

Appendix C: Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL
Implementation 2013 Annual Progress Report

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APPENDIX C

Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL
Implementation
2013 Annual Progress Report

submitted to

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

prepared by

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Introduction

This report summarizes the progress of the total maximum daily load (TMDL) associated implementation activities for the six (6) TMDLs currently effective in the Calleguas Creek watershed (CCW). These TMDLs include nitrogen compounds and related effects, toxicity, organochlorine pesticides and PCBs, metals and selenium, trash and salts (see Table 1). This report summarizes the status of implementation activities that have been initiated and/or completed in the watershed in 2012. This 2013 annual report is the fourth annual report submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Table 1. TMDLs in the Calleguas Creek Watershed

Constituent	RB Resolution	TMDL Effective Date
Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects (Nitrogen)	2002-017	July 16, 2003
Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon (Toxicity)	2005-009	March 24, 2006
Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Siltation (OC Pesticides and PCBs)	2005-010	March 24, 2006
Metals and Selenium	2006-012	March 26, 2007
Trash	2007-007	March 6, 2008
Boron, Chloride, Sulfate and TDS (Salts)	2007-016	December 2, 2008

The majority of the TMDLs include requirements for monitoring, conducting special studies, and implementing actions to reduce discharges of pollutants covered by the TMDL. Many of these activities overlap and provide mutual benefits for other TMDLs in the watershed. This report summarizes workplan and study submittal dates, dates of responses to comments received by the RWQCB, and actions that have been taken to reduce pollutant discharges to the waterbodies. Additionally, the report provides a mechanism for providing the RWQCB with required progress reports for some of the TMDLs.

Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects

The RWQCB adopted Resolution No. R4-2002-017 to incorporate the TMDL for Calleguas Creek Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects (Nitrogen TMDL) into the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan). The TMDL was effective as of July 16, 2003. The actions initiated and/or completed by CCW stakeholders since the effective date of the TMDL are listed in Table 2 and summarized below.

Table 2. Nitrogen TMDL Implementation Action and Status Update

TMDL Task #	Stakeholder Action	Due	Submitted	RWQCB Board Action	RWQCB Approval
4	Submit Non-Point Source Monitoring (NPS) Workplan	7/16/04	7/16/04		✓ ¹
5	Watershed Monitoring Workplan	7/16/04	7/16/04		✓ ¹
6	Special Studies Workplan for minor sources, greenhouses, and groundwater loadings and algae study	7/16/04	7/16/04	Verbal comments - 7/07 Comments and extension of deadline - 2/5/08	
	• Revised workplan		6/1/08	Approved – 7/28/11	✓
11	Results of Algae Special Study	7/16/08	7/16/08		
8	Ammonia WER Study	7/16/06	N/A	Agreed that this study will not be completed	N/A
7	Special studies for minor sources, greenhouses, and groundwater loadings	7/16/06	7/1/09		
	Results of NPS Monitoring		7/1/09		
Upcoming					
9		7/16/09	N/A	TMDL Reconsideration	

1. Approved as part of Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL Monitoring Program (CCWTMP) Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)

The required studies for the Nitrogen TMDL were completed by July 2009 and the results of the special studies for minor sources, greenhouses, and groundwater loadings and NPS monitoring were submitted to the RWQCB.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

The Simi Valley Water Quality Control Plant (SVWQCP), Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant (WRP), Camrosa WRP, and Moorpark WRP have installed nitrification and denitrification processes to comply with the TMDL wasteload allocations (WLAs). All wastewater treatment plants achieved compliance with the TMDL WLAs by the due dates specified in the TMDL.

A new conditional waiver was adopted on October 7, 2010, that incorporates the nitrogen load allocations and outlines mechanisms for compliance with the allocations through implementation

of the Agricultural Water Quality Management Plan (AWQMP). Best Management Practices (BMPs) are currently being implemented to meet the requirements of the TMDL for agricultural dischargers in accordance with the AWQMP.

Over the past year, the University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE), Resource Conservation District (RCD), and Ventura County Agricultural Irrigated Lands Group (VCAILG) have all hosted education meetings regarding fertilizer management. Eight meetings held during this progress reporting period specifically focused on nutrient management and BMPs targeted to address nitrogen source control and runoff. Nutrient management information has been presented at general meetings for all commodity groups and there have also been row crop specific meetings to target those growers in the lower Calleguas Creek Watershed, where most of the high nitrogen concentrations are observed. Growers will continue to implement BMPs to address any remaining exceedances of the nitrogen allocations.

