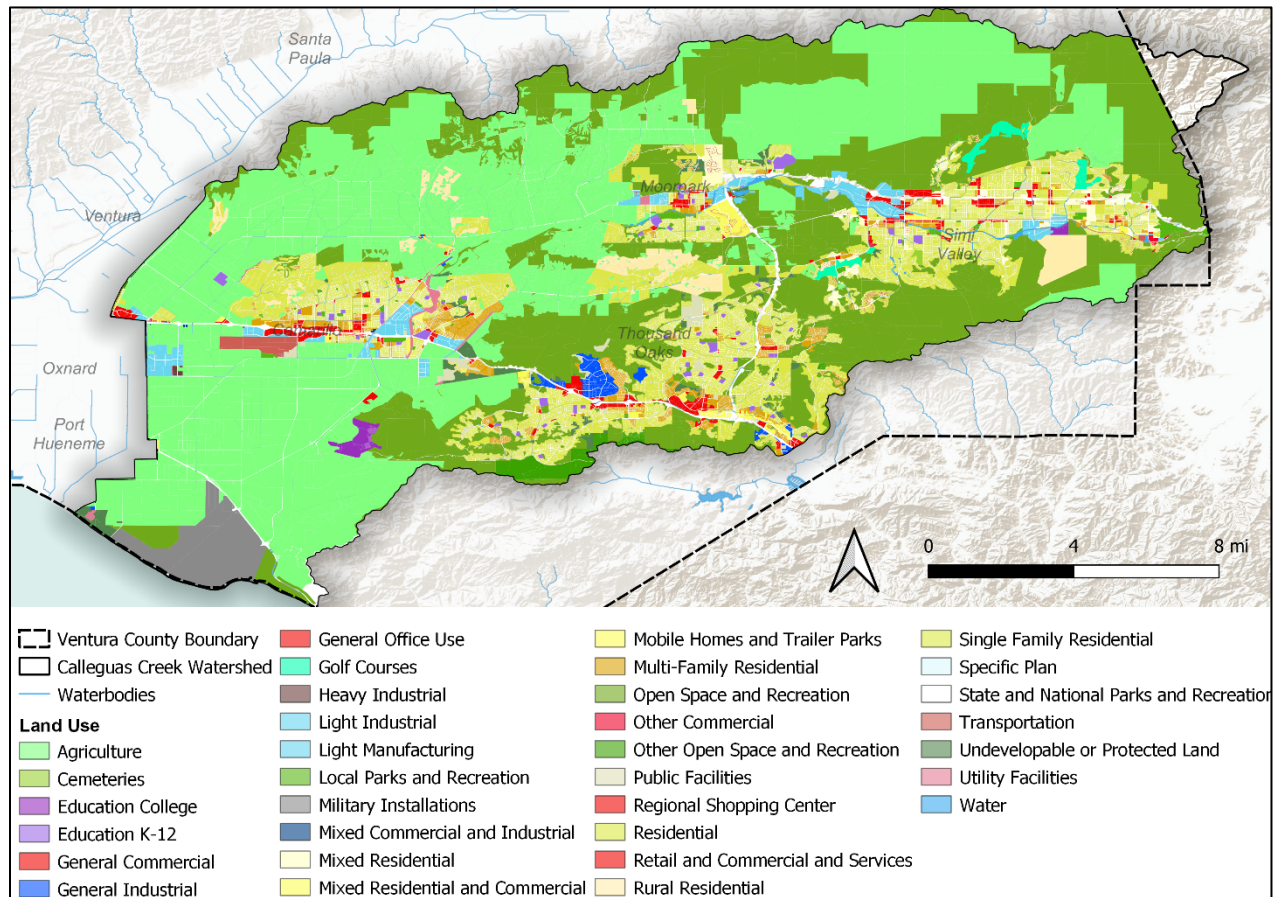
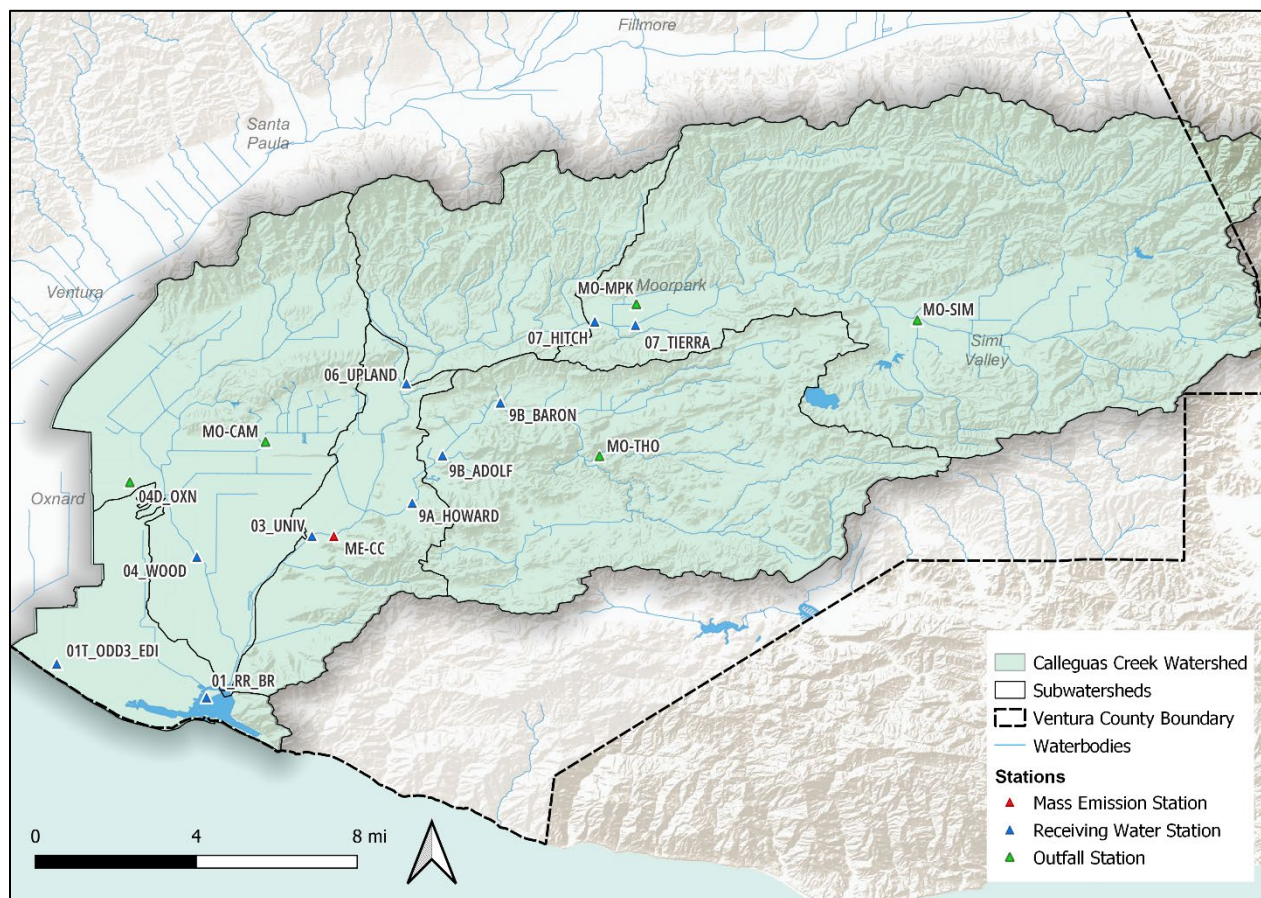


Figure 1-7. Calleguas Creek Watershed HUC 12 subwatershed boundaries



1.1.1.4 The Upper Malibu Creek Watershed

This 109 square mile watershed drains into the Malibu Lagoon and ultimately into Santa Monica Bay, when the Lagoon is breached. There are eight major subwatersheds in the Ventura County portion of the watershed which are fully or partially contained within the unincorporated areas of Ventura County and/or the City of Thousand Oaks. Within these watersheds, only the drainage areas to Potrero Canyon, Upper Lindero Creek, Upper Medea Creek, and Schoolhouse Canyon contain developed areas.

The Permittees with MS4s that drain to the Upper Malibu Creek Watershed are the County of Ventura and the City of Thousand Oaks.

Figure 1-8. Malibu Creek Watershed land use

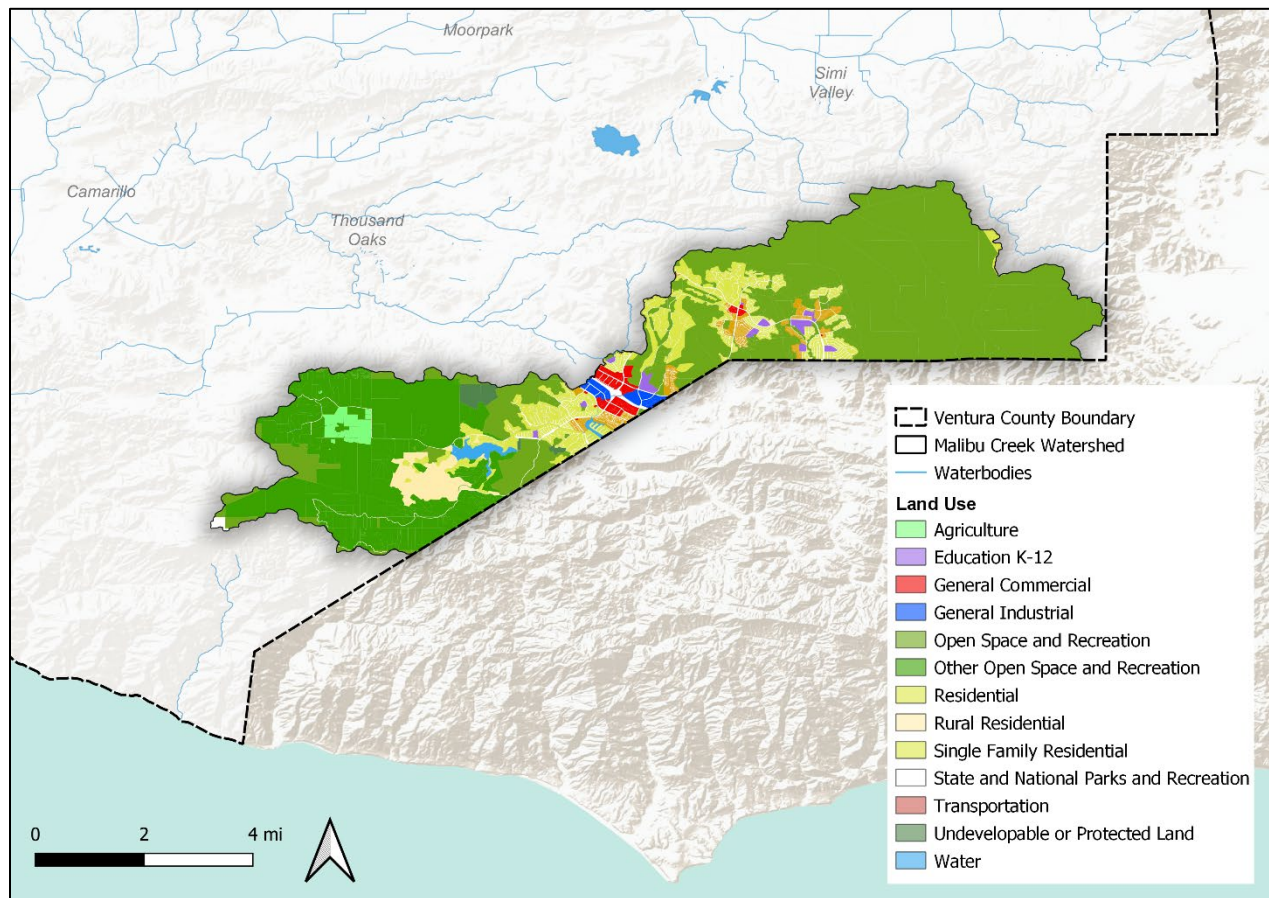
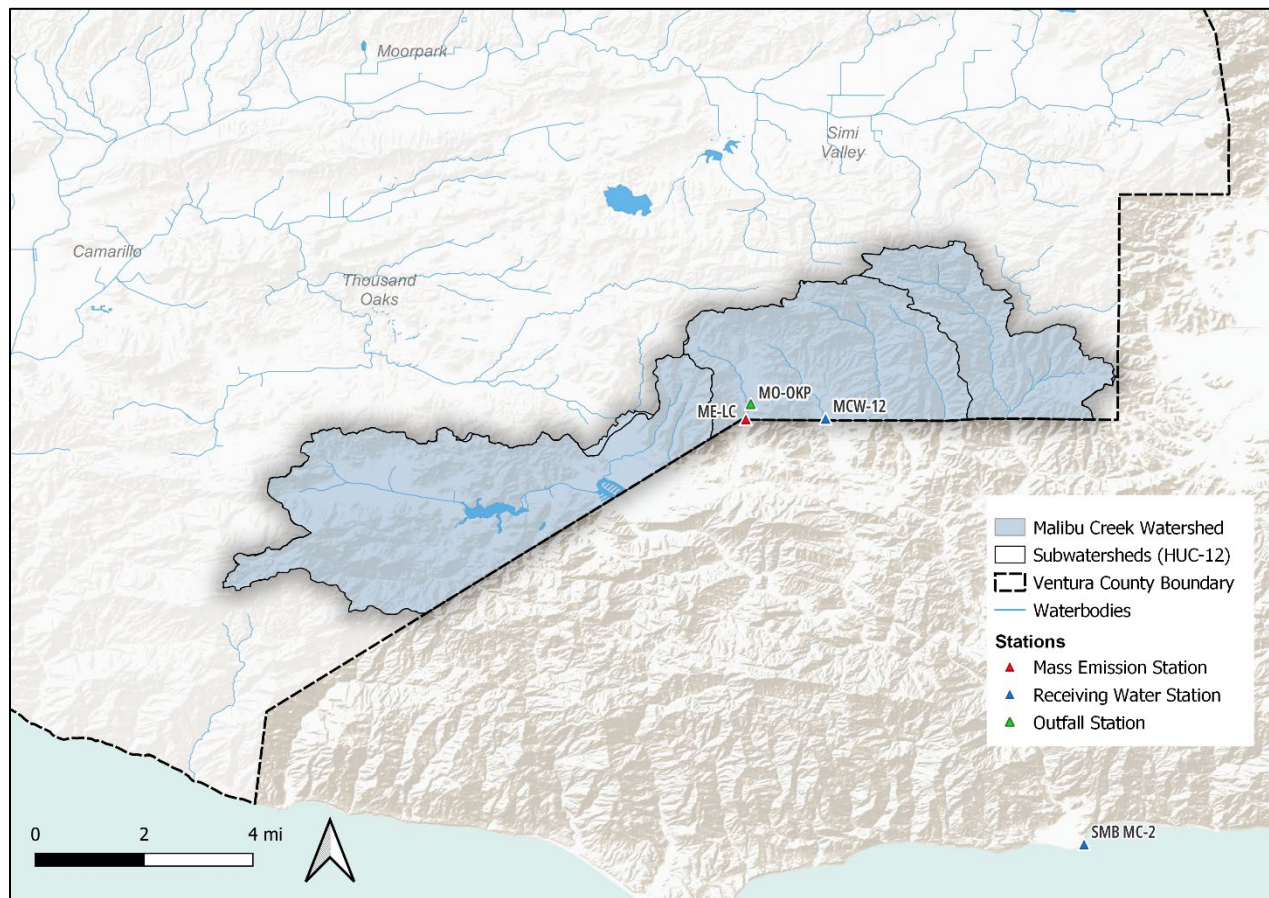


Figure 1-9. Malibu Creek Watershed HUC 12 subwatershed boundaries



1.1.1.5 The Ventura County Coastal Watersheds

The Ventura County Coastal Watersheds comprise of four separate coastal drainage areas. The drainage areas are typified by small coastal streams, wetlands, or marinas/urban centers. The Channel Islands Harbor, Port Hueneme Harbor, and Ventura Marina are all within the Ventura County Coastal Watersheds.

The Permittees with MS4s that drain to the Ventura County Coastal Watersheds are the County of Ventura, and the cities of Port Hueneme, Oxnard, and Ventura.

Figure 1-10. Ventura County Coastal Watershed land use

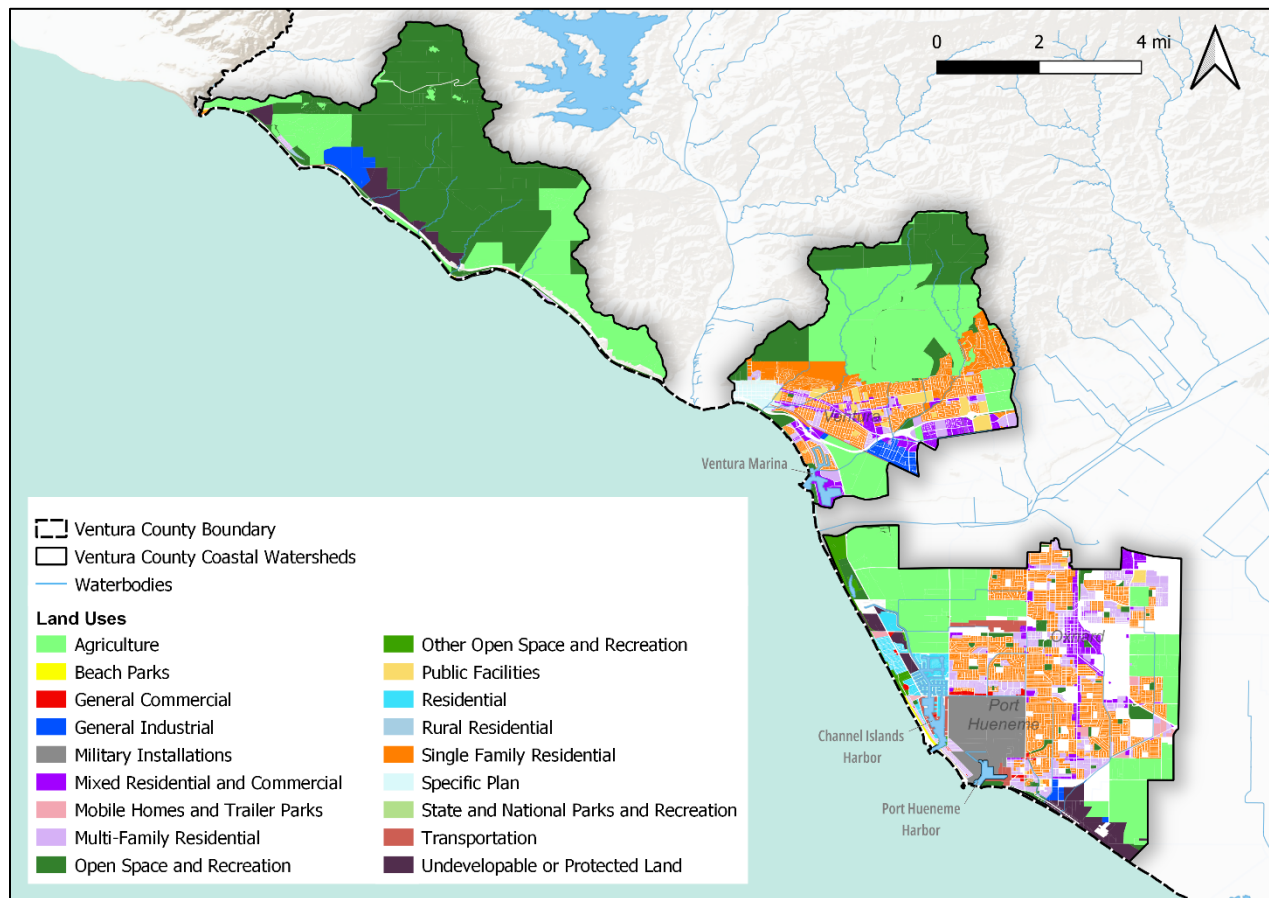
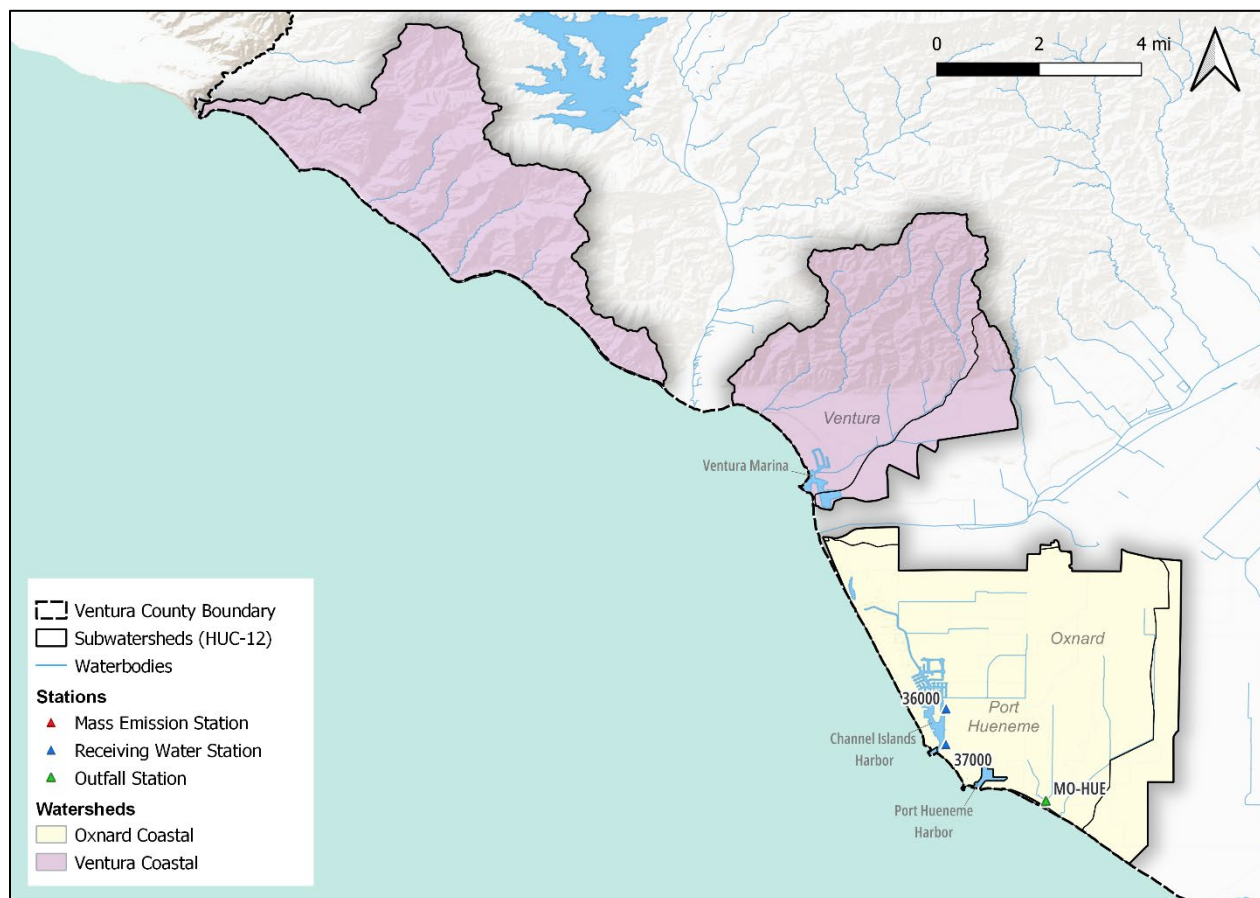


Figure 1-11. Ventura County Coastal Watershed HUC 12 subwatershed boundaries



1.1.2 Ventura County Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

There are 17 TMDLs applicable in Ventura County. Attachment J of the Permit lists the TMDLs for which each Ventura County Permittee is responsible, and this is summarized below in Table 1-1. Monitoring requirements for these TMDLs and the proposed approach to incorporating approved TMDL monitoring plans listed in MRP Table E-2 into the CIMP with monitoring requirements that are not addressed by a monitoring plan in MRP Table E-2 are discussed in Section 2.5.

Table 1-1. TMDLs and Responsible Parties within Ventura County

	Camarillo	Fillmore	Moorpark	Ojai	Oxnard	Port Hueneme	Santa Paula	Simi Valley	Thousand Oaks	County Uninc.	Watershed	Ventura
TMDL												
Ventura River and its Tributaries				X						X	X	X
Algae TMDL												

Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL										X	X	X
Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL		X ¹					X			X	X	
Santa Clara River Reach 3 Chloride TMDL		X					X			X	X	
Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3, 5, 6, and 7 Indicator Bacteria TMDL		X			X		X			X	X	X
Organochlorine (OC) Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and Siltation in Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon (OCs and PCBs TMDL)	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	
Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon in the Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon (Toxicity TMDL)	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	
Metals and Selenium in Calleguas Creek, Its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon (Metals TMDL)	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	
Boron, Chloride, Sulfate, and TDS (Salts) in the Calleguas Creek Watershed (Salts TMDL)	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	
Oxnard Drain #3 Pesticides, PCBs, and Sediment Toxicity TMDL (Oxnard Drain TMDL)					X					X		
Revolon Slough and Beardsley Wash Trash TMDL (Trash TMDL)	X				X					X	X	
Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL									X	X	X	
Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL									X	X	X	
Malibu Creek and Lagoon Bacteria TMDL									X	X	X	
Malibu Creek Watershed Trash TMDL									X	X	X	
Malibu Creek Nutrient TMDL									X	X	X	
Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach) Bacteria TMDL					X	X				X	X	

¹ The Santa Clara River Nitrogen TMDL is applicable to U.S. EPA Reach 3 (between Freeman Diversion Dam near Saticoy to Timber Canyon above Santa Paula Creek). Fillmore discharges upstream of this reach.

1.1.3 Existing Monitoring Programs

The Ventura County Watershed Protection District (previously Ventura County Flood Control District) has been monitoring stormwater and urban runoff in multiple watersheds since 1993 on behalf of the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program (Program), to meet the requirements of current and previous NPDES MS4 Permits, including most recently, Order No. R4-2010-0108. Historical monitoring has included land use (e.g., commercial, industrial, residential), jurisdictional (i.e., permittee outfalls), and receiving water (i.e., mass emission¹) stations in wet and dry weather, as well as biological assessment surveys and special studies (e.g., Southern California Bight Regional Studies, Southern California Stormwater Monitoring Coalition Studies, and various source tracking investigations for pollutants of concern (e.g., aluminum, human fecal indicator bacteria, and others).

The Ventura County Environmental Health Department Ocean Water Quality Monitoring Program conducts weekly sampling at shoreline sites along Ventura County's beaches. 40 sites are sampled during the dry-weather season (April to October) and 19 sites are sampled during the wet-weather season (November to March). Ventura County Agricultural Irrigated Lands Group conducts monitoring to meet the requirements of the Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Irrigated Agricultural Lands within the Los Angeles Region Order No. R4-2021-0045-A02 (Conditional Waiver)².

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) that discharge effluent into waterways conduct monitoring as specified in their NPDES Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR). POTWs that do not discharge into waterways (i.e., all their effluent is used for non-potable supply or groundwater recharge) are not required to conduct monitoring. POTWs in Ventura County are shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2. POTWs within Ventura County

Watershed	Facility Name	Discharge to RW	Plant Location/ Receiving Water	Design Flow¹
Ventura	Ojai Valley WWTP	Yes	Ventura River (Reach 2)	3
Calleguas	Simi Valley WQCP	Yes	Arroyo Simi (Reach 7)	12.5
Calleguas	Hill Canyon WWTP	Yes	North Fork Arroyo Conejo (Reach 10)	14
Santa Clara	Ventura WRF	Yes	Santa Clara River Estuary via Wildlife Ponds	14
Pacific	Oxnard WWTP	Yes	Pacific Ocean	31.7
Calleguas	Camarillo WRP	No	Conejo Creek (Reach 9A)	7.25

¹ The previous Ventura County MS4 Permit Order No. R4-2010-0108 (2010 Permit) required monitoring at three receiving water monitoring locations, which were known as mass emissions stations. The "mass emission station" terminology has been retained in this CIMP to indicate the receiving water stations in the CIMP that are applicable to MRP Part V monitoring.

² The Conditional Waiver is expected to be replaced with Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Irrigated Agricultural Lands within the Los Angeles Region (Agricultural WDR) during the 2021 MS4 Permit term.

Calleguas	Camrosa WRF	No	Calleguas Creek (Reach 3)	NA
Calleguas	Moorpark WWTP-WRR	No	Arroyo Las Posas (Reach 6)	1.5
Santa Clara	Fillmore WWTP-WRP	No	Santa Clara River (Reach 3)	1.33
Santa Clara	Santa Paula WRF	No	Santa Clara River (Reach 3)	4.2
Santa Clara	Piru WWTP	No	Santa Clara River (Reach 4)	TBD

WWTP – Wastewater Treatment Plant

WQCP – Water Quality Control Plant

WRF – Water Reclamation Facility

WRP – Water Reclamation Plant

NA – Does not discharge to receiving water TBD – To be determined. Plant upgrade in process

¹ Design Flow is the maximum capacity of influent the plant is designed to accept and process.

The average daily flow is less than this maximum amount, and discharges to the receiving waters may be further reduced through effluent re-use, such as non-potable water supply for domestic and/or agricultural irrigation and groundwater recharge.

Monitoring programs are in place for several TMDLs with various stakeholders (MS4 permittees, VCAILG¹, POTWs, Caltrans, State Parks, US Navy, etc.) participating depending on the TMDL Program monitoring requirements. The MRP states that monitoring requirements pursuant to the most recently approved version of the Monitoring Plans in Table E-2 shall remain in effect until the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board approves the IMP(s) or CIMP(s). The currently applicable approved monitoring plans and their responsible parties are listed below in Table 1-3. Modifications to some existing TMDL monitoring programs and new monitoring to comply with new TMDL requirements will be covered in this CIMP and are summarized in Section 2.5.

Table 1-3. Approved Monitoring Plans per MRP Table E-2

TMDL	TMDL Monitoring Plan	Monitoring Plan Participants
Ventura River and its Tributaries Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients TMDL	Ventura River Comprehensive Monitoring Plan (CMP) for Receiving Waters – Addendum No. 1 (June 2022)	MS4, POTW ¹ , VCAILG, Caltrans
Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL	Ventura River Estuary Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP) – Addendum No. 1	MS4, VCAILG, Caltrans, CDFA, State Parks
Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3, 5, 6, and 7 Indicator Bacteria TMDL	Final In-Stream Compliance Monitoring Plan for Santa Clara River estuary and Reach 3 Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (May 2016)	MS4
Calleguas Creek Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL	Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan Revision No.4	MS4, POTWs ² , VCAILG, Caltrans, State Parks, Navy

¹ Ventura County Agricultural Irrigated Lands Group, a subdivision of the Farm Bureau of Ventura County

Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon OC Pesticides TMDL	Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan Revision No.4	MS4, POTWs ² , VCAILG, Caltrans, State Parks, Navy
Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon Toxicity TMDL	Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan Revision No.4	MS4, POTWs ² , VCAILG, Caltrans, State Parks, Navy
Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon Metals TMDL	Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan Revision No.4	MS4, POTWs ² , VCAILG, Caltrans, State Parks, Navy
Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts TMDL	Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan Revision No.4	MS4, POTWs ² , VCAILG, Caltrans, State Parks, Navy
Revolon Slough and Beardsley Wash Trash TMDL	Revolon Slough/Beardsley Wash Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP) – Addendum No. 2	MS4, VCAILG, Caltrans
Malibu Creek and Lagoon Bacteria TMDL	Malibu Creek and Lagoon Bacteria TMDL Compliance Monitoring Plan	MS4
Malibu Creek Watershed Trash TMDL	Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Malibu Creek Watershed – Addendum No. 1	MS4
Santa Monica Beaches Bacteria TMDL (wet and dry)	Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL Coordinated Shoreline Monitoring Plan	MS4
Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL	Submission for Malibu Creek Watershed Trash TMDL satisfies the requirement for a TMRP Plastic Pellets Monitoring and Reporting Plan (PMRP) Exemption Request	MS4

¹ Ojai Valley Sanitary District

² Camrosa Water District, Camarillo Sanitary District, Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1, and the Cities of Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks

1.2 Water Quality Priorities

A comprehensive water quality characterization (WQC) was conducted in 2022 as part of the development of the Watershed Management Program (WMP). The WQC leverages available data sources to provide a comprehensive picture of historical water quality conditions unique to each watershed. This analysis also prioritizes which Water Body-Pollutant Combinations (WBPCs) are specifically relevant to the MS4 by taking into consideration other large influences in these watersheds, such as agriculture and industrial facilities.

