

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CENTRAL COAST REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

RESOLUTION NO. R3-2009-0009

AMENDING THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN FOR
THE CENTRAL COAST BASIN TO
(1) ADD THE CORRALITOS/SALSIPUEDES CREEK WATERSHED TO
THE DOMESTIC ANIMAL WASTE DISCHARGE PROHIBITION AND
THE HUMAN FECAL MATERIAL DISCHARGE PROHIBITION, AND
(2) ADD THE TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS FOR FECAL COLIFORM
IN CORRALITOS AND SALSIPUEDES CREEKS

WHEREAS, the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, hereby finds that:

1. The Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, (Central Coast Water Board), adopted the second edition of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin (Basin Plan), on September 8, 1994. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives, sets forth implementation to achieve water quality objectives addressing point source and nonpoint source discharges, describes prohibitions, and incorporates statewide plans and policies.
2. The Central Coast Water Board periodically revises and amends the Basin Plan. The Central Coast Water Board has determined the Basin Plan requires further revision and amendment to: (a) incorporate the Total Maximum Daily Loads and Implementation Program for fecal coliform in Corralitos and Salsipuedes Creeks, and (b) add the Corralitos Creek Watershed (including its subwatershed, Salsipuedes Creek Watershed) as a named area subject to the Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition and the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition.
3. The Central Coast Water Board proposes to amend the Basin Plan by inserting amendments into the following sections:
 - a. Chapter Four, Section IX (Total Maximum Daily Loads)
 - b. Chapter Five, Section IV.B. (Discharge Prohibitions)
4. On May 20, 2004, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted the *Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (NPS Policy). The NPS Policy requires the Water Boards to regulate all nonpoint sources of pollution using the administrative permitting authorities provided by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The NPS Policy allows Regional Water Boards to regulate nonpoint source discharges with Waste Discharge Requirements, Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements, or Basin Plan Prohibitions.
5. Corralitos Creek is listed on Clean Water Act 303(d) list as impaired due to fecal coliform. Therefore, this resolution established TMDLs and associated allocations for this listed waterbody.
6. Corralitos Creek is tributary to Salsipuedes Creek. Salsipuedes Creek is not listed as impaired on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list of impaired waters and is not meeting the Basin Plan water

quality objectives for fecal indicator bacteria. The Central Coast Water Board finds that this water body is impaired due to non-attainment of Basin Plan water quality objectives for fecal coliform. Therefore, this Resolution establishes TMDLs and associated allocations for this waterbody.

7. The Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creek watershed is approximately 53 square miles of land. Corralitos Creek is tributary to Salsipuedes Creek, an approximately 6.5 mile long waterbody. The two waterbodies have a confluence approximately 2.25 miles upstream of the Pajaro River. Salsipuedes Creek has a confluence with the Pajaro River, which drains into Monterey Bay.
8. The Central Coast Water Board's goal for establishing TMDLs in the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creek watershed is to rectify the impairment due to fecal coliform, thereby providing support for the designated beneficial uses of contact and non-contact water recreation.
9. The elements of a TMDL are described in 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7 and section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, and USEPA guidance documents. A TMDL is defined as "the sum of individual waste load allocations for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background" (40 CFR 130.2). The Central Coast Water Board has determined that the TMDLs for fecal coliform in the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creek watershed are set at levels necessary to attain and maintain the applicable numeric water quality objectives taking into account seasonal variations and any lack of knowledge or uncertainty concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality (40 CFR 130.7 (c) (1)). The regulations in 40 CFR 130.7 also state that TMDLs shall take into account critical conditions for stream flow, loading, and water quality parameters. TMDLs are often expressed as a mass load of the pollutant but can be expressed as a unit of concentration if appropriate (40 CFR 130.2(i)). Expressing these TMDLs as units of concentration is appropriate because an existing concentration-based water quality objective is used as the basis for the TMDL numeric target.
10. Upon establishment of TMDLs by the State or USEPA, the State is required to incorporate the TMDLs, along with appropriate implementation measures, into the State Water Quality Management Plan (40 CFR 130.6 (c)(1) and 130.7; and California Water Code sections 13050(j) and 13242). The Basin Plan and applicable statewide plans serve as the State Water Quality Management Plan governing the watersheds under the jurisdiction of the Central Coast Water Board.
11. The Central Coast Water Board may specify certain conditions or areas where the discharge of waste, or certain types of waste, will not be permitted pursuant to California Water Code section 13243. The implementation plan for the TMDLs for the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creeks Watershed requires compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition and the Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition (Prohibitions) for discharges in the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creeks Watershed. Supporting documentation for adding the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creeks Watershed to the above-named prohibitions is provided in the Final Project Report: Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform in Corralitos and Salsipuedes Creeks. Consistent with California Water Code section 13244, the Central Coast Water Board complied with public notice and hearing requirements for adding the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creeks Watershed to the Human Fecal Material Discharge and the Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibitions.
12. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13241, the Central Coast Water Board considered several factors in developing these Basin Plan amendments. The Central Coast Water Board concludes the following.
 - a. The TMDLs and Basin Plan Amendment will protect present and probable future beneficial uses.

