

County of Monterey
Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program

Total Maximum Daily Load Requirement: *fecal coliform*

Pajaro River Watershed

July 12, 2011

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INTRODUCTION

This Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan (WAAP) is a guide to the activities that will be implemented to achieve the TMDL wasteload allocation. It includes a strategy for BMP selection, prioritization and implementation; source identification; monitoring program; reporting; effectiveness assessment; coordination with other agencies, stakeholders and the public; and other pertinent factors.

Pajaro River Watershed

The Pajaro River Watershed is located within the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, and San Benito. The Pajaro River is the largest coastal stream between San Francisco Bay and the Salinas River. The Watershed contains approximately 1,263 square miles (808,320 acres) that discharge into the Pacific Ocean at Monterey Bay on the Monterey/Santa Cruz County line.

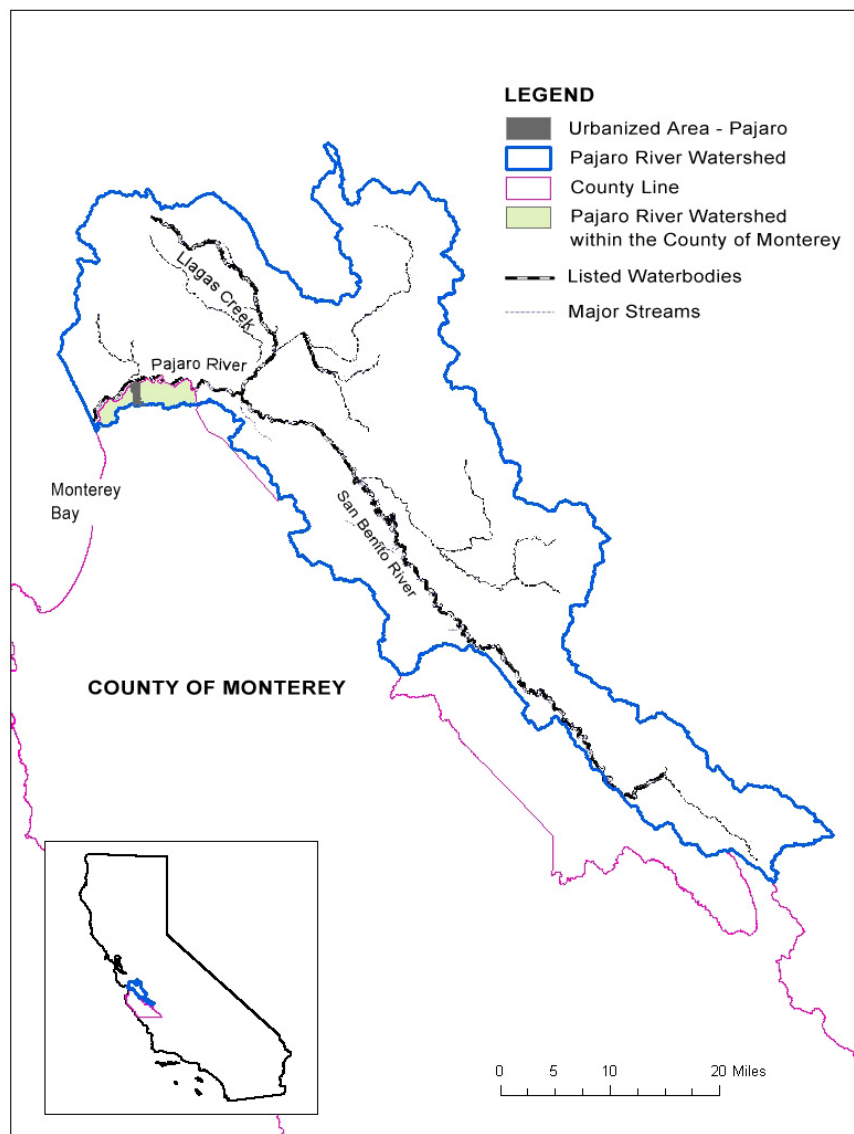


Figure 1 - Pajaro River Watershed

The lower reach of the Pajaro River is generally situated on the Monterey – Santa Cruz County Line. The portion of the Watershed located within Monterey County extends from Monterey Bay approximately 15 miles upstream to the community of Aromas and encompasses approximately 10,500 acres, or 1.3% of the total watershed area. The unincorporated Urbanized Area of Pajaro in Monterey County is the only area located within the Watershed that is covered under the County’s Municipal NPDES Permit.

The urbanized community of Pajaro is located approximately 6 miles upstream from the mouth of the Pajaro River at Monterey Bay. The Pajaro Urbanized Area is approximately 925 acres (0.11% of total watershed area); the developed portion of the Urbanized Area is approximately 210 acres (0.03% of the total watershed) and is comprised of residential, commercial and industrial uses. The community of Pajaro had a population of 3,070 in the 2010 census; it is surrounded primarily by irrigated agricultural land and the City of Watsonville to the north.