The goal of the WQC is to summarize recent water quality monitoring conducted across the five watersheds to clearly define the WBPCs, inform pollutant source assessments, and focus the

WMP water quality priorities. The full WQC is included as Appendix 1 and is still pending WMP approval. The WQC includes pollutant prioritization tables for each watershed based on the three categories defined in Part IX.B.3 of the Permit. The three main categories are further prioritized using the subcategories below. *Note that WBPCs where it is unlikely MS4 discharges are causing or contributing and WBPCs for 303(d) impaired receiving waterbodies in the watershed that have no MS4 discharges into the receiving waters are included in the Water Quality Characterization and have additional subcategory designations but are not listed below.*

- Category 1 (Highest Priority): Pollutants for which WQBELs and receiving water limitations are established in Part IV and Attachments K through S of the MS4 Permit to implement TMDLs.
 - Category 1A: WBPCs with past due final TMDL deadlines.
 - Category 1B: WBPCs with permit term final TMDL deadlines.
 - Category 1C: WBPCs with post-permit term final TMDL deadlines.
 - Category 1D: WBPCs addressed in USEPA TMDL without a Regional Board Adopted Implementation Plan.
- Category 2 (High Priority): Pollutants for which data indicate water quality impairment in the receiving water according to the State's Water Quality Control Policy for Developing California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List (State Listing Policy) and for which MS4 discharges may be causing or contributing to the impairment.
 - Category 2A: 303(d) Listed WBPCs for which MS4s may be causing or contributing to impairment.
 - Category 2B: 303(d) Listed WBPCs that are not a "pollutant".
 - Category 2C: 303(d) Listed WBPCs for which it is unknown if MS4 discharges may be causing or contributing to the impairment.
- Category 3 (Medium Priority): Pollutants for which there are insufficient data to indicate water quality impairment in the receiving water according to the State's Listing Policy, but which exceed applicable receiving water limitations contained in this Order and for which MS4 discharges may be causing or contributing to the exceedance within the last five years.
 - Category 3A: All other WBPCs w/ RW exceedances in past 5 years, MS4 discharges may be causing or contributing to exceedances.

Category 1, 2A-2C, and 3A water quality priorities will be incorporated into monitoring at applicable sites, as described within this CIMP Section 3. Category 3A priorities will be re-evaluated after two years of event results below the lowest applicable water quality objective for that parameter-water body-weather condition combination to determine whether monitoring would be continued/discontinued.

1.3 CIMP Overview

This CIMP details where and how data will be collected, analyzed, and reported to meet the purpose of the MRP. The MRP allows Permittees to coordinate MS4 and TMDL monitoring efforts on a watershed or subwatershed basis to satisfy multiple monitoring requirements, or to

maintain them as separate monitoring programs, to best meet monitoring objectives. The requirements of an approved TMDL Monitoring Plan may be modified by a CIMP that is subsequently approved by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board. TMDL and non-TMDL monitoring have been combined in this CIMP, where applicable.

This CIMP addresses all TMDL and non-TMDL monitoring requirements in the MRP, including the following three elements:

1. Receiving Water Monitoring¹
2. Stormwater Outfall²-Based Monitoring
3. Non-Stormwater (NSW) Outfall-Based Monitoring

The results of monitoring these elements will be used to refine control measures for the reduction of pollutant loading and the protection and enhancement of the beneficial uses of the receiving waters in the Region.

A fourth element, Regional Studies, is optional per the MRP for Ventura County Permittees and participation will be decided as the Studies arise.

Many of the monitoring requirements in the CIMP apply to all watersheds and will be addressed on a countywide basis, however, where variations in requirements for monitoring exist, these will be explained and described per watershed, reach, and/or monitoring program, where applicable.

1.3.1 Monitoring Program Elements and Objectives

Receiving water monitoring. The objectives of the receiving water monitoring are:

- Determine whether the receiving water limitations are being achieved including receiving water limitations derived from TMDL WLAs that apply in-stream;
- Assess trends in pollutant concentrations over time, or during specified conditions;
- Determine whether the designated beneficial uses are fully supported as determined by water chemistry, as well as aquatic toxicity and bioassessment monitoring; and
- To provide effective and efficient use of limited resources in order to collect and produce high quality water quality data.

¹ **Receiving waters** are “waters of the United States” into which waste and/or pollutants are, or may be, discharged.

² **Outfalls** are a “point source as defined by 40 CFR § 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States. (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(9)). **Major outfalls** are municipal separate storm sewer outfalls that discharge “from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive storm water from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more). (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(5))”.

There are three types of receiving water monitoring conducted under this CIMP. The monitoring conducted for each is driven by its purpose.

- **Mass emission station** monitoring looks at a broad range of parameters to track and evaluate the condition of the receiving water over time and their monitoring requirements are detailed in MRP Part V. Mass emission stations are typically located low in the watershed or subwatershed and receive runoff from multiple sources in addition to MS4. Other sources may include agriculture, open space, and other permitted discharges, such as wastewater treatment plant effluents and industrial facilities. Mass emission station monitoring data can identify parameters of concern that are above water quality objectives for the watershed but does not directly indicate the source(s) of the parameter of concern.
- **TMDL** receiving water monitoring is specific to the purpose of the TMDL and is conducted to track the parameters of concern identified in the applicable TMDL for the specific area. These stations are identified in their applicable TMDL monitoring plan or in this CIMP.
- **Shoreline** monitoring is conducted along the shoreline at designated beach locations to monitor for fecal indicator bacteria.

Stormwater outfall-based monitoring. The objectives of the stormwater outfall-based monitoring program are:

- Determine whether a Permittee's discharge is in compliance with applicable stormwater WQBELs derived from TMDL WLAs that apply at the outfall; and
- Determine whether a Permittee's discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of receiving water limitations that apply in-stream.

There are two types of stormwater outfall monitoring conducted under this CIMP. The monitoring conducted for each is driven by its purpose.

- **Major outfall MS4** monitoring includes a broad range of parameters, similar to those monitored at each site's associated mass emission station, to characterize the Permittee's discharge and determine if the discharge caused or contributed to any receiving water limitations exceedances observed at the associated mass emission station. Discharges from Permittee's designated outfalls are considered to be representative of the land use within the Permittee's jurisdiction.
- **TMDL** stormwater outfall monitoring is specific to the purpose of the TMDL and is conducted to track the parameters of concern identified in the applicable TMDL for the specific area. These stations are identified in their applicable TMDL monitoring plan or in this CIMP.

Non-stormwater outfall-based monitoring. The objectives of the non-stormwater outfall-based monitoring program are:

- Determine whether a Permittee's discharge is in compliance with applicable non-stormwater WQBELs derived from TMDL WLAs that apply at the outfall;

- Determine whether a Permittee's discharge contributes to or causes an exceedance of receiving water limitations that apply in-stream; and
- Assist a Permittee in identifying illicit discharges as described in Part VIII.I of the Order.

There are two types of non-stormwater outfall monitoring conducted under this CIMP. The monitoring conducted for each is driven by its purpose.

- **Major outfall MS4** monitoring is conducted under the non-stormwater outfall-based screening and monitoring program to identify and eliminate applicable discharges as described in Section 4.
- **TMDL** non-stormwater outfall monitoring is specific to the purpose of the TMDL and is conducted to track the parameters of concern identified in the applicable TMDL for the specific area. These stations are identified in their applicable TMDL monitoring plan or in this CIMP.

While not required by the MRP, **Regional studies** are encouraged in the MRP to further characterize the impact of the MS4 discharges on the beneficial uses of the receiving waters. Appropriate regional studies include the Southern California Stormwater Monitoring Coalition (SMC) Regional Watershed Monitoring Program, Southern California Bight Project, and special studies as specified in the MRP Parts X and XI, and approved TMDLs (see MRP Part XV TMDL Reporting).

1.4 Weather Conditions and Timing of Sample Collection

The MRP contains different requirements for dry and wet weather monitoring. Definitions for wet and dry weather are not provided in all TMDLs and their monitoring plans.¹ TMDLs that separate summer and winter conditions use April 1- October 31 and November 1 – March 31, respectively.

Dry weather is defined in the MRP as sampling events that are separated by a minimum of three days of dry conditions (less than 0.1 inch of rain each day)². This definition will be used for dry weather purposes for all monitoring (receiving water and outfalls) conducted under this CIMP except for the Calleguas Creek Salts TMDL (see Section 2.1.1) and any thresholds in the existing monitoring plans incorporated by reference as Appendices. Unless required more frequently by an applicable TMDL, mass emission station receiving water dry weather monitoring will be conducted two times per water year during dry weather for all applicable parameters, as described in Section 3.3. The MRP requires monitoring one event during the **Historically Driest Month**, as determined by the historically lowest instream flows (September in Ventura County) and one **Additional Dry Weather Event** to occur on days with less than 0.1 inch of rain as

¹ With the exception of Calleguas Creek TMDLs, those with definitions consider wet weather to be days with at least 0.1" rain and the 3 days following, and dry weather to be at least 3 days (or 72 hours) after significant rainfall (≥ 0.1 " in 24 hours). The Calleguas Creek TMDLs have historically used a higher rainfall threshold (0.5").

² This definition is a change to the Program from previous Ventura County MS4 permits, which specified seven days of dry weather.

measured from the nearest Los Angeles County or Ventura County Watershed Protection District controlled rain gauge within the watershed and these definitions are utilized without modification.

To determine the historically driest month based on instream flows, flow at two stations central to the region of the CIMP, one on Calleguas Creek (Station 805 - Calleguas Creek at CSUCI) and one on the Santa Clara River (Station 723 - Santa Clara River at Victoria Ave), were evaluated for average daily flow for a 24- or 25-year period, including the latest data available. Average daily flow was averaged by month for the entire data period (Table 1-4). For both stations, lowest monthly flow was recorded in September. Coordinated dry-weather CIMP sampling in the region will include sampling in September to capture the driest month.

Table 1-4. Average of average daily flows by month

Month	Average of Average Daily flow (cfs)	
	Station 805 CC	Station 723 SCR
January	99.47	406.65
February	153.93	220.65
March	73.50	260.63
April	30.20	69.02
May	16.58	198.27
June	11.65	249.57
July	9.70	204.66
August	9.93	12.06
September	8.86	2.78
October	20.59	10.04
November	22.64	5.97
December	77.24	43.33

As allowed per the MRP, an alternate precipitation threshold to those defined in the MRP will be used for this CIMP. Storms that meet this threshold are defined as “qualifying storm events” and are further explained in Section 2.1.2. MRP Part V and VI receiving water and major outfall wet weather monitoring will be conducted a minimum of three times per wet season (October 1st through April 15th) during wet weather for all applicable parameters. The first¹ qualifying storm event of the wet season and two subsequent qualifying storm events will be targeted for monitoring each year to meet this requirement.

¹ The first qualifying storm event will be targeted for all stations however the first qualifying storm rain event may not be the same as the first flush for a receiving water site if antecedent conditions and sections of the receiving water are dry.

Weather condition definitions, monitoring frequency, and other applicable timing considerations are provided in Section 2.1.

Weekly bacteria monitoring will target a specific day of the week for each watershed. The specific day will depend on consultant and laboratory availability and will be set once the agreements are in place between the consultant(s), laboratory(ies) and applicable Permittees. The day may be changed if agreed to by the involved parties.

2 Proposed Modifications and Rationale for Changes

Modifications to eliminate redundant monitoring and streamline data collection across programs was a key factor in the development of this CIMP, and the proposed changes to existing TMDL and MS4 monitoring programs, including weather conditions, site locations and monitoring frequencies, are explained and summarized in this section.

2.1 Modifications to Weather Conditions and Thresholds

2.1.1 Dry Weather for Calleguas Creek Salts TMDL

The Calleguas Creek Salts TMDL will continue to use the Salts TMDL definition for dry weather in lieu of the dry weather definition provided in Section 1.4.

The Calleguas Creek Salts TMDL definition of dry weather is no measurable precipitation in the watershed during the previous 24 hours, and sampling after flows return to pre-storm levels for storms within 7 days of sampling.

2.1.2 Wet Weather

The MRP contains two definitions for wet weather events: the “first significant storm event”¹ and “subsequent wet weather events”², however the Permit allows permittees to propose an alternative precipitation threshold in their CIMP for Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer approval. Ventura County watersheds contain significant portions of open space, and sections of multiple receiving waters are frequently nonperennial, especially in drought years, including sections between jurisdictional outfalls and their mass emission stations. To help account for this and to align and simplify coordination between monitoring programs, TMDLs, and watersheds, all sites and storms (with the exception of unmodified TMDL monitoring plans attached to this CIMP as appendices) will use the following definition to determine “qualifying storm events”. Qualifying storm events are defined as storm events with a predicted rainfall of at least 0.5” at a 70% probability of rainfall at least 24 hours prior to the event start time. Storm events that meet this definition but produce less than 0.5” of rainfall are still considered to be qualifying events, provided that they generate sampleable runoff at the monitoring site.

This definition aligns with the 0.5” threshold used for the Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDLs; the amount of rainfall typically needed to generate runoff at outfalls in the Ventura River watershed; and an increased chance for stormwater runoff to be present at the mass emission stations as hydrologic connectivity between the mass emission station and upstream outfalls does not always occur due to a lack of flow in the receiving water. An increase in local flow due to rainfall runoff from a qualifying storm event will be considered to meet the requirements of

¹ Defined as the first storm event of the water year with a predicted rainfall of at least 0.25 inch at a 70% probability of rainfall at least 24 hours prior to the event start time.

² Defined as greater than or equal to 0.1 inch of precipitation, as measured from the nearest Los Angeles County or Ventura County Watershed Protection District controlled rain gauge within the watershed.

the MRP, however it should be noted that there are varying levels of connectivity between outfalls and receiving waters during some events and years and the catchment area represented by a sample at the same location may differ based on hydrologic conditions.

The MRP requires receiving water monitoring to be conducted as soon as possible (within 6 hours) of starting stormwater outfall-based monitoring, to be reflective of potential impacts from MS4 discharges. When antecedent conditions are dry, it can take more than 6 hours for the receiving water at a mass emission station to begin to flow or increase in flow due to more than localized non-MS4 runoff. Monitoring will be targeted to begin as soon as possible after starting outfall monitoring, however exceptions may occur.

Qualifying storm events are defined as storm events with a predicted rainfall of at least 0.5" at a 70% probability of rainfall at least 24 hours prior to the event start time.¹ Storm events that meet this definition but produce less than 0.5" of rainfall are still considered to be qualifying events, provided that they generate sampleable runoff at the monitoring site.

Monitoring at receiving waters will be targeted to begin as soon after outfall monitoring as conditions allow.

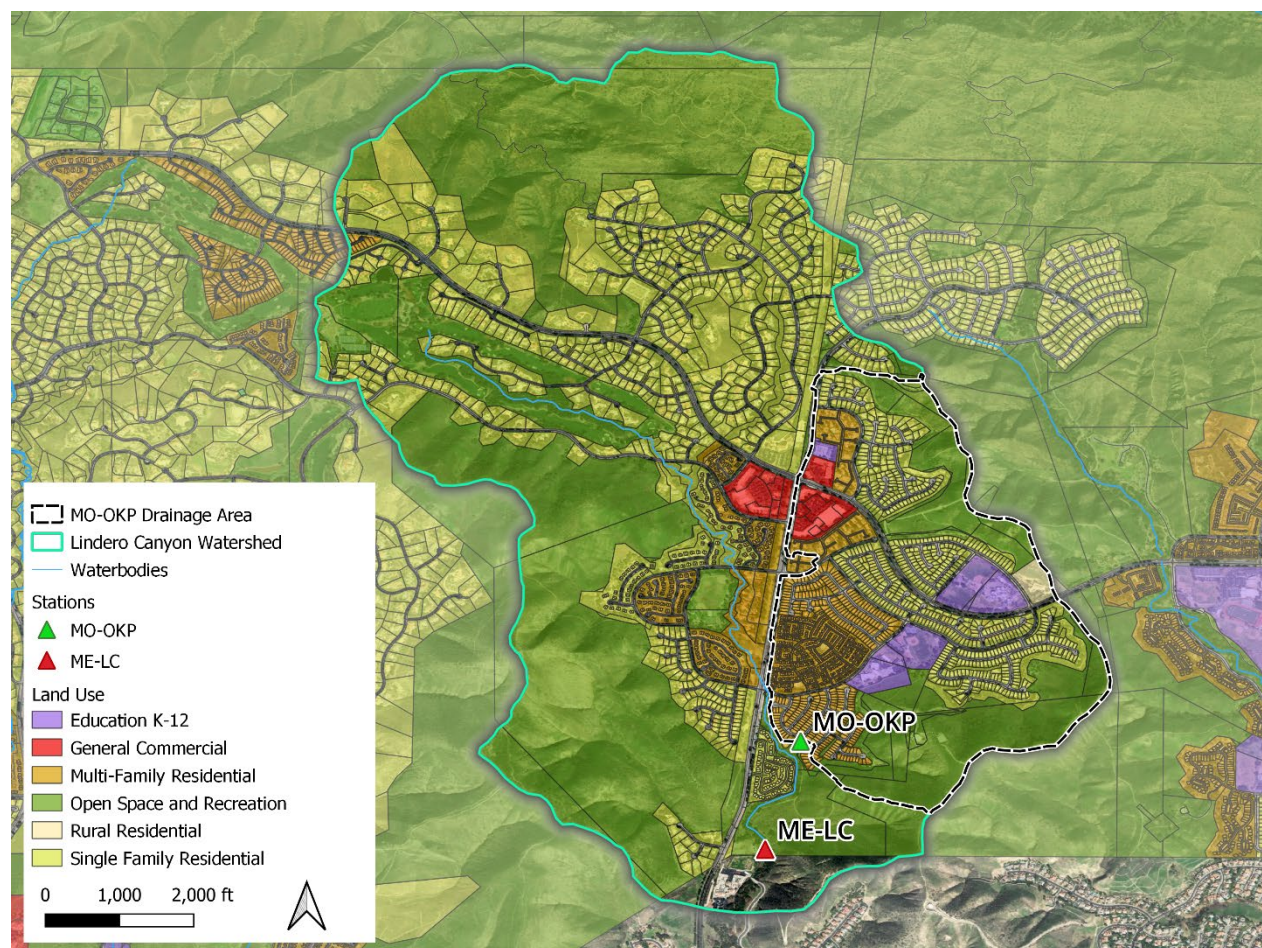
2.2 Upper Malibu Creek Watershed New Mass Emission Station

The 2021 Permit MRP requires monitoring of receiving waters at a new mass emission station to be proposed in the CIMP that is representative of the impacts from MS4 discharges in the Ventura County portion of the Malibu Creek Watershed (MRP Part IV.A.1.c). Ventura County contains multiple subwatersheds that drain to the Malibu Creek Watershed. Each subwatershed was evaluated for representative MS4 land use, site access and safety, and representative major outfalls that could be sampled to meet the corresponding requirement for including a major outfall station for the Malibu Creek Watershed in the CIMP². Station ME-LC in the Lindero Canyon subwatershed was identified as the most representative location as it contains MS4 contributions from County of Ventura unincorporated and the City of Thousand Oaks for multiple MS4 land uses. ME-LC is located just above the county line and was selected to position the station as low as possible within the Ventura County portion of the Malibu Creek Watershed to capture as much of the runoff as possible. The station is downstream of a major outfall that drains a significant portion of MS4 land use that meets the requirements for the new major outfall in the watershed. The site description for the major outfall station is provided in Section 2.3. The watershed and station locations are depicted in Figure 2-1.

¹ Definitions provided in unmodified TMDL Monitoring Plans included as appendices remain unchanged.

² Findings for the other watersheds were: Potrero Creek is largely dependent on discharges from the private Lake Sherwood and the outfalls below Lake Sherwood drain very small sections of Permittee MS4, Schoolhouse Canyon discharges into the privately owned Westlake Lake in an inaccessible area with a largely underground network of pipes that would require confined space entry on a main road in a residential area with no parking, Medea Creek is predominantly residential but each outfall drains a small area, and other subwatersheds which contain little or no MS4 contributions (e.g., Las Virgenes Creek, Cheseboro Creek, Russel Creek, etc.).

Figure 2-1. Lindero Creek subwatershed mass emission and major outfall station locations and land use



The new receiving water (mass emission) monitoring station location identified for the Malibu Creek Watershed is on Lindero Creek in the Lindero Creek subwatershed.

2.3 New Malibu Creek Watershed Major Outfall Site

The 2021 Permit MRP Part IV.B.2 requires Ventura County Permittees to propose an outfall monitoring location in the Malibu Creek subwatershed within Ventura County. The new Malibu Creek watershed major outfall site (MO-OKP) is proposed to be in the Lindero Canyon subwatershed, in the unincorporated community of Oak Park. Site selection for this site targeted outfalls that were representative of the land use within the watershed and Permittees jurisdictional boundaries, with allowances made for accessibility, likelihood of measurable flow, and safety, and relationship to an appropriate receiving water station for the watershed. As a result, the proportion of land use types within the outfall's subwatershed is similar to but not necessarily an exact match for the jurisdiction(s)¹ that it represents. The outfall drains County of

¹ This outfall will also be used to represent City of Thousand Oaks discharges for the Malibu Creek Watershed Bacteria and Nutrient TMDLs.

Ventura unincorporated jurisdictional area and the land use and watershed are depicted in Figure 2-1.

The new major outfall monitoring station location identified for the Malibu Creek Watershed is in Oak Park in the Lindero Creek subwatershed.

2.4 Wet Weather Major Outfall Site for Unincorporated County

The 2010 Permit required stormwater monitoring at eleven major outfall locations, one within each Ventura County Permittee's jurisdiction. The 2021 Permit MRP requires Ventura County Permittees continue monitoring these eleven sites, and to propose an outfall monitoring location in the Malibu Creek subwatershed within Ventura County, in lieu of monitoring at least one major outfall per subwatershed (HUC 12) drainage area as is required in Los Angeles County. The drainage(s) to the selected stormwater outfall(s) are to be representative of the land uses within the Ventura County Permittee's jurisdiction.

The Permit allows Ventura County Permittees to propose additional or alternative monitoring locations in their IMP or CIMP as necessary to satisfy the requirements of the MRP. The County of Ventura unincorporated major outfall station for MRP Part VI monitoring will be discontinued at its 2010 Permit location in the Ventura River Watershed (MO-MEI) and will be replaced with monitoring at the 2021 Permit location in the Malibu Creek Watershed (MO-OKP) to improve the distribution of monitoring stations across the County and to meet the 2021 Permit requirements. Additional details of this modification are provided in Section 2.4 and the site is described in Section 3.2.1.

The County of Ventura unincorporated major outfall station for MRP Part VI monitoring will be discontinued at its 2010 Permit location in the Ventura River Watershed (MO-MEI) and will be replaced with monitoring at the 2021 Permit location in the Malibu Creek Watershed (MO-OKP).

2.5 Incorporation and Modifications to TMDL Monitoring Programs

This section summarizes the monitoring requirements for TMDLs applicable to the Ventura County Permittees and the proposed approach to incorporating the approved TMDL monitoring plans listed in MRP Table E-2 into the CIMP with monitoring requirements that are not addressed by a monitoring plan in MRP Table E-2. Per MRP Part III. B.3, "The requirements of an approved TMDL Monitoring Plan may be modified by a CIMP that is subsequently approved by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board.

Table 2-1 summarizes the TMDLs, the type of monitoring required by the TMDL (receiving water, outfall, or trash), whether a monitoring plan was listed in Table E-2, whether there are modifications to an existing monitoring plan or if a new plan is required, and where the monitoring is detailed (i.e., included as an appendix to this CIMP or included in the main body of this CIMP.) MRP Part III.D.2.d requires Ventura County Permittees to continue monitoring

pursuant to the most recently approved version of the Monitoring Plans listed in MRP Table E-2 until the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board approves the CIMP.

Table 2-1. TMDL Monitoring Plan (MP) modification status and MP location

TMDL	Monitoring Type	MP Listed in E-2	MP status	Location of Monitoring Details
Ventura River and its Tributaries Algae TMDL	RW	Yes	Unchanged	MP: Appendix 2.1
Ventura River and its Tributaries Algae TMDL	O	No	New	CIMP
Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL	Trash	Yes	Unchanged	MP: Appendix 3.1
Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3, 5, 6, and 7 Indicator Bacteria TMDL	RW	Yes	Modified	CIMP
Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL	RW/O	No	New	CIMP
Santa Clara River Reach 3 Chloride TMDL	RW/O	No	New	CIMP
Organochlorine (OC) Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and Siltation in Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon (OCs and PCBs TMDL)	RW/O	Yes	Modified	MP: Appendix 4 (Full) CIMP – MS4 specific
Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon in the Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon (Toxicity TMDL)				
Metals and Selenium in Calleguas Creek, Its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon (Metals TMDL)				
Boron, Chloride, Sulfate, and TDS (Salts) in the Calleguas Creek Watershed (Salts TMDL)				
Oxnard Drain #3 Pesticides, PCBs, and Sediment Toxicity TMDL (Oxnard Drain 3 TMDL)				
Revolon Slough and Beardsley Wash Trash TMDL (Trash TMDL)	Trash	Yes	Unchanged	MP: Appendix 3.2
Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL	RW	Yes	Unchanged	MP: Appendix 2.2
Malibu Creek Nutrient TMDL	RW/O	No	New	CIMP
Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL	Trash	No ¹	Unchanged	Implementation through Malibu Trash TMDL: Appendix 3.3
Malibu Creek Watershed Trash TMDL	Trash	Yes	Unchanged	MP: Appendix 3.3

TMDL	Monitoring Type	MP Listed in E-2	MP status	Location of Monitoring Details
Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach) Bacteria TMDL	RW	No	New	CIMP

RW = Receiving Water O = Outfall Trash = Trash

¹ No plan needed. Received exemption for Ventura County on August 30, 2013.

Monitoring locations, frequencies, and constituents for unmodified TMDL monitoring plans are discussed in their applicable monitoring plan in the appendices and are not discussed further in this CIMP with the exception of the inclusion of non-Trash TMDL jurisdictional compliance points in Table 3-1 and Table 3-3 for reference. This includes the *Ventura River Algae TMDL Comprehensive Monitoring Plan for Receiving Waters – Addendum 1*, *Ventura River Estuary Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP) – Addendum No. 1*, *Revolon Slough/Beardsley Wash Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP) – Addendum No. 2*, and the *Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Malibu Creek Watershed – Addendum No. 1*.

A modified monitoring plan for the Calleguas Creek TMDLs is included in the appendices for Regional Board Executive Officer review and approval. Monitoring required for all other applicable Permit and TMDL objectives is described in the main body of this CIMP.

Details of each TMDL and the monitoring approach are discussed below.

2.5.1 Ventura River Watershed TMDLs

Per Attachment J of the 2021 MS4 Permit, Ventura County MS4 Permittees are responsible parties to two TMDLs in the Ventura River Watershed. This section discusses the monitoring requirements for these TMDLs and the proposed approach to incorporating existing TMDL monitoring plans into the CIMP.

2.5.1.1 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL

Consistent with the requirements of the Trash TMDL, the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, County of Ventura and Cities of Ojai and Ventura submitted a Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP) in 2009 (original TMRP). A Revised TMRP was submitted in 2014 to adjust the monitoring approach and has been approved by the Regional Board. Monitoring is conducted as outlined in the Revised TMRP. The Revised TMRP (or most recent approved version) is hereby incorporated into this CIMP as Appendix 3.1 with no modifications.

No modifications proposed to the existing, approved Monitoring Plan.

2.5.1.2 Ventura River Algae TMDL

Consistent with the requirements of the Algae TMDL, the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, County of Ventura and Cities of Ojai and Ventura, in conjunction with the Ojai Valley Sanitary District, Caltrans and Ventura County Agricultural Irrigated Lands Group (VCAILG), submitted the Ventura River and Tributaries Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients Total Maximum Daily Load Draft Comprehensive Monitoring Plan for Receiving Waters in June 2014

(original Algae TMDL CMP) and approved by the Regional Board in October 2014. Revisions to the Algae TMDL CMP became effective in January 2021. Receiving water monitoring for the Algae TMDL will continue to be conducted in accordance with the revised Algae TMDL CMP, incorporated into this CIMP as Appendix 2.1 with no modifications. An Algae TMDL Outfall Monitoring Plan was submitted to the Regional Board as part of the required TMDL Implementation Plan, but comments or approval of the plan was not received from the Regional Board. As noted in Attachment E, Table E-2, the Algae TMDL CMP is therefore the only approved TMDL monitoring plan for the Algae TMDL. Outfall monitoring for the Algae TMDL is incorporated into the CIMP. Quarterly dry weather monitoring will be conducted at one major outfall site per permittee (Cities of Ojai and Ventura, and County of Ventura). Two wet weather events will be monitored at the outfalls for nitrate + nitrite as nitrogen for TMDL purposes each monitoring year.¹ Monitoring will also be conducted at the mass emission station for three wet and two dry events per monitoring year, as also required by MRP Part V. Site descriptions and physical locations are provided in Section 3 and Figure 3-1.

Table 2-2. Ventura River Watershed CIMP TMDL compliance sites, frequency and constituents

Monitoring Site ID	ME-VR2 ⁴	MO-SIMP ⁶	MO-MEI	MO-OJA ⁵
Monitoring Type	RW	MO	MO	MO
Reach	Reach 2	Reach 2	Reach 4	San Antonio Creek
Constituent				
Algae TMDL				
Total Phosphorus	3/2	0/4 ^{2, 3}	0/4 ^{2,3}	3 ⁴ /4 ^{2,3}
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) ¹	3/2	0/4 ^{2, 3}	0/4 ^{2, 3}	3 ⁴ /4 ^{2, 3}
Nitrate+Nitrite-N ¹	3/2	2/4 ³	2/4 ³	3 ⁴ /4 ³
Total Nitrogen (calculation)	3/2	0/4 ^{2, 3}	0/4 ^{2, 3}	3 ⁴ /4 ^{2, 3}
Flow	3/2	0/4 ^{2, 3}	0/4 ^{2, 3}	3 ⁴ /4 ^{2, 3}

Notes:

RW: Receiving Water

MO: Major Outfall

Where the frequency is noted with two numbers (i.e., 3/2), the first number is the number of wet weather monitoring events and the second is the number of dry weather monitoring events within a monitoring year (July 1 through June 30).

¹ Constituent required for calculation of Total Nitrogen.

² Attachment K only includes the requirement to conduct quarterly dry weather monitoring for this TMDL

³ Samples will be collected as grab samples.

¹ Three wet weather events will be monitored at MO-OJA to meet MRP Part VI. A.1 and VI.A.3.b requirements.

⁴ Samples may be collected as composites.

⁵ Wet weather monitoring at MO-OJA is conducted as part of Permit MRP Section VI requirements.

⁶ MO-SIMP samples may be collected from alternative locations within the drainage area if needed for safety and sample integrity. Alternative locations include upgradient manholes and side channels receiving the same drainage area as the Simpson Drain major outfall. Sampling may be postponed to daylight hours to ensure monitoring staff safety.

No modifications to the existing approved Algae TMDL CMP. TMDL outfall monitoring will be conducted during two wet weather events and quarterly in dry weather at the specified major outfall sites and during three wet and two dry events at the ME-VR2 mass emission station, as described in Table 2-2.

2.5.2 Santa Clara River Watershed TMDLs

Per Attachment J of the 2021 MS4 Permit, Ventura County MS4 Permittees are responsible parties to three TMDLs in the Santa Clara River Watershed. This section discusses the monitoring requirements for these TMDLs and the proposed approach to incorporating existing TMDL monitoring plans into the CIMP.

2.5.2.1 Santa Clara River Bacteria TMDL

County of Ventura, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, and the Cities of Fillmore, Oxnard, Santa Paula and Ventura, submitted the Final In-Stream Compliance Monitoring Plan for Santa Clara River Estuary and Reach 3 Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (Bacteria TMDL Receiving Water Monitoring Plan) in May 2016, which incorporated the changes requested in the Regional Board approval letter dated April 2016 (see MRP Table E-2). A Bacteria TMDL Outfall Monitoring Plan was submitted to the Regional Board as part of the implementation plan and was also approved by the Regional Water Board but is not included in Attachment E, Table E-2, therefore the Bacteria TMDL Receiving Water Monitoring Plan is considered the approved TMDL monitoring plan for the Bacteria TMDL.

As part of the CIMP development, as allowed by Attachment E, Part III.B.3¹ of the 2021 MS4 Permit, the Ventura County MS4 Permittees are proposing revisions to the existing Bacteria TMDL Receiving Water Monitoring Plan monitoring to provide better coordination with the MS4 permit monitoring and to include outfall monitoring to meet the outfall monitoring requirements in the TMDL.

Monitoring described in the body of this CIMP (summarized in Santa Clara River Watershed TMDL Monitoring Approach section below and shown in Table 2-3) will replace the Table E-2 monitoring plan for the Santa Clara River Bacteria TMDL.