- b. Environmental characteristics of the waterbodies will be protected.
 - c. Improved water quality conditions can reasonably be achieved through the coordinated management of all controllable factors that affect water quality in the area, as provided in the Implementation Plan, including the addition of the watershed to the Prohibitions.
 - d. Costs to achieve compliance with the TMDLs are reasonable relative to the benefit of improved water quality.
 - e. The need for developing housing within the region is not relevant.
 - f. The need to develop and use recycled water is not relevant.
13. Central Coast Water Board staff submitted the Project Report for the TMDLs and Basin Plan Amendment to an external scientific review panel in April 2008. Central Coast Water Board staff edited the Project Report or provided a written response that explained the basis for failing to incorporate the comments, or the comments did not result in any changes to the proposed Basin Plan Amendments. The TMDLs and Implementation Program are based on sound scientific knowledge, methods, and practices in accordance with Health & Safety Code section 57004.
14. Central Coast Water Board staff implemented a process to inform interested persons and the public about the TMDLs and Basin Plan Amendment. Central Coast Water Board staff's efforts to inform the public and solicit comment included a scoping meeting, meetings with interested persons, and a public notice and comment period. Public notice of the amendments provided the public a 45-day public comment period in advance of the Central Coast Water Board hearing. Notice of public hearing was given by advertising in newspapers of general circulation within the Region and by mailing a copy of the notice to appropriate government agencies and all persons requesting such notice. Relevant documents and notices were also made available on the Central Coast Water Board website. The Central Coast Water Board responded to all oral and written comments received from the public. All public comments were considered.
15. Adoption of these TMDLs and Basin Plan amendment will not result in any degradation of water quality; in fact, they are designed to improve water quality. As such, these TMDLs and Basin Plan amendment comply with all requirements of both State and Federal anti-degradation requirements (State Board Resolution 68-16 "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California, and 40CFR 131.12).
16. Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.5, the Resources Agency has approved the Regional Water Quality Control Boards' basin planning process as a "certified regulatory program" that adequately satisfies the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) requirements for preparing environmental documents (14 Cal. Code Regs. §15251(g); 23 Cal. Code Regs. § 3782.). Central Coast Water Board staff has prepared "substitute environmental documents" for this project that contain the required environmental documentation under the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Board) CEQA regulations (23 Cal. Code Regs. § 3777.). The substitute environmental documents consist of the TMDL Staff Report and Attachments, including: this Resolution with the Basin Plan Amendment Language (Attachment 1), Final Project Report entitled "Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform in the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creeks Watershed" (Attachment 2), the CEQA Substitute Document Report containing the Environmental Checklist and Alternatives Analysis (Attachment 3), the comments and responses to comments (Attachment 6). The Staff Report also includes the Notice of Public Hearing/Notice of Filing (Attachment 4) and the Scientific Peer Review Comment (Attachment 5). The project itself is the establishment of TMDLs for fecal coliform in the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creeks Watershed. The Water Board exercises discretion in assigning waste load allocations and load allocations, determining the program of implementation, and setting various milestones in achieving the water quality standards. The CEQA Substitute Document Report (Staff Report Attachment 3)

and other portions of the substitute environmental documents contain significant analysis and numerous findings related to environmental impacts and mitigation measures.