Toxicity

The RWQCB adopted Resolution No. R4-2005-009 to incorporate the Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon (Toxicity) TMDL in Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon into the Basin Plan. The TMDL was effective as of March 24, 2006. The actions initiated and/or completed by CCW stakeholders since the effective date of the TMDL are listed in Table 3 and summarized below.

Table 3. Toxicity TMDL Implementation Action and Status Update

TMDL Task #	Stakeholder Action	Due	Submitted	RWQCB Action	RWQCB Approval
5	Special Study #1- Alternative pesticide investigation	3/24/08	3/24/08	Approved – 7/28/11	✓
3	Toxicity and OC QAPP • Revised QAPP	9/24/06	9/22/06 8/15/07	Comments provided - 4/24/07 Approved - 10/15/07	✓ ✓
8, 9	TMDL AWQMP • Revised AWQMP • Updated AWQMP • Updated AWQMP	3/24/09	9/8/08 12/15/08 9/15/09 8/13/10	Comments provided - 10/10/08 Approved - 2/3/09	 ✓ ✓ ✓
7	Collection program for pesticides implemented	3/24/09	3/24/09 ^[1]		N/A

1. Summary letter submitted to RWQCB; details provided in 2010 Report.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

A new Conditional Waiver was adopted on October 7, 2010 that incorporates the toxicity load allocations and outlines mechanisms for compliance with the allocations through implementation of the AWQMP. Persistent toxicity that is at least partially due to pyrethroids and chlorpyrifos was identified in Revolon Slough. The AWQMP includes prioritization of areas draining to Revolon Slough and is being implemented to control toxicity and constituents potentially causing toxicity from agricultural areas. Outreach activities, including surveys and educational seminars, have been initiated to educate growers on BMPs that can be utilized to address toxicity.

The Cities and wastewater agencies in the watershed have taken actions to educate residents regarding the ban of diazinon and chlorpyrifos for most urban uses and provide ongoing education regarding proper use and disposal of pesticides in general. Since diazinon and chlorpyrifos were identified as the primary toxicants in the TMDL, the ban has reduced concentrations of diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the watershed substantially (see the TMDL monitoring report) and appears to have generally reduced toxicity during dry weather downstream of urban areas. Additionally, the agencies have implemented pesticide collection and disposal programs to collect and properly dispose of these materials, thus, reducing the potential discharge of these toxicants within the watershed (see the OC Pesticides and PCBs TMDL section).

OC Pesticides and PCBs

The RWQCB adopted Resolution No. R4-2005-010 to incorporate the OC Pesticides and PCBs TMDL in Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon into the Basin Plan. The TMDL was effective as of March 24, 2006. The actions initiated and/or completed by CCW stakeholders since the effective date of the TMDL are listed in Table 4 and summarized below.

Table 4. OC Pesticides and PCBs TMDL Implementation Action and Status Update

TMDL Task #	Stakeholder Action	Due	Submitted	RWQCB Action	RWQCB Approval
5	Urban OC Source ID workplan	3/24/07	3/24/07	Comments provided - 8/22/07	
	• Revised workplan		3/25/09	Approved – 07/28/11	✓
	• Study Completed		7/15/12		
6	Ag OC Source ID workplan	3/24/07	3/24/07	Comments provided - 8/22/07	
	• Revised workplan		1/15/09	Approved – 07/28/11	✓
	• Study Completed		7/15/12		
7	OC Special Study #1- Sediment Transport workplan	3/24/07	3/24/07	Comments provided - 8/22/07	
	• Revised workplan		2/1/12	Approved - 3/29/12	
	• Study ongoing				
8	OC Special Study #2- OC High Concentration Areas (HCA) workplan	3/24/07	3/24/07	Comments provided - 8/22/07	
	• Revised workplan		1/15/09	Approved – 7/28/11	✓
	• Phase 1 monitoring completed 6/4/10				
	• Phase 2 monitoring completed 3/29/11				
	• Study Completed		7/15/12		
3	Toxicity and OC QAPP	9/24/06	9/22/06	Comments provided - 4/24/07	
	• Revised QAPP		8/15/07	Approved - 10/15/07	✓
9	TMDL AWQMP	3/24/09	9/8/08	Comments provided - 10/10/08	
	• Revised AWQMP		12/15/08	Approved - 2/3/09	✓
	• Updated AWQMP		8/13/10		
10	Collection Program for Pesticides	3/24/11	3/24/09 ^[1]		N/A
11	Collection program for Ag Users	3/24/11	8/1/10 ^[2]		N/A