¹ "The requirements of an approved TMDL Monitoring Plan may be modified by a CIMP that is subsequently approved by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board."

2.5.2.2 Santa Clara River Chloride and Nitrogen TMDLs

Neither the Chloride nor the Nitrogen TMDL required submittal of a monitoring plan.

Monitoring to address these TMDLs has been incorporated into this CIMP and is summarized in Table 2-3.

Santa Clara River Watershed TMDL Monitoring Approach

Existing TMDL bacteria monitoring since 2016 for receiving waters and 2018 for major outfalls has adequately characterized watershed conditions and provided sufficient information for watershed planning efforts. Given the current watershed understanding and the need to invest significant resources in implementation in the next few years, the monitoring frequency can be reduced until such time as the final geometric mean RWLs are required to be evaluated¹. A monthly monitoring frequency will provide information that can be evaluated for compliance with single sample interim wet weather and final dry weather limitations. Monitoring frequency will change to weekly on November 1, 2028 to allow evaluation of the geometric mean when the geometric mean RWLs become effective per Part IV.E of Attachment M of the Permit (March 2029).

Monthly monitoring events will be monitored at one receiving water site in the Estuary and one receiving water site in Reach 3. The Reach 3 receiving water site in the approved CMP was SCRR3-RW1. This site is upstream of ME-SCR, which is also located in Reach 3. Depending on access and conditions, one of these sites will be monitored each event as the compliance site for Reach 3 receiving water. The City of Oxnard site for Stormwater Program monitoring has been MO-OXN and for bacteria TMDL monitoring has been MO-SRG². MO-OXN will be monitored in wet weather as the compliance site for the City of Oxnard major outfall site and MO-SRG will continue to be monitored for bacteria TMDL monitoring. The Santa Paula, Fillmore, Ventura, and Unincorporated outfall monitoring site locations remain unchanged to those in the CMP at MO-SPA, MO-FIL, MO-VEN, and MO-SAT, respectively. Site descriptions and physical locations are provided in Section 3.

Table 2-3. Santa Clara River Watershed CIMP TMDL compliance sites, frequency and constituents

Monitoring Site ID	SCRE-R005	MO-VEN	MO-SRG	MO-SAT	ME-SCR^{2,4}	MO-SPA³	MO-FIL³
Monitoring Type	RW	MO	MO	MO	RW	MO	MO

¹ Compliance with receiving water limitations and water quality-based effluent limitations of allowable exceedance days (AED) of single sample objectives will be evaluated using a ratio comparable to daily or weekly sampling, as permitted in footnote 3 of Table 7-36.2 of the Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3, 5, 6, and 7 Indicator Bacteria TMDL.

² MO-SRG does not require access through VCWPD locked gates for monitoring.

Reach	Estuary	Reach 1	Reach 1	Reach 2	Reach 3	Reach 3	Reach 3
Constituent							
Bacteria TMDL							
<i>E. coli</i>					Monthly ¹	Monthly ¹	Monthly ¹
Enterococcus	Monthly ¹	Monthly ¹	Monthly ¹	Monthly ¹			
Total Coliform	Monthly ¹	Monthly ¹	Monthly ¹	Monthly ¹			
Fecal Coliform	Monthly ¹	Monthly ¹	Monthly ¹	Monthly ¹			
Nutrient TMDL							
Ammonia					3/2	3/2 ³	⁵
Nitrate+Nitrite-N					3/2	3/2 ³	⁵
Chloride TMDL							
Chloride					3/2	3/2 ³	3/2 ³

Notes:

RW: Receiving Water

MO: Major Outfall

Where the frequency is noted with two numbers (i.e., 3/2), the first number is the number of wet weather monitoring events and the second is the number of dry weather monitoring events within a monitoring year (July 1 through June 30).

¹ This will be the initial monitoring frequency for this permit term. Monthly monitoring is consistent with data requirements for assessing compliance with currently effective limitations. The monitoring frequency will change to weekly on November 1, 2028 to allow evaluation when the geometric mean RWLs become effective per Part IV.E of Attachment M of the Permit (March 2029). It is understood that this sampling frequency may require a reassessment of the number of allowable exceedance days until the initiation of weekly sampling. Given the timeframe for implementation and the significant amount of implementation that will occur prior to the final wet weather and geometric mean milestones, collection of bacteria data more frequently than monthly throughout the Lower Santa Clara River WMP area at this time will not provide meaningful information upon which to make management decisions. TMDL monitoring conducted to date has adequately characterized watershed conditions and provided sufficient information for watershed planning efforts.

² If samples are collected for these constituents for the MS4 permit monitoring, they will also be used for TMDL compliance monitoring.

³ Dry weather samples will be collected as grabs at these locations.

⁴ The Reach 3 receiving water site in the approved CMP was SCRR3-RW1. This site is upstream of ME-SCR, which is also located in Reach 3. Depending on access and conditions, one of these sites will be monitored each event as the compliance site for Reach 3 receiving water.

⁵ Monitoring of this constituent will be conducted at MO-FIL as applicable under Part VI.A.3.c of

the MRP (monitor 303(d) listed pollutants for the receiving water or downstream receiving waters) but is not required for the TMDL as Fillmore does not discharge to U.S. EPA Reach 3.

Existing monitoring frequencies and locations for the Bacteria TMDL will be modified to monthly at the sites listed in Table 2-3, until November 1, 2028. Nutrient TMDL and Chloride TMDL monitoring will be conducted at sites within U.S. EPA Reach 3 and Basin Plan Reach 3, respectively, for three wet and two dry events each monitoring year at the same locations as the Bacteria TMDL, for jurisdictions that discharge to the applicable Reach 3.

2.5.3 Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDLs

Per Attachment J of the 2021 MS4 Permit, Ventura County MS4 Permittees are responsible parties to six TMDLs in the Calleguas Creek Watershed. This section discusses the monitoring requirements for these TMDLs and the proposed approach to incorporating existing TMDL monitoring plans into the CIMP.

2.5.3.1 Revolon Slough and Beardsley Wash Trash TMDL

Consistent with the requirements of the Trash TMDL, the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, Ventura County, the Cities of Camarillo and Oxnard, in conjunction with Caltrans and Ventura County Agricultural Irrigated Lands Group (VCAILG), submitted a Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP) in 2009 (original TMRP). A Revised TMRP was submitted in 2015 (Addendum 1). Addendum 2 was submitted in August 2020 to comply with the Revised Trash TMDL (effective May 2020). Monitoring is conducted as outlined in the TMRP Addendum 2. The TMRP Addendum 2 (or most recent approved version) is hereby incorporated into this CIMP as Appendix 3.2 with no modifications.

No modifications proposed to the existing approved Monitoring Plan.

2.5.3.2 Calleguas Creek OCs and PCBs, Toxicity, Metals, Salts, and Oxnard Drain 3 TMDLs

The Stakeholders Implementing TMDLs in the Calleguas Creek Watershed (Stakeholders) consist of agricultural, municipal stormwater, wastewater, and other stormwater permittees that are jointly implementing the coordinated monitoring program listed in Table E-2 (Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan Revision No.4) to meet the requirements of five TMDLs in the Calleguas Creek Watershed (OCs and PCBs, Toxicity, Metals, Salts, and Oxnard Drain 3). As part of the CIMP development, the Stakeholders are requesting modifications to the approved plan to allow the TMDL monitoring requirements for the municipal stormwater permittees to be integrated into the CIMP while still maintaining a structure for the Stakeholders to jointly implement a TMDL monitoring program that meets the TMDL monitoring requirements for all Stakeholders. The revised Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan (Revision No.5) is included as Appendix 4 to this CIMP for Regional Board Executive Officer Approval. Revision 5 includes the proposed modifications to the CCWTMP to better align with the 2021 MS4 Permit and other Stakeholder monitoring requirements and contains monitoring procedures specific to the CCWTMP (e.g.,

sediment and fish tissue monitoring and TMDL only monitoring locations). The sections directly applicable to the MS4 permittees have also been incorporated into the main body of this CIMP to better align reporting levels¹ (RL), monitoring triggers, monitoring techniques, monitoring frequencies, and monitoring locations across the two programs where possible. The MS4-specific sites, frequencies, and parameters are in Table 2-4.

Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDLs

The Stakeholders are proposing several modifications to better align the TMDL monitoring program with both the MS4 permit and agricultural -monitoring programs². The proposed changes are as follows:

The Stakeholders propose to integrate the CCWTMP urban land use monitoring locations and the 2010 MS4 Permit monitoring locations by replacing the existing CCWTMP urban land use monitoring locations with the major-outfall monitoring locations in Table E-5 of the MRP and adding a representative TMDL monitoring location for the City of Oxnard.

- For Simi Valley and Moorpark, the MS4 permit outfalls and TMDL land use sites are currently co-located but monitored separately using different monitoring approaches. Under the proposed monitoring approach, the TMDL land use monitoring site would be replaced by the MS4 permit outfall monitoring location and sampling at that location will meet both MS4 permit and TMDL monitoring requirements.
- Three outfalls are currently monitored in the City of Camarillo (one for MS4 major outfall monitoring and two for TMDL land use monitoring). The proposed monitoring approach is to use the major outfall monitoring location to satisfy both TMDL and MS4 monitoring requirements for Camarillo and to stop monitoring the two TMDL urban land use locations. The major outfall monitoring location will also be used for the TMDL monitoring for County Unincorporated.
- Oxnard currently monitors an outfall in the Santa Clara River watershed for MS4 permit requirements and does not have a TMDL land use monitoring location that captures runoff from the City. Oxnard is proposing to select a representative outfall location in the CCW for TMDL monitoring only. This addition and site are covered in the QAPP.
- Two urban drainage sites are currently monitored in the City of Thousand Oaks (one for MS4 major outfall monitoring and one for TMDL land use monitoring). The City of Thousand Oaks is proposing to replace the TMDL urban land use monitoring locations with the MS4 permit major outfall location to meet the requirements of both the MS4 permit and the CCW TMDL monitoring requirements.

Additionally, the Stakeholders will be coordinating with the MS4 Permittees to use ME-CC as a TMDL monitoring location to replace 03_UNIV for constituents that are monitored by both the TMDL parties and the MS4 permittees. These sites are co-located so the only change will be to

¹ Referred to as Reporting Limits in CCWTMP QAPP.

² Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Irrigated Agricultural Lands within the Los Angeles Region and the Conditional Waiver's replacement, Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Irrigated Agricultural Lands Within the Los Angeles Region (Agricultural Orders) once it becomes effective.

the monitoring methods and to the toxicity test species. To align the programs and allow the data to be used for both programs, the toxicity test results using the species determined to be most sensitive for this site will count towards the events required for Toxicity TMDL monitoring at this location. Note that this means *Hyalella azteca* (freshwater amphipod) for one wet weather event and *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow) for one dry weather event, in place of *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (freshwater flea).

The Stakeholders are also proposing to reduce the dry weather monitoring frequency from quarterly to two times per year in the receiving water for all TMDLs except Salts and at the land use monitoring locations for all TMDLs. This approach would align the dry weather TMDL monitoring frequency at the receiving water, outfall and TMDL land use sites with the frequency of receiving water monitoring required by the MS4 Permit and agricultural site monitoring in the Agricultural Conditional Waiver. Stormwater and non-stormwater outfall and TMDL land use monitoring will be conducted concurrently with receiving water monitoring to allow consideration of the potential impacts of the outfall and land use discharges on the receiving waters. The reduction in the dry weather monitoring frequency will allow the MS4s and TMDL Stakeholders to streamline the use of resources and collection of monitoring data. The watershed has over ten years of quarterly dry weather monitoring results and the results have demonstrated that in most reaches and for the Metals, Organochlorine Pesticides and PCBs TMDL, and Toxicity TMDL, dry weather limitations are often met. The Salts TMDL will continue to be monitored using continuous monitoring equipment.

The 2021 Permit and the Agricultural Orders contain RLs for some constituents that are higher than the RLs that were used by the CCWTMP. The RLs for the CCWTMP have been changed to match the highest of the RLs from these two programs. CIMP and TMDL monitoring will utilize lower RLs when feasible. This will allow the programs to utilize the same data for both TMDL and MS4 permit purposes.

Table 2-4. Calleguas Creek Watershed CIMP TMDL compliance sites¹, frequency and constituents

Monitoring Site ID	ME-CC (G, C)	MO-CAM ² (G, C)	MO-THO ³ (G, C)	MO-MPK ⁴ (G, C)	MO-SIM ⁵ (G, C)
Monitoring Type	RW	MO	MO	MO	MO
Reach	Calleguas	Revolon Slough	Conejo	Arroyo Simi	Arroyo Simi
Constituent					
OCs and PCBs TMDL ¹⁰					
Total Chlordane	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
4,4'-DDD	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
4,4'-DDE	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2

4,4'-DDT	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
Dieldrin	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
Total PCBs ⁹	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
Toxaphene	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
Metals TMDL					
Copper	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2 ⁷	2/2 ⁷
Mercury ¹¹	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2 ⁷	2/2 ⁷
Nickel	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2 ⁷	2/2 ⁷
Selenium	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2 ⁷	2/2 ⁷
Salts TMDL					
Boron ⁶		2/2		2/2	2/2
Chloride		2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
Sulfate ⁶		2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
TDS		2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
Toxicity TMDL					
Diazinon	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
Chlorpyrifos	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
Toxicity	2/2 ⁸				
Oxn Dr 3 TMDL					
Monitoring for this TMDL conducted per CCWTMP QAPP					

Notes:

Where the frequency is noted with two numbers (i.e., 3/2), the first number is the number of wet weather monitoring events and the second is the number of dry weather monitoring events within a monitoring year (July 1 through June 30).

RW: Receiving Water

MO: Major Outfall

^G Grab samples

^C Composite samples during wet weather only

¹ Monitoring sites listed are the same site that serve MS4 and TMDL requirements. TMDL-only sites are covered in the CCWTMP QAPP and are not included here.

² Compliance site for City of Camarillo and Unincorporated County.

³ Compliance site for City of Thousand Oaks.

⁴ Compliance site for City of Moorpark.

⁵ Compliance site for City of Simi Valley.

⁶ TMDL-only constituent.

⁷ There are no metals allocations assigned to the Arroyo Simi or Arroyo Las Posas sub watersheds, but Moorpark and Simi are named in the permit as responsible parties for this TMDL due to contributions to the downstream waterbodies so they are included for clarity in how Moorpark and Simi Valley will show compliance with the TMDL.

⁸ Species used for toxicity testing at this location will be the most sensitive species identified by the MS4 program for this site for 1w/1d events. The additional 1w/1d TMDL-specific toxicity monitoring events will use *Ceriodaphnia dubia*.

⁹ The PCBs TMDL in this watershed requires monitoring for PCB Aroclors, so PCB Aroclors will be monitored in lieu of PCB congeners for this watershed.

¹⁰ Monitored in water column at the CIMP TMDL stations and in streambed sediments at the TMDL Only receiving water stations.

¹¹ Mercury is tested and reported as both Total Metal Concentration and Dissolved Metal Concentration. The difference between these values provides Insoluble Metal Concentration associated with particulates (suspended sediments) in the sample.

TMDL monitoring is fully described in the CCWTMP QAPP in Appendix 4. Modifications include an alteration of frequency to match the receiving water monitoring and the merging of CCWTMP urban land use sites with their co-located 2010 MS4 Permit major-outfall monitoring sites (Table E-5 of the MRP). Applicable QAPP monitoring is summarized in Table 2-4.

2.5.4 Malibu Creek and Santa Monica Bay Watershed TMDLs

Per Attachment J of the 2021 MS4 Permit, Ventura County MS4 Permittees are responsible parties to five TMDLs in the Malibu Creek/ Santa Monica Bay Watershed. This section discusses the monitoring requirements for these TMDLs and the proposed approach to incorporating existing TMDL monitoring plans into the CIMP.

2.5.4.1 Malibu Creek and Lagoon Nutrient TMDL

The Implementation Plan for the Malibu Creek and Lagoon Benthic and Nutrient TMDL includes the requirement to develop a TMDL effectiveness monitoring plan that identifies receiving water monitoring locations and a compliance monitoring plan that identifies outfall monitoring locations. Monitoring to meet these requirements will be conducted at the same locations and at the same monitoring frequency as the Malibu Bacteria TMDL monitoring locations¹ and is incorporated into this CIMP.

¹ The Nutrient and Benthic TMDLs Implementation Plan also requires monitoring in several other reaches of the watershed. Monitoring for all other required reaches except for Hidden Valley Creek, Potrero Valley Creek, and Cheseboro Creek are included in the Lower Malibu Creek CIMP. Monitoring locations for Hidden Valley Creek and Cheseboro Creek are not included in the CIMP because they do not receive MS4 discharges (a site at the downstream end of Cheseboro Creek [HtB-CH9) served as a reference site for the 2013 Benthic TMDL) and monitoring conducted for over ten years for the bacteria TMDL has demonstrated that these Creeks are typically dry. Additionally, Cheseboro Creek is not 303(d) listed for nutrient impairments and is not a tributary to a reach that is 303(d) listed for nutrient impairments. A monitoring location for Potrero Valley Creek is not included because

Monitoring will be conducted at the locations and frequencies identified in Table 2-5.

2.5.4.2 Malibu Creek and Lagoon Bacteria TMDL

County of Ventura, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, and City of Thousand Oaks, in conjunction with the Los Angeles County MS4 Permittees submitted the Malibu Creek and Lagoon Bacteria TMDL Compliance Monitoring Plan in February 2008 and it was approved in April 2008 (see Attachment E, Table E-2). Two Bacteria TMDL Outfall Monitoring Plans (one for the City of Thousand Oaks and one for the Ventura County Watershed Protection District and County of Ventura) were submitted to the Regional Board to meet the outfall monitoring plan submittal requirements, but feedback on the plans was not received from the Regional Board. As noted in Attachment E, Table E-2, the Bacteria TMDL Compliance Monitoring Plan is therefore the only approved TMDL monitoring plan for the Bacteria TMDL.

The Bacteria TMDL Compliance Monitoring Plan included a provision that “the monitoring program will be implemented as approved until the TMDL is re-considered in 2009/2010. At that time, the program will be re-evaluated so monitoring can be reduced or discontinued at those reaches where beneficial uses are not impaired.” The monitoring program revision was never completed for the Ventura County MS4 Permittees.

As allowed by MRP Part III.B.3¹ of the 2021 MS4 Permit and in accordance with the provision in the Bacteria TMDL Compliance Monitoring Plan, this CIMP modifies and combines receiving water monitoring formerly conducted under the *Malibu Creek and Lagoon Bacteria TMDL Compliance Monitoring Plan* with TMDL required outfall monitoring that is not covered under an approved plan (per MRP Table E-2) for the Malibu Creek and Lagoon Bacteria TMDL. The monitoring described in this CIMP will replace the monitoring in the previously approved monitoring plan.

Over ten years of weekly TMDL bacteria monitoring has adequately characterized watershed conditions and provided sufficient information for watershed planning efforts. Given the current watershed understanding and the need to invest significant resources in implementation in the next few years, the monitoring frequency can be reduced until such time as the final geometric mean RWLs are required to be evaluated. Monitoring frequency will change to weekly when the geometric mean RWLs become effective per Part IV.E of Attachment O of the Permit (July 2026).

The proposed changes to the monitoring locations and monitoring frequency are designed to focus monitoring on the reaches with bacteria impairments in Ventura County that receive discharges from urban areas with likely bacteria sources, discontinue monitoring at sites that are

flow in the creek is typically dependent on discharges from Lake Sherwood (a privately owned lake) (see MCW-17 description in this section for additional details.)

¹ “The requirements of an approved TMDL Monitoring Plan may be modified by a CIMP that is subsequently approved by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board.”

generally dry, and align the monitoring locations with the new sites proposed for MS4 Permit and Nutrient TMDL monitoring.

None of the monitoring locations requested for removal were identified as an impaired subwatershed or were listed as a subwatershed for which monitoring was required in Table 7.10-2 of the Malibu Creek Bacteria TMDL. These sites were included in the Bacteria TMDL Compliance Monitoring Plan to meet the requirement to monitor at other sites “including at least one sampling station in each subwatershed.” The subwatersheds in which monitoring is required is not clearly defined in the Malibu Creek Bacteria TMDL Staff Report. The subwatersheds for which monitoring is proposed to be removed were only defined as part of the modeling effort and are not subwatersheds identified as impaired in the TMDL. Changes to the Malibu Creek watershed sites monitored for the Bacteria TMDL Compliance Monitoring Plan sites are included with the site descriptions below:

Malibu Creek Watershed MCW-8b [Discontinue]

MCW-8b is in the Upper Las Virgenes Creek subwatershed at the County Line, at the north end of Las Virgenes Road and is accessed through a Los Angeles County Flood Control gate. There are no Ventura County MS4 discharges in this subwatershed and the site is generally dry. The Las Virgenes subwatershed is monitored further downstream by the Lower Malibu Creek CIMP (site MCW-CIMP 7).

Malibu Creek Watershed MCW-9 [Discontinue]

MCW-9 is in the Chesebro Creek subwatershed, on Chesebro Road approximately 0.5 miles north of Driver Ave. and is accessed from bridge crossing over creek. Sample is taken just upstream confluence of Palo Comado Creek and Chesebro Creek. This subwatershed does not contain any pathogen impairments, there are no Ventura County MS4 discharges in the Chesebro subwatershed and the site is generally dry. Additionally, a site at the downstream end of Chesebro Creek [HtB-CH9] served as a reference site for the 2013 Benthic TMDL.

Malibu Creek Watershed MCW-14b [Move] – Monitoring moved to ME-LC

MCW-14b is in the upper Lindero Creek subwatershed next to the Yerba Buena Elementary School in Los Angeles County, just below the Ventura County Line at the north end of Reyes Adobe Rd. Access to the site is through a locked gate on the east side of the school’s parking lot. Sample is taken at end of dirt path leading from access gate. This site is being moved upstream to be at the new MS4 permit receiving water compliance monitoring (mass emission) station, ME-LC, on the Ventura County side of the County Line, to eliminate the need for school parking lot access, and combine sampling locations for greater efficiency. There is only one small MS4 input (13 homes) in Ventura County between MCW-14b and ME-LC.

Malibu Creek Watershed MCW-15c [Discontinue]

MCW-15c is in the Westlake Creek/Russel Branch subwatershed on La Tienda Rd just west of Oaks Christian High School and is accessed through a Los Angeles County Flood Control gate. This subwatershed does not contain any pathogen impairments, Ventura County MS4

infrastructure in subwatershed is limited to some short runs of pipe and ditches along roads that are unlikely to be sources of bacteria.

Malibu Creek Watershed MCW-17 [Discontinue]

MCW-17 is in the Potrero Canyon Creek subwatershed on Triunfo Canyon Road approximately 0.4 miles south of Westlake Boulevard and is accessed through a Ventura County Watershed Protection District gate. Sample is taken from the middle channel of the concrete apron. This subwatershed does not contain any pathogen impairments, and the site is generally dry. When flow is observed, it is generally a result of discharges from Lake Sherwood, which is not representative of the Responsible Parties MS4 discharges.

Malibu Creek Watershed MCW-18 [Discontinue]

MCW-18 is in the Hidden Valley Creek subwatershed and is located on Potrero Road approximately 0.45 miles south of Thornton Ranch Road and is accessed near the bridge crossing. Sample is taken upstream of the bridge. This subwatershed does not contain any pathogen impairments, Ventura County MS4 infrastructure in subwatershed is limited to some roads with short areas of curb and gutter which are unlikely to be sources of bacteria, and the site is generally dry.

A new major outfall site (MO-OKP) will be added to the TMDL monitoring which will represent discharges from the City of Thousand Oaks and Unincorporated County of Ventura to meet outfall monitoring requirements. This site is described in Section 2.3 and 3.2 and is included in Table 2-5, Table 3-3, and Table 3-13.

Monitoring for the Malibu Creek TMDLs are summarized in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5. Malibu Creek Watershed CIMP TMDL compliance sites, frequency and constituents

Monitoring Site ID	ME-LC	MCW-12	MO-OKP ⁴
Historical Site ID	MCW-14b ⁵	MCW-12	L03
Monitoring Type	RW	RW	MO
Subwatershed	Lindero Creek Reach 2	Medea Creek Reach 2	Lindero Creek Reach 2 ¹
Constituent			
Bacteria TMDL			
<i>E. coli</i>	Monthly ⁶	Monthly ⁶	3/4 ⁶
Nutrient TMDL			
Total Phosphorus	Monthly	Monthly	3/4
Ammonia	Monthly	Monthly	3/4
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) ³	Monthly	Monthly	3/4

Nitrate+Nitrite-N³	Monthly	Monthly	3/4
Total Nitrogen (calculation)	Monthly	Monthly	3/4
Benthic Chlorophyll <i>a</i>²	0/1	0/1	N/A
Algal Coverage²	0/1	0/1	N/A
Field Observations (presence of scum/foam, the presence of odors)	Monthly	Monthly	N/A
Flow	Monthly	Monthly	3/4
DO, pH, Temperature	Monthly	Monthly	N/A

Notes: RW: Receiving Water MO: Major Outfall

Where the frequency is noted with two numbers (i.e., 3/2), the first number is the number of wet weather monitoring events and the second is the number of dry weather monitoring events within a monitoring year (July 1 through June 30).

¹ Wet weather samples will target the first significant storm of the season. At least two of the dry weather samples will be collected during the summer season.

² Will be collected using SWAMP protocols (Ode, 2016) between May and July.

³ Constituent required for calculation of Total Nitrogen.

⁴ Wet weather samples collected during the MS4 permit monitoring for these constituents will also be used for TMDL compliance monitoring. For the dry weather, grab samples will be collected at this location.

⁵ ME-LC is located slightly upstream of the historical site MCW-14b.

⁶ This will be the initial monitoring frequency for this TMDL. Frequency of monitoring is consistent with data requirements for assessing compliance with currently effective limitations. The monitoring frequency will change to weekly on July 15, 2026 to allow evaluation when the geometric mean RWLs become effective per Part IV.E of Attachment O of the Permit (July 15, 2026). It is understood that this sampling frequency may require a reassessment of the number of allowable exceedance days until the initiation of weekly sampling. TMDL monitoring conducted to date has adequately characterized watershed conditions and provided sufficient information for watershed planning efforts.

Monitoring will be conducted at the locations and frequencies identified in Table 2-5.

2.5.4.3 Santa Monica Beaches Bacteria TMDL

To meet the monitoring requirements of the SMBB Bacteria TMDLs, Ventura County, Thousand Oaks, and Simi Valley along with Los Angeles County, Agoura Hills, Calabasas, West Lake Village, Hidden Hills, City of Malibu, Caltrans, and California Department of Parks and Recreation all contributed to the SMBB Bacteria TMDLs Coordinated Shoreline Monitoring Program (CSMP). The City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works Bureau of Sanitation & Environment, Environmental Monitoring Division (EMD) and the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (LACDHS) performed sample collection and analysis for the CSMP. The Ventura County MS4 permittees will continue to utilize this effort to meet the monitoring requirements for the Santa Monica Beaches Bacteria TMDL.

No modifications proposed to the existing approved Monitoring Plan.

2.5.4.4 Malibu Creek Watershed Trash and Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDLs

Consistent with the requirements of the Malibu Creek Watershed Trash TMDL, the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, County of Ventura and City of Thousand Oaks submitted a Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP) in April 2010 (original TMRP). A revised TMRP was submitted in August 2020 consistent with the requirements of the Revised Trash TMDL and conditionally approved by the Regional Board in June 2021. Monitoring is conducted as outlined in the Revised TMRP. The TMRP (or most recent approved version) is hereby incorporated into this CIMP as Appendix 3.3 with no modifications.

Additionally, jurisdictions identified as responsible parties for point sources of trash in the Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL were required to either prepare a PMRP or demonstrate that a PMRP is not required. Per Attachment E, Table E-2, a request for an exemption to the PMRP was provided by the County of Ventura to the Regional Board and was approved on August 30, 2013. A PMRP exemption request was submitted to the Regional Board on behalf of the City of Thousand Oaks on May 9, 2024. These exemption letters show that a PMRP is not required. Additionally, per Attachment E, Table E-2, the Malibu Creek Trash TMDL TMRP satisfies the monitoring requirements for the Santa Monica Bay Debris TMDL, and a separate monitoring plan is not required.

No modifications proposed to the existing approved Monitoring Plan.

2.5.5 Coastal Watershed TMDLs

Per Attachment J of the 2021 MS4 Permit, Ventura County MS4 Permittees are responsible parties to one TMDL in the Ventura County Coastal Watershed. This section discusses the monitoring requirements for this TMDL.

2.5.6 Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach) Bacteria TMDL

The Kiddie and Hobie Beach Bacteria TMDL does not have a current monitoring plan, however AB411 and year-round monitoring is conducted as part of the Ocean Water Quality Monitoring Program by Ventura County Environmental Health. Compliance and monitoring for the Harbor Beaches of Ventura County TMDL is based on existing monitoring protocols and locations. Monitoring to maintain these requirements are incorporated into this CIMP. Due to difficulty in locating an outfall sampling point discharging to Channel Islands Harbor beaches because of a submerged outfall and dry weather diversions, compliance with the bacteria WQBEL for Channel Islands Harbor will be demonstrated through Receiving Water data when discharge occurs during monitoring, or documentation of no discharge.

Coastal Watershed TMDLs

Kiddie and Hobie Beach TMDL Compliance Monitoring:

Per the MRP, “Monitoring shall continue at sampling locations (VCEHD 36000 and VCEHD 37000) and at the current weekly monitoring frequency, consistent with AB411 compliance monitoring. Monitoring shall be conducted on a year-round basis at the current monitoring locations including the summer months (i.e., April to October) and winter months (i.e., November to March). Weekly monitoring of enterococcus, fecal coliform or *E. coli*, and total coliform will be conducted. However, due to difficulty in locating an outfall sampling point discharging to Channel Islands Harbor beaches because of a submerged outfall and dry weather diversions, compliance with the bacteria WQBEL for Channel Islands Harbor will be demonstrated through Receiving Water data when discharge occurs during monitoring, or documentation of no discharge.

2.6 Shoreline Monitoring Site Modifications

MRP Table E-4 specified a list of 15 shoreline monitoring locations for year-round weekly monitoring. These sites differ from the list of sites in the 2010 Permit. The proposed list of sites, including some revisions to the Table E-4 site list are discussed below.

2.6.1 Shoreline Monitoring Sites

The Permit requires Ventura County Permittees to continue to monitor for indicator bacteria (i.e., fecal coliform (or *E. coli*) and enterococcus) at 15 prescribed shoreline monitoring locations listed in Table E-4 of the MRP. The Table E-4 list of sites includes 3 from the 2010 Permit, excludes 7 from the 2010 Permit, and adds 12 new locations. The County of Ventura Environmental Health Department (EHD) formerly conducted ocean water quality monitoring at 40 sites along the Ventura County coast from April through October, and at 19 sites from November through March, including year-round monitoring at the ten sites listed in the 2010 Permit, however their schedule is subject to change, so the Program discussed the sites with EHD and developed a modified list of sites to achieve Permit objectives, while accommodating current constraints on EHD and the Program’s resources.

The proposed shoreline list of stations is the same as that listed in the MRP, with four removed and two added. Three sites (Oxnard Beach – Outrigger Way (Site 30000), Oxnard Beach Park – Falkirk Avenue (Site 32000), and Oxnard Beach Park – Starfish Drive (Site 33000)) were removed as there are no MS4 outfalls in this region, only catch basins. Oxnard Beach – 5th Street (Site 29000) also does not have a MS4 outfall but will be monitored as representative of the removed locations. Promenade Park Beach – Redwood Apts (Site 15000) was removed because it is repetitive sampling along this section of coastline. Hobie Beach and Kiddie Beach (Sites 36000 and 37000, respectively) were also added for monitoring due to the existing Channel Islands Harbor Bacteria TMDL. The sites for shoreline monitoring are:

Table 2-6. Modifications to Shoreline Monitoring site list

Site ID	Site Description	New to 2021 Permit	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
2500	La Conchita Beach	New	34.36420°	-119.45010°
13000	Surfer's Point at Seaside Park – end of the access path via wooden gate	No	34.27301°	-119.30503°
14000	Promenade Park Beach – Figueroa Street	No	34.27441°	-119.29764°
15000	Promenade Park Beach – Redwood Apts	New	34.27534°	-119.29548°
17000	Promenade Park Beach – Calif. Street	New	34.27566°	-119.29303°
18000	San Buenaventura State Beach - Kalorama Street	New	34.27362°	-119.28883°
19000	San Buenaventura State Beach – south of drain at San Jon Road	No	34.27223°	-119.28518°
20000	San Buenaventura State Beach – Dover Lane	New	34.2637°	-119.2759°
21000	San Buenaventura State Beach – Weymouth Lane	New	34.25690°	-119.27153°
29000	Oxnard Beach – 5th Street	New	34.19789°	-119.24869°
30000	Oxnard Beach – Outrigger Way	New	34.19035°	-119.24458°
32000	Oxnard Beach Park – Falkrik Avenue	New	34.17873°	-119.23846°
33000	Oxnard Beach Park – Starfish Drive	New	34.17652°	-119.23708°
39000	Silverstrand Beach – S. Paula	New	34.15244°	-119.22010°
40000	Silverstrand Beach – Sawtelle	New	34.14739°	-119.21683°
36000	Hobie Beach	TMDL	34.161200	-119.222500
37000	Kiddie Beach	TMDL	34.160100	-119.222300

MRP Table E-4 list of Shoreline Monitoring sites has been modified as shown in Table 2-6.