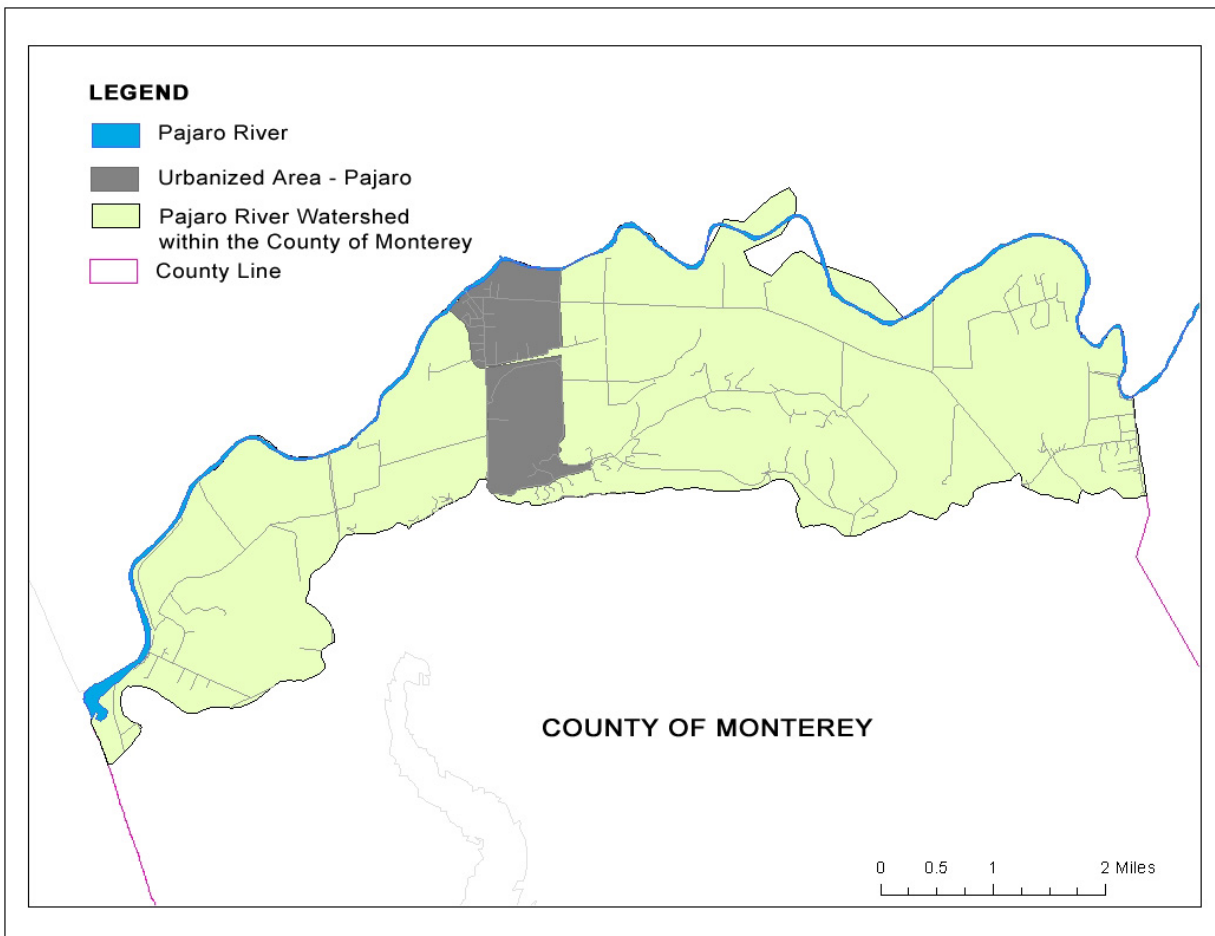


Figure 2 - Pajaro River Watershed Located within County of Monterey

Based on information presented in the Final TMDL Project Report (Reference 1) dated March 2009, land use classification for the entire 1,263 square-mile Pajaro River Watershed is 62% grazing land, 21% “other” land use (forested, government-owned, rural residential),

10% irrigated agricultural lands, 3% urban, and 3% dry land farming. For the portion of the Watershed located within Monterey County, land uses are: 66 % irrigated agricultural land, 19% rural residential, 8% other, 4% grazing land, and 3% urban (Reference 3).

Beneficial Uses for the Pajaro River include Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Service Supply (IND), Groundwater Recharge (GWR), Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD), Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR), Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN), Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH), and Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM).

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

The goal of the Clean Water Act is “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters” (33 U.S.C §1251(a)). Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires the State to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for fecal coliform at a level necessary to attain water quality standards. A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive while still protecting the beneficial use(s).

A TMDL for fecal coliform in the Pajaro River Watershed was prepared by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWQCB) and approved on April 20, 2010 as Resolution R3-2009-0008. The State’s Office of Administrative Law approved the TMDL on July 12, 2010. This TMDL addresses the impairment of the Pajaro River Watershed including the Pajaro River, San Benito River, Llagas Creek, Tequisquita Slough, San Juan Creek, Carnadero/Uvas Creek, Bird Creek, Pescadero Creek, Tres Pinos Creek, Furlong (Jones) Creek, Santa Ana Creek, and Pacheco Creek. Resolution R3-2009-0008 further prohibits discharges of domestic animal waste and human fecal material.