17. A CEQA Scoping meeting was conducted on June 26, 2006 at the Capitola City Hall Community Room, 420 Capitola Avenue, Capitola, CA 95010. A notice of the CEQA Scoping meeting was sent to interested persons on May 30, 2006, including to the City of Watsonville and the County of Santa Cruz. The notice included a background of the project, the project purpose, a meeting schedule and directions for obtaining more detailed information through the Central Coast Water Board website; the notice and project summary was available at the website or by requesting hard copies via telephone.
18. Public Resources Code section 21159 provides that an agency shall perform, at the time of the adoption of a rule or regulation requiring the installation of pollution control equipment, or a performance standard or treatment requirement, an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance, and an analysis of the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts of the methods of compliance, an analysis of reasonably foreseeable mitigation measures to lessen the adverse environmental impacts, and an analysis of reasonably foreseeable alternative means of compliance with the rule or regulation that would have less significant adverse impacts, Section 21159(c) requires that the environmental analysis take into account a reasonable range of environmental, economic, and technical factors; population and geographic areas, and specific sites. The Staff Report prepared for this Basin Plan amendment, in particular the CEQA Substitute Document Report (Attachment 3) provides the environmental analysis required by Public Resources Code section 21159 and is, hereby incorporated as findings in this Resolution.
19. In preparing the substitute environmental documents, the Central Coast Water Board has considered the requirements of Public Resources Code section 21159 and California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15187, and intends those documents to serve as a Tier 1 environmental review. This analysis is not intended to be an exhaustive analysis of every conceivable impact, but an analysis of the reasonably foreseeable consequences of the adoption of this regulation, from a programmatic perspective. Compliance obligations will be undertaken directly by public agencies that may have their own obligations under CEQA. Project level impacts may need to be considered in any subsequent environmental analysis performed by other public agencies, pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21159.2. To the extent applicable, this Tier 1 substitute environmental document may be used to satisfy subsequent CEQA obligations of those agencies.
20. Consistent with the Regional Board's substantive obligations under CEQA, the substitute environmental documents do not engage in speculation or conjecture, and only consider the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts, including those relating to the methods of compliance, reasonably foreseeable feasible mitigation measures to reduce those impacts, and the reasonably foreseeable alternative means of compliance, which would avoid or reduce the identified impacts.
21. The proposed amendments will have a less than significant adverse effect on the environment. California Water Code section 13360 precludes the Regional Board from dictating the manner in which responsible agencies comply with any of the Regional Board's regulations or orders. When the agencies responsible for implementing these TMDLs determine how they will proceed, the agencies responsible for those parts of the project can and should incorporate such alternatives and mitigation into any subsequent projects or project approvals. These feasible alternatives and mitigation measures are described in more detail in the substitute environmental document (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15091(a)(2)).

22. From a program-level perspective, incorporation of the alternatives and mitigation measures outlined in the substitute environmental documents will foreseeably reduce impacts to no impact, or keep the impact at less than significant levels.
23. The CEQA Substitute Document Report (Staff Report Attachment 3) identifies mitigation approaches that should be considered at the project level.
24. The Central Coast Water Board will request that the State Water Board approve the Basin Plan amendments incorporating the TMDLs for fecal coliform in the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creek watershed, and adding the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creek watershed to the Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition and the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition. The TMDLs and Implementation Program for the TMDLs will become effective upon approval by The California Office of Administrative Law. The TMDLs must also be approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
25. The amendments to the Basin Plan may have an effect on fish and wildlife. The Central Coast Water Board will, therefore, forward fee payments to the Department of Fish and Game under the California Fish and Game Code section 711.4.
26. The proposed amendments meet the "Necessity" standard of the Administrative Procedure Act, Government Code, section 11353, subdivision (b). As specified in Finding-10, federal regulations require that TMDLs be incorporated into the water quality management plan. The Central Coast Water Board's Basin Plan is the Central Coast Water Board's component of the water quality management plan, and the Basin Plan is how the Central Coast Water Board takes quasi-legislative, planning actions. Moreover, the TMDL is a program of implementation for existing water quality objectives, and is, therefore, appropriately a component of the Basin Plan under California Water Code section 13242. The necessity of developing TMDLs is established in the staff report, the section 303(d) list, and the data contained in the administrative record documenting the fecal coliform impairments of the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creeks Watershed. The necessity of adding the watershed to the Prohibitions is established in the administrative record documenting the pathogen sources, the load allocations that responsible parties must meet to reduce or eliminate pathogen loading, and implementation strategies that comply with the NPS Policy.
27. On March 20, 2009 in Watsonville, California, the Central Coast Water Board held a public hearing and heard and considered all public comments and evidence in the record.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that:

1. Pursuant to sections 13240, 13241, 13242, 13243, and 13244 of the California Water Code, the Central Coast Water Board, after considering the entire record, including the oral testimony at the hearing, hereby adopts the amendment in "Attachment-Proposed Basin Plan Amendments."
2. The Executive Officer is directed to forward copies of the Basin Plan amendments to the State Water Board in accordance with the requirements of section 13245 of the California Water Code.
3. The Central Coast Water Board requests that the State Water Board approve the Basin Plan amendments in accordance with the requirements of sections 13245 and 13246 of the California Water Code and forward them to the California Office of Administrative Law and the USEPA for approval.