2.7 Significant Non-Stormwater Monitoring Frequency

Section 4 describes the significant non-stormwater outfall screening and monitoring criteria and procedures. Outfalls that meet the criteria to require monitoring or field observations will have the monitoring or field observations conducted twice per year until the flow is satisfactorily resolved or other criteria are met as described in Section 4. A scheduling frequency of twice per year aligns with the receiving water (mass emission) monitoring, which requires two dry weather monitoring events per year, and it is important to link outfall monitoring with receiving water monitoring to be able to fully evaluate the data in the appropriate context. It is also unexpected to see significant variation in dry-weather monitoring results. The NSW outfall monitoring events will be coordinated with the dry weather receiving water (mass emission station) monitoring events to allow for an evaluation of whether the NSW discharges are causing or contributing to an observed exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving water.

Samples will not be collected if the discharge from the outfall is not hydraulically connected via surface flow to the receiving water body.

The frequency of required non-stormwater monitoring or observations will be twice per year to align with receiving water (mass emission) monitoring.

3 Coordinated Integrated Monitoring

This CIMP has been developed to combine MS4 Program and TMDL monitoring to increase efficiency and integrate the two programs, where applicable.

3.1 Receiving Water Sites

The 2021 Permit MRP requires monitoring of receiving waters at one mass emission¹ (receiving water) station in each of the four major watersheds. The stations for each of these watersheds are: Ventura River (ME-VR2), Santa Clara River (ME-SCR), Calleguas Creek (ME-CC) and Malibu Creek (ME-LC). Mass emission stations were selected to position the station as low as possible in the watershed or subwatershed to capture as much of the runoff as possible, while remaining above tidal influence and accounting for river migration to maintain contact with river flow.

Shoreline monitoring to meet MRP requirement IV.A.2 are listed in Section 3.1.3 below.

Receiving water stations are monitored to track compliance with RWLs, water quality objectives (WQO), and TMDL limits, to evaluate the status of 303(d) listings, and to track conditions over time. Monitoring at mass emission stations is conducted to meet the requirements in the MRP and is outlined in Section 3.3, below, but may also be conducted to meet TMDL receiving water monitoring requirements, as identified in Table 3-1. Monitoring at TMDL-specific receiving water stations is specific for the parameters of interest to the TMDL and are used for tracking and assessing compliance with TMDL targets and RWLs. Monitoring at shoreline stations is specific to indicator bacteria.

The receiving water monitoring sites for this Permit² and their purpose (mass emissions and/or TMDL) are listed in Table 3-1 and their location is shown in Figure 3-1. Details of each station are provided in Section 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, and in Appendix 5.

¹ The previous Ventura County MS4 Permit Order No. R4-2010-0108 (2010 Permit) required monitoring at three receiving water monitoring locations, which were known as mass emissions stations. The “mass emission station” terminology has been retained in this CIMP to indicate the receiving water stations in the CIMP that are applicable to MRP Part V monitoring.

² Shoreline sites are listed separately in Section 3.1.3

Figure 3-1. Receiving water station locations

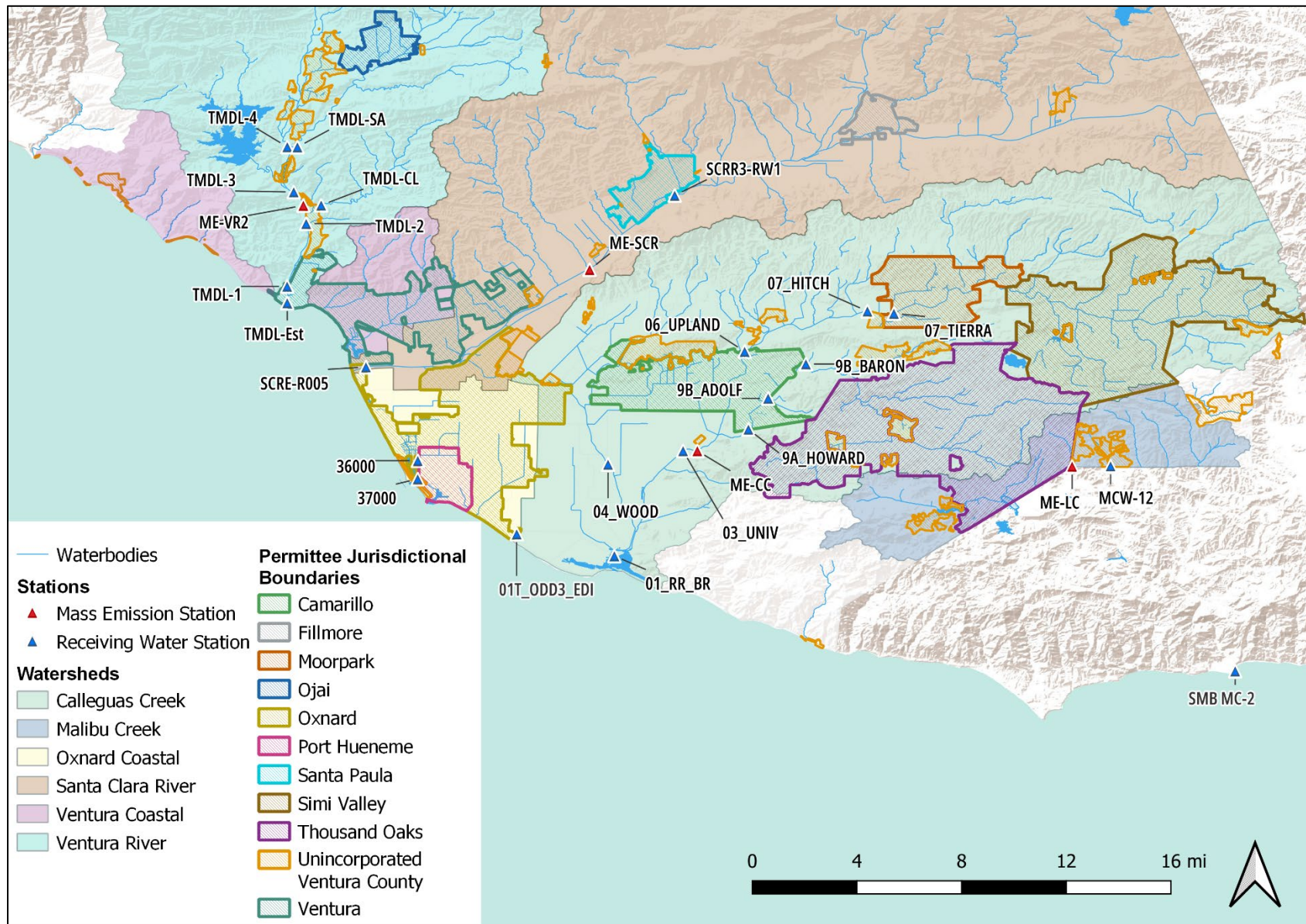


Table 3-1. Receiving Water site locations and jurisdictional relationships

Water-shed	Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Site Description	Mass Emission (Part V) RW Jurisdictional Compliance Point	Compliance Site for TMDL ¹
VRW	ME-VR2	34.342637	-119.298415	Ventura River at Ojai Valley Sanitation	• Ojai RW wet/dry	VR Algae outfall: Ojai, Unincorporated
VRW	TMDL-Est	34.276655	-119.308350	VR Estuary		VR Algae: per Appendix 2.1
VRW	TMDL-1	34.280459	-119.308296	VR Reach 1 below Main St Bridge		VR Algae: per Appendix 2.1
VRW	TMDL-2	34.337905	-119.296766	VR Reach 2 above Cañada Larga		VR Algae: per Appendix 2.1
VRW	TMDL-3	34.345715	-119.299692	VR Reach 3 above unwadeable pool		VR Algae: per Appendix 2.1
VRW	TMDL-4	34.381013	-119.307850	VR Reach 4 above San Antonio Creek		VR Algae: per Appendix 2.1
VRW	TMDL-CL	34.342015	-119.286456	Cañada Larga bridge 0.3 mi east of Hwy 33		VR Algae: per Appendix 2.1
VRW	TMDL-SA	34.380896	-119.307016	San Antonio Creek below Hwy 33		VR Algae: per Appendix 2.1
SCRW	ME-SCR	34.299218	-119.108034	Santa Clara River at Freeman Diversion	• Fillmore RW wet/dry • Santa Paula RW wet/dry	SCR Reach 3 Nitrogen TMDL RW: Santa Paula SCR Reach 3 Bacteria and Chloride TMDL RW: Fillmore, Santa Paula
SCRW	SCRE-R005	34.234481	-119.256689	SCR Estuary		SCR Bacteria TMDL RW (Estuary-Reach 2): Oxnard, Ventura, Unincorporated
SCRW	SCRR3-RW1	34.348522	-119.051497	SCR Reach 3 at 12th St Bridge		Alternate site for ME-SCR ⁴

MCW	ME-LC	34.168475	-118.787363	Upper Lindero Creek above county line	• Unincorporated RW wet/dry	MCW Bacteria and Nutrients TMDL RW: Unincorporated and Thousand Oaks
MCW	MCW-12	34.168661	-118.761806	Upper Medea Canyon		MCW Bacteria and Nutrients TMDL RW: Unincorporated and Thousand Oaks
SMB	SMB MC-2	34.03244	-118.67900	Breach point of Malibu Lagoon on Malibu State Beach		SMBB Bacteria TMDL
CCW	ME-CC ³	34.179121	-119.039712	Calleguas Creek at Camarillo St	• Camarillo RW⁵ wet/dry • Moorpark RW wet/dry • Simi Valley RW wet/dry • Thousand Oaks RW wet/dry	CCW All TMDLs except Salts TMDL RW: • Camarillo, Unincorporated wet/dry
CCW	01T_ODD3_ED1 ²	34.1326	-119.1606	Oxnard Drain near Edison Dr.		Oxnard Drain #3 Toxics TMDL: Oxnard, Unincorporated wet/dry
CCW	03_UNIV ^{2,3}	34.179500	-119.039900	Calleguas Creek at Camarillo St		CCW Salts, OC/Metals TMDL RW: • sediment – per Appx. 4 • Camarillo, Unincorporated wet/dry
CCW	04_WOOD ²	34.169800	-119.095800	Revolon Slough E of Wood Rd		CCW All TMDLs RW: Camarillo, Oxnard, Unincorporated wet/dry

CCW	06_UPLAND ²	34.244800	-119.005000	Arroyo Las Posas off Upland Rd		CCW Tox, OC Pest/PCBs TMDL, and Salts RW: Unincorporated wet/dry
CCW	07_HITCH ²	34.271600	-118.923400	Arroyo Simi E of Hitch Blvd		CCW Tox and OC Pest/PCBs TMDL RW: Moorpark, Simi Valley, Unincorporated wet/dry
CCW	07_TIERRA ²	34.270100	-118.905800	Arroyo Simi downstream of Tierra Rejada Blvd		CCW Salts TMDL RW: Moorpark, Simi Valley, Unincorporated dry only
CCW	9A_HOWARD ²	34.193100	-119.002500	Conejo Creek at Howard Road Bridge		CCW Salts TMDL RW: Camarillo, Unincorporated dry only
CCW	9B_ADOLF ²	34.213700	-118.989400	Conejo Creek at Adolfo Rd		CCW Tox and OC Pest/PCBs TMDL RW: Thousand Oaks, Camarillo, Unincorporated wet/dry
CCW	9B_BARON ²	34.236500	-118.964300	Conejo Creek at Baron Brothers Nursery		CCW Salts TMDL RW: Thousand Oaks, Unincorporated dry only
Coast	36000	34.161200	-119.222500	Hobie Beach		CIH Bacteria: Oxnard, Unincorporated
Coast	37000	34.160100	-119.222300	Kiddie Beach		CIH Bacteria: Oxnard, Unincorporated

RW: receiving water compliance point for these jurisdictions.

¹ All changes to TMDL monitoring sites in Appendices that are approved by the RWQCB will be incorporated by reference.

² CCWTMP TMDL-only monitoring site. These sites are included here to show all receiving water monitoring, but monitoring is to be conducted under the specifications in the QAPP in Appendix 4.

³ Co-located site for 2021 Permit and TMDL monitoring programs. Monitoring conducted during 2021 Permit events (applies to 2021 Permit and TMDL) uses the name ME-CC, TMDL-specific monitoring events at this location use 03_UNIV.

⁴ This site will be utilized for Santa Clara River Reach 3 TMDL (bacteria, nitrogen, and chloride) receiving water monitoring if

monitoring at ME-SCR is not feasible, e.g., if access is unavailable for ME-SCR, if ME-SCR is dry, if conditions at ME-SCR are not representative of typical river conditions (e.g., pooled water at the dam causing wetland conditions that are not typical of the Santa Clara River in Reach 3), etc.

⁵ MO-CAM discharges to Revolon Slough rather than to the ME-CC receiving water station, however Camarillo also discharges to Calleguas and Conejo Creeks upstream of ME-CC. MO-CAM is considered representative of discharges from Camarillo and therefore ME-CC is used as the Calleguas Creek receiving water station for this station for MS4 cause and contribute, as was done with the 2010 Permit.

Note: Lake Sherwood and Westlake Lake are privately owned so monitoring of these lakes is not included in this CIMP.

3.1.1 Mass Emission Receiving Water Sites

Mass Emission (ME) stations are also used for TMDL monitoring. See Table 3-1 and Section 3.3 for TMDL monitoring conducted at ME stations. Land use maps are included in Appendix 5.

Ventura River Watershed Mass Emission Station (ME-VR2)

The ME-VR2 station is located at the Ojai Valley Sanitary District's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) near Cañada Larga Road and captures runoff from the city of Ojai, several unincorporated communities (e.g., Meiners Oaks, Casitas Springs), a very small portion of the City of Ventura, and a large portion of undeveloped landscape, the latter of which comprises the bulk of the watershed. Monitoring at the ME-VR2 station was initiated during the 2004/05 monitoring season after landslide activity at the original Ventura River mass emission station, ME-VR, precluded further sampling at that location. Land uses for this station include 101,000 acres (87%) open space/undeveloped, 7,000 acres (6%) agriculture, and 8,000 acres (7%) urban/developed.

Santa Clara River Watershed Mass Emission Station (ME-SCR)

The ME-SCR station is located at the United Water Conservation District's (UWCD) Freeman Diversion Dam east of Saticoy and captures runoff from the cities of Santa Paula and Fillmore, the unincorporated community of Piru, communities upstream in Los Angeles County, agricultural fields, and a large amount of undeveloped landscape. Monitoring at the ME-SCR station was initiated during the 2001/02 monitoring season. Accurate measurement of flow at this location is not possible due to the configuration and operation of the diversion structure so time-paced samples are collected. In dry conditions, the river is partially diverted to groundwater infiltration ponds. In wet-weather conditions, the Santa Clara River can also flow past the diversion dam through two other routes. One route is through the river diversion gate structure where most wet-weather flow passes. The other route is over the diversion dam, a situation which occurs only during high flows generated by large storm events. Flood flows are monitored at the diversion dam by the VCWPD Hydrology Section, but there is no flow meter installed at the river diversion gate due to complex hydraulics. A sonic water level sensor was installed in 2014 over the pond behind the diversion so that a gate opening would be noticed. A text message can be automatically sent to sampling team members when the gate is opened to let them know the intake strainer could lose contact with the river. A special swing arm intake strainer has been installed to alleviate this potential problem, but the installation is still being refined. Land use for this station includes 439,000 acres (89%) open space/undeveloped, 49,000 acres (10%) agriculture, and 4,900 acres (1%) urban/developed.

Calleguas Creek Watershed Mass Emission Station (ME-CC)

The ME-CC station is located along Camarillo Street (formerly University Drive) near California State University at Channel Islands and captures runoff from the cities of Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, Moorpark, and Simi Valley. This watershed has the largest urban influence (roughly 30% urbanized), but also includes significant contributions from agricultural runoff found predominantly in the lower two-thirds of the watershed. Monitoring at the ME-CC station was

initiated during the 2000/01 monitoring season. Land use for this station includes 60,000 acres (41%) open space/undeveloped, 47,000 acres (32%) agriculture, and 40,000 acres (27%) urban/developed.

Malibu Creek Watershed Mass Emission Station (ME-LC)

The ME-LC station is new for this permit cycle. This station is in the Lindero Creek subwatershed within Ventura County, just upstream of the Ventura County/Los Angeles County boundary. Monitoring required to be conducted prior to CIMP approval was conducted under the alias RW-LC1. This station is in the Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks District's Wistful Vista Preserve, east of Lindero Canyon Road. The Malibu Creek Watershed is segmented within Ventura County, with multiple subwatersheds that converge downstream of the Ventura County boundary, within Los Angeles County. For this reason, the Lindero Canyon subwatershed was selected to be representative of runoff for the Malibu Creek Watershed, as it captures runoff from the City of Thousand Oaks, the unincorporated community of Oak Park, and undeveloped landscape. Land use for this station includes 900 acres (53%) open space/undeveloped, 0 acres agriculture, and 800 acres (47%) urban/developed.

Mass emission stations act as compliance locations for non-TMDL MS4 sampling as shown in Table 3-3 below.

3.1.2 TMDL Receiving Water Monitoring Sites

This section includes descriptions of TMDL-only receiving water sites that will be monitored as part of the main body of this CIMP. Sites that are monitored according to a separate monitoring plan are not listed here but are described in their monitoring plans in the appendices. Mass emission stations that are monitored for TMDL purposes are described in 3.1.1 above. Discussions of parameters and frequencies are in Section 3.3.

Santa Clara River Watershed TMDL sites

Santa Clara River Watershed SCRE-R005

The Santa Clara River Estuary site (SCRE-R005) is located at the east end of the estuary near the Harbor Blvd Bridge and is monitored by the City of Ventura's Water Reclamation Facility under their NPDES permit. This site is located between the Cities of Ventura and Oxnard and includes MS4 contributions from the participating agencies listed in the TMDL. This is the most relevant site for MS4 contributions to the estuary, as more westerly sites are closer to the mouth of the estuary and are more likely to be affected by tides, berm status, wastewater treatment plant contributions, and access issues.

Santa Clara River Watershed SCRR3-RW1 – Alternate TMDL monitoring site for ME-SCR

SCRR3-RW1 is located on the Santa Clara River midway along Reach 3 near the 12th Street Bridge in Santa Paula. This receiving water site is perennial and contains contributions from MS4s, agriculture, open space, and other sources. This site is approximately 4.6 miles upstream

of ME-SCR. This site will be utilized for Reach 3 TMDL receiving water monitoring if monitoring at ME-SCR is not feasible (e.g. for ease of access during dry weather).

Malibu Creek Watershed Bacteria and Nutrient TMDL sites

Malibu Creek Watershed MCW-12

MCW-12 is in the Upper Medea Creek subwatershed, at the west end of Tamarind Street and is accessed by climbing down publicly accessed embankment. Sample is taken upstream of the pedestrian bridge.

Malibu Creek Watershed (formerly MCW-14b) ME-LC

This site is further described in the mass emissions station section above.

Santa Monica Bay Watershed TMDL sites

Santa Monica Bay Watershed SMB MC-2

SMB MC-2 is situated at the breach point of Malibu Lagoon on Malibu State Beach.

Channel Islands Harbor Bacteria TMDL sites

Hobie Beach (Site 36000) and Kiddie Beach (Site 37000)

These sites are not included in a specific monitoring plan but are required to be monitored. They are located at the end of Victoria Avenue in Oxnard. Monitoring is conducted at the north end of each beach. Due to difficulty in locating an outfall sampling point discharging to the Channel Islands Harbor Beaches because of a submerged outfall and dry weather diversions, compliance with the bacteria WQBEL for Channel Islands Harbor will be demonstrated through receiving water data when discharge occurs during monitoring, or documentation of no discharge.

3.1.3 Shoreline Monitoring Sites

Weekly shoreline monitoring of indicator bacteria (i.e., fecal coliform (or *E. coli*) and enterococcus) will be conducted year-round at the shoreline monitoring locations shown in Figure 3-2 and listed in Table 3-2 below. Monitoring is expected to be conducted by the County of Ventura Environmental Health Department (EHD), and by the Program should constraints on EHD require it.

Figure 3-2. Shoreline monitoring sites

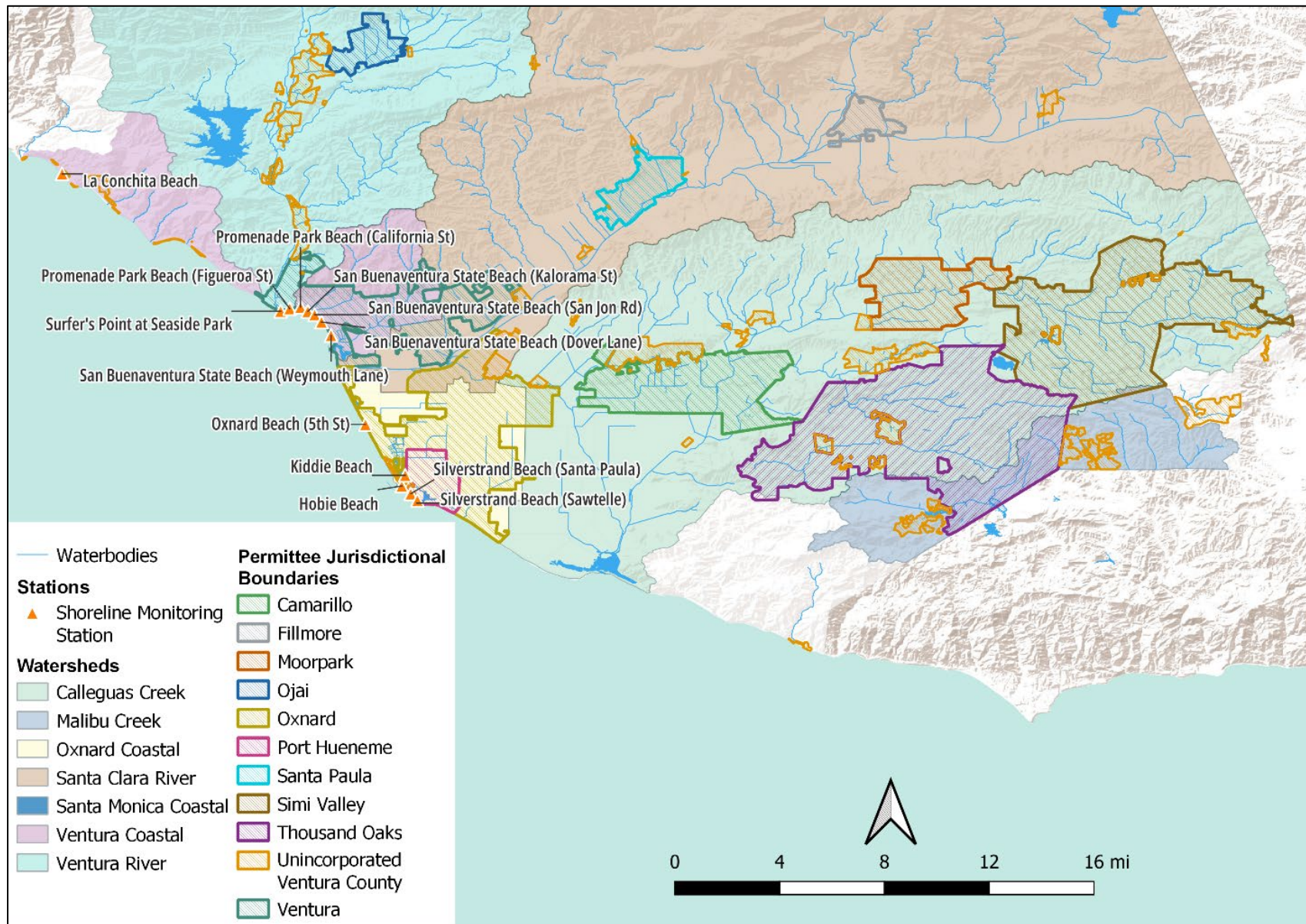


Table 3-2. Shoreline weekly monitoring sites

Site ID	Site Description	New to 2021 Permit	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
2500	La Conchita Beach	New	34.36420 ^o	-119.45010 ^o
13000	Surfer's Point at Seaside Park – end of the access path via wooden gate	No	34.27301 ^o	-119.30503 ^o
14000	Promenade Park Beach – Figueroa Street	No	34.27441 ^o	-119.29764 ^o
17000	Promenade Park Beach – Calif. Street	New	34.27566 ^o	-119.29303 ^o
18000	San Buenaventura State Beach - Kalorama Street	New	34.27362 ^o	-119.28883 ^o
19000	San Buenaventura State Beach – south of drain at San Jon Road	No	34.27223 ^o	-119.28518 ^o
20000	San Buenaventura State Beach – Dover Lane	New	34.2637 ^o	-119.2759 ^o
21000	San Buenaventura State Beach – Weymouth Lane	New	34.25690 ^o	-119.27153 ^o
29000	Oxnard Beach – 5th Street	New	34.19789 ^o	-119.24869 ^o
39000	Silverstrand Beach – S. Paula	New	34.15244 ^o	-119.22010 ^o
40000	Silverstrand Beach – Sawtelle	New	34.14739 ^o	-119.21683 ^o
36000	Hobie Beach	TMDL	34.16120 ^o	-119.22250 ^o
37000	Kiddie Beach	TMDL	34.16010 ^o	-119.22230 ^o

3.2 Routine Outfall Monitoring Sites

The MRP requires stormwater outfall-based monitoring to be performed at outfall monitoring locations that are representative of the land uses within the Permittees' jurisdiction. The MRP also requires monitoring at TMDL outfall monitoring locations (as designated in the most recently approved Monitoring Plans as identified in Table E-1 and Table E-2 of the MRP).

MRP Part VI monitoring at major outfall MS4 stations is specific to wet weather and for parameters specified in the MRP, as outlined below in Section 3.3. Monitoring at TMDL outfall stations is specific for the parameters of interest to the TMDL as described in the monitoring plan or applicable section of this CIMP and are used for tracking and assessing compliance with TMDL WQBELs and RWLs. The stormwater outfall monitoring sites and their site objectives (MRP Part VI or TMDL) are listed in Table 3-3 and shown in Figure 3-3. Details of each station are provided below and in Appendix 5.

Figure 3-3. Outfall monitoring station locations

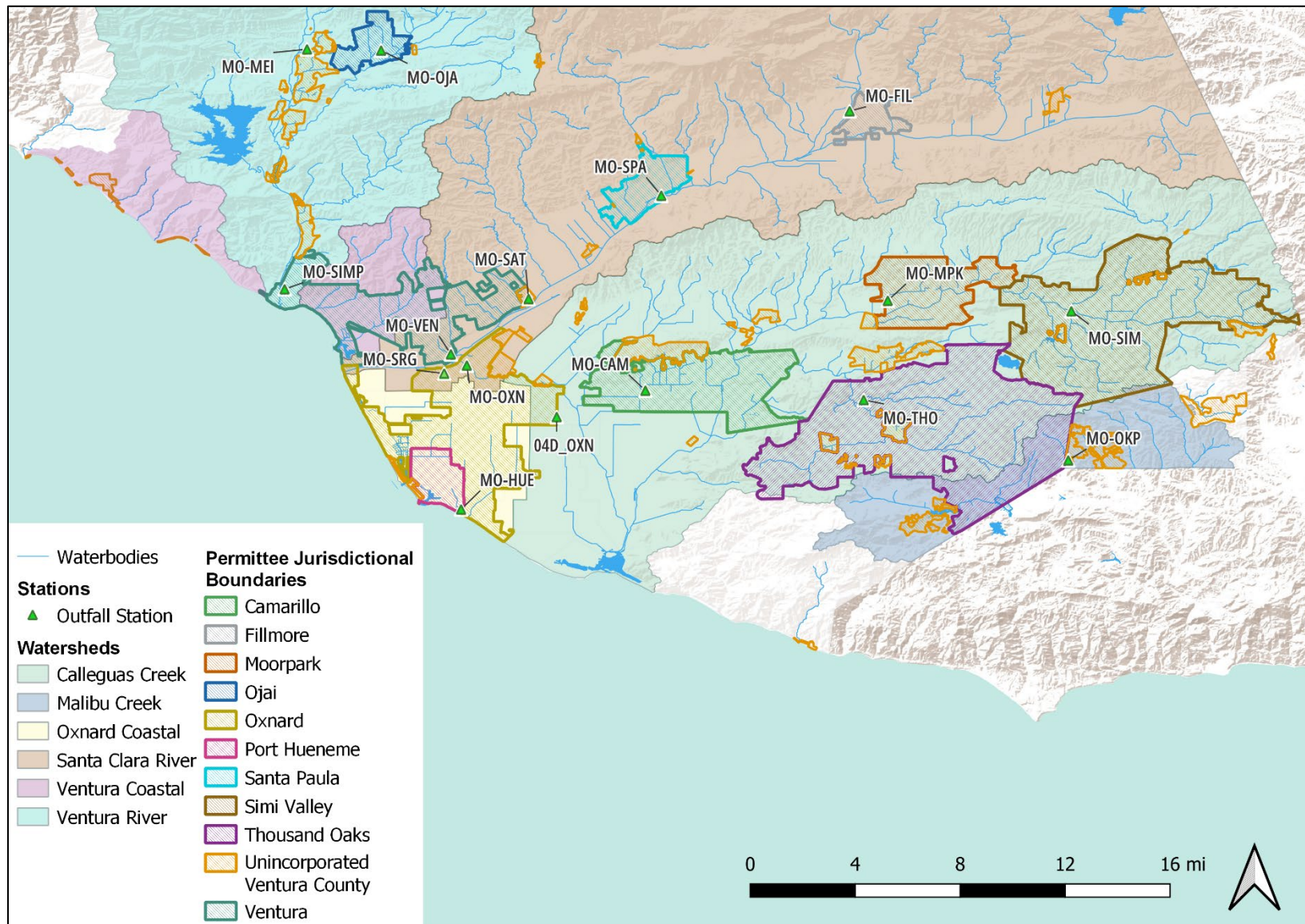


Table 3-3. Outfall monitoring site locations and jurisdictional relationships

Watershed	Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Site Description	Jurisdictions Draining to Outfall Location	Stormwater Outfall (Part VI) Jurisdictional Compliance Point	Outfall Compliance Site for TMDL ¹
VRW	MO-MEI	34.445539	-119.290319	Happy Valley Drain ³	Unincorporated, Ojai		VR Algae – Unincorporated
VRW	MO-OJA	34.444744	-119.241219	Fox Canyon Drain ⁴	Ojai	Ojai	VR Algae – Ojai
VRW	MO-SIMP ²	34.286411	-119.306722	Simpson Drain ⁴	Ventura		VR Algae – Ventura
SCRW	MO-FIL	34.404586	-118.930686	North Fillmore Drain ³	Fillmore	Fillmore	SCR Reach 3 Bacteria and Chloride – Fillmore
SCRW	MO-SPA	34.348608	-119.055506	11th Street Drain (Santa Paula Airport)	Santa Paula	Santa Paula	SCR Reach 3 Bacteria, Chloride, and Nitrogen – Santa Paula
SCRW	MO-OXN	34.236139	-119.184425	El Rio Drain ³	Oxnard, Unincorporated	Oxnard	
SCRW	MO-VEN	34.243561	-119.194986	Moon Ditch ³	Ventura	Ventura	SCR Bacteria Reach 1 – Ventura
SCRW	MO-SRG	34.230833	-119.199408	Sea Ridge neighborhood	Oxnard		SCR Bacteria Reach 1 – Oxnard
SCRW	MO-SAT	34.280227	-119.143457	Saticoy (Unincorporated jurisdiction, Caltrans pipe)	Unincorporated		SCR Bacteria Reach 2 – Unincorporated
CCW	MO-CAM	34.219517	-119.066053	Camarillo Hills Drain ³	Camarillo, Unincorporated	Camarillo	CCWTMDL All TMDLs – Camarillo, Unincorporated

CCW	MO-MPK	34.279053	-118.905425	Walnut Canyon ⁴	Moorpark	Moorpark	CCWTMDL All TMDLs - Moorpark
CCW	MO-SIM	34.272097	-118.783736	Bus Canyon Drain ³	Simi Valley	Simi Valley	CCWTMDL All TMDLs – Simi Valley
CCW	MO-THO	34.213311	-118.921397	North Fork Arroyo Conejo	Thousand Oaks	Thousand Oaks	CCWTMDL All TMDLs – Thousand Oaks
CCW	04D_OXN	34.202022	-119.124827	Outfall to drainage ditch at Sturgis Rd. Drains to Revolon Slough.	Oxnard		CCWTMDL All TMDLs, Oxnard Drain 3 TMDL - Oxnard
MCW	MO-OKP	34.173291	-118.785786	Ocho Rios Way Drain at Lindero	Unincorporated	Unincorporated	MC Bacteria and Nutrients – Unincorporated, Thousand Oaks
Coast	MO-HUE	34.140808	-119.188217	Hueneme Drain ⁵	Port Hueneme	Port Hueneme	

¹ All changes to TMDL monitoring sites in Appendices that are approved by the RWQCB will be incorporated by reference.