1. Details provided in 2010 report.

2. The agricultural specific pesticide collection program has been implemented through existing county and city collection events for small businesses.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

A new Conditional Waiver was adopted on October 7, 2010, that incorporates the OC pesticide and PCBs load allocations and outlines mechanisms for compliance with the allocations through implementation of the AWQMP. The TMDL AWQMP is being implemented in the watershed to reduce discharges of organochlorine pesticides from agricultural areas. As a component of the AWQMP, surveys have been distributed to first, second, and third priority growers to determine BMPs that have been installed and are planned for installation in the near future. Since implementation of VCAILG AWQMP began, over 249 surveys have been completed and received and results have been entered into a Microsoft Access database. Details regarding survey results can be found in all of the VCAILG AWQMPs.

The stakeholders are evaluating the results of the source identification and high concentration areas studies that were submitted in 2012 to begin incorporating the recommended actions into their implementation programs.

Pesticide Collection and Disposal Programs

The Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and Oxnard and the County of Ventura have existing collection programs that include the collection and disposal of OP and OC pesticides and PCBs at least once per month (**Table 5**). These programs continue to operate and collect pesticides, PCBs, and other hazardous wastes. Additionally, the stakeholders listed above use various outreach methods to educate their residents about pesticide use and to advertise their collection programs. These include newspaper, bus shelter, radio, and television advertisements, utility bill inserts, and newsletters.

VCAILG attempted to coordinate a pesticide collection and disposal event for its members to dispose of banned pesticides through Clean Harbors collection services. However, due to the complex regulatory requirements surrounding the collection of hazardous waste, it was not possible to set up a VCAILG-specific collection program. VCAILG was able to work with existing programs to identify the mechanisms for agricultural users to dispose of unused pesticides. Because most of the programs identified above also accept hazardous waste from Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs), it was determined that most of the agricultural hazardous waste could be collected through these programs. Some growers' inventories exceed the levels that can be accepted through CESQG programs and Clean Harbors contacted them to see if they were interested in receiving a quote for private management of their pesticides. Through these two actions, VCAILG has facilitated the implementation of an agricultural pesticide collection program by the required deadline in the TMDL. VCAILG also conducts outreach about banned pesticides through its education meetings and as part of the implementation of the AWQMP.

Table 5. Collection and Disposal Programs for Stored Urban OC Pesticides

Agency	Description	Frequency of Collection	Cost to Residents
City of Camarillo	Contract with Clean Harbors 880 W Verdulera Street, Camarillo	2 nd Friday and Saturday of each month	\$0.28/month via refuse bill
City of Moorpark	Temporary Collection Site (hosted in Simi Valley)	3 rd Saturday of every other month by appointment	Free for residents
	Permanent Site (hosted in Camarillo)	2 nd Friday and Saturday of every month by appointment	Free for residents
City of Oxnard	Contract with Clean Harbors	Second Friday and Saturday of each month by appointment	Free for residents
City of Simi Valley	Contract with Violea Environmental Services	3 rd Saturday of every other month by appointment, except December	Free for residents
Camrosa Water District	Handled by City of Camarillo		
Ventura County Integrated Waste Management Division (IWMD)	HHW contracts with Cities of Camarillo and Thousand Oaks		
City of Thousand Oaks	Contract with Philip Services, Corp.	Residential: First or Second Saturday of the Month, except December; by appointment CESQGs: First or Second Friday of the Month, except December; by appointment	Free for residents

Metals and Selenium

The RWQCB adopted Resolution No. R4-2006-012 to incorporate the Metals and Selenium TMDL in Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon into the Basin Plan. The TMDL was effective as of March 26, 2007. The actions initiated and/or completed by CCW stakeholders since the effective date of the TMDL are listed in Table 6 and summarized below.