The County of Monterey has been assigned a waste load allocation for the lower reach of the Pajaro River. The County is responsible for stormwater discharges from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) located in the unincorporated Urbanized Area of Pajaro that is covered under its Municipal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. The CCRWQCB is requiring the development of a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan (WAAP) to supplement the County’s Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) to reduce accumulations of fecal coliform from discharges of the storm drain system into the Pajaro River.

Water Quality Data

The CCRWQCB analyzed water quality data, land use data, and the results of bacteria indicator studies from several sources in the Central Coast Region. CCAMP studies were performed from 1997-1998 and from 2005-2006 at the Monterey County locations indicated below:

- MUR 305MUR Pajaro River at Murphy’s Crossing
- PJP 305PJP Pajaro River at Main Street
- THU 305THU Pajaro River at Thurwachter Bridge

Table 1 summarizes fecal coliform and *E. coli* data for the CCAMP sites in Monterey County during the two monitoring periods.

Table 1 – Summary of CCAMP Data, 1997-1998 and 2005-2006

Waterbody	Site ID*	Fecal Coliform (n ¹)	Fecal Coliform Max ²	Fecal Coliform ≥ 400 ² No./%	Fecal Coliform Geomean ²	<i>E. coli</i> (n ¹)	<i>E. coli</i> Max ²	<i>E. coli</i> Geomean ²
Pajaro R.	305THU ³	59	54000	18 / 30	236	16	7500	80
	305PJP ³	24	9000	5 / 20	188	15	11000	102
	305MUR ³	25	50000	5 / 20	212	15	4600	81

* Shaded Site ID cell indicates impaired waterbody

¹ Number of data.