² MO-SIMP samples may be collected from alternative locations within the drainage area if needed for safety and sample integrity. Alternative locations include upgradient manholes and side channels receiving the same drainage area as the Simpson Drain major outfall. Sampling may be postponed to daylight hours to ensure monitoring staff safety.

³ Channel owned and operated (maintained) by Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD).

⁴ Channel operated (maintained) by VCWPD via easement.

⁵ Part of the channel in the vicinity of the pump station is owned and operated by VCWPD.

The relationships between the receiving water and outfall sites for the purposes of assessing compliance is shown in Tables 3-4 and 3-5

Table 3-4. Receiving Water and Outfall monitoring site location relationships in the Calleguas Creek Watershed and designation of compliance sites for the purpose of evaluating Permit Sections X.D.4 and X.B.2

	Outfalls Corresponding to Receiving Water Site for Compliance Evaluation ¹						
Receiving Water Compliance Site	Permittee Represented by Outfall Site	Receiving Water Limitations ⁷	CCW Metals TMDL	CCW Toxicity TMDL	CCW OC Pest/ PCBs TMDL ²	CCW Salts TMDL	Oxnard Drain #3 TMDL ³
01T_ODD3_EDI	Oxnard Unincorporated ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	04D_OXN MO-CAM
ME-CC ⁴	Thousand Oaks Moorpark Simi Valley Camarillo Unincorporated ⁵	MO-THO MO-MPK MO-SIM MO-CAM ⁶ N/A	N/A N/A N/A MO-CAM MO-CAM	N/A N/A N/A MO-CAM MO-CAM	N/A	N/A	N/A
03_UNIV ⁴	Camarillo Unincorporated ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	MO-CAM MO-CAM	MO-CAM MO-CAM	N/A
04_WOOD	Oxnard Camarillo Unincorporated ⁵	N/A	04D_OXN MO-CAM MO-CAM	04D_OXN MO-CAM MO-CAM	04D_OXN MO-CAM MO-CAM	04D_OXN MO-CAM MO-CAM	N/A
06_UPLAND	Unincorporated ⁵	N/A	N/A	MO-CAM	MO-CAM	MO-CAM	N/A
07_HITCH	Moorpark Simi Valley Unincorporated ⁵	N/A	N/A	MO-MPK MO-SIM MO-CAM	MO-MPK MO-SIM MO-CAM	N/A	N/A
07_TIERRA	Moorpark Simi Valley Unincorporated ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MO-MPK MO-SIM MO-CAM	N/A
9A_HOWARD	Camarillo Unincorporated ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MO-CAM MO-CAM	N/A

9B_ADOLF	Thousand Oaks Camarillo Unincorporated ⁵	N/A	MO-THO MO-CAM MO-CAM	MO-THO MO-CAM MO-CAM	MO-THO MO-CAM MO-CAM	N/A	N/A
9B_BARON	Thousand Oaks Unincorporated ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MO-THO MO-CAM	N/A

¹ Outfall monitoring locations will be used to assess if the designated Permittees are causing or contributing to exceedances at the receiving water locations located within or downstream of the Permittee's jurisdiction. If the outfalls are listed for multiple receiving water locations, the jurisdiction discharges to each of those receiving waters.

² Compliance for OC Pesticides and PCBs TMDL is determined in the sediment collected at the receiving water monitoring locations. Water column concentrations are collected at the outfalls.

³ The drainage area to Oxnard Drain #3 does not have any outfalls that drain County MS4 areas and the outfalls associated with the City of Oxnard are not accessible for sampling. As a result, outfalls from the Revolon Slough subwatershed are designated as compliance sites for the County and Oxnard for this TMDL.

⁴ ME-CC and 03_UNIV are collocated. ME-CC will be used when samples are collected at this site by the MS4 Permittee monitoring program and 03_UNIV will be used when samples are collected by the CCWTMP. Salts and sediment samples will be collected at 03_UNIV by the CCWTMP.

⁵ MO-CAM would be used to determine if contributions from Unincorporated County MS4s are contributing to exceedances at any other receiving water locations receiving discharges from the County , if needed. MO-CAM is the only outfall in the Calleguas Creek watershed receiving MS4 discharges from Unincorporated County areas.

⁶ MO-CAM discharges to Revolon Slough, not to ME-CC. However, Camarillo also discharges to Calleguas and Conejo Creeks upstream of ME-CC. MO-CAM is considered representative of discharges from Camarillo and therefore ME-CC is used as the Calleguas Creek receiving water station for evaluating cause or contribute for receiving water limitations, as was done with the 2010 Permit.

⁷ Non-TMDL limits

Table 3-5 . Receiving Water and Outfall monitoring site location relationships in the Malibu Creek, Ventura Coastal, Ventura River, and Santa Clara Watersheds and designation of compliance sites for the purpose of evaluating Permit Sections X.D.4 and X.B.2

	Outfalls Corresponding to Receiving Water Site for Compliance Evaluation ¹								
Receiving Water Compliance Site	Permittees Represented by Outfall Site	Receiving Water Limitations ⁴	Malibu Bacteria TMDL	Malibu Nutrients TMDL	Harbor Beaches TMDL	Ventura River Algae TMDL	Santa Clara Bacteria TMDL	Santa Clara Chloride TMDL	Santa Clara Nitrogen TMDL
ME-LC	Thousand Oaks Unincorporated	MO-OKP MO-OKP	MO-OKP MO-OKP	MO-OKP MO-OKP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MCW-12	Thousand Oaks Unincorporated	N/A	MO-OKP MO-OKP	MO-OKP MO-OKP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hobie (36000)	Oxnard Unincorporated	N/A	N/A	N/A	² ₂	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kiddie (37000)	Oxnard Unincorporated	N/A	N/A	N/A	² ₂	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ME-VR2	Ojai Unincorporated	MO-OJA N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MO-OJA MO-MEI	N/A	N/A	N/A
ME-SCR	Fillmore Santa Paula	MO-FIL MO-SPA					MO-FIL MO-SPA	MO-FIL MO-SPA	N/A MO-SPA
SCRE-R005	Unincorporated Oxnard Ventura	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MO-SAT MO-SRG MO-VEN	N/A	N/A
SCRR3-RW1 ³	Fillmore Santa Paula	MO-FIL MO-SPA					MO-FIL MO-SPA	MO-FIL MO-SPA	N/A MO-SPA

¹ Outfall monitoring locations will be used to assess if the designated Permittees are causing or contributing to exceedances at the receiving water locations located within or downstream of the Permittee's jurisdiction. If the outfalls are listed for multiple receiving

water locations, the jurisdiction discharges to each of those receiving waters.

² Suitable outfall monitoring locations were not identified to the Channel Islands Harbor Beaches because of submerged outfalls and dry weather diversions. As a result, compliance with the bacteria WQBEL for Channel Islands Harbor will be demonstrated through receiving water data when discharge occurs during monitoring, or documentation of no discharge.

Outfalls discharging to TMDL waterbodies are not possible to sample or are diverted. Permittees will measure compliance with the TMDL using receiving water data.

³ This site will be utilized for Santa Clara River Reach 3 TMDL (bacteria, nitrogen, and chloride) receiving water monitoring if monitoring at ME-SCR is not feasible, e.g., if access is unavailable for ME-SCR, if ME-SCR is dry, if conditions at ME-SCR are not representative of typical river conditions (e.g., pooled water at the dam causing wetland conditions that are not typical of the Santa Clara River in Reach 3), etc.

⁴ Non-TMDL limits

3.2.1 Stormwater Major Outfall MS4 Sites

One major outfall station will be monitored within each of the eleven Ventura County Permittee's jurisdiction¹ (County of Ventura², cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, San Buenaventura (Ventura), Santa Paula, Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks). The drainage(s) to the selected stormwater outfall(s) are to be representative of the land uses within the Ventura County Permittee's jurisdiction. Site selection for the major outfall sites targeted outfalls that were representative of the land use within the Permittee's boundaries, with allowances made for accessibility, likelihood of measurable flow, and safety. As a result, the proportion of land use types within the outfall's subwatershed is similar to but not necessarily an exact match for the city or county unincorporated area that it represents.

Three major outfall stations [MO-CAM (Camarillo), MO-OJA (Ojai), and MO-VEN (Ventura)] were established and monitored beginning with the 2009-2010 monitoring year, seven major outfall stations [MO-FIL (Fillmore), MO-MPK (Moorpark), MO-OXN (Oxnard), MO-HUE (Port Hueneme), MO-SPA (Santa Paula), MO-SIM (Simi Valley), and MO-THO (Thousand Oaks)] were established and monitored beginning with the 2010-2011 monitoring year, and one major outfall station [MO-OKP (Oak Park within Lindero Canyon Subwatershed of Malibu Creek Watershed (County Unincorporated))] will be monitored according to the schedule outlined in Section 6 following approval of this CIMP.

Ventura River Watershed

Ojai – Fox Canyon Barranca (MO-OJA)

The Ojai monitoring site (MO-OJA) is on Fox Canyon Drain (tributary to San Antonio Creek), east of Fox Street, south of Highway 150 (E Ojai Avenue), near the Ojai Valley Athletic Club. MO-OJA receives runoff from an estimated 1.16 square mile drainage area (740 acres) of mixed land use (primarily open space, residential, and agricultural). Approximately 37% of the watershed is classified as vacant or open space, with residential land use comprising about 32%. About 5% of the watershed is commercial and about 9% is agricultural.

Santa Clara River Watershed

Fillmore – North Fillmore Drain (MO-FIL)

The Fillmore monitoring site (MO-FIL) is on North Fillmore Drain (tributary to Sespe Creek), adjacent to the western boundary of Shiel's Park and approximately 75 yards southwest of Telegraph Road. MO-FIL receives runoff from an estimated 1.10 square mile drainage area (710 acres) of mixed land use (primarily residential, open space, and agricultural). Almost half the watershed is residential and over 15% is classified as open space/recreation. Agriculture land uses account for almost 10% of the watershed, while commercial comprises less than 1% of the

¹ Excluding Ventura County Watershed Protection District, as they do not have land jurisdiction.

² Unincorporated County of Ventura MS4.

watershed. This site is downstream of a flap gate and subject to backwater effects, so time-paced samples are collected.

Oxnard – El Rio Drain (MO-OXN)

The Oxnard monitoring site (MO-OXN) is on El Rio Drain (tributary to Santa Clara River), southwest of where Oxnard Boulevard crosses the 101 freeway, and is accessed from Orchard Place next to Oxnard Boulevard. MO-OXN receives runoff from an estimated 1.95 square mile drainage area (1,247 acres) of mixed land use (primarily residential and commercial). Most of the watershed is classified as residential, however almost 20% is transportation and less than 1% is agricultural. This site also receives runoff from the County of Ventura unincorporated community of El Rio.

Santa Paula – 11th Street Drain (MO-SPA)

The Santa Paula monitoring site (MO-SPA) is on 11th Street Drain where it enters the Santa Clara River, south of the 126 freeway on the eastern side of the Santa Paula airport. The site is accessed through a gate at the end of Corto Street. MO-SPA receives runoff from an estimated 0.58 square mile drainage area (369 acres) of mixed land use (primarily residential and commercial). Over half of the watershed is classified as residential, less than 20% as transportation, and schools account for approximately 2%.

Ventura – Moon Ditch (MO-VEN)

The Ventura monitoring site (MO-VEN) is on Moon Ditch (tributary to Santa Clara River), between Auto Center Drive and the 101 Freeway, west of the Johnson Drive undercrossing. MO-VEN receives runoff from an estimated 1.18 square mile drainage area (755 acres) of mixed land use (primarily residential and commercial). Over half of the watershed is residential. Industrial land uses account for almost 13% of the watershed, while agriculture comprises less than 1% of the watershed.

Calleguas Creek Watershed

Camarillo – Camarillo Hills Drain (MO-CAM)

The Camarillo monitoring site (MO-CAM) is on Camarillo Hills Drain (tributary to Revolon Slough), north of the 101 Freeway and east of Las Posas Road at the northeast corner of the Daily Road overcrossing. MO-CAM receives runoff from an estimated 4.42 square mile drainage area (2,830 acres) of primarily residential land use. Less than 5% of the watershed is commercial and less than 4% is agricultural.

Moorpark – Walnut Canyon Drain (MO-MPK)

The Moorpark monitoring site (MO-MPK) is on Walnut Canyon Drain (tributary to Arroyo Simi) near the southwestern corner of the Southern California Edison substation, north of Los Angeles Avenue and between North Buttercreek Road and Mira Sol Drive. MO-MPK receives runoff from

an estimated 2.80 square mile drainage area (1,789 acres) of mixed land use (primarily open space and agricultural). Over a third of the watershed is classified as open space/recreation, almost a third is residential, and almost 12% of the watershed is used for agriculture.

Simi Valley – Bus Canyon Drain (MO-SIM)

The Simi Valley monitoring site (MO-SIM) is located on Bus Canyon Drain near its connection with Arroyo Simi. The site is north of the intersection of 5th Street and Los Angeles Avenue. MO-SIM receives runoff from an estimated 4.93 square mile drainage area (3,160 acres) of mixed land use (primarily open space and residential). Over half (55%) of the watershed is classified as open space/recreation and about one third is residential.

Thousand Oaks – Hill Canyon WWTP (MO-THO)

The Thousand Oaks monitoring site (MO-THO) is on North Fork Arroyo Conejo (tributary of Conejo Creek) in the Hill Canyon WWTP, at the end of Hill Canyon Fire Road, northwest of the city of Thousand Oaks. MO-THO receives runoff from an estimated 7.99 square mile drainage area (5,111 acres) of mixed land use (primarily residential and open space). The main land uses in the watershed are residential (47%), open space/recreation (26%) and transportation (16%).

Malibu Creek Watershed

County of Ventura Unincorporated (Oak Park) – Unnamed Drain (MO-OKP)

The proposed monitoring site for the Malibu Creek Watershed (MO-OKP) is on an unnamed storm drain in Oak Park (tributary to Lindero Creek), at the end of Ocho Rios Way, southeast of the intersection of Lindero Canyon Road and Rockfield Street. MO-OKP receives runoff from an estimated 0.65 square mile drainage area (413 acres) of mixed land use (primarily residential and open space) in the Lindero Creek subwatershed. The main land uses in the watershed are residential (43%), open space/recreation (53%).

Other

Port Hueneme – Hueneme Drain (MO-HUE)

The Port Hueneme monitoring site (MO-HUE) is on Hueneme Drain (tributary to Thomas Creek (formerly J Street Drain) and Ormond Lagoon), at the VCWPD pump station south of Hueneme Road and southeast of Bubbling Springs Park. The site is accessed through the eastern parking lot of Port Hueneme Beach Park, at the end of Ocean View Drive. MO-HUE receives runoff from an estimated 0.94 square mile drainage area (600 acres) of mixed land use (primarily residential and commercial). The land use is predominantly residential and transportation, with open space/recreation land use accounting for almost 8%. This site is subject to backwater effects, so time-paced samples are collected.

3.2.2 TMDL Outfall Sites

This section includes descriptions of TMDL outfall sites that are included as part of the main body of this CIMP and are not already described in the Stormwater Major Outfall section above. Sites that are monitored according to a separate monitoring plan are not listed here but are described in their monitoring plans in the appendices. Discussions of parameters and frequencies are in Section 2.5.

Ventura River Watershed Algae TMDL Sites

Meiners Oaks (County of Ventura Unincorporated) – Happy Valley Drain (MO-MEI)

Site MO-MEI is in the unincorporated community of Meiners Oaks on Happy Valley Drain (tributary to Ventura River) on the southeast side of Rice Road, southwest of the intersection of Rice Road and W Lomita Avenue. MO-MEI receives runoff from an estimated 1.47 square mile drainage area (945 acres) of mixed land use (primarily open space, residential, and agricultural). Over half of the watershed is classified as residential or rural residential, about 10% is classified as vacant, 4% of the watershed is commercial and about 15% is agricultural.

Ventura River Watershed MO-SIMP [New]

Site MO-SIMP is on the west end of Ventura on Simpson Drain on the west side of Highway 33, opposite West Park. MO-SIMP receives runoff from 96 acres of primarily mixed residential and commercial (45%) and multi-family residential (24%) land use. About 16% of the watershed is open space/recreation. MO-SIMP samples may be collected from alternative locations within the drainage area if needed for safety and sample integrity. Alternative locations include upgradient manholes and side channels receiving the same drainage area as the Simpson Drain major outfall. Sampling may be postponed to daylight hours to ensure monitoring staff safety.

Santa Clara River Watershed Bacteria, Chloride, and Nitrogen TMDL sites

Santa Clara River Watershed MO-SAT

The select Jurisdictional Outfall for the County of Ventura is located within the Saticoy area of unincorporated County of Ventura. The monitoring location, MO-SAT, is an outfall tributary to SCR Reach 2, located at the bottom of a headwall approximately 30 feet from Los Angeles Ave, south of County Drive. MO-SAT receives runoff from approximately 36 acres of primarily (74%) commercial/industrial land use. About 15% of the drainage area is residential.

Santa Clara River Watershed MO-SRG (Bacteria TMDL only)

The select Bacteria TMDL Jurisdictional Outfall for the City of Oxnard, MO-SRG, is located just north of W Vineyard Avenue behind the Marriott Residence Inn. The MS4 related to MO-SRG receives discharge from the Sea Ridge neighborhood in the City of Oxnard. This Jurisdictional Outfall does not discharge directly to the SCR. Rather, it discharges to an open channel that traverses through a golf course before it discharges to the SCR. This location was chosen as it is

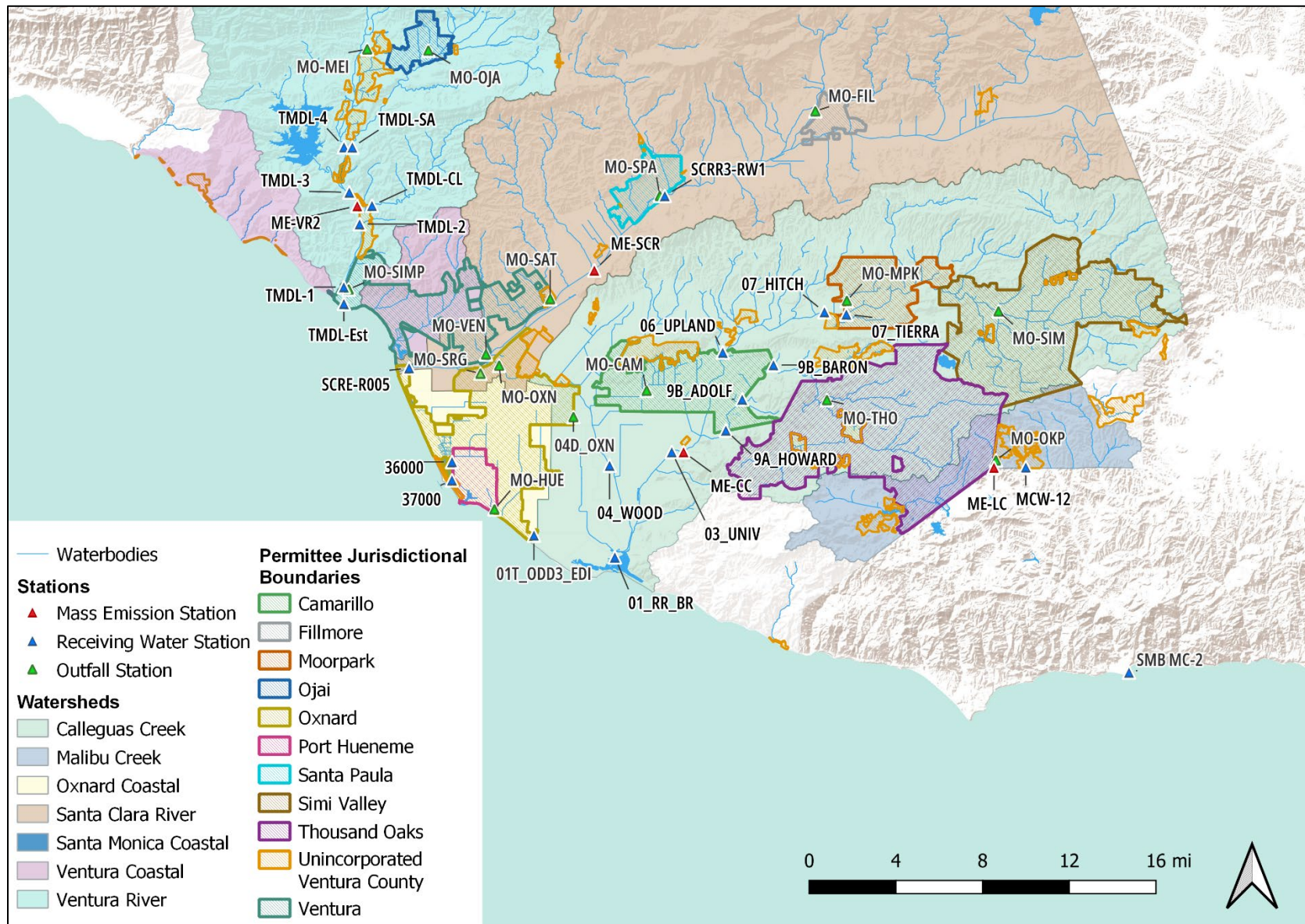
where the storm drain daylights so the discharge at this location is representative of residential and commercial MS4 land uses. The City of Oxnard is not a responsible party under the Chloride and Nitrogen TMDLs.

Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL sites

Calleguas Creek Watershed 04D OXN

Station 04D_OXN is located near Del Norte Ave at Sturgis Rd in Oxnard. The station is monitored as part of the CWWTMP in accordance with the QAPP (Appendix 4) and is used to characterize urban land use discharges from the City of Oxnard. Land use in the drainage area is 100% light manufacturing. While the site drains to Revolon Slough, due to similarity of land use at this station, data will be utilized to characterize MS4 discharges for the Oxnard Drain #3 TMDL which does not have adequate representative outfalls.

Figure 3-4. Receiving Water and Outfall Stations



3.3 Monitoring Parameters and Frequency of Monitoring

Monitoring parameters and frequencies are specific to the purpose of the monitoring conducted at each site. The purpose of the monitoring includes MRP Part V, TMDLs, and shoreline monitoring. These are discussed in detail below.

3.3.1 MRP Part V – Receiving Water Monitoring

Part V of the MRP is applicable to mass emission receiving water (ME) sites and requires annual¹ monitoring for three wet and two dry weather events for all parameters except toxicity, which is monitored once per year for both wet and dry weather. Monitored events are to include the first significant storm event of the water year as one of the three wet events, and the historically driest month of the year as one of the two dry events. Toxicity shall be sampled annually for each of these two specified event types (wet and dry). Rainfall is determined at the nearest rain gauge to the site (see Table 7-1). Parameters to be monitored include:

- a. Flow;
- b. Pollutants assigned a receiving water limitation derived from TMDL WLAs (see Attachments K through S of the Order) and parameters to determine compliance with receiving water limitations for the applicable weather condition;
- c. Other pollutants identified on the CWA section 303(d) List for the receiving water or downstream receiving waters. Permittees may propose in a Monitoring Program not to monitor for specific 303(d) listed pollutant(s), if one or more of the following applies²:
 - i. If the Permittee(s) demonstrates, using recent monitoring data, that the waterbody is no longer impaired by the 303(d) listed pollutant(s); and/or
 - ii. If the Permittees(s) demonstrates, using relevant information, that there is no MS4 source causing or contributing to the impairment in the 303(d) listed receiving water.
- d. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and hardness, when metals are monitored;
- e. Suspended-Sediment Concentration (SSC) if the receiving water is listed on the CWA section 303(d) list for sedimentation, siltation or turbidity;³
- f. Field measurements applicable to inland freshwater bodies only: pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity;
- g. Aquatic Toxicity (during first storm event and historically driest month of the water year) using the species determined to be most sensitive during screening procedures in the

¹ Permit year is July-June.

² Parameters meeting the requirements of 2.2.c.i-ii were identified during the water quality characterization for the WMP and are included in Appendix 1 with their justifications for their categorization, but are not otherwise included in this CIMP, unless they meet one of the other requirements for monitoring.

³ In Ventura County, this requirement applies to monitoring for the Calleguas Creek and Malibu Creek Watersheds, as both have applicable reaches listed for Sedimentation/Siltation on the 2020-2022 303(d) list, i.e., Calleguas Creek Reaches 1-8 and 11, and Las Virgenes Creek in the Malibu Creek Watershed. Medea Creek Reach 2 is also listed, but Lindero Creek is not listed so monitoring at the Lindero Creek mass emission station is not required.

first¹ year of the Permit term. (If significant toxicity (based on a failed Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) t-test) is identified in a sample, follow up procedures will be conducted as specified in Order Attachment G – Aquatic Toxicity: TIE and TRE Requirements and MRP Part IX); and

- h. Applicable Table E-6 parameters. Process for determination of applicability is described in Section 3.3.3.

The applicable TMDL, 303(d), and Table E-6 screening parameters for each MS4 mass emission station are listed in Section 3.3.6.

3.3.2 Toxicity Most Sensitive Species (MSS) Screening Results

Toxicity most sensitive species screening is described in MRP Part IX.H.3. This screening was conducted using freshwater species for ME-CC, ME-VR2, and ME-LC (was named RW-LC1 during pre-CIMP testing), and marine species at ME-SCR. Freshwater species were selected for ME-CC and ME-VR2 because their salinities are <1ppt and at ME-LC to be comparable with monitoring done by the Los Angeles County Malibu Creek Watershed Management Group, which is using freshwater species. Marine species were used for ME-SCR due to >5% of measurements of salinity being above 1 ppt at this location. There was no significant toxicity in any of the samples for the most sensitive species screening except for *Hyalella azteca* at ME-LC during the second wet event, which was also the only test that was statistically different from the control and failed the TST test. The most sensitive species determined for each site are in Table 3-6 and the summary of all results and the laboratory reports are in Appendix 6.

Table 3-6. Toxicity most sensitive species summary

Site	Most sensitive wet species	Most sensitive dry species
ME-VR2	<i>Chironomus dilutus</i> (midge)	<i>Pimephales promelas</i> (fathead minnow)
ME-SCR ¹	<i>Atherinops affinis</i> (topsmelt)	<i>Atherinops affinis</i> (topsmelt)
ME-CC	<i>Hyalella azteca</i> (freshwater amphipod)	<i>Pimephales promelas</i> (fathead minnow)
ME-LC	<i>Hyalella azteca</i> (freshwater amphipod)	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (freshwater crustacean) ²

Note that *Ceriodaphnia dubia* tolerance for conductivities above 2000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ is low. *Hyalella azteca* will be used at ME-LC in dry weather when conductivities are above 2500 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.

¹ As allowed by the MRP, *Menidia beryllina* (inland silverside) will be substituted for topsmelt for any event in which topsmelt is unavailable.

² The dry weather event conductivities at ME-LC were 3291 and 3375 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, which is at the upper level of tolerance for *Ceriodaphnia dubia*. In keeping with the Los Angeles County Malibu

¹ First year was not possible for all sites, due to constraints with flow and site selection, however all were conducted within the first two years of the Permit term and were included in CIMP development.

Creek Watershed Management Group CIMP: "Given the results of the sensitive test species screening and historical information, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* will be used as the most sensitive test species during dry weather when conductivity is below 2,500 µS/cm and *Hyalella azteca* will be utilized as the most sensitive test species during dry weather when conductivity is above 2,500 µS/cm and during wet weather."

3.3.3 Table E-6 Applicable Parameter Determination Process

The MRP requires screening for the list of parameters in Table E-6 of the MRP during the first significant storm event monitored in the first year of monitoring and during the historically driest month in the first year of monitoring. The MRP allows Permittee(s) to propose to not to monitor for specific constituents in MRP Table E-6 if it is not a constituent listed in a-g above and the Permittee(s) demonstrates with relevant information that there is no MS4 source causing or contributing to exceedances in the receiving water and/or recent data shows that the result is at or below the reporting level (RL) per Part II.H.7¹ of the MRP, or below the lowest applicable water quality objective. Table E-6 RLs are provided in Appendix 7.

If, during screening, a parameter is at or below the RL per Part II.H.7 of the MRP, or the result is below the lowest applicable water quality objective, and is not otherwise identified above, it need not be further analyzed. Otherwise, the parameter is to be analyzed for the remainder of the Order at the receiving water monitoring location during the weather condition where the exceedance occurred.

Applicable criteria² used include Basin Plan objectives (beneficial use-dependent), California Toxics Rule (CTR) criteria maximum contamination (CMC, wet weather), criteria continuous concentration (CCC, dry weather), human health water and organism (HHWO, dry weather, MUN-designated sites), and human health organisms only (HHOO, dry weather, non-MUN designated sites). Where there is more than one applicable WQO, the most stringent is used.

3.3.3.1 Historical Data Review

The Permittees have been collecting data at the above-named mass emission stations (except for the new proposed Malibu Creek Watershed site) for over twenty years, and many of the constituents included in Table E-6 have been previously monitored. In lieu of screening for all Table E-6 parameters for the existing mass emission station sites, the Permittees reviewed the last five years of historical data (January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2021), as used for the WBPC determinations, and evaluated it against the screening requirements to determine which parameters are required for each station. Wet and dry weather data were evaluated separately.

¹ "Permittees shall use sufficiently sensitive analytical test methods that are consistent with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 136, and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapters N. While attainment of recommended Reporting Levels in Table E-6 of this MRP are not required, Permittees are encouraged to attain these recommended Reporting Levels to ensure that analytical test methods are capable of detecting and measuring constituents at, or below the applicable receiving water limitations and/or WQBELs."

² 303(d) list objectives were not used for this analysis, but 303(d) listed parameters are covered in their own requirement (Section 2.2c).

The following approach was used to determine if a parameter is required to be screened during the first applicable event of each weather condition or if it could be eliminated based on historical data.

The criteria used to determine if a parameter requires screening are:

(a) All sample results are non-detects (ND, <MDL)

- i. MDL is routinely* less than the WQO → monitoring not required
 - ii. No WQO and MDL is routinely* less than the RL → monitoring not required
 - iii. No WQO and MDL is routinely* higher than the RL → screen during first event for the weather condition
 - iv. MDL is routinely* higher than the WQO → screen during first event for the weather condition
- * "routinely" defined as greater than half of occurrences.

(b) Sample result(s) higher than the MDL (detected)

- i. Result concentrations are less than the WQO → monitoring not required
- ii. No WQO and results concentrations are less than the RL → monitoring not required
- iii. No WQO and result(s) concentration(s) higher than the RL → screen during first event for the weather condition
- iv. Result concentration(s) higher than the WQO → screen during first event for the weather condition

3.3.3.2 Table E-6 Screening Implementation

Criteria for evaluation of screening results:

- i. If WQO is less than the RL but commercial laboratory cannot test that low, then RL or laboratory MDL will be used instead of WQO to determine if continued monitoring is required.¹
- ii. If no parameter/weather condition/water body combination results are above the applicable WQO and/or RL after two years of monitoring, Table E-6 required monitoring may be discontinued for that parameter/weather condition/water body combination.
- iii. If a result for a parameter only marginally exceeds a RL but not a WQO, then it may be proposed for exclusion from monitoring if there is appropriate justification.

¹ Some of the RLs in the Permit and applicable WQOs for the monitoring stations are lower than commercial laboratories can typically detect. The Program will use a request for qualifications process to look for laboratories that have method detection limits (MDLs) that are at or below the WQOs and RLs for the analyses, however if the selected laboratory's MDL is higher than the RL and WQO, then the Program will consider sample results below the laboratory's MDL to be meeting objectives and the parameter will not be further monitored.