Table 6. Metals and Selenium TMDL Implementation Action and Status Update

TMDL Task #	Title	Due	Submitted	RWQCB Action	RWQCB Approval
3a	Metals QAPP	6/26/07	6/26/07		✓
	• Revised QAPP		8/14/08	Approved - 1/30/09	✓
4abc	Metals AWQMP	3/26/09	3/26/09		
6	Metals AWQMP	3/26/09	9/8/08	Comments provided - 10/10/08	
	• Revised AWQMP		12/15/08	Approved - 2/3/09	✓
	• Updated AWQMP		9/15/09		✓
	• Updated AWQMP		8/13/10		✓
14a	Special Study #2-Se in Groundwater workplan	3/26/08	3/26/08	Comments provided – 6/8/09	
	• Revised workplan		2/26/11	Approved – 7/28/11	✓
	• Study Completed	7/28/12	7/30/12 ²		
15a	Special Study #3-Metals HCA workplan	3/24/07	9/22/06	Comments provided – 6/8/09	
	• Phase 1 monitoring completed 3/29/11			Approved – 7/28/11	✓
	• Study Completed	7/28/13	7/15/12		
9	Progress Report on Salinity Management Plan	3/26/10	2/28/10		
3c	Hydrologic Simulation Program – FORTRAN Model Recalibration	11/18/11			
11	Re-evaluation of POTW Interim Limits	3/26/12	2/26/12	Data submitted to RWQCB, Discussion in 2012 Progress Report	
25	Re-evaluation of Ag and Urban allocations. Demonstrate 25% reduction	3/26/12	2/26/12	Data submitted to RWQCB, Discussion in 2012 Progress Report	

Upcoming			
21		3/26/08	Consideration of nickel SSO
26		3/26/09	Information item on metals TMDL
13a	Optional Special Study #1-Natural Sources Exclusion Workplan ^[1]	N/A	
18	Evaluate Effectiveness of AWQMP and UWQMP in controlling metals and selenium discharges	3/26/13	See discussion below and in Annual Monitoring Report

1. As per conversation with the RWQCB, the stakeholders have agreed to move this action to a later date.
2. July 28, 2012 was a Saturday. The study was submitted on Monday, July 30, 2012 as the first business day following the due date.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

A new Conditional Waiver was adopted on October 7, 2010 that incorporates the metals and selenium load allocations and outlines mechanisms for compliance with the allocations through implementation of the AWQMP. The previous conditional waiver did not include metals and selenium requirements. However, the AWQMP was developed to include requirements for metals and selenium to address the TMDL. With the incorporation of the requirements into the new waiver, the next revision of the AWQMP will include additional BMPs to reduce discharges of metals and selenium from agricultural areas.

Urban stormwater dischargers have actively participated in the California Brake Pad Partnership (BPP). The BPP has successfully worked to develop legislation, Senate Bill 346 (Kehoe) to address concentrations of metals in brake pads and other automotive sources. The bill also creates limits and monitoring requirements for other brake pad materials and establishes a certification process by a third-party testing agency for compliance. The legislation was signed by the governor in September 2010 and will start reducing metals in brake pads by 2014 and copper specifically by 2021.

The TMDL requires evaluation of the effectiveness of BMPs in controlling metals and selenium discharges from urban and agricultural areas to be submitted by March 26, 2013. As discussed in the Annual Monitoring Report, the majority of the reaches in the Calleguas Creek watershed can be delisted for metals or are clearly progressing towards delisting. As a result, the actions being taken to control metals discharges are working and effective. The exception is selenium in Revolon Slough. In July, a special study was submitted that was the first step in evaluating what actions can be taken to reduce selenium discharges. The special study began the process of evaluating what BMPs may be possible to control discharges that are a result of anthropogenic sources. However, previous work has indicated that much of the selenium is coming from groundwater contributions to the surface water and may not be a result of anthropogenic activities. Therefore implementation of actions by stakeholders may not result in meaningful changes in surface water quality. However, data collected on bird eggs indicate that selenium is not accumulating in tissues to levels of concern for wildlife. As a result, further control of selenium may not be necessary to protect beneficial uses. Urban stormwater and agricultural dischargers will continue to consider selenium control during BMP implementation in the Revolon Slough watershed.