² Values expressed as Most Probable Number (MPN) per 100ml.

³ Fecal coliform water quality data indicate impairment in accordance with Listing Policy.

Table 2 summarizes dry season (May-Oct) and wet season (Nov-Apr) fecal coliform and *E. coli* data for the same sites:

Table 2 - Dry Season and Wet Season Summary of CCAMP Data, 1997-98 and 2005-06

Waterbody	Site ID	Season	Fecal Coliform (n ¹)	Fecal Coliform ≥ 400 ² No./%	Fecal Coliform Geomean ²	<i>E. coli</i> (n ¹)	<i>E. coli</i> No. of Samples ≥ 235 ²	<i>E. coli</i> Geomean ²
Pajaro R.	305THU	Dry	30	7 / 23	129	6	0	15
		Wet	29	11 / 38	440	10	4	216
	305PJP	Dry	9	0 / 0	161	6	0	55
		Wet	15	5 / 33	207	9	3	153
	305MUR	Dry	11	0 / 0	149	6	0	44
		Wet	14	5 / 36	279	9	3	121

¹ Number of data.

² Values expressed as Most Probable Number (MPN) per 100ml.

³ Sum of wet and dry season exceedances for USEPA-recommended *E. coli* criteria (≥ 235 MPN/100 ml) indicate impairment.

Table 3 summarizes the results of Genetic Source Tracking performed in the Watsonville Sloughs in 2003 and 2004, categorized by dry season and wet seasons. Note that the bird source is consistently the highest contributor; it is largely an uncontrollable source.

Table 3 - Land Uses and Genetic Source Tracking Results in Watsonville Sloughs, 2003

Land Use (% of subwatershed)		Rabbit		Human		Dog		Bird		Cow	
		Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
Struve Slough		Percent of Sample									
Urban	45%	0	0	0	3	2	21	98	38	0	38
Commercial	45%										
Agricultural	10%										
Lower Watsonville Slough											
Agricultural	85%	0	0	0	0	6	28	94	20	0	52
Undeveloped	15%										
Upper Harkins Slough											
Undeveloped	65%	0	0	1	2	47	9	52	18	0	71
Grazing	20%										
Rural Residential	10%										
Agricultural	5%										

Source: Hager, et al., 2004, and SH&G, et al., 2003

The analysis of data from water quality data, land use data, streamflow data, and the relationship of genetic studies to land use in other watersheds has lead CCRWQCB staff to draw the following conclusions:

- That elevated Fecal Indicator Bacteria (FIB) are observed throughout the Pajaro River Watershed;
- That rain events contribute to the highest level of fecal coliform loading and *E. coli* values, and that these values are generally greater during the wet season;
- That the highest *E. coli* value observed came from a storm drain discharge sample;
- By extrapolating conclusions from previous genetic studies (Watsonville Sough Pathogen TMDL 2007, Morro Bay Pathogen TMDL 2003, and Hager, et al., 2004), the following conclusions were drawn:
 - Specific sources (e.g. dog, human) are likely to originate from more than one land use;
 - Exceedances of water quality objectives were associated with all land uses; and
 - Natural sources alone can cause exceedances of water quality objectives.