The results of the historical data review are in Appendix 8. The parameters identified for screening at the applicable mass emission (receiving water) stations are listed Section 3.3.6

3.3.4 Table E-6 Historical Data Review Preliminary Screening

Determinations

The historical data review resulted in each parameter being assigned to one of four categories for each mass emission station for each weather condition. The category determines whether the parameter will be included in the 2021 Permit Table E-6 screening for the weather condition at that site or whether there is sufficient information already available to support excluding it from screening and discontinuing monitoring for the parameter-site-weather condition combination. The four categories are:

1. **Required¹:** Parameter must be monitored due to another Permit requirement. Parameters with this designation must be monitored. The results of the historical data evaluation are included in () for informational purposes, but these do not override the Required designation.
2. **Screen:** This parameter will be screened during the first event for the weather condition for that site because:
 - a. Result(s) are above the RL and there is no applicable water quality objective (WQO); or
 - b. All results are non-detects and at least half of them have method detection limits (MDLs) higher than the RL and there is no applicable WQO; or
 - c. Any result is higher than an applicable WQO; or
 - d. The parameter is new for the 2021 Permit.
3. **Discontinue:** This parameter will not be monitored or screened because the evaluated results are:
 - a. Less than the RL and there is no applicable WQO; or
 - b. All results are non-detects and at least half of them have MDLs less than the RL and there is no applicable WQO; or
 - c. All results are below all applicable WQOs.
4. **Discontinue* (with numbers):** This parameter will be discontinued at this site and not included in the screening based on the explanations provided for each parameter below each table (Table 3-7 and Table 3-9). The numbers correspond with the maximum measured value in the 5-year historical data review.

Dissolved metals with a CTR WQO that uses hardness in the calculation (cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and silver, and zinc for wet weather, and cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc for dry weather) were evaluated by calculating the CTR WQO that would correspond to the lowest water hardness measured at the site for that weather condition. Total metals with a dissolved metals CTR WQO that uses hardness in the calculation were evaluated by calculating the CTR WQO that would correspond to the lowest water hardness measured at the site for that weather condition and not applying the dissolved conversion factor to the

¹ These parameters are noted as “Required” in the tables below, with the results of the historical screening noted in parentheses.

equation. Total results that met the objective if the dissolved conversion factor is not applied are also considered to meet the WQO, which overrides a result over the RL, and results meeting these criteria will not be included in the 2021 Permit Table E-6 screening.

The MO-HUE major outfall station is located in a watershed in which the downstream receiving water frequently contains backwater and ocean effects and is inappropriate for representative testing, therefore there is no associated receiving water mass emission station for this location. MO-OXN and MO-VEN major outfall stations are located downstream of the Santa Clara River mass emission station (ME-SCR) and there is not a suitable and safe location downstream for a receiving water mass emission station.

Wet weather historical laboratory data from MO-HUE, MO-OXN, and MO-VEN was reviewed as part of the screening process to determine applicable Table E-6 pollutants. Table E-6 pollutants that were analyzed under the previous permit and exceeded a wet-weather WQO at the site in the five years used for the WBPC analysis are considered applicable pollutants. Table E-6 pollutants that were not part of the previous permit requirements are not considered applicable pollutants because they do not have CTR or non-municipal beneficial use Basin Plan water quality objectives, or a similar parameter was analyzed under the previous permit and was always non-detect (e.g., Aroclors for PCB Congeners).

The determined categories based on this evaluation are provided in Table 3-7, Table 3-8, and Table 3-9.

Table 3-7. Table E-6 historical data review screening determination (wet weather) – mass emission stations (receiving waters)

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
Bacteria	<i>E. coli</i>	Required (Screen)	Required (Screen)	Required (Screen)	Required (Screen)
Conventional	Cyanide, total	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Conventional	Oil and Grease	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Conventional	Phenolics	Screen	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Fipronils	Fipronil (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Fipronils	Fipronil Desulfinyl (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Fipronils	Fipronil Sulfide (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Fipronils	Fipronil Sulfone (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	BOD	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Chloride	Discontinue	Required (Screen)	Screen ¹	Screen
General	COD	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Dissolved Organic Carbon	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Fluoride (mg/L)	Discontinue* ≤0.42	Discontinue* ≤0.62	Discontinue* ≤0.55	Screen
General	Hardness as CaCO ₃ , total	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
General	MBAS	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
General	Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
General	Perchlorate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
General	Specific Conductance	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Suspended Sediment Concentration (NEW)	Discontinue	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
General	Total Dissolved Solids	Discontinue	Required (Screen)	Screen ¹	Screen
General	Total Organic Carbon	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Dissolved Organic Carbon (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Total Suspended Solids	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
General	Turbidity	Screen	Screen	Required	Screen
General-Nutrient	Ammonia as N	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Discontinue	Required (Screen)
General-Nutrient	Nitrate+Nitrite-N	Required (Discontinue)	Required (Screen)	Discontinue	Required (Screen)
General-Nutrient	Phosphorus as P, total	Required (Screen)	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)
General-Nutrient	Orthophosphate as P (dissolved) (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General-Nutrient	TKN	Required (Screen)	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)
General-TPH	TPH	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Herbicide	2,4,5-TP	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Herbicide	2,4-D	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Herbicide	DCPA (Dacthal) (NEW)	Discontinue	Screen	Screen	Screen
Herbicide	Glyphosate	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Metal	Aluminum, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Aluminum, total	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Metal	Antimony, dissolved (µg/L)	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue* ≤0.76	Screen
Metal	Antimony, total (µg/L)	Discontinue	Discontinue* ≤1.1	Discontinue* ≤0.86	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
Metal	Arsenic, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Arsenic, total	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Metal	Beryllium, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Beryllium, total	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Metal	Cadmium, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Cadmium, total	Discontinue	Screen	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Chromium VI	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Chromium, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Chromium, total	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Copper, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Metal	Copper, total	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
Metal	Iron, dissolved	Screen	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Iron, total	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Metal	Lead, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Lead, total	Discontinue	Screen	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Mercury, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Metal	Mercury, total	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
Metal	Nickel, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Metal	Nickel, total	Discontinue	Screen	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Metal	Selenium, dissolved	Discontinue	Required (Screen)	Screen	Required (Screen)

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
Metal	Selenium, total	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen	Required (Screen)
Metal	Silver, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Silver, total	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Thallium, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Thallium, total	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Metal	Zinc, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Metal	Zinc, total	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
Neonicotinoid	Imidacloprid (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
OC Pesticide	4,4'-DDD	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OC Pesticide	4,4'-DDE	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OC Pesticide	4,4'-DDT	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OC Pesticide	Aldrin	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
OC Pesticide	alpha-BHC	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	alpha-Chlordane	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
OC Pesticide	beta-BHC	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
OC Pesticide	delta-BHC	Discontinue	Screen	Screen	Screen
OC Pesticide	Dieldrin	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
OC Pesticide	Endosulfan I	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	Endosulfan II	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	Endosulfan sulfate (µg/L)	Discontinue	Discontinue*	Discontinue*	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
			<0.16	<0.08	
OC Pesticide	Endrin	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	Endrin aldehyde (µg/L)	Discontinue	Discontinue* <0.06	Discontinue* <0.038	Screen
OC Pesticide	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	gamma-Chlordane	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
OC Pesticide	Heptachlor	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	Heptachlor epoxide	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	Toxaphene	Discontinue	Screen	Required Screen	Screen
OP Pesticide	Atrazine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OP Pesticide	Chlorpyrifos	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OP Pesticide	Cyanazine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OP Pesticide	Diazinon	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OP Pesticide	Malathion	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OP Pesticide	Prometryn	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OP Pesticide	Simazine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
PCB	PCB Congeners ³ (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Required ²	Screen
Pyrethroids	Bifenthrin (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Pyrethroids	Cyfluthrin (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Pyrethroids	Cypermethrin (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Pyrethroids	Esfenvalerate (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Pyrethroids	Lambda-cyhalothrin (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Pyrethroids	Permethrin (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-Acid	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
SVOA-Acid	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	2,4-Dimethylphenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	2-Chlorophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	2-Nitrophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	4-Nitrophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	Pentachlorophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	Phenol	Screen	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	2-Chloronaphthalene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Acenaphthene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Acenaphthylene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Anthracene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Benz(a)anthracene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Benzidine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(a)pyrene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Butyl benzyl phthalate (µg/L)	Discontinue	Discontinue* ≤2.3, <9	Discontinue* ≤1.9, <1.8	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Chrysene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	Discontinue	Screen	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Diethyl phthalate (µg/L)	Discontinue* ≤11	Discontinue	Discontinue* ≤2.5	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Dimethyl phthalate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Di-n-butylphthalate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Di-n-octylphthalate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Fluoranthene (µg/L)	Discontinue* <2.2	Discontinue* <4	Discontinue* <0.8	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Fluorene (µg/L)	Discontinue* <3.5	Discontinue* <18	Discontinue* <3.5	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Hexachlorobenzene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Hexachlorobutadiene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (µg/L)	Discontinue	Discontinue* <49	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Hexachloroethane	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Isophorone	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
SVOA-B/N	Naphthalene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Nitrobenzene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Phenanthrene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Pyrene (µg/L)	Discontinue* <2.5	Discontinue* ≤0.047, <12	Discontinue* ≤0.04, <2.5	Screen

SVOA-B/N is semi-volatile organic acid base/neutral

¹ Collected by continuous monitoring equipment under CCWTMP QAPP. Not listed here as Required to avoid duplicative and non-comparable data.

² The PCBs TMDL in this watershed requires monitoring for PCB Aroclors, so PCB Aroclors will be monitored in lieu of PCB congeners for this watershed.

³ The 55 PCB congeners listed in Table A-7 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality Provisions.

Explanations for Discontinue* determination for wet weather Table 3-7:

Fluoride: Propose to not monitor because the RL is 0.1 mg/L but the MUN limit is 2 mg/L and these sites aren't MUN. MUN limit should be sufficiently protective to determine that monitoring is not needed.

Antimony, dissolved: Propose to not monitor because samples are wet weather, and while they don't have acute WQO, the chronic Total WQO for HHOO is 4300 µg/L which should be more protective than an acute WQO, and measured results are all 1000-fold lower than the HHOO limit and minimally above the RL (0.5 µg/L).

Antimony, total: Propose to not monitor because samples are wet weather, and while they don't have acute WQO, the chronic Total WQO for HHOO is 4300 µg/L which should be more protective than an acute WQO, and measured results are all 1000-fold lower than the HHOO limit and minimally above the RL (0.5 µg/L).

Endosulfan sulfate: All results are ND but have fewer than 50% of the detection limits below the RL. Endosulfan I and II match for CTR CMC/CCC/HHWO/HHOO. Compared to Endosulfan I and II, Endosulfan sulfate has the same or lower RL, and the same

HHWO/HHOO but doesn't have CMC/CCC WQO. Using the CMC from Endosulfan I and II ($>0.22 \mu\text{g/L}$) for Endosulfan sulfate evaluation, shows additional monitoring should not be needed.

Endrin aldehyde: All results are ND (or at the RL) but have fewer than 50% of the detection limits below the RL. There is no CMC WQO but HHWO is $0.76 \mu\text{g/L}$ and HHOO is $0.81 \mu\text{g/L}$, which are the same as Endrin, so use Endrin CMC of $0.086 \mu\text{g/L}$ (which is more protective than the HHWO and HHOO) instead of the RL of $0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$ for determining screening requirement.

Butyl benzyl phthalate: Propose to not monitor because samples are wet weather, minimally above the RL ($1 \mu\text{g/L}$) and are 1000-fold lower than the chronic HHWO of $3000 \mu\text{g/L}$ and HHOO of $5200 \mu\text{g/L}$, which as chronic objectives would be expected to be lower than acute objectives.

Diethyl phthalate: Propose to not monitor because samples are wet weather, minimally above the RL ($2 \mu\text{g/L}$) and are more than 1000-fold lower than the chronic HHWO of $23000 \mu\text{g/L}$ and HHOO of $120000 \mu\text{g/L}$, which as chronic objectives would be expected to be lower than acute objectives.

Dimethyl phthalate: Propose to not monitor because samples are wet weather, minimally above the RL ($2 \mu\text{g/L}$) and are more than 10000-fold lower than the chronic HHWO of $313000 \mu\text{g/L}$ and HHOO of $2900000 \mu\text{g/L}$, which as chronic objectives would be expected to be lower than acute objectives.

Fluoranthene: All results are ND or below the RL (except HUE) but have fewer than 50% of the detection limits below the RL. There is no CMC WQO, but HHWO is $300 \mu\text{g/L}$ and HHOO is $370 \mu\text{g/L}$, so used instead of the RL of $0.05 \mu\text{g/L}$ for determining screening requirement, because as chronic objectives they are be expected to be lower than acute objectives.

Fluorene: All results are ND but have fewer than 50% of the detection limits below the RL. There is no CMC WQO, but HHWO is $1300 \mu\text{g/L}$ and HHOO is $14000 \mu\text{g/L}$, so used instead of the RL of $0.1 \mu\text{g/L}$ for determining screening requirement, because as chronic objectives they are be expected to be lower than acute objectives.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene: All results are ND but have fewer than 50% of the detection limits below the RL. There is no CMC WQO, but BPMUN is $50 \mu\text{g/L}$, HHWO is $240 \mu\text{g/L}$ and HHOO is $17000 \mu\text{g/L}$, so used BPMUN WQO instead of the RL of $1 \mu\text{g/L}$ for determining screening requirement, because as chronic/MUN objectives they are be expected to be more stringent than acute/non-MUN objectives.

Pyrene: All results are ND or below the RL (except HUE) but have fewer than 50% of the detection limits below the RL. There is no CMC WQO but HHWO is $960 \mu\text{g/L}$ and HHOO is $11000 \mu\text{g/L}$, so used HHWO instead of the RL of $0.05 \mu\text{g/L}$ for determining screening requirement, because as chronic/MUN objective it is expected to be more stringent than acute/non-MUN objectives.

Table 3-8. Table E-6 historical data review screening determination (wet weather) – major outfall stations without a receiving water station

Classification	Constituent	HUE	OXN	VEN
Bacteria	E. Coli	Screen	Screen	Screen
Conventional	Cyanide, total	Test	Discontinue	Discontinue
Conventional	Oil and Grease	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Conventional	Phenolics	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Fipronils	Fipronil (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
Fipronils	Fipronil Desulfinyl (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
Fipronils	Fipronil Sulfide (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
Fipronils	Fipronil Sulfone (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
General	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	BOD	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	Chloride	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	COD	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	Dissolved Organic Carbon (NEW)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	Fluoride	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	Hardness as CaCO ₃ , Total	Discontinue	Screen	Screen
General	MBAS	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	Perchlorate	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	Specific Conductance	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	Suspended Sediment Concentration (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
General	Total Dissolved Solids	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	Total Organic Carbon	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	Total Suspended Solids	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General	Turbidity	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General-Nutrient	Ammonia as N	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Required (Discontinue)

General-Nutrient	Nitrate + Nitrite as N	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
General-Nutrient	Orthophosphate as P (dissolved) (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
General-Nutrient	Phosphorus as P, Total	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General-Nutrient	TKN	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
General-TPH	TPH	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Herbicide	2,4,5-TP	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Herbicide	2,4-D	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Herbicide	Dacthal (DCPA) (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
Herbicide	Glyphosate	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Aluminum, Dissolved	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Aluminum, Total	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Antimony, Dissolved	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Antimony, Total	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Arsenic, Dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
Metal	Arsenic, Total	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Beryllium, Dissolved	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Beryllium, Total	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Cadmium, Dissolved ¹	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
Metal	Cadmium, Total ¹	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Chromium VI	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
Metal	Chromium, Dissolved ¹	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
Metal	Chromium, Total ¹	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Copper, Dissolved ¹	Discontinue	Screen	Screen
Metal	Copper, Total ¹	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Iron, Dissolved	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Iron, Total	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Lead, Dissolved ¹	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue

Metal	Lead, Total ¹	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Mercury, Dissolved	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Mercury, Total	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Nickel, Dissolved ¹	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
Metal	Nickel, Total ¹	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Selenium, Dissolved	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Selenium, Total	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Screen (NA, Cat. 3A) ²
Metal	Silver, Dissolved ¹	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
Metal	Silver, Total ¹	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Thallium, Dissolved	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Thallium, Total	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Metal	Zinc, Dissolved ¹	Discontinue	Screen	Screen
Metal	Zinc, Total ¹	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
Neonicotinoid	Imidacloprid (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
OC Pesticide	4,4'-DDD	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OC Pesticide	4,4'-DDE	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OC Pesticide	4,4'-DDT	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
OC Pesticide	Aldrin	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
OC Pesticide	alpha-BHC	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OC Pesticide	alpha-Chlordane	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
OC Pesticide	beta-BHC	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OC Pesticide	delta-BHC	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OC Pesticide	Dieldrin	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
OC Pesticide	Endosulfan I	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
OC Pesticide	Endosulfan II	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
OC Pesticide	Endosulfan sulfate	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OC Pesticide	Endrin aldehyde	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue

OC Pesticide	Endrin	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OC Pesticide	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
OC Pesticide	gamma-Chlordane	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
OC Pesticide	Heptachlor epoxide	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
OC Pesticide	Heptachlor	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue
OC Pesticide	Toxaphene	Discontinue*	Discontinue*	Discontinue*
OP Pesticide	Atrazine	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OP Pesticide	Chlorpyrifos	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OP Pesticide	Cyanazine	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OP Pesticide	Diazinon	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OP Pesticide	Malathion	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OP Pesticide	Prometryn	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
OP Pesticide	Simazine	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
PCB	PCB Congeners (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
Pyrethroids	Bifenthrin (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
Pyrethroids	Cyfluthrin (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
Pyrethroids	Cypermethrin (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
Pyrethroids	Esfenvalerate (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
Pyrethroids	Lambda-cyhalothrin (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
Pyrethroids	Permethrin (NEW)	NA	NA	NA
SVOA-Acid	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-Acid	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-Acid	2,4-Dimethylphenol	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-Acid	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-Acid	2-Chlorophenol	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-Acid	2-Nitrophenol	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-Acid	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-Acid	4-Nitrophenol	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-Acid	Pentachlorophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue

SVOA-Acid	Phenol	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	2-Chloronaphthalene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Acenaphthene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Acenaphthylene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Anthracene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Benz(a)anthracene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Benzidine	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(a)pyrene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Butyl benzyl phthalate	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Chrysene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)

SVOA-B/N	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Diethyl phthalate	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Dimethyl phthalate	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Di-n-butylphthalate	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Di-n-octylphthalate	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Fluoranthene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Fluorene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Hexachlorobenzene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Hexachlorobutadiene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Hexachloroethane	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Isophorone	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Naphthalene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Nitrobenzene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Phenanthrene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)
SVOA-B/N	Pyrene	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)	Discontinue (NA)

NA: Not applicable as there is not an appropriate WQO for comparison for this constituent for this site.

Discontinue: This parameter was monitored under the 2010 Permit but does not meet the criteria to trigger monitoring under the 2021 Permit.

Discontinue*: All results were ND during this time period but the laboratory reporting level was frequently higher than the WQO. Toxaphene was analyzed at these sites in 2023/24 and all results were <0.001 ug/L. This 303(d) listing is unlikely to be from urban sources.

¹ The CTR WQO for dissolved metals is determined by calculation based on water hardness and applying a conversion factor from total to dissolved. Wet weather hardness data for the Program's three mass emission stations during the 5-year period (2017-2023) was pooled and the lowest value was used in the calculation to determine the WQOs. This approach was taken because outfall water hardness is typically much lower than receiving water hardness and the objectives apply in the receiving waters. The lowest

value hardness and total metals without a dissolved conversion factor were used for a conservative approach.

² This parameter was detected in dry weather at an amount above the dry weather objective and is listed as category 3A in the WMP. For this reason, screening will be conducted.

Table 3-9. Table E-6 historical data review screening determination (dry weather)

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
Bacteria	<i>E. coli</i>	Required (Discontinue)	Required (Discontinue)	Required (Screen)	Required (Screen)
Conventional	Cyanide, total	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Conventional	Oil and Grease	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Conventional	Phenolics	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Fipronils	Fipronil (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Fipronils	Fipronil desulfinyl (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Fipronils	Fipronil sulfide (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Fipronils	Fipronil sulfone (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	BOD	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
General	Chloride	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen ¹	Screen
General	COD	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
General	Dissolved Organic Carbon	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Fluoride	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Hardness as CaCO ₃ , total	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
General	MBAS	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
General	Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), ug/L	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
General	Perchlorate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
General	Specific Conductance	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Suspended Sediment Concentration (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
General	Total Dissolved Solids	Discontinue	Required (Screen)	Screen ¹	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
General	Total Organic Carbon	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Dissolved Organic Carbon (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General	Total Suspended Solids	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
General	Turbidity	Screen	Screen	Required	Screen
General-Nutrient	Ammonia as N	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Discontinue	Required (Screen)
General-Nutrient	Nitrate+Nitrite-N	Required (Discontinue)	Required (Discontinue)	Discontinue	Required (Screen)
General-Nutrient	Orthophosphate as P (dissolved) (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
General-Nutrient	Phosphorus as P, total	Required (Discontinue)	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)
General-Nutrient	TKN	Required (Screen)	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)
General-TPH	Diesel Range Organics	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
General-TPH	Gasoline Range Organics	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
General-TPH	Oil Range Organics	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Herbicide	2,4,5-TP	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Herbicide	2,4-D	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Herbicide	DCPA (Dacthal) (NEW)	Discontinue	Screen	Screen	Screen
Herbicide	Glyphosate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Aluminum, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Aluminum, total	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Metal	Antimony, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Antimony, total	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Arsenic, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
Metal	Arsenic, total (µg/L)	Discontinue	Discontinue* ≤1.7	Discontinue* ≤5.1	Screen
Metal	Beryllium, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Beryllium, total	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Cadmium, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Cadmium, total (µg/L)	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Chromium VI	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Chromium, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Chromium, total (µg/L)	Discontinue* ≤0.51	Discontinue* ≤2.7	Discontinue* ≤1.3	Screen
Metal	Copper, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Metal	Copper, total (µg/L)	Discontinue* ≤0.94	Discontinue* ≤3	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Metal	Iron, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Iron, total	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Metal	Lead, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Lead, total (µg/L)	Discontinue	Discontinue* ≤0.7	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Mercury, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Metal	Mercury, total	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Metal	Nickel, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Metal	Nickel, total	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
Metal	Selenium, dissolved	Screen	Required (Screen)	Discontinue	Required (Screen)
Metal	Selenium, total	Discontinue	Required (Screen)	Discontinue	Required (Screen)
Metal	Silver, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Silver, total	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Thallium, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Thallium, total	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
Metal	Zinc, dissolved	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Metal	Zinc, total	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
Neonicotinoids	Imidacloprid (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
OC Pesticide	4,4'-DDD	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OC Pesticide	4,4'-DDE	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OC Pesticide	4,4'-DDT	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OC Pesticide	Aldrin	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
OC Pesticide	alpha-BHC	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	alpha-Chlordane	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OC Pesticide	beta-BHC	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	delta-BHC	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	Dieldrin	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
OC Pesticide	Endosulfan I	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	Endosulfan II	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	Endosulfan sulfate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	Endrin aldehyde	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	Endrin	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OC Pesticide	gamma-Chlordane	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OC Pesticide	Heptachlor epoxide	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
OC Pesticide	Heptachlor	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
OC Pesticide	Toxaphene	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OP Pesticide	Atrazine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OP Pesticide	Chlorpyrifos	Discontinue	Discontinue	Required (Discontinue)	Screen
OP Pesticide	Cyanazine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OP Pesticide	Diazinon	Screen	Screen	Required (Screen)	Screen
OP Pesticide	Malathion	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OP Pesticide	Prometryn	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
OP Pesticide	Simazine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
PCB	PCB Congeners ³ (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Required ²	Screen
Pyrethroid	Bifenthrin (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Pyrethroid	Cyfluthrin (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Pyrethroid	Cyhalothrin-lambda (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Pyrethroid	Cypermethrin (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
Pyrethroid	Esfenvalerate (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
Pyrethroid	Permethrin (NEW)	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-Acid	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	2,4-Dimethylphenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	2-Chlorophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	2-Nitrophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	4-Nitrophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	Pentachlorophenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-Acid	Phenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	2-Chloronaphthalene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Acenaphthene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Acenaphthylene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Anthracene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
SVOA-B/N	Benz(a)anthracene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Benzidine	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(a)pyrene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Butyl benzyl phthalate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Chrysene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Diethyl phthalate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Dimethyl phthalate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Di-n-butylphthalate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Di-n-octylphthalate	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Fluoranthene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Fluorene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Hexachlorobenzene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Hexachlorobutadiene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Hexachloroethane	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Isophorone	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Naphthalene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Nitrobenzene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen

Classification	Constituent	ME-VR2	ME-SCR	ME-CC	ME-LC
SVOA-B/N	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Phenanthrene	Screen	Screen	Screen	Screen
SVOA-B/N	Pyrene	Discontinue	Discontinue	Discontinue	Screen

¹ Collected by continuous monitoring equipment under CCWTMP QAPP. Not listed here as Required to avoid duplicative and non-comparable data.

² The PCBs TMDL in this watershed requires monitoring for PCB Aroclors, so PCB Aroclors will be monitored in lieu of PCB congeners for this watershed.

³ The 55 PCB congeners listed in Table A-7 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality Provisions.

Explanations for Discontinue* determination for dry weather:

Arsenic dissolved CTR CCC is 150 µg/L. Dissolved is less than total, so total objective would be ≥150 µg/L and results are below this criterion.

3.3.5 MRP Part VI – Stormwater Outfall Monitoring

Wet weather monitoring requirements for the stormwater outfalls are similar to those for the receiving waters (mass emission stations) and are specific to the purpose of the monitoring conducted at each site. Unlike the receiving water monitoring, wet and dry weather monitoring requirements at the outfalls are different. Dry weather monitoring is addressed in Section 4 below. Part VI of the MRP requires monitoring stormwater outfalls for all applicable parameters during three wet weather events each wet season, including the first significant storm event of the water year and two subsequent wet weather events. Rainfall is determined at the nearest rain gauge to the site (see Table 7-1). Permit Part VI parameters to be monitored include:

- a. Flow;
- b. Pollutants assigned a WQBEL derived from TMDL WLAs (see Attachments K through S of the Order) and parameters to determine compliance with WQBELs;
- c. Other pollutants identified on the CWA section 303(d) List for the receiving water or downstream receiving waters the outfall discharges to consistent with Part V.A.4.c of the MRP;
- d. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and hardness when metals are monitored;
- e. Suspended-Sediment Concentration (SSC) if the receiving water the outfall is discharging to is listed on the CWA section 303(d) list for sedimentation, siltation or turbidity;³⁹
- f. Field measurements applicable to inland freshwater bodies only: pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity;
- g. A toxicant or class of toxicants that is identified through a TIE conducted during wet weather at the outfall's associated receiving water monitoring location; and
- h. Other parameters in Table E-6 of the MRP identified as exceeding the lowest applicable water quality objective in the nearest downstream receiving water monitoring location per Part V.A.5 of the MRP.

The applicable 303(d) and TMDL parameters and the applicable MS4 receiving water station for Table E-6 parameters are listed in Section 3.3.6 for each site.

3.3.6 CIMP Aggregated Monitoring

Required monitoring for MRP Part V; MRP Part VI; Ventura River Algae TMDL outfalls; Santa Clara River Bacteria, Chloride, and Nitrogen TMDLs; Malibu Creek Bacteria and Nutrient TMDLs, and Calleguas Creek TMDL MS4-specific parameters and frequencies are provided below. The parameters for Table E-6 screening for each mass emission site are provided for both wet and dry weather independently. TMDL parameters in Table E-6 were included in the screening results, but a TMDL requirement to monitor overrides a Table E-6 evaluation to discontinue monitoring, unless discontinuation approved per Executive Officer of the Regional Board. WBPC categories are shown in “()”.

³⁹ In Ventura County, this requirement applies to monitoring for the Calleguas Creek Watershed, as it has applicable reaches listed for Sedimentation/Siltation on the 2020-2022 303(d) list, i.e., Calleguas Creek Reaches 1-8 and 11. While Malibu Creek Watershed includes listings for Las Virgenes Creek and Medea Creek Reach 2, the receiving water (Lindero Creek) is not listed, so monitoring for sedimentation/siltation is not required at the mass emission or major outfall station on Lindero Creek.

Table 3-10. Aggregated monitoring for Ventura River Watershed

Monitoring Site ID	ME-VR2	MO-SIMP	MO-MEI	MO-OJA
Reach	Reach 2	Reach 2	Reach 4	San Antonio Creek
Constituent				
Part V and VI				
Field parameters ¹	3w/2d			3w
Flow	3w/2d			3w
Applicable Table E-6 pollutants	3w/2d			3w
Aquatic Toxicity	1w/1d			⁶
TSS/Hardness ¹²	3w/2d			3w
Other WBPC				
Algae	⁵ (1A)			⁵ (1A ⁹)
Benthic community effects	⁵ (2B)			⁵ (2B ⁹)
Indicator Bacteria ⁸	3w/2d (3A,2A ⁹)			3w (2A)
Total Dissolved Solids				3w (2A)
Chloride				3w (3A)
Sulfate				3w (3A)
Chlorpyrifos	3w/2d (3A)			3w (3A ⁹)
Toxicity				⁶ (2B ⁹)
Algae TMDL				
Total Phosphorus	3w/2d	4d ^{2,3}	4d ^{2,3}	3w ^{10,11} / 4d ^{2,3}
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) ⁴	3w/2d	4d ^{2,3}	4d ^{2,3}	3w ^{10,11} / 4d ^{2,3}
Nitrate+Nitrite-N	3w/2d	2w/4d ³	2w/4d ³	3w ^{10,11} / 4d ³
Total Nitrogen (calculation)	3w/2d	4d ^{2,3}	4d ^{2,3}	3w ^{10,11} / 4d ^{2,3}
Flow	3w/2d	4d ^{2,3}	4d ^{2,3}	4d ^{2,3}
Trash TMDL				
Trash	⁷	⁷	⁷	⁷

¹ Field Parameters include pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity.

² Attachment K only includes the requirement to conduct quarterly dry weather monitoring for this TMDL.

³ Samples will be collected as grab samples.

⁴ Constituent required for calculation of Total Nitrogen.

⁵ Parameters that contribute to these impairments will be monitored. Algae and benthic community effects monitoring is not appropriate for outfall monitoring. Algae monitoring in the receiving waters will be conducted per the Algae TMDL receiving water monitoring schedule.

⁶ Monitoring requirements related to aquatic toxicity will depend on receiving water toxicity results. If significant toxicity (based on a failed Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) t-test) is identified in a sample, follow up procedures will be conducted as specified in Order Attachment G – Aquatic Toxicity: TIE and TRE Requirements and MRP Part IX. The specific process is outlined in Appendix 9.

⁷ Monitored according to Ventura River TMRP (Appendix 3.1).

⁸ *E. coli* is utilized for indicator bacteria monitoring because these are freshwater sites.

⁹ Monitoring is required for a lower reach but the parameter is not listed in the Reach itself.

¹⁰ Wet weather monitoring at MO-OJA is conducted for three events as part of Permit MRP Section VI requirements. TMDL requirements are for two wet weather events.

¹¹ Samples may be collected as composites.

¹² Only to be collected/analyzed if metals are being analyzed.

Table 3-11. Aggregated monitoring for Santa Clara River Watershed

Monitoring Site ID	SCRE-R005	MO- OXN ²	MO- VEN ²	MO- SRG	MO- SAT	ME-SCR ^{3,8}	MO- SPA ²	MO-FIL ²
Reach	Estuary	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
Constituent								
Part V and VI								
Field parameters ¹		3w	3w			3w/2d	3w	3w
Flow		3w	3w			⁶	3w	⁷
Applicable Table E-6 pollutants		3w	3w			3w/2d	3w	3w
Aquatic Toxicity		⁴	⁴			1w/1d	⁴	⁴
TSS/Hardness ¹²		3w	3w			3w/2d	3w	3w
Other WBPC								
Selenium			3w (3A)			3w/2d (2A)	3w (2A)	3w (2A)
Sulfate			3w (3A)			3w/2d (3A)		3w (3A)

Total Dissolved Solids						3w/2d (2A)	3w (2A)	3w (2A)
Ammonia ¹⁰		3w (2A)	3w (2A)					3w (2A)
Bacteria TMDL								
<i>E. coli</i>						Monthly ₅	Monthly ₅	Monthly ₅
Enterococcus	Monthly ₅	3w	Monthly ₅	Monthly ₅	Monthly ₅			
Total Coliform	Monthly ₅	3w	Monthly ₅	Monthly ₅	Monthly ₅			
Fecal Coliform	Monthly ₅	3w	Monthly ₅	Monthly ₅	Monthly ₅			
Nitrogen TMDL								
Ammonia						3w/2d	3w/2d	⁹
Nitrate-N						3w/2d	3w/2d	
Nitrite-N						3w/2d	3w/2d	
Chloride TMDL								
Chloride						3w/2d	3w/2d	3w/2d

¹ Field Parameters include pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity.