4. The Executive Officer is authorized to transmit payment of the applicable fee as may be required to the Resources Agency.
5. If, during its approval process, Central Coast Water Board staff, State Water Board staff, the State Water Board or the California Office of Administrative Law determines that minor, non-substantive corrections to the language of the amendments are needed for clarity or consistency, the Executive Officer may make such changes, and shall inform the Central Coast Water Board of any such changes.
6. The environmental documents prepared by the Central Coast Water Board staff pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.5 are hereby certified.

I, Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coastal Region, on March 20, 2009.

Roger W. Briggs
Executive Officer

RESOLUTION NO. R3-2009-0009

ATTACHMENT - PROPOSED BASIN PLAN AMENDMENTS

Revise the September 8, 1994 Basin Plan, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1. ADD THE CORRALITOS/SALSIPUEDES CREEK WATERSHED TO THE HUMAN FECAL MATERIAL DISCHARGE PROHIBITION AND THE DOMESTIC ANIMAL WASTE DISCHARGE PROHIBITION.

Amend Chapter V, section IV.B., by adding the following watershed to the end of the bulleted list of applicable areas of the Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition, and the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition.

- Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creek watershed

AMENDMENT NO. 2. ADD THE TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS FOR FECAL COLIFORM IN CORRALITOS AND SALSIPUEDES CREEKS

Add the following to Chapter IV, after IX.M:

IX. N. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS FOR FECAL COLIFORM IN CORRALITOS AND SALSIPUEDES CREEKS

The Regional Water Quality Control Board adopted these TMDLs on March 20, 2009.

These TMDLs were approved by:

<u>The State Water Resources Control Board on</u>	<u>(Insert date).</u>
<u>The California Office of Administrative Law on</u>	<u>(Insert date).</u>
<u>The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on</u>	<u>(Insert date).</u>

Problem Statement

The Central Coast Water Board concludes that the beneficial use of water contact recreation is not being protected in Corralitos and Salsipuedes Creeks because fecal coliform concentrations exceed existing Basin Plan numeric water quality objectives designed to protect this beneficial use. The impaired reaches are: (1) All reaches of Corralitos Creek downstream of Browns Valley Bridge, and (2) All reaches of Salsipuedes Creek.

Numeric Target

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.

Source Analysis

The relative order of controllable sources contributing fecal coliform to Corralitos and Salsipuedes Creeks, in decreasing order of contribution, are: (1) storm drain discharges to municipally owned and operated storm sewer systems required to be covered by an NPDES permit (MS4s), (2) homeless person/encampment discharges (not regulated by a permit for storm water discharges), (3) pet waste (not regulated by a permit for storm water discharges), (4) farm animal and livestock discharges, (5) onsite wastewater system discharges, (6) sanitary sewer collection system spills and leaks, and (7) private sewer laterals connected to municipal sanitary sewer collection systems. Natural, uncontrollable sources also contribute fecal coliform in the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creek watershed.

TMDLs and Allocations

The TMDLs for all impaired waters of Corralitos and Salsipuedes 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 allocations to responsible parties are shown in Table IX.N-1.