Sources of Fecal Coliform Impairment

The following sources of fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) are ranked based on their potential to contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives. Numbered items 1-4 are considered to be controllable sources; the bulleted items following them are generally considered to be uncontrollable natural sources:

1. Storm Drain Discharges to Municipally Owned and Operated Storm Sewer Systems Required to be Covered by an NPDES Permit (MS4s):
 - Pet Waste: it is presumed that improperly managed pet waste could potentially degrade the assimilative capacity of an urban water body to a significant degree;
 - Controllable Wildlife Waste: Littering and other activities that attract wildlife, in addition to transport mechanisms such as wash water and landscaping runoff, are controllable human activities, and controlling these activities will result in the control of wildlife waste;
 - Trash Receptacle Leachate: Because the potential exists for trash containers to leak, crack or be knocked over, discharging FIB to sidewalks, parking lots or other impervious surfaces, that ultimately enter the storm drain system, methods to reduce FIB contributions from trash receptacles will result in a reduction of FIB in the creeks and water bodies of the Pajaro River Watershed; and
 - Human Waste Discharge: CCRWQCB staff has concluded that it is highly likely that homeless encampments generate waste from human discharges and other sources, such as rodent, pet and bird wastes, that reach surface waters of the Pajaro River Watershed.
2. Domestic Animal Discharges in Areas That Do Not Drain to MS4s:
 - Domestic Animals (Cattle): CCWQCB staff concluded that cattle grazing lands are a source contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives; and
 - Domestic Animals (Farm Animal Operations): CCWQCB staff concluded that farm animals (from “hobby farming” and “hobby ranching”) are a source contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives.
3. Spills and Leaks from Sanitary Sewer Collection and Treatment Systems: Water Board staff concluded that it was likely that FIB from this source contributed to the impairment in surface waters of the Pajaro River Watershed.
4. Private Sewer Laterals to Sanitary Sewer Collection and Treatment Systems: Regional Board staff concluded that FIB from this source contributed to the impairment of surface waters in the Pajaro River Watershed.

- Other Sources Considered:
 - Onsite Wastewater Disposal System (OSDS) Discharges: The collective evidence does not support the potential for failing OSDS to be a source of impairment to surface waters in the Pajaro River Watershed.
 - Livestock (Dairies): Staff concluded that dairy cattle operations within the Watershed (with properly designed onsite wastewater impoundment facilities) are no longer sources of fecal coliform; but that grazing cattle are a source of fecal coliform that can be controlled (see 2 above).
 - Irrigated Agriculture: Based on the negligible amounts of manure application in the watershed, and the operational practices pertaining to field workers, staff concluded that irrigated agricultural operations are not a controllable source contributing to exceedance of water quality objectives.
- Natural Sources – Waste Discharges Not Subject to Regulation by the Central Coast Water Board: Staff concluded that natural sources contributed to elevated levels of fecal coliform in each of the listed water bodies; however, staff does not have authority to regulate natural sources of waste discharge, unless the natural waste entering the surface waters is caused by human activities. Staff estimates that most natural sources are not controllable.

Numeric Target

The TMDLs for the Pajaro River Watershed Creeks are concentration based TMDLs applicable to each day of all seasons equal to the following:

Fecal coliform concentration, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a log mean of 200 MPN per 100 mL, nor shall more than 10 percent of samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 400 MPN per 100 mL.

The load allocation for all controllable sources will be equal to this TMDL. All responsible parties for sources of fecal coliform to the Pajaro River Watershed will be accountable to attain these allocations. The parties responsible for the allocations to controllable sources are not responsible for the allocation of uncontrollable sources. The TMDLs are considered achieved when the allocations assigned to all individual responsible parties are met, or when the numeric targets are consistently met.

The compliance schedule for achieving the TMDLs and Numeric Target is 13 years after the date of approval by the Office of Administrative Law, July 12, 2023 (Reference 2, p. 17).

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The County of Monterey will continue to rely primarily upon implementation of its Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP), the Monterey Regional Stormwater Management Plan (MRSWMP), to reduce the quantity of fecal coliform that enters the Pajaro River through stormwater discharges of its MS4. Additional Practices to be employed in the Pajaro Urbanized Area are detailed below.

Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan

The Fecal Coliform TMDL identified the County of Monterey as a responsible party for sources of fecal coliform that are introduced into the Pajaro River Watershed.

This WAAP applies specifically to the County's MS4 systems that discharge stormwater into the Pajaro River under its NPDES Permit for MS4 Discharges. Additional requirements are also presented in the TMDL for private sanitary sewer lateral discharges; for spills and leaks of sanitary sewer collection and treatment systems; and for domestic animal discharges in areas that do not drain to MS4s. Sources of pollutants from these sources will be addressed directly by the Central Coast RWQCB as outlined in Resolution No. R3-2009-0008.

Recommended Stormwater Pollution Prevention Measures

The Central Coast Water Board has assigned the County of Monterey a wasteload allocation for stormwater discharges into the Pajaro River from the Pajaro, Monterey County MS4. The following Management Practices will be employed to meet the objectives of the wasteload allocation goals of the TMDL. Details of specific BMPs are presented in Table 4 below, and a complete description of these measures is presented in Table 4-1 of the Monterey Regional SWMP.

The following practices are recommended by the CCRWQCB for implementation to address runoff discharges of accumulated FIB that enter the storm drain system and ultimately the Pajaro River:

1. Eliminate over-watering and runoff of irrigation water into the street;
2. Wash cars at car washes or wash them in locations where runoff will not enter the street;
3. Discharge wash water from carpet cleaning, mop buckets, floor mat washing, etc. to the sanitary sewer;
4. Clean up spills with mops or absorbent material rather than washing spills into a gutter or storm drain inlet;
5. Provide education regarding preventing discharges into storm drains;
6. Maintain a street sweeping program;
7. Regularly clean storm drains to remove silt and organic material accumulations, particularly before the first storm of the season.

Additional recommendations from CCWQCB staff include:

8. Develop a pet waste ordinance and actively enforce it;
9. Develop management practices for dumpsters and trash receptacles serving restaurants and other commercial facilities within the MS4 service area; Dumpsters and trash receptacles should be covered at all times and replaced when leaks develop.

10. Evaluate the contribution of FIB sources from private sewage laterals and develop appropriate measures to reduce and eliminate these sources;
11. Educate the public on best management practices for elimination of fecal coliform from stormwater runoff, targeting property and business owners. Items to be addressed include minimizing leaks from private sewer laterals and homeless encampment discharges; and
12. Develop and implement low impact development (LID) principles and practices for new development and redevelopment that minimize the creation of new sources of FIB.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)

As required under the County's Municipal NPDES Permit, the Monterey Regional Stormwater Management Plan (MRSWMP) has been developed to present Best Management Practices that are implemented under the six required Minimum Control Measures (MCMs):

1. Public Education And Outreach;
2. Public Participation And Involvement;
3. Illicit Discharge Detection And Elimination;
4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control;
5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management In New Development And Redevelopment; and
6. Pollution Prevention And Good Housekeeping In Municipal Operations.

Specific BMPs are presented in each section of the SWMP to address practices that will effectively address how the goals of each MCM will be implemented. Implementation details, measurable goals and implementation schedules are presented for each BMP, illustrating how each will support attaining the goals of the MCMs and SWMP.

BMP Identification and Prioritization

Many of the BMPs that are being implemented under the SWMP in the Pajaro community are already reducing fecal coliform sources from discharges of its MS4. The BMPs presented below in Table 4 provide a cursory description of each management practice. Additional information is available in Table 4-1 of the Monterey Regional Stormwater Management Plan (MRSWMP).

The following BMPs have been identified as being effective at reducing fecal coliform loads in storm drain systems. BMPs presented in Table 4 have been categorized by the pollution prevention control measures that were identified by CCRWQCB staff in the Implementation Plan section (12.1.1) of the TMDL Project Report.