Trash

The RWQCB adopted Resolution No. R4-2007-007 to incorporate the Trash TMDL in Revolon Slough and Beardsley Wash into the Basin Plan. The Trash TMDL was effective as of March 6, 2008. The actions initiated and/or completed by CCW stakeholders¹ since the effective date of the Trash TMDL are listed in Table 7 and the actions initiated and/or completed by CCW stakeholders during the 2011-2012 monitoring year are summarized in the section below.

Table 7. Trash TMDL Implementation Action and Status Update

TMDL Task #	Title	Due	Submitted	RWQCB Action	RWQCB Approval
NP2	NOI for Conditional Waiver, MFAC/BMP	9/6/08	9/6/08		N/A
P1	Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP)	9/6/08	9/6/08	Conditionally approved - 1/28/09	✓
	• Revised TMRP ^[1]		4/28/09		
2	Initiate Monitoring Program	7/28/09			N/A
NP4	Non-Point Sources (NPS) Trash progress report ^[2]		9/28/10		N/A
P3	Trash Annual Monitoring Report ^[2]	1/28/11 ^[3] 1/28/12 ^[4] 1/28/13 ^[5]	1/28/11 ^[3] 1/28/12 ^[4] 1/28/13 ^[5]		
	• Field activities conducted during 2009-2010, 2010-2011, and 2011-2012				

1. The Revised TMRP also includes the submittal of the Health and Safety Plan prior to starting monitoring activities
2. Per the RWQCB letter dated September 7, 2010, no additional NPS reports will be submitted to the RWQCB. Both point and NPS requirements will be addressed through the annual monitoring report submitted every year by January 28.
3. Year 1 Annual Report submittal date.
4. Year 2 Annual Report submittal date.
5. Year 3 Annual Report submittal date.

¹ Stakeholders listed as Point Sources in the Revolon Slough and Beardsley Wash Trash TMDL include the City of Camarillo, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, and Caltrans. Stakeholders listed as Non-Point Sources include the City of Camarillo, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, and participants in the Ventura County Agricultural Irrigated Lands Group.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

Point Source and Non-Point Source dischargers have been complying with the Trash TMDL requirements through a program that includes a combination of full capture devices, a Minimum Frequency Assessment Collection Program (MFAC) program, and other BMPs. Based on the results of the 2011-2012 monitoring, the Point Source dischargers have decided to comply with the trash TMDL through the progressive implementation of full capture devices. Non-point sources will continue to comply through a MFAC/BMP program. BMPs currently being implemented include street sweeping, catch basin cleaning, open channel maintenance, trash management at public events, the installation of trash receptacles at high-trash generating locations, and additional clean-up events. A complete list of the BMPs currently being implemented by the Stakeholders is presented in the 2013 *Revolon Slough/Beardsley Wash Trash TMDL TMRP/MFAC Annual Report*.

Salts

The RWQCB adopted Resolution No. R4-2007-016 to incorporate the Boron, Chloride, Sulfate, TDS (Salts) TMDL in the Calleguas Creek Watershed into the Basin Plan. The TMDL was effective as of December 2, 2008. The actions initiated and/or completed by CCW stakeholders since the effective date of the TMDL are listed in Table 8 and summarized below.

Table 8. Salts TMDL Implementation Action and Status Update

TMDL Task #	Title	Due	Submitted	RWQCB Action	RWQCB Approval
3	TMDL monitoring approach Salts Monitoring Feasibility Study	6/2/09	6/2/09		9/9/11 ^[1]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 Pilot Study conducted from 10/09 to 12/09 • Phase 2 Pilot Study conducted from 1/31/11 to 12/31/11 				
	Final Salt Monitoring Approach		6/29/12		[2]
	Monitoring initiated		9/1/12		
7	Reevaluate interim allocations and demonstrate 20% reduction in salt imbalance	12/2/11	12/2/11		

1. Conditional approval letter.

2. Final Salt Monitoring Approach was vetted with Regional Board staff in meetings on July 20, 2012 and July 30, 2012.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

Stakeholders in the Calleguas Creek Watershed have been actively implementing actions to comply with the Salts TMDL. Following is a summary of the actions that have been taken.