² Wet weather samples collected during the MS4 permit monitoring for these constituents will also be used for TMDL compliance monitoring. For the dry weather samples, grab samples will be collected at these locations.

³ If samples are collected for these constituents for the MS4 permit monitoring, they will also be used for TMDL compliance monitoring.

⁴ Monitoring requirements related to aquatic toxicity will depend on receiving water toxicity results. If significant toxicity (based on a failed Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) t-test) is identified in a sample, follow up procedures will be conducted as specified in Order Attachment G – Aquatic Toxicity: TIE and TRE Requirements and MRP Part IX. The specific process is outlined in Appendix 9.

⁵ This will be the initial monitoring frequency for this permit term. Monthly monitoring is consistent with data requirements for assessing compliance with currently effective limitations. The monitoring frequency will change to weekly on November 1, 2028 to allow evaluation when the geometric mean RWLs become effective per Part IV.E of Attachment M of the Permit (March 2029) It is understood that this sampling frequency may require a reassessment of the number of allowable exceedance days until the initiation of weekly sampling. Given the timeframe for implementation and the significant amount of implementation that will occur prior to the final

wet weather and geometric mean milestones, collection of bacteria data more frequently than monthly throughout the Lower Santa Clara River WMP area at this time will not provide meaningful information upon which to make management decisions. TMDL monitoring conducted to date has adequately characterized watershed conditions and provided sufficient information for watershed planning efforts.

⁶ Flow will not be taken as it cannot be accurately measured at this location due to the configuration and water management activities at the dam, including the operation of the sluice gate and diversion gate.

⁷ Flow in wet weather cannot be accurately measured or estimated at this location due to the flap gate directly upstream of the sample location, the differences in runoff generated by different rain intensities and durations and antecedent conditions, and potential backwater effects from Sespe Creek.

⁸ Santa Clara River Reach 3 TMDL (bacteria, nitrogen, and chloride) receiving water monitoring may be conducted at SCRR3-RW1 if monitoring at ME-SCR is not feasible.

⁹ Monitoring of this constituent will be conducted at MO-FIL as applicable under Part VI.A.3.c of the MRP (monitor 303(d) listed pollutants for the receiving water or downstream receiving waters) but is not required for the TMDL as Fillmore does not discharge to U.S. EPA Reach 3.

¹⁰ Other 303(d) pollutants for the receiving water or downstream receiving waters consistent with Part V.A.4.c, Part V.B.4.c, and Part VI.A.3.c of the MRP.

¹² Only to be collected/analyzed if metals are being analyzed.

Table 3-12. Aggregated monitoring for Calleguas Creek Watershed

	CIMP /TMDL Sites					TMDL Only Sites ²					
Monitoring Site ID	ME-CC	MO-CAM	MO-MPK	MO-SIM	MO-THO	04D_OXN	04_WOOD	03_UNIV ¹⁶	06_UPLAND, 07_HITCH, 9B_ADOLF	Salts TMDL Only RW Sites ¹⁷	01T_ODD3_EDI
Reach	3	4	7	7	12	4	4	3	6, 7, 9B	9B,9A,7	Oxnard Drain #3
Constituent											
Part V and VI											
Field parameters ¹	3w/2d	3w	3w	3w	3w	2w/2d	2w/2d		2w/2d		
Flow	3w/2d	3w	3w	3w	3w	2w/2d	2w/2d		2w/2d		
Applicable Table E-6 pollutants	3w/2d	3w	3w	3w	3w						
Aquatic Toxicity	1w/1d ¹³	3	3	3	3		2w/2d ⁴		2w/2d ⁴		
Suspended sediment concentration (SSC)	3w/2d										
TSS/Hardness ²⁴	3w/2d	3w	3w	3w	3w	2w/2d	2w/2d		2w/2d		
Other WBPC											

Bifenthrin	3w/2d (3A)	3w(3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)						2w/2d
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate					3w (3A)						
Cyfluthrin	3w/2d (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)						
Cypermethrin	3w/2d (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)						
Indicator Bacteria 6	3w/2d (2A)	3w (2A)	3w (2A)	3w (2A)	3w (3A)						
Malathion	3w/2d (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)						
pH			3w (3A)	3w (3A)	3w (3A)						
Sedimentation	5	5	5	5	5						
Toxicity	7	8	8	8	8						
TMDL Constituents 9											
4,4'-DDD	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸		2w/2d ¹⁹
4,4'-DDE	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸		2w/2d ¹⁹
4,4'-DDT	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸		2w/2d ¹⁹
Boron		2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12		2w/2d	Continuo us ²⁰	Continuo us ²⁰		Continuo us ²⁰	
Chloride	(2w/2d) 15	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	Continuo us ²⁰	Continuo us ²⁰		Continuo us ²⁰	

Chlorpyrifos	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d				2w/2d
Copper	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	(3w ¹¹ /2d ¹²) ¹⁰	(3w ¹¹ /2d ¹²) ¹⁰	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d				
Diazinon	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d				
Dieldrin	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸		2w/2d ¹⁹
Mercury ²¹	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	(3w ¹¹ /2d ¹²) ¹⁰	(3w ¹¹ /2d ¹²) ¹⁰	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d				
Nickel	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	(3w ¹¹ /2d ¹²) ¹⁰	(3w ¹¹ /2d ¹²) ¹⁰	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d				
Selenium		3w ¹¹ /2d 12				2w/2d	2w/2d				
Sulfate	(2w/2d) 15	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	Continuo us ²⁰	Continuo us ²⁰		Continuo us ²⁰	
Total Chlordane	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸		2w/2d ¹⁹
Total Dissolved Solids	(2w/2d) 15	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d 12	2w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	Continuo us ²⁰	Continuo us ²⁰		Continuo us ²⁰	
Total PCBs ¹⁴ ,	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸		2w/2d ¹⁹
Toxaphene	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸	2w/2d ¹⁸		2w/2d ¹⁹
Toxicity	(1w/1d) 13						2w/2d		2w/2d		1d ²²
Zinc	(3w/2d) 11	3w ¹¹ /2d 12	(3w ¹¹ /2d ¹²) ¹⁰	(3w ¹¹ /2d ¹²) ¹⁰	3w ¹¹ /2d ¹ 2	2w/2d	2w/2d				

Trash TMDL											
Trash		23				23	23				

¹ Field Parameters include pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity.

² This table provides a general summary of the TMDL monitoring. The specific constituents and monitoring frequencies at each TMDL-only site is described in Appendix 4. TMDL-only sites will be collected through the CCWTMP and responsibility for monitoring the receiving water TMDL only sites will be shared by all responsible parties in the CCWTMP. Future modifications to the TMDL only sites and monitoring frequencies will be incorporated by reference.

³ Monitoring requirements related to aquatic toxicity will depend on receiving water toxicity results. If significant toxicity (based on a failed Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) t-test) is identified in a sample, follow up procedures will be conducted as specified in Order Attachment G – Aquatic Toxicity: TIE and TRE Requirements and MRP Part IX. The specific process is outlined in Appendix 9.

⁴ Follow up toxicity testing procedures for TMDL only sites are outlined in Appendix 4.

⁵ The Calleguas Creek Watershed includes a TMDL for sedimentation in Mugu Lagoon and 303(d) sedimentation listings. The CCWTMDL Stakeholders submitted a study to the RWQCB demonstrating that sediment impairments in Mugu Lagoon that led to the listings and TMDLs are no longer occurring. As a result, monitoring for SSC is not needed and TSS monitoring can be substituted for SSC monitoring in this watershed.

⁶ *E. coli* is utilized for indicator bacteria monitoring because these are freshwater sites.

⁷ Analyzed as part of CCWTMP.

⁸ The 2021 Order approach to toxicity will be used for monitoring for this WBPC as described in MRP Part VI.A.3.g (wet weather) and VII.E.2.d (dry weather – if dry weather screening requires monitoring at these sites). Toxicity monitoring is not conducted at the outfalls for the TMDL.

⁹ Monitoring frequencies updated to combine TMDL monitoring with non-TMDL monitoring for category 1 and 2 WBPC.

¹⁰ There are no metals allocations assigned to the Arroyo Simi or Arroyo Las Posas sub watersheds, but Moorpark and Simi are named in the permit as responsible parties for this TMDL due to contributions to the downstream waterbodies so they are included for clarity in how Moorpark and Simi Valley will show compliance with the TMDL.

¹¹ Monitoring data collected under the CIMP will be used for CCWTMP QAPP monitoring purposes for these sites and events.

¹² Samples will be collected by the CCWTMP for these sites and events.

¹³ A total of two wet and two dry events will be monitored for toxicity. The organisms used for toxicity testing under the CIMP and TMDL are different as the TMDL program uses *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the CIMP program uses the most sensitive test species identified from the three species screening. CIMP monitoring will include one wet and one dry event using the applicable most sensitive species. TMDL

monitoring for the other events will use *Ceriodaphnia dubia*. The toxicity data collected under the CIMP will apply towards the TMDL monitoring event requirements.

¹⁴ The PCBs TMDL in this watershed requires monitoring for PCB Aroclors, so PCB Aroclors will be monitored in lieu of PCB congeners for this watershed.

¹⁵ Not a TMDL requirement at ME-CC but constituent is monitored at associated major outfalls for TMDL purposes.

¹⁶ 03_UNIV is collocated with ME-CC. Only salts and sediment samples are collected at this site for the TMDLs. Other constituents are collected at ME-CC.

¹⁷ The Salts TMDL only sites are 9A_HOWAR located in reach 9B, 9B_BARON located in reach 9A, and 07_TIERRA located in reach 7. Grab samples for the salts TMDL are also collected at 06_UPLAND during 2 dry and 2 wet weather events. Due to a lack of consistent flow at this site, continuous monitoring equipment is not able to be installed.

¹⁸ Monitored in streambed sediments.

¹⁹ Monitored in streambed sediments and water column.

²⁰ Although the monitoring frequency is 2 wet + 2 dry weather events, more frequent grabs for salts are collected at Salts TMDL receiving water compliance sites in order to track relationships between EC (from continuous sensors) and salt constituents. Continuous salt concentrations are derived from the EC/salts relationships.

²¹ Mercury is tested and reported as both Total Metal Concentration and Dissolved Metal Concentration. The difference between these values provides Insoluble Metal Concentration associated with particulates (suspended sediments) in the sample.

²² Sediment toxicity measured at this location for the Oxnard Drain #3 TMDL requirement.

²³ Monitored according to Revolon Slough/Beardsley Wash TMRP (Appendix 3.2).

²⁴ TSS/Hardness only to be collected/analyzed if metals are being analyzed. TSS required at sites subject to the Calleguas Creek OC Pesticides and PCBs TMDL.

Table 3-13. Aggregated monitoring for Malibu Creek Watershed

Monitoring Site ID	ME-LC	MCW-12	MO-OKP ³
Historical Site ID	MCW-14b ²	MCW-12	L03
Subwatershed	Lindero Creek Reach 2 ¹⁴	Medea Creek Reach 2	Lindero Creek Reach 2 ^{4, 14}
Constituent			
Part V and VI			
Field parameters ¹	3w/2d		3w
Flow	3w ¹³ /2d		3w ¹³
Applicable Table E-6 pollutants	3w/2d		3w
Aquatic Toxicity	1w/1d		⁵
TSS/Hardness ¹⁵	3w/2d		3w
Other WBPC			
Algae	¹¹		¹¹
Benthic Community Effects	^{10, 11}		^{10, 11}
Dissolved Oxygen	3w/2d (1B)		3w (1B)
Scum/Foam-unnatural	¹²		¹²
TSS	3w/2d ¹⁰		3w ¹⁰
Turbidity	3w/2d ¹⁰		3w ¹⁰
Sulfates	3w/2d ¹⁰		3w ¹⁰
Selenium	3w/2d (2A)		3w
Bacteria TMDL ⁶			
<i>E. coli</i>	Monthly ⁹	Monthly ⁹	3w/4d ⁹
Nutrient TMDL ⁶			
Total Phosphorus	Monthly	Monthly	3w/4d
Ammonia	Monthly	Monthly	3w/4d
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) ⁷	Monthly	Monthly	3w/4d
Nitrate+Nitrite-N ⁷	Monthly	Monthly	3w/4d
Total Nitrogen (calculation)	Monthly	Monthly	3w/4d
Benthic Chlorophyll <i>a</i> ⁸	0w/1d	0w/1d	N/A
Algal Coverage ⁸	0w/1d	0w/1d	N/A
Field Observations (presence of scum/foam, the presence of odors)	Monthly	Monthly	N/A
Flow	Monthly	Monthly	3w ¹³ /4d
DO, pH, Temperature	Monthly	Monthly	N/A
Trash TMDL			
Trash	Conducted per Upper Malibu Creek TMRP (Appendix 3.3)		N/A

- ¹ Field Parameters include pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity.
- ² ME-LC is located slightly upstream of the historical site MCW-14b.
- ³ Wet weather samples collected during the MS4 permit monitoring for these constituents will also be used for TMDL compliance monitoring. For the dry weather, grab samples will be collected at this location.
- ⁴ Wet weather samples will target the first significant storm of the season. At least two of the dry weather samples will be collected during the summer season.
- ⁵ Monitoring requirements related to aquatic toxicity will depend on receiving water toxicity results. If significant toxicity (based on a failed Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) t-test) is identified in a sample, follow up procedures will be conducted as specified in Order Attachment G – Aquatic Toxicity: TIE and TRE Requirements and MRP Part IX. The specific process is outlined in Appendix 9.
- ⁶ Samples will be collected as grab samples.
- ⁷ Constituent required for calculation of Total Nitrogen.
- ⁸ Will be collected using SWAMP protocols (Ode, 2016) between May and July.
- ⁹ This will be the initial monitoring frequency for this TMDL. Frequency of monitoring is consistent with data requirements for assessing compliance with currently effective limitations. The monitoring frequency will change to weekly on July 15, 2026 to allow evaluation when the geometric mean RWLs become effective per Part IV.E of Attachment O of the Permit (July 15, 2026). It is understood that this sampling frequency may require a reassessment of the number of allowable exceedance days until the initiation of weekly sampling. TMDL monitoring conducted to date has adequately characterized watershed conditions and provided sufficient information for watershed planning efforts.
- ¹⁰ Monitoring is required for a lower reach but the parameter is not listed in the Reach itself.
- ¹¹ Parameters that contribute to these impairments will be monitored. Algae and benthic community effects monitoring is not appropriate for outfall monitoring. Algae monitoring in the receiving waters will be conducted per the Nutrient TMDL receiving water monitoring schedule.
- ¹² TMDL monitoring covers this requirement.
- ¹³ Flow measurement during wet weather is contingent on the feasibility of installation of flow monitoring equipment at this location.
- ¹⁴ Waters downstream of Lindero Canyon Reach 2 include Lindero Canyon Reach 1, Medea Creek Reach 1, and Malibu Creek.
- ¹⁵ Only to be collected/analyzed if metals are being analyzed.

Table 3-14. Aggregated monitoring for Ventura County Coastal Watershed

Monitoring Site ID	MO-HUE	Hobie (36000) ⁵	Kiddie (37000) ⁵
Subwatershed	Hueneme-Drain/ Ormond Lagoon	Harbor Beaches	Harbor Beaches
Constituent			
Part V and VI			
Field parameters ¹	3w		

Flow	2		
Applicable Table E-6 pollutants ³	3w		
TSS/Hardness ⁶	3w		
Other WBPC			
Indicator Bacteria	3w (2A)		
Dissolved Oxygen	3w (3A)		
pH	3w ⁴ (2B)		
Bacteria TMDL⁸			
Total Coliform	NA	Weekly	Weekly
Fecal Coliform	NA	Weekly	Weekly
Enterococcus	NA	Weekly	Weekly

¹ Field Parameters include pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity

² This site is on the upstream side of the Hueneme pump station, which operates intermittently to transfer water from Bubbling Springs Drain to tšumaš Creek. Flow cannot be accurately measured or estimated at this location due to the operation of the pump station at the confluence with tšumaš Creek, the differences in runoff generated by different rain intensities and durations and antecedent conditions, and potential infiltration of seawater due to the site's proximity to the ocean.

³ There is no receiving water mass emission station for this location, therefore historical data was reviewed as part of the screening process to determine applicable Table E-6 pollutants. Details are in Section 3.3.4

⁴ Monitoring is required for a lower reach but the parameter is not listed in the Reach itself.

⁵ Due to difficulty in locating an outfall sampling point discharging to Channel Islands Harbor beaches because of a submerged outfall and dry weather diversions, compliance with the bacteria WQBEL for Channel Islands Harbor will be demonstrated through Receiving Water data when discharge occurs during monitoring, or documentation of no discharge.

⁶ Only to be collected/analyzed if metals are being analyzed.

3.3.7 Shoreline Monitoring

Grab samples for indicator bacteria at shoreline monitoring locations will be collected and analyzed once a week, at a minimum, for enterococcus and fecal coliform (or *E. coli*), as required by the MRP. Hobie and Kiddie Beach sites will be analyzed for total coliform in addition to enterococcus and fecal coliform, as required by the TMDL.

4 Significant Non-Stormwater Outfall-Based Screening and Monitoring

4.1 Permit Requirements

The non-stormwater (NSW) outfall-based monitoring plan outlines the protocol to identify potential sources of pollutants during non-stormwater conditions. For the purposes of this NSW outfall-based screening and monitoring chapter, outfalls considered under this program will be, at a minimum, major municipal outfalls as defined in the Regional Phase I MS4 NPDES Permit Order No. R4-2021-0105 (Permit).

The objectives of the non-stormwater outfall-based monitoring program include the following:

- a. Determine whether a Permittee's discharge is in compliance with applicable non-stormwater WQBELs derived from TMDLs;
- b. Determine whether a Permittee's discharge contributes to or causes an exceedance of receiving water limitations;
- c. Assist a Permittee in identifying illicit discharges as described in Part VIII.I of the Permit; and
- d. Prohibit all non-authorized non-stormwater discharges into the MS4 and receiving waters.

The Non-Stormwater Outfall Screening Program is a multi-step process to identify and address non-stormwater discharges to the receiving waters. The following outfall screening and monitoring process is intended to meet the objectives of Part VII of the MRP:

1. Develop criteria or other means to ensure that all outfalls with significant non-stormwater discharges are identified and assessed during the term of the Order.
2. For outfalls determined to have significant non-stormwater flow, determine whether flows are the result of illicit discharges, authorized or conditionally exempt non-stormwater flows, natural flows, or from unknown sources.
3. Address illicit discharges in accordance with the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program (Part VIII.I of the Order) for appropriate action.
4. Prioritize monitoring of outfalls considering the potential threat to the receiving water and applicable TMDL compliance schedules.
5. Based on existing screening or monitoring data or other institutional knowledge, assess the impact of non-stormwater discharges (other than identified illicit discharges) on the receiving water.
6. Conduct monitoring and assess the monitoring data to determine the impact of non-stormwater discharges on the receiving water.
7. Conduct monitoring or other investigations to identify the source of pollutants in non-stormwater discharges, consistent with the IDDE Program.
8. Use results of the screening process to evaluate the conditionally exempt non-stormwater discharges identified in Parts III.A.2 and III.A.3 of the Order and take appropriate actions pursuant to Part III.A.5.c of the Order for those discharges that have been found to be a source of pollutants.
9. Maximize the use of Permittee resources by integrating the screening and monitoring process into existing monitoring and/or screening efforts.

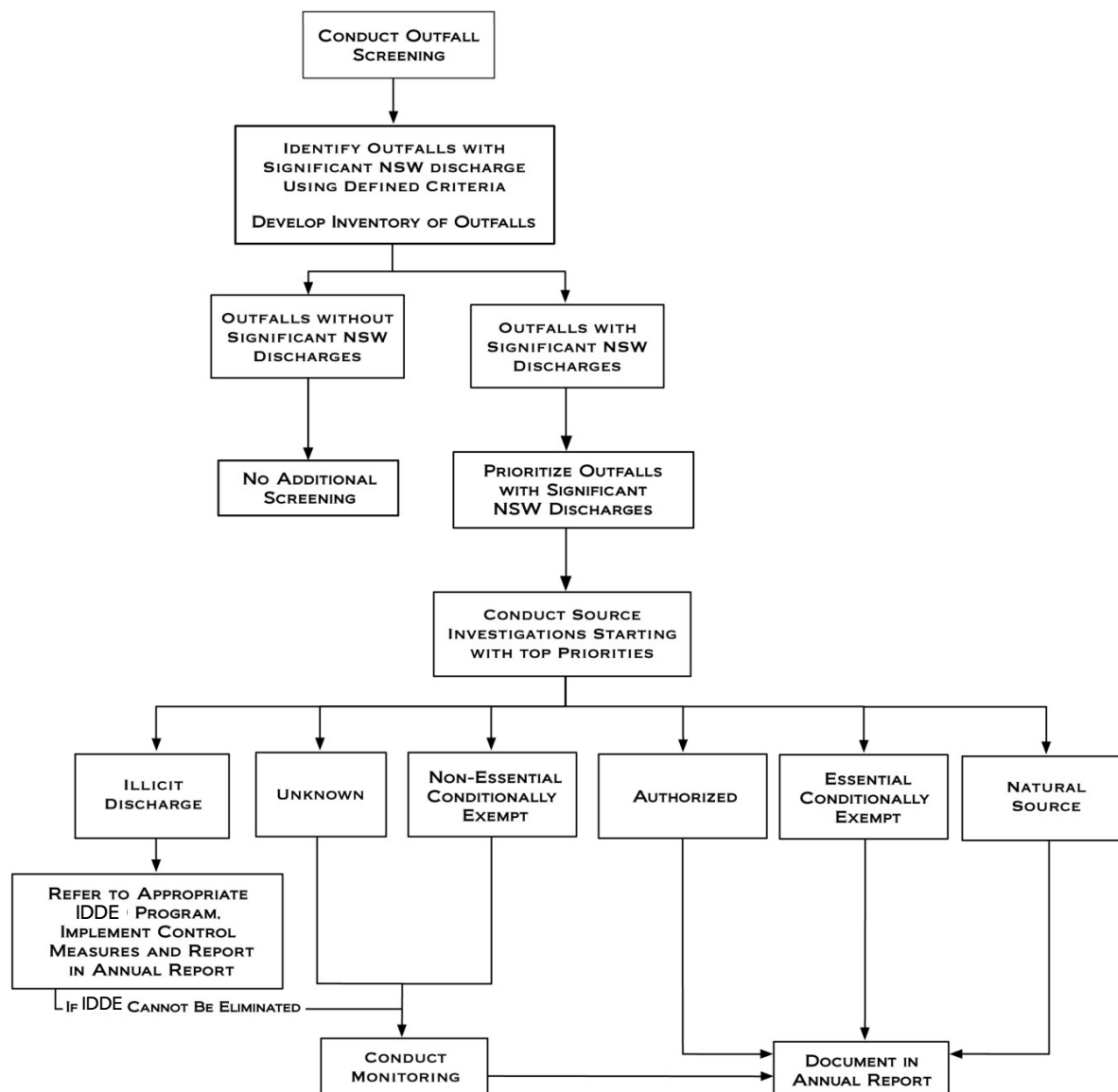
The non-stormwater screening process consists of the steps outlined in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Non-stormwater outfall screening and monitoring program summary

Element	Description
Develop MS4 outfall database	Develop a database of all major outfalls with descriptive information, linked to GIS geodatabase.
Outfall screening	A screening process will be implemented to collect data for determining which outfalls exhibit significant NSW discharges.
Identification of outfalls with significant NSW discharge	Based on data collected during the Outfall Screening process, identify outfalls with significant NSW discharges.
Inventory of outfalls with significant NSW discharge	Develop an inventory of major MS4 outfalls with known significant NSW discharges and those requiring no further assessment.
Prioritize source investigation	Use the data collected during the screening process to prioritize major outfalls for source investigations.
Identify sources of significant discharges	For outfalls exhibiting significant NSW discharges, perform source investigations per the prioritization schedule. If not exempt, authorized or unknown, determine abatement process
Monitor discharges exceeding criteria	Monitor outfalls that have been determined to convey significant NSW discharges comprised of either unknown, or non-essential conditionally exempt discharges, or continuing discharges attributed to illicit discharges must be monitored.

Figure 4-1 outlines the overall approach for this section in a flowchart highlighting the individual tasks to accomplish compliance on the above requirements.

Figure 4-1. Outline of the Non-Stormwater Outfall Program



4.2 Outfall Database

The non-stormwater outfall screening program requires the development of an MS4 outfall database. The objective of the MS4 database is to geographically link the characteristics of the outfalls within the WMP area with watershed characteristics including: subwatershed, waterbody, land use, and jurisdictional areas. The database must contain the elements described in Section 4.3.3. The information will be compiled into a geographic information systems (GIS) geodatabase. Not all information was available at this time for submittal as part of the CIMP. Most items currently not available will be collected through implementation of the Non-Stormwater Outfall Screening Program. As the data becomes available, it will be entered

into the database. Each year, the outfalls, and associated database will be updated to incorporate the most recent characterization data for outfalls with significant non- stormwater discharge.

4.3 Non-Stormwater Outfall Screening

4.3.1 Initial NSW Outfall Screening Process

The NSW outfall screening program will begin with a field check of all outfalls (as defined in the Permit) to gather the necessary field information to populate the database. During the initial field screening, outfalls will be observed during dry weather (defined as at least 72 hours after a rain event of 0.1 inches or greater). During the initial field screening, the following information will be gathered using the field inspection form in Appendix 9 or equivalent:

- a. Date, time, and weather;
- b. Photos of the outfall, where possible;
- c. Latitude/longitude coordinates of outfall;
- d. Physical descriptions of outfall structure including size (i.e., diameter, shape, and material);
- e. Discharge characteristics, such as odor and color, if present;
- f. Presence of flow greater than trickle or no flow with photo documentation; and
- g. Visual field estimate of flow.

After the initial event, sites may be revisited to confirm flow status at the discretion of each permittee. All of the information listed above will be gathered during each event.

4.3.2 Identification of Outfalls with Significant Non-Stormwater Discharges

The outfall screening process will be used to define the outfalls that require no further assessment and outfalls with significant non-stormwater discharges. Outfalls will be noted as requiring “No Further Assessment” in the outfall database if:

- a. No flow is observed from the outfall;
- b. The source is confirmed to be from NPDES, WDR, or Conditional Waiver for Discharges permitted, categorically exempt essential flow or natural flow; or
- c. Flow is categorized as not significant as defined by each Permittee.

The MRP (Part VII.B) states that one or more of the following characteristics may determine significant non-stormwater discharges as defined by each Permittee:

- Discharges from major outfalls subject to dry weather TMDLs;
- Discharges that have caused or may cause overtopping of downstream diversions;
- Discharges exceeding a proposed threshold discharge rate as proposed by each Permittee;
- Discharges from areas where there is evidence of ongoing potential illegal dumping or illicit connection. This shall include evidence gathered from field observations and/or monitoring data; and

- Other characteristics as determined by the Permittee(s) and incorporated within the screening program.

The data collected during the outfall screening process, along with other information about the outfall catchment area, will be used to determine which outfalls observed to be flowing during the screening process will be categorized as having “significant discharge.” Factors that Permittees may take into consideration when determining significant outfall discharges may include one or more of the following criteria:

- Discharges from major outfalls subject to dry weather TMDLs.
- Outfall has persistent flows, meaning if more than one screening event occurs per outfall, flow was observed at the outfall on at least 50% of screenings at a rate “greater than a garden hose”. If only one screening event occurs, flow will be categorized based on the single screening event.
 - Flow will be categorized as follows:
 - No Flow/Wet (0 gpm)
 - Trickle (<2 gpm)
 - Garden Hose (2-10 gpm)
 - Greater than Garden Hose (>10 gpm)
- Observations of discharges from areas where there is evidence of ongoing potential illegal dumping or illicit connections.

Outfalls with significant non-stormwater discharge will also be designated in an inventory to be included in the MS4 outfall database.

4.3.3 Inventory of MS4 Outfalls

An inventory of MS4 outfalls must be developed identifying those outfalls with known significant non- stormwater discharges and those requiring no further assessment (Part VIII of the MRP). If the MS4 outfall requires no further assessment, the inventory must include the rationale for the determination of no further action required. The inventory will be included in the outfall database. The inventory will be updated as needed to incorporate the most recent characterization data for outfalls with significant non-stormwater discharges.

The following physical attributes of outfalls with significant non-stormwater discharges must be included in the inventory. These characteristics will be collected as part of the screening process described in Section 4.3.2:

1. Date and time of last visual observation or inspection;
2. Outfall alpha-numeric identifier;
3. Description of outfall structure including size (e.g., diameter, shape, and material);
4. Description of receiving water at the point of discharge (e.g., natural, soft-bottom with armored sides, trapezoidal, concrete channel);
5. Latitude/longitude coordinates;
6. Parking, access, and safety considerations;
7. Photographs of outfall condition;

8. Photographs of significant NSW discharge (or indicators of discharge) unless safety considerations preclude obtaining photographs;
9. Estimation of discharge rate;
10. All diversions either upstream or downstream of the outfall; and
11. Observations regarding discharge characteristics such as turbidity, odor, color, presence of debris, floatables, or characteristics that could aid in pollutant source identification.

4.3.4 Outfall Source Identification

Once the major outfalls exhibiting significant NSW discharges have been identified through the screening process, the Permittee will prioritize the outfalls for further source investigations. The MRP identifies the following prioritization criteria for outfalls with significant NSW discharges:

1. Major outfalls discharging directly to receiving waters with dry weather WQBELs or receiving water limitations in the TMDL provisions where final compliance deadlines have passed.
2. Major outfalls that discharge to a receiving water subject to a dry weather TMDL will be prioritized according to TMDL compliance schedules.
3. Major outfalls discharging to 303(d) listed waterbodies for dry weather constituents.
4. Major outfalls discharging to receiving waters which have recurring exceedances of dry weather objectives.
5. All other major outfalls identified to have significant non-stormwater discharges.

Once the prioritization is complete, a source identification schedule will be developed. The scheduling will focus on the outfalls with the highest priorities first. Unless the results of the field screening justify a modification to the schedule in the MRP, the schedule will ensure that screening and source investigations are completed on no less than 50% of the major outfalls with significant NSW discharges by September 11, 2024, and 100% by September 11, 2026.

The Permittee will additionally consider the following criteria to establish the prioritization schedule:

- Rate of discharge based on visual flow observations;
- Size of outfall;
- Discharges with odor, color, or cloudiness; and
- Presence of flow in the receiving water.

4.3.5 Source Investigations

Source investigations will be conducted using site-specific procedures based on the characteristics of the NSW discharge and the techniques used by the Permittee's IDDE programs. Investigations may include:

1. Identifying permitted discharges within the catchment area.
2. Identifying if the flow originates from natural sources.
3. Compiling and reviewing available resources including past monitoring and investigation data, land use/MS4 maps, aerial photography, and property ownership information.

4. Following dry weather flows from the location where they are first observed in an upstream direction along the conveyance system.
5. Gathering field measurements to characterize the discharge.

In response to the source investigation findings, the following shall occur:

1. If the source of a significant non-stormwater discharge is determined to be an illicit discharge, then each Permittee shall implement procedures to eliminate the discharge consistent with IDDE requirements.
2. If the source of a significant non-stormwater discharge is determined to be an NPDES permitted discharge, a WDR permitted discharge, a discharge subject to a Record of Decision approved by U.S. EPA pursuant to section 121 of CERCLA, a conditionally exempt essential non-stormwater discharge, or entirely comprised of natural flows as defined at Part III.A.2 of the Order, then the Permittee shall document the source.
3. If the source of a significant non-stormwater discharge is either unknown or a conditionally exempt, but non-essential, non-stormwater discharge, then each Permittee shall conduct monitoring required in Part VII.E of the MRP.
4. If the significant non-stormwater discharge is comprised of more than one source, then the Permittee shall attempt to quantify the relative contribution from each individual source or group of similar sources (e.g., irrigation overspray) and classify the contributions as authorized, conditionally exempt essential, natural, illicit discharge, conditionally exempt non-essential, or unknown.
5. If the source of a significant non-stormwater discharge is unknown, then the Permittee shall describe the efforts undertaken to identify the source. Methods for identifying the source of non-stormwater discharge may include inspection and/or surveillance, discharge monitoring and data loggers, video or physical inspection, monitoring for indicator parameters (e.g., surfactants, chlorine, pyrethroids), or other means.
6. If a source of a significant non-stormwater discharge originates within an upstream jurisdiction, then the Permittee shall inform in writing both the upstream jurisdiction and the Los Angeles Water Board within 30 days of determination of the presence of the discharge, all available characterization data, contribution determination efforts, and efforts taken to identify its source.