Table 4 - Applicable Best Management Practices

Recommended Stormwater Pollution Prevention Measures	Applicable SWMP BMPs
Eliminate over watering and runoff of irrigation water into the street;	BMP 1-1.a Public Education and Outreach Program BMP 2-1.d Annual Public Workshop BMP 3-3.b Business Inspections BMP 3-3.c Hotline for Illicit Discharge Reporting BMP 3-3.d Eliminate Illicit Discharges BMP 6-4.a Provide Landscaping and Lawn Care Education
Wash cars at carwashes or wash them at locations where runoff will not enter the street;	BMP 1-1.a Public Education and Outreach Program BMP 2-1.d Annual Public Workshop BMP 3-3.b Business Inspections BMP 3-3.c Hotline for Illicit Discharge Reporting BMP 3-3.d Eliminate Illicit Discharges
Discharge wash water from carpet cleaning, mop buckets floor mat washing, etc. to the sanitary sewer;	BMP 1-1.a Public Education and Outreach Program BMP 2-1.d Annual Public Workshop BMP 3-3.b Business Inspections BMP 3-3.c Hotline for Illicit Discharge Reporting BMP 3-3.d Eliminate Illicit Discharges
Clean up spills with mops or absorbent material rather than washing spills into a gutter or storm drain inlet;	BMP 1-1.a Public Education and Outreach Program BMP 2-1.d Annual Public Workshop BMP 3-3.b Business Inspections BMP 3-3.c Hotline for Illicit Discharge Reporting BMP 3-3.d Eliminate Illicit Discharges
Provide education regarding preventing discharges into storm drains;	BMP 1-1.a Public Education and Outreach Program BMP 2-1.d Annual Public Workshop BMP 3-3.b Business Inspections BMP 3-3.c Hotline for Illicit Discharge Reporting BMP 3-3.d Eliminate Illicit Discharges
Maintain a street sweeping program;	BMP 6-6.a Conduct Street Sweeping on a Regular Basis
Regularly clean storm drains to remove silt and organic material accumulations, particularly before the first storm of the season	BMP 6-10.c Clean and Repair Catch Basins, Inlets, Piping
Develop a pet waste ordinance and actively enforce it;	BMP 1-1.a Public Education and Outreach Program BMP 2-1.d Annual Public Workshop BMP 3-3.c Hotline for Illicit Discharge Reporting BMP 3-3.d Eliminate Illicit Discharges BMP 3-4.a Adopt a Stormwater Ordinance BMP 3-4.c Implement Stormwater Ordinance
Develop management practices for dumpsters and trash receptacles serving restaurants and other commercial facilities;	BMP 1-1.a Public Education and Outreach Program BMP 2-1.d Annual Public Workshop BMP 3-3.b Business Inspections BMP 3-3.c Hotline for Illicit Discharge Reporting BMP 3-3.d Eliminate Illicit Discharges

Recommended Stormwater Pollution Prevention Measures	Applicable SWMP BMPs (continued)
Evaluate the contribution of FIB sources from private sewage laterals and develop appropriate measures to reduce and eliminate these sources;	BMP 3-3.d Eliminate Illicit Discharges BMP 3-3.e Pollutant Source Tracking BMP 5-7.c Provide LID and Hydromod Education BMP 6-10.f Perform Pollutant Analysis on Catch Basin Sediment
Educate the public on best management practices for elimination of fecal coliform from stormwater runoff, targeting property and business owners;	BMP 1-1.a Public Education and Outreach Program BMP 2-1.d Annual Public Workshop BMP 3-3.b Business Inspections BMP 3-3.c Hotline for Illicit Discharge Reporting BMP 3-3.d Eliminate Illicit Discharges
Develop and implement low impact development (LID) principles and practices for new development and redevelopment	BMP 5-1.a Adopt a Stormwater Ordinance -Post-Construction BMPs BMP 5-4.c Implement LID Controls for New/Redevelopment

BMP Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule for each BMP is found in Table 4-1 of the Monterey Regional SWMP. In general, all new BMPs to be employed to meet this TMDL will begin implementation in September 2011.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring will be used as a tool to assess the overall effectiveness of efforts to reduce pollutant loading into the Pajaro River Watershed.