- Augment water conservation programs. All the Parties have implemented or augmented existing water conservation programs. Water conservation has significantly reduced imported water usage in municipal areas.
- Begin implementation of BMPs for agriculture. Members of VCAILG are in the fourth year of implementing BMPs in accordance with approved Water Quality Management Plans to address salts and other pollutants.
- Complete Phase 1 of the Regional Salinity Management Pipeline (SMP) construction. Phase 1 construction is almost complete and work has begun on Phase 2. The SMP is expected to begin receiving discharges in 2013.
- Provide blending of imported State Project Water with poorer quality groundwater from the unconfined South Las Posas Basin aquifer to obtain water of sufficient quality for

agricultural use. Blended water has been provided to agricultural users in the Las Posas Basin since the effective date of the TMDL.

- Expand the recycled water transmission and distribution system in the Southern Reaches of the watershed. Expansion of the recycled water system has begun and has provided a mechanism to systematically reduce imported water use. Additional phases of the expansion will continue throughout the implementation period.
- Pump and treat unconfined aquifers in the Pleasant Valley Basin near Channel Islands University (CSUCI) that currently contain water with high salts concentrations. The brine from the treatment process will be discharged to the SMP and moved out of the watershed to the ocean. The desalination facility (Round Mountain Desalter) is to be paid for in part by Proposition 84 funding, and is expected to begin producing water in 2014.
- Install pumping facilities and pipelines to connect Camarillo WRP to the Camrosa recycled water system and discontinue direct discharge to the stream by Camarillo WRP. Funding has been obtained through a Proposition 84 grant. Design has begun on the facilities and work will begin when the funding is received.
- Feasibility studies are being conducted for a Northeast Pleasant Valley Basin Groundwater Desalter in the City of Camarillo.
- Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 has completed a Preliminary Design Report, has conducted a Pilot Well test, and is currently working on a three-dimensional groundwater model to finalize the well field design for the Moorpark Desalter project.

Monitoring

Required compliance monitoring associated with the TMDLs (except trash) in the CCW falls under the management of the Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL Monitoring Program (CCWTMP). The CCWTMP was created to better facilitate a coordinated monitoring effort where multiple TMDL monitoring requirements could be addressed via a single program that would carry out and manage all aspects of the monitoring activities. This monitoring program has been developed to easily integrate new TMDL monitoring efforts as TMDLs are adopted and/or special study monitoring efforts are required.

As of January 2012, all sampling has followed the Standard Operating Procedures outlined in the Executive Officer approved *Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)*, with the following exception: the methods for the salts compliance monitoring that began on September 9, 2012, are not currently contained in the QAPP but were described in detail in the final Salts Monitoring Approach submitted to the Regional Board on June 29, 2012. The QAPP will be revised in 2013 to incorporate the methods, sites, and schedule for compliance salts monitoring described in the final approach document. **Table 9** details the dates of monitoring initiation since RWQCB approval of the QAPP:

Table 9. Monitoring Activities

TMDL	Date Monitoring Initiated
Nitrogen, Toxicity, OC Pesticides and PCBs	8/08
Metals and Selenium	6/09
Salts	9/12
Annual monitoring report	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Submitted by 2/26 every year	

Conclusion

This 2013 Annual Progress Report summarizes the TMDL implementation actions that were initiated and/or completed during 2012 within the CCW. Following is a summary of the highlights of this report.

- POTWs upgraded treatment processes to reduce discharges of nitrogen compounds
- The stakeholders are proceeding with all special studies required under the TMDLs. The special studies for the Nitrogen, Toxicity, and Metals TMDLs have all been completed and submitted to the RWQCB.
- The AWQMP continues to be implemented by agricultural dischargers to reduce discharges of all pollutants covered by the TMDLs. Surveys show that growers are actively implementing BMPs in high priority watersheds.
- Stormwater agencies have implemented actions to reduce discharges of OC Pesticides and PCBs, metals, and trash in the watershed.
- Stakeholders are actively implementing actions outlined in the Salts TMDL to reduce the salt imbalance in the watershed.
- The fourth Annual Monitoring Report is being submitted with this progress report attached.

The next Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDLs Annual Progress Report will be submitted to the RWQCB in February 2014 in coordination with the Annual Monitoring Report.