For outfalls with NSW flow determined to be authorized, natural, or essential conditionally exempt, the investigation will be concluded, and the next highest priority outfall will be investigated and reported as part of the annual report. For sites where investigations determine that the source of the discharge is non-essential, conditionally exempt, an illicit discharge, or unknown, further investigation may be conducted to eliminate the discharge or demonstrate that it is not causing or contributing to receiving water impairments. If part of the investigation finds that any of the authorized or conditionally exempt essential non-storm water discharges are a source of pollutants that causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable limitations in Part IV, Part V, and Attachments K through S of the Permit, the Permittee shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board within 30 days of determination.

4.4 Non-Stormwater Discharge Monitoring

Monitoring at outfalls that are determined to have significant discharges comprised of either non-essential conditionally exempt non-stormwater discharges, continuing discharges attributed to illicit discharges, or from unknown sources, will be initiated according to the following schedule:

- Outfalls within the Ventura River, Santa Clara River, Calleguas Creek, or Malibu Creek watersheds: Monitoring will be initiated with the next dry weather mass emission event that occurs at least:
 - i. 90 days after receipt of the Table E-6 screening results for the applicable mass emission station for the watershed¹, or
 - ii. 60 days after completion of source ID for the outfall, whichever is later.
- Coastal watershed outfalls: Monitoring will be initiated within 90 days after completion of the outfall screening and source investigation for the outfall, or after CIMP approval, whichever is later.

Monitoring will use the prioritization methodology described in Section 4.3.4. As described in Section 3.3.1, dry weather receiving water monitoring at mass emission stations will be conducted during two dry weather events. Outfall monitoring will be conducted with the subsequent dry weather mass emission station monitoring events where applicable, until the flow is satisfactorily resolved by:

- BMP treatment to stop the flow;
- The flow can be attributed to an allowable source; or
- The flow is proven to not contribute to any downstream impairment.

4.4.1 Monitoring Sites

The NSW outfall monitoring sites will be determined after source investigation of significant NSW discharges is concluded.

4.4.2 Monitoring Parameters, Frequency, and Duration

The requirements for parameters to be monitored are outlined in Part VII.E.2.a-e and VII.E.7 of the MRP, as shown below. Outfalls will be monitored for all required parameters. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) conducted in response to observed aquatic toxicity during dry weather at the nearest affiliated/downstream receiving water monitoring station during the last dry weather sample event identifies particular pollutants, those pollutants will be also included as part of the non-stormwater outfall monitoring. An overview of the parameters required to be monitored in the MRP at each NSW outfall monitoring site is listed here and provided in more detail in the tables in Section 4.4.3.

a. Flow;

¹ To allow impacts of outfalls on receiving waters to be evaluated.

- b. Pollutants assigned a WQBEL derived from TMDL WLAs for the respective receiving water, as identified in Attachments K through S of the Order and parameters to determine compliance with WQBELs;
- c. Other pollutants identified on the CWA section 303(d) List for the receiving water or downstream receiving waters consistent with Part V.B.4.c of the MRP;
- d. A toxicant or class of toxicants that is identified through a TIE conducted during dry weather at a receiving water monitoring location. Permittees shall analyze for the toxicant(s) during the next scheduled sampling event in the discharge from the outfall(s) upstream of the receiving water location;
- e. Other parameters in Table E-6 of this MRP identified as exceeding the lowest applicable water quality objective in the nearest downstream receiving water monitoring location per Part V.B.5 of this MRP; and
- f. General information including conveyance type, dominant watershed land uses, flow estimation, and sensory observations (i.e., flow estimation (i.e., width of water surface, approximate depth of water, approximate flow velocity, flow rate), odor, color, clarity, floatables, deposits/stains, vegetation condition, structural condition, and biology) for all non-stormwater outfall-based monitoring.

Table 4-2. Summary of non-stormwater outfall monitoring parameters

Classification Identified in Permit	Preliminary List of Parameter(s)
General	Flow
Pollutants assigned a WQBEL derived from TMDL WLAs	See Table 4-3, Table 4-4, Table 4-5, Table 4-6, and Table 4-7 for impairments at receiving waters
Pollutants identified for 303(d)-Listed receiving waters	See Table 4-3, Table 4-4, Table 4-5, Table 4-6, and Table 4-7 for impairments at receiving waters
Toxicity	To be determined based on the results of TIE process as described in Appendix 9
Parameters in Table E-6 of the MRP if they are identified as exceeding applicable water quality objectives	Site specific and to be determined based on the results of the MRP screening as discussed in Section 4.1

The MRP specifies the following monitoring frequency for NSW outfall monitoring as:

- “For outfalls subject to a dry weather TMDL, monitoring frequency shall be specified in the TMDL or as specified in a monitoring program (e.g. this CIMP¹, TMDL Monitoring & Reporting Plans) approved by the Executive Office of the Los Angeles Regional Board.
- For outfalls not subject to dry weather TMDLs, monitoring frequency shall be four times during the first water year of monitoring, distributed approximately quarterly, during dry

¹ This CIMP specifies that the monitoring frequency will be two times per year.

weather conditions or as specified in a monitoring program¹ approved by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Regional Board.

- If outfall monitoring results during the first water year of monitoring do not exceed a water quality standard, the Permittee may conduct field observations for that outfall instead of monitoring. Field observations include flow estimation, odor, color, clarity, floatables, deposits/stains, vegetation condition, structural condition, and biology. Any changes in field observations will result in resuming monitoring and implementation of illicit discharge elimination procedures. Field observations (in lieu of sampling) may resume if the non-stormwater is identified as an illicit discharge and is eliminated or if monitoring results do not exceed water quality standards for one water year.
- If outfall monitoring results during the first water year of monitoring exceed a water quality standard, the Permittee shall continue to monitor those outfalls for the exceeded parameters two times per year.”

MRP Part V receiving water monitoring requires two dry weather monitoring events per year, and it is important to link outfall monitoring with receiving water monitoring to be able to fully evaluate the data in the appropriate context. It is also unexpected to see significant variation in dry-weather monitoring results. As a result, the Permittees will perform NSW outfall monitoring twice per year. If there are no exceedances of water quality standards at the outfall during the first water year of monitoring, then field observation events will be conducted twice per year for that outfall in place of monitoring. If outfall monitoring results exceed a water quality standard during the first water year of monitoring, then that outfall will be monitored twice per year for the exceeded parameters. The NSW outfall monitoring and field observation events, in watersheds with mass emission stations, will be coordinated with the dry weather mass emission station monitoring events to allow for an evaluation of whether the NSW discharges are causing or contributing to an observed exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving water. The NSW outfall monitoring and field observation events in Coastal Watersheds, which do not have mass emission station monitoring events, will be conducted twice per year.

Samples will not be collected if the discharge from the outfall is not hydraulically connected to the receiving water body via surface flow.

Since many of the NSW sources may be intermittent, it is not expected that flow will exist during all sampling events. In these instances, no sample will be collected. Grab samples will be collected at sites with NSW flow, as per the attached standard operating procedures (SOPs).

4.4.3 Monitoring Parameter Tables

The notes below relate to the significant NSW screening parameters tables for all watersheds (i.e., Table 4-3 through Table 4-7).

- Entries in the tables below (e.g., 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, etc.) refer to the category according to the Water Quality Characterization conducted by the Program as part of the WMP

¹ This CIMP specifies that the monitoring frequency will be two times per year.

development process. Reaches with a category 1 or 2 designation for a pollutant in the table should be monitored for that pollutant. Reaches with a category 3 pollutant should be monitored if the result exceeds the lowest applicable water quality objective in the nearest downstream receiving water (e.g., mass emission station), or if monitoring has not been conducted at the downstream receiving water.

- Category 1=Monitor (TMDL)
- Category 2=Monitor (303(d))
- Category 3=Monitor if result is above the lowest applicable WQO in nearest downstream receiving water, or if monitoring has not been conducted at the downstream receiving water
- Applicable Table E-6 pollutants for watersheds with mass emission stations will be ascertained within 30 days of receiving the laboratory results from the September dry weather screening event (to be conducted after CIMP approval).
- Outfalls that discharge to reaches that are not listed here did not have applicable category 1-3 designations in the WQC, therefore only baseline monitoring required of all sites will be conducted at those locations.

Table 4-3. Ventura River Watershed significant NSW screening parameters

Ventura River Watershed Reaches and Constituents	Estuary	Reach 1	Reach 2	Reach 3	Reach 4	San Antonio Creek	Canada Larga
Base Requirements							
Flow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General information	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TIE-identified toxicants	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹
Table E-6 WQO exceedance	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹
WBPC							
Algae	1A ³	1A ³	1A ³				
Benthic community effects		2B ³	2B ³				
Chloride						3A	
Chlorpyrifos			3A				
Dissolved Oxygen							1A
Indicator Bacteria ⁴	2A		3A	2A		2A	2A
Sulfate					3A	3A	
Temperature					2B		
Total Dissolved Solids						2A	2A
Total Nitrogen ²	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A
Total Phosphorus	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A
Toxicity				2B ⁵			

¹ If applicable.

² Total nitrogen includes total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) and nitrate+nitrite-N.

³ Algae and benthic community are conditions, not pollutants, and monitoring methods are designated only for receiving waters and are not applicable to outfall monitoring. Monitoring at the outfall will include constituents that may contribute to any impacts on these conditions in the receiving water.

⁴ Indicator bacteria will be those applicable to the waterbody being monitored according to the designations in Table E-6.

⁵ Monitoring of pollutant(s) identified through toxicity testing at TIE at the nearest downstream receiving water will be monitored in place of toxicity at the outfalls.

Table 4-4. Santa Clara River Watershed significant NSW screening parameters

Santa Clara River Watershed Reaches and Constituents	Estuary	Reach 1	Reach 2	Reach 3	Reach 4A	Reach 10	Brown Barranca/Long Canyon	Pole Creek	Piru Creek
Base Requirements									
Flow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General information	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TIE-identified toxicants	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹
Table E-6 WQO exceedance	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹
WBPC									
Ammonia	2A								
Chloride				1A					
Dissolved Oxygen		2B		3A					
<i>E. coli</i>				1A	1A				
Enterococcus	1A	1A	1A						
Fecal Coliform	1A	1A	1A						
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N				1A			2A		
pH		2B		3A					
Selenium			3A	2A					
Sulfate			3A	3A				2A	2A
Total Ammonia-N				1A					
Total Coliform	1A	1A	1A						
Total Dissolved Solids				2A				2A	2A
Toxicity	2B	2B		2B					

¹ If applicable.

Table 4-5. Calleguas Creek Watershed significant NSW screening parameters

Calleguas Creek Watershed Reaches and Constituents	Reach 1	Reach 2	Reach 3	Reach 4	Reach 5	Reach 6	Reach 7	Reach 8	Reach 9A	Reach 9B	Reach 10	Reach 11	Reach 12	Reach 13	Duck Pond	Honda Barranca	Fox Barranca	Oxnard Drain #3
Base Requirements																		
Flow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General information	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TIE-identified toxicants	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹
Table E-6 WQO exceedance	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹
WBPC																		
2,4'-DDD																		3A
2,4'-DDT																		3A
4,4'-DDD	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1D
4,4'-DDE	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1D
4,4'-DDT	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1D
Bifenthrin	3A		3A	3A		3A	3A		3A	3A	3A			3A				1D
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate													3A					
Boron				1B	1B		1B	1B								1B		
Chloride			1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B		1B	1B	
Chlorpyrifos	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1D
Copper	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	
Cyfluthrin	3A		3A	3A		3A	3A			3A	3A			3A				3A
Cyhalothrin, lambda																		3A
Cypermethrin	3A		3A	3A		3A	3A			3A	3A			3A				
Diazinon	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	

Calleguas Creek Watershed Reaches and Constituents	Reach 1	Reach 2	Reach 3	Reach 4	Reach 5	Reach 6	Reach 7	Reach 8	Reach 9A	Reach 9B	Reach 10	Reach 11	Reach 12	Reach 13	Duck Pond	Honda Barranca	Fox Barranca	Oxnard Drain #3
Dieldrin	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1D
Indicator Bacteria		2A	2A	2A		2A	2A		2A	2A	2A	2A	3A					3A
Malathion	3A		3A	3A			3A				2A							3A
Mercury	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	
Nickel	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	
pH						3A						3A						
Sediment Toxicity																		1D
Sedimentation	2C	2C	2C	2C	2C	2C	2C	2C				2C						
Selenium				1A	1A											1A		
Sulfate			1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B		1B	1B	
Total Chlordane	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1D
Total Dissolved Solids			1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B		1B	1B	
Total PCBs ²	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1D
Toxaphene	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1D
Toxicity	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	
Zinc	2A																	

¹ If applicable.

² PCBs for WBPC in the TMDL refers to Aroclors identified in the CTR (1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260) and not to PCB congeners.

Table 4-6. Malibu Creek Watershed significant NSW screening parameters

Malibu Creek Watershed Reaches and Constituents	Portrero Canyon Creek	Lindero Creek Reach 2	Medea Creek Reach 2	Sherwood Lake	Westlake Lake	Santa Monica Bay
Base Requirements						
Flow	X	X	X	X	X	X
General information	X	X	X	X	X	X
TIE-identified toxicants	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹
Table E-6 WQO exceedance	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹
WBPC						
Algae ²	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	
Ammonia	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	
Benthic Community Effects ²			2B			
Dissolved Oxygen	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	
<i>E. coli</i>	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	
Enterococcus						1A ³
Total Coliform						1A ³
Fecal Coliform						1A ³
Nitrate+Nitrite-N	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	
Scum/Foam-unnatural		1B				
Sedimentation			2C			
Selenium		2A	2A			
Total Phosphorus	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	

¹ If applicable.

² Algae and benthic community are conditions, not pollutants, and monitoring methods are designated only for receiving waters and are not applicable to outfall monitoring. Monitoring at the outfall will include constituents that may contribute to any impacts on these conditions in the receiving water.

³ *E. coli* used for bacteria monitoring at freshwater sites in the Santa Monica Bay watershed

Table 4-7. Coastal Watersheds significant NSW screening parameters

Coastal Watershed Reaches and Constituents	Arundell Barranca	Channel Islands Harbor	Harbor Beaches	Hollywood Beach	Hueneme Beach Park	Hueneme Drain	J Street Drain	Ormond Beach	Ormond Beach Wetlands	Oxnard Beach	Oxnard Beach Park	Oxnard Drain	Peninsula Beach	Port Hueneme Harbor	Port Hueneme Pier	Promenade Park Beach	Rincon Parkway Beach	San Buenaventura Beach	Sanjon Barranca Creek	Silverstrand Beach	Surfers Knoll	Surfers Point at Seaside	Ventura Harbor (Keys)	Ventura Marina Jetties
Base Requirements																								
Flow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General information	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TIE-identified toxicants	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹
Table E-6 WQO exceedance	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹	X ¹
WBPC																								
Dissolved Oxygen						3A																		
Enterococcus		3A	1A	3A												3A				3A	3A			
Fecal Coliform			1A													3A				3A	3A			
Indicator Bacteria ²	2A				2A	2A		2A	2A			2A	2A					2A	2A			2A	2A	
pH									2B			2B												
Total Coliform			1A	3A						3A	3A					3A				3A	3A			

¹ If applicable.

² Indicator bacteria will be those applicable to the waterbody being monitored according to the designations in Table E-6.

4.4.4 Adaptive Monitoring

The NSW outfall monitoring will be more dynamic than either the mass emission station receiving water or stormwater outfall monitoring. As NSW discharges are addressed, monitoring at the outfall will cease. If Permittees wish to modify any NSW monitoring requirements (e.g., reduce or eliminate monitoring of specified pollutants, reduce monitoring frequencies, change monitoring locations, etc.), a written request to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board will be submitted prior to making any specified modifications. If the Regional Board determines that the modification is minor and does not otherwise violate any applicable provision of law, the written request requirement may be waived. Thus, the number and location of outfalls monitored has the potential to change as the program evolves.

5 Data Management and Reporting

5.1 Data Management

Monitoring data generated under this CIMP includes electronic and paper field data sheets and logbook entries; field measurements of water quality and quantity; laboratory chain of custodies, environmental results, and QA/QC results; and automated equipment records including continuous and instantaneous rainfall and flow records. Data collected from monitoring events will be compiled, validated, verified, and stored, as described in the Program Water Quality Monitoring SOP (Appendix 9), data quality evaluation SOP (Appendix 10), and applicable TMDL monitoring plans/quality assurance project plans.

5.2 Compliance Assessment

The compliance evaluation will take into consideration the relationship between the types of monitoring and the pathways for determining compliance outlined in the Permit. As a result, while the Mass Emission stations will serve to help evaluate the receiving water objectives and support an understanding of potential impacts associated with MS4 discharges, an exceedance of a RWL at a receiving water site does not on its own represent an exceedance of a RWL that was caused by or contributed to by MS4 discharges as these sites also receive runoff from non-MS4 sources, including open space, agriculture, and other permitted discharges. Additionally, an exceedance at an outfall location when the corresponding receiving water location meets the RWLs does not constitute a Permit violation.

Reporting of compliance will be accomplished by evaluating the data, in addition to the status of WMP implementation consistent with the Permit (Parts IX and X). Generally, reporting of compliance will consider whether the following conditions, as applicable, are met:

1. There are no exceedances of the receiving water limitation for the specific pollutant in the receiving water(s) associated with the Permittees' compliance point(s).
2. There are no exceedances of the WQBEL for the specific pollutant in the discharge at the Permittee's compliance point(s), including an outfall to the receiving water that collects discharges from multiple Permittees' jurisdictions.
3. There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Permittee's MS4 to the receiving water during the relevant time period.
4. The exceedance is the result of an authorized or exempt non-stormwater discharge specified in Part III.A.2 of this Order during a specific sampling event. The water quality characteristics must be based on the source specific water quality monitoring data from the authorized or conditionally exempt essential non-stormwater discharge or other relevant information documenting the characteristics of the specific non-stormwater discharge.
5. The approved Ventura County WMP is being implemented pursuant to Part IX of the Permit.

In addition, evaluation of compliance for pollutants subject to TMDLs will consider the requirements specified in the applicable TMDLs.

5.3 Monitoring Reports

Monitoring conducted under this CIMP to meet TMDL and MS4 Permit requirements will be reported per the schedule in MRP Part XIV.B.1, as shown in Table 5-1. Semi-annual reports will include results of laboratory and field monitoring and quality assurance/quality control analyses in CEDEN format. Annual reports will include summaries of sampling events, QA/QC, exceedances, and aquatic toxicity monitoring. All report submissions will include the certification required per part V.B of the Order.

Table 5-1. Monitoring report schedule

Monitoring Report Due Date	Preceding Monitoring Period	Report Type	Items to Submit
June 15	July 1 - December 31	Semi-Annual	• Monitoring Results (Part XIV.B.2.a) • Certification (Part XIV.B.2.b)
December 15	January 1 - June 30	Semi-Annual	• Monitoring Results (Part XIV.B.2.a) • Certification (Part XIV.B.2.b)
December 15	July 1 - June 30	Annual	• Certification (Part XIV.B.2.b) • Summary of Sampling Events (Part XIV.B.2.c) • QA/QC (Part XIV.B.2.d) • Summary of Exceedances (Part XIV.B.2.e) • Summary of Aquatic Toxicity Monitoring (Part XIV.B.2.f)
Within 30 days	Determination of exceedance	Notification - NSW Exceedance	• Notification of authorized or conditionally exempt essential NSW discharges causing or contributing to an exceedance of applicable limitations in Part IV, Part V, and Attachments K through S of the Order
Within 2 Working Days	Occurrence	Notification - Order Monitoring Requirements Not Met	• Statement of situation, explanation of circumstance(s) with documentation, and statement of corrective action for the future (Part XIII.J)

TMDLs that are monitored according to existing monitoring plans, that are incorporated to this CIMP as appendices, have their own data management and reporting structures. The monitoring results (Part XIV.B.2.a), summary of sampling events (Part XIV.B.2.c), and QA/QC (Part XIV.B.2.d) for these TMDLs will be included in the reports developed for these groups. The TMDL reports will be requested from the groups for inclusion in the annual report. Monitoring data will be reported in units consistent to Table E-6 of the MRP, or if reporting TMDL monitoring data, consistent to units in Attachments K through S of the Order.

Reporting requirements related to the monitoring of trash will be conducted in accordance with Parts IV.B.3 and III.B of the Order and reported per Attachment H and I of the Order (see Program Reports section, below).

When the monitoring conducted by the Program cannot be completed to comply with the requirements of the Order due to circumstances beyond a Permittee's control, the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer will be notified by the applicable party within 2 working days with a statement of situation, explanation of circumstance(s) with documentation, and a statement of corrective action for the future.

5.4 Program Reports:

WMP reporting will include the semi-annual progress report form and the annual report form with trash report forms, which will be submitted per the following schedule:

Table 5-2. Program report schedule

Program Report Due Date	Period of Reporting	Report Type	Items to Submit
June 15	July 1 - December 31	WMP Progress	• Order Attachment H - Section 1 (post report to Permittee/WMP website, with Section 1.1 extracted and translated, where applicable)
December 15	January 1 - June 30	WMP Progress	• Order Attachment H - Section 1 (post report to Permittee/WMP website, with Section 1.1 extracted and translated, where applicable)
December 15	July 1 - June 30	Annual	• Order Attachment H - Sections 2-8 • Order Attachment I - trash reporting forms

Semi-annually, each Permittee or WMP will report their progress on implementing the WMP using the WMP Progress Report Form (Section 1 of Order Attachment H), submitted electronically to the Regional Board in PDF format. WMP Progress Reports will be made available to the public through multiple avenues, including direct outreach and posting¹ to the Permittee's website or a website specifically dedicated for the watershed management group semi-annually (MRP Part XIV.A.2). The summary in Section 1.1 of Attachment H will be extracted, translated into languages other than English, based on community demographics and considering information on linguistic isolation, and posted on the website with a link to the full WMP Progress Report.

¹ The posting to the website will be prominent, immediately identifiable, and readily available to website visitors.

Annually, each Permittee will complete the Annual Report Form (Sections 2-8 of Order Attachment H) and Trash TMDL Reporting Form and/or Trash Discharge Prohibition Reporting Form (Order Attachment I - Section b and/or c, or a revised form approved by the Regional Board) for electronic submittal to the Regional Board. Each Permittee will report on their implementation of the Order including but not limited to expenditures, funding sources, and progress on implementing the following programs: Non-Stormwater Discharge Prohibitions, Minimum Control Measures, the Non-Stormwater Outfall-Based Screening and Monitoring Program, Trash TMDLs, and Trash Discharge Prohibitions.

6 Schedule for CIMP Implementation

Existing monitoring will continue until this CIMP is approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer. Once approved, modifications will be implemented according to the schedule below. The implementation schedule is designed to include time for coordination between agencies, laboratories, and development of new or revised contracts.

6.1 Existing Mass Emission and Major Outfall Stations – Wet Weather:

Implementation of monitoring under this CIMP will begin within 90 days of CIMP approval. If the CIMP is approved during the wet season, three wet weather events will be targeted for sampling during the wet season in which the CIMP is approved. Wet weather events sampled under the previous (2010 Permit) monitoring program will be included in the count of wet weather events. If the CIMP is approved after three events have been sampled for the wet season, wet weather monitoring under the CIMP will begin in the following wet season. If the CIMP is approved and there is at least 60 days between CIMP approval and the next sampled storm, CIMP monitoring will begin at the next sampled storm. Mass emission and major outfall stations will be sampled for all applicable parameters¹ listed in Section 3.3.

If the CIMP is approved at least 60 days before the first significant storm event of the wet season, parameters identified for screening from Table E-6 will be screened at the mass emission stations (ME-CC, ME-SCR, ME-VR2) during the first significant storm event of the water year, otherwise Table E-6 screening will occur during the first significant storm event of the following water year. Table E-6 parameters identified for required monitoring through the screening process will become applicable parameters for monitored storm events that occur at least 30 days after the screening results are received from the laboratory.

6.2 New Mass Emission and Major Outfall Stations – Wet Weather:

Installing monitoring equipment at the new mass emission (ME-LC) and major outfall (MO-OKP) station in the Malibu Creek Watershed will require landowner permissions, permitting, station design finalization, and installation scheduling. After CIMP approval, if it is determined to be feasible to install continuous monitoring equipment, then equipment will be installed. Since the property is not owned by Program agencies, the timeline is undefined. If continuous equipment is unable to be installed, non-fixed monitoring equipment or manual composite sampling will be used at these sites for monitoring events.

¹ Table E-6 parameters become applicable for monitored storm events that occur at least 30 days after the screening results are received from the laboratory.

Monitoring at these locations will begin with the first qualifying storm event that is at least 90 days after CIMP approval and will be conducted as manual grab and manual or automated time-paced composite samples. MO-OKP is replacing MO-MEI as the County of Ventura unincorporated wet weather outfall. Wet weather events sampled at MO-MEI will count towards the three-storm allocation for sampling at MO-OKP for the first year of implementation. If the CIMP is approved after three events have been sampled for the wet season at MO-MEI, per the schedule in Section 6.1 above, wet weather monitoring at MO-OKP under this CIMP will begin in the following wet season. Mass emission and major outfall stations will be sampled for all applicable parameters¹ listed in Section 3.3.

If the CIMP is approved at least 90 days before the first significant storm event of the wet season, parameters in Table E-6 will be screened at the mass emission station (ME-LC) during the first significant storm event of the water year, otherwise Table E-6 screening will occur during the first significant storm event of the following water year. Table E-6 parameters identified for required monitoring through the screening process will become applicable parameters for monitored storm events that occur at least 30 days after the screening results are received from the laboratory.

6.3 New Mass Emission Station – Dry Weather:

Dry weather monitoring at the ME-LC mass emission station will begin in the first September that is at least 90 days after CIMP approval and will be conducted as manual grab and manual or automated time-paced composite samples if continuous monitoring equipment has not been installed. Table E-6 will be screened during this event and Table E-6 parameters identified for required monitoring through the screening process will become applicable parameters for dry events that occur at least 30 days after the screening results are received from the laboratory.

6.4 Existing Mass Emission Stations – Dry Weather:

If written approval of this CIMP is received on or before April 1, 2024 (90 days prior to the end of the permit year), then all applicable parameters listed in Section 3.3.1 except Table E-6 screening parameters and toxicity will be analyzed during one dry weather event before June 30, 2024. If approval for this CIMP is received after April 1, 2024, then dry weather monitoring will continue under the previous monitoring program for the remainder of the 2023/24 permit year (through June 30), and the first CIMP dry weather monitored event will occur in September (driest month), provided that the CIMP is approved at least 30 days prior to the end of September. Parameters identified for screening from Table E-6 will be screened and toxicity will be monitored at existing receiving water stations during the first driest month (September) event. Table E-6 parameters identified for required monitoring through the screening process

¹ Table E-6 parameters become applicable for monitored storm events that occur at least 30 days after the screening results are received from the laboratory.

will become applicable parameters for dry events that occur at least 30 days after the screening results are received from the laboratory.

6.5 Significant Non-Stormwater – Dry Weather:

Monitoring of significant non-stormwater sites in the Ventura River, Santa Clara River, Malibu Creek, and Calleguas Creek watersheds will begin with the next mass emission station dry weather monitoring event that occurs at least 90 days after receiving the dry weather Table E-6 screening results from the laboratory¹ for the applicable mass emission station, or 60 days after completion of the source investigation process for the outfall, whichever occurs later.

Monitoring of significant NSW sites in the Coastal watersheds will begin within 90 days of CIMP approval, or of completion of source investigation process for the outfall, whichever occurs later.

6.6 TMDLs:

TMDLs with existing approved monitoring plans to which no changes are proposed will continue implementation per the schedules in their approved monitoring plans. Modifications proposed in this CIMP to approved monitoring plans, and monitoring proposed for TMDLs without existing approved monitoring plans will be implemented within 90 days of Regional Board approval of this CIMP or with the next applicable monitoring event if monitoring is to be conducted with the mass emission station wet/dry events.

¹ Time for results review and parameter determination, contract set up, etc.

7 Monitoring Procedures Overview

Rain gauges for mass emission and major outfall monitoring are listed in Table 7-1. Field meters will be utilized on-site for parameters that require in-situ measurements (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, and temperature). Grab samples will be collected for toxicity and per the MRP, for constituents that are required to be collected as such (e.g., pathogen indicator bacteria, oil and grease, cyanides, and volatile organics). Grab samples will be collected for significant NSW monitoring and for TMDL parameters that are not collected as part of the wet/dry weather receiving water composite and wet weather major outfall composite monitoring.

Composite samples will be taken at mass emission stations for the three wet and two dry weather events and at the major outfalls for the three wet weather events for the analysis of parameters not collected as grabs or in-situ for these events. Details are in Section 3.3.1 and Section 3.3.5. Composites will be automated and flow-paced when possible, and manual and/or time-paced at locations where automation and/or flow-pacing is not practical.

Automated sampler composites are typically collected as 35 aliquots and target the full sampleable discharge or the first 24 hours of sampleable discharge, whichever is shorter. This applies for wet and dry weather sampling. The automated samplers are configured to collect aliquots after a preprogrammed volume of flow has passed the flow monitoring point (flow-paced) or at given intervals (time-paced). The pacing is determined prior to each monitoring event, based on expected event flow and duration. If the use of an automated sampler at a site is not feasible, then manual aliquots may be taken by the sampling team, targeting one aliquot every 15 minutes for the first three hours of the discharge.

Table 7-1. Station monitoring method and rain gauge

Site Code	Type ¹	Pacing Method ²	Composite Method ³	Rain Gauge	Comments
ME-CC	RW	Flow	Automated	H505	
ME-VR2	RW	Flow	Automated	ME-VR2	
ME-SCR	RW	Time	Automated	ME-SCR	Hydraulics at location prevents accurate flow calculation
ME-LC	RW	TBD	TBD	TBD/ H281 ⁴	Pacing/collection method TBD
MO-CAM	MO	Flow	Automated	MO-CAM	
MO-MEI	MO	NA	NA	MO-MEI/ H218	TMDL only site. Grab samples only. (Section 3.2.1 monitoring for County

Site Code	Type ¹	Pacing Method ²	Composite Method ³	Rain Gauge	Comments
					of Ventura unincorporated to be changed to MO-OKP)
MO-OJA	MO	Flow	Automated	H165/ H030	
MO-VEN	MO	Flow	Automated	MO-VEN	
MO-FIL	MO	Time	Automated	H199	Downstream of flap gate and subject to backwater effects, preventing accurate flow-pacing
MO-HUE	MO	Time	Automated	H017	Upstream of pump station and subject to backwater effects, preventing accurate flow-pacing
MO-OKP	MO	TBD	TBD	TBD/ H281 ⁴	Pacing/collection method TBD
MO-MPK	MO	Flow	Automated	H126	
MO-OXN	MO	Flow	Automated	MO-VEN	
MO-SAT	MO	NA	NA	H175	TMDL only site. Grab samples only.
MO-SPA	MO	Flow	Automated	H245	
MO-SIM	MO	Flow	Automated	H246	
MO-SIMP	MO	NA	NA	H066	TMDL only site. Grab samples only.
MO-SRG	MO	NA	NA	H168	TMDL only site. Grab samples only.
MO-THO	MO	Flow	Automated	H128	
04D_OXN	MO	NA	NA	H273	TMDL only site. Grab samples only.

¹ Receiving Water (RW) or Major Outfall (MO)

² Flow or Time

³ Automated or manual

⁴ Site will be assessed for suitability of rain gauge installation at the monitoring station. If the site is found to be unsuitable for rain gauge installation, then the closest, active Hydstra gauge will be utilized, currently H281 in Oak Park.

NA Not Applicable. Grab samples are collected for this site.

Laboratory analysis will be performed by California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) accredited laboratories, for those constituents where accreditation is available. Further details regarding monitoring procedures are available in Appendix 9 (Water Quality Monitoring Standard Operating Procedures), Appendix 10 (Data Quality Evaluation Standard Operating Procedures), and the TMDL monitoring plans also included as appendices to this CIMP.