Fecal coliform monitoring will be conducted under the CCLEAN program in the receiving waters of the Pajaro River a minimum of five times per month at the following locations:

- MUR 305MUR - Pajaro River at Murphy's Crossing
- PJP 305PJP - Pajaro River at Main Street
- THU 305THU - Pajaro River at Thurwachter Bridge

In addition to these receiving water locations, fecal coliform monitoring in stormwater runoff from the community of Pajaro will be performed a minimum of five times annually (during three storm events and during two dry season events when flows are present) at the following locations:

- PJPSPD – Storm drain at Pajaro River at Porter Drive (Main Street) in Pajaro.
- In the storm drains of the Pajaro MS4. Monterey County will coordinate monitoring locations with Regional Board staff to characterize the severity and extent of fecal coliform concentrations in urban runoff.

Effectiveness Assessment

The effectiveness of each BMP in reducing concentrations of fecal coliform will be determined using the *Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guidance* document developed by CASQA. The County will be drawing on “Level One Outcomes” through 2013 to develop enough data to develop an accurate assessment of the BMPs that have performed well, and to draw accurate conclusions of the program’s overall effectiveness at removing pollutants from stormwater discharges into the Pajaro River.

BMP Modifications

Modifications will be made to any BMP if during the Effectiveness Assessment analysis it is determined that the BMP is ineffective. Additional BMPs will be developed as necessary in an attempt to attain the TMDL waste load allocation. Changes will be addressed annually in the Annual Report that is submitted to the CCRWQCB under the County’s Municipal NPDES permit.

Reporting

An annual report is submitted to the Central Coast Regional Quality Control Board under the terms of the County’s municipal permit. The report summarizes each BMP status in regards to their measurable goals, implementation, effectiveness assessment, and any modification. Fecal Coliform TMDL monitoring results will be implemented beginning September 2011 and will be included in the 2012 Annual Report.

Coordination with Stakeholders

The County of Monterey will continue to work jointly with the Federal, State, and local agencies and non-profit organizations towards the execution and success of this WAAP. The County is coordinating its program activities with the City of Watsonville and the County of Santa Cruz to find opportunities that can be performed jointly or concurrently.

All interested stakeholder groups, federal, state and local governmental agencies, non-profit and non-governmental organizations will be invited to work collectively to assess program effectiveness and any individual BMPs that are being implemented. Public meetings will be held as necessary to discuss progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation goal, and all parties are invited to the monthly meetings of the Monterey Regional Stormwater Group where progress toward the TMDL will be regularly discussed.

DOCUMENT REFERENCES:

1. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform in the Pajaro River Watershed Including, Pajaro River, San Benito River, Llagas Creek, Tequisquita Slough, San Juan Creek, Carnadero/Uvas Creek, Bird Creek, Pescadero Creek, Tres Pinos Creek, Furlong (Jones) Creek, Santa Ana Creek, and Pachecho Creek, in Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito and Monterey Counties, California, Phase-5: Regulatory Action Selection, Final TMDL Project Report, March 2009, prepared by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region.
2. Resolution No. R3-2009-0008, March 20, 2009, Amending the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Basin to (1) Add Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform in the Pajaro River Watershed (Including Pajaro River, San Benito River, Llagas Creek, Tequisquita Slough, San Juan Creek, Carnadero/Uvas Creek, Bird Creek, Pescadero Creek, Tres Pinos Creek, Furlong (Jones) Creek, Santa Ana Creek, and Pachecho Creek); (2) Add a Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition; and (3) Add a Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition, prepared by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, 895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101, San Luis Obispo, California.
3. County of Monterey Geodatabase, July 12, 2011 (land use data).