Table IX – N-1. Allocations and Responsible Parties

<u>Waterbody Assigned Allocation</u>	<u>Responsible Party (Source Organism or Source Category)</u>	<u>Receiving Water Fecal Coliform Allocation</u>
WASTE LOAD ALLOCATIONS		
<u>Corralitos¹ and Salsipuedes Creeks²</u>	<u>Santa Cruz County and City of Watsonville (Storm Drain Discharges to Ms4s Required to be Covered by an Npdes Permit)</u>	<u>Wasteload Allocation 1</u>
<u>Corralitos¹ and Salsipuedes Creeks²</u>	<u>Freedom County Sanitation District (Corralitos Creek only) and Salsipuedes Sanitary District (Salsipuedes Creek only) (Sanitary Sewer Collection System Spills and Leaks Required to be Covered by WDR Order No. R3-2003-0041)</u>	<u>Wasteload Allocation 2</u>
<u>Corralitos¹ and Salsipuedes Creeks²</u>	<u>Owners of Private Sewer Laterals (Private Sewer Laterals Connected to Municipal Sanitary Sewer Collection System)</u>	<u>Wasteload Allocation 2</u>
LOAD ALLOCATIONS		
<u>Corralitos¹ and Salsipuedes Creeks²</u>	<u>Owners and/or Operators of Land that have Homeless Persons/Encampments (Discharges From Homeless Persons/Encampments Not Regulated by a Permit for Storm Water Discharges)</u>	<u>Load Allocation 2</u>
<u>Corralitos¹ and Salsipuedes Creeks²</u>	<u>Owners/Operators of Land Used for/Containing Pets (Pet Waste Not Regulated by a Permit for Storm Water Discharges)</u>	<u>Load Allocation 1</u>
<u>Corralitos¹ and Salsipuedes Creeks²</u>	<u>Owners of Land Used for/Containing Farm Animals/Livestock (Farm Animals and Livestock Waste Discharges)</u>	<u>Load Allocation 1</u>
<u>Salsipuedes Creek (upstream of confluence with Corralitos Creek)</u>	<u>Owners of Onsite Wastewater Systems Whose Systems are Within the Specified Area³ (Onsite Wastewater System Discharges)</u>	<u>Load Allocation 2</u>
<u>Corralitos¹ and Salsipuedes Creeks²</u>	<u>Natural Sources</u>	<u>Load Allocation 1</u>
<p>Wasteload/Load Allocation 1: 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/100mL, nor shall more than ten percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400 MPN/100 mL.</p> <p>Wasteload/Load Allocation 2: Allocation of zero; no fecal coliform bacteria load originating from human sources of fecal material is allowed.</p>		

¹ All reaches of Corralitos Creek downstream of Browns Valley Bridge

² All reaches of Salsipuedes Creek

³ The specified area is within the boundaries of State Highway 152 to the southeast, Foothill Road to the northeast (excluding assessor parcel numbers 05155107 and 05155106), Salsipuedes Creek to the northwest, and up to, but not including The County Fairgrounds to the southwest.

The parties responsible for the allocations to controllable sources are not responsible for the allocation to natural sources.

Margin of Safety

A margin of safety is incorporated implicitly in the TMDLs through conservative assumptions.

Implementation Program

STORM DRAIN DISCHARGES

The Central Coast Water Board will address fecal indicator bacteria (FIB), e.g., fecal coliform and/or other indicators of pathogens, discharged from the County of Santa Cruz's and City of Watsonville's municipal separate storm sewer system by regulating the County of Santa Cruz and City of Watsonville under the provisions of the State Water Resource Control Board's General Permit for the Discharges of Storm Water from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (General Permit) (NPDES No. CAS000004). The proposed enrollment date for the County of Santa Cruz and City of Watsonville under the General Permit as a small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is March 2009. As enrollees, the County of Santa Cruz and City of Watsonville must develop and implement a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) that controls urban runoff discharges into and from its MS4. To address the County of Santa Cruz's and City of Watsonville's TMDL waste load allocation, the Central Coast Water Board will require the County of Santa Cruz and City of Watsonville to specifically target FIB in urban runoff through incorporation of a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan in its SWMP.

The Central Coast Water Board will require that the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plans describe the actions that will be taken by the County of Santa Cruz and City of Watsonville to attain the TMDL wasteload allocations, and specifically address:

1. Development of an implementation and assessment strategy;
2. Source identification and prioritization;
3. Best management practice identification, prioritization, implementation, analysis, and effectiveness assessment;
4. Monitoring program development and implementation;
5. Reporting; including evaluation whether current best management practices are progressing towards achieving the wasteload allocations by thirteen years after the TMDLs are approved by the Office of Administrative Law.
6. Coordination with stakeholders; and
7. Other pertinent factors.

The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan will be required by the Central Coast Water Board to address each of these TMDLs that occur within the County of Santa Cruz's and City of Watsonville's jurisdiction.

The Central Coast Water Board will require that the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan be submitted at one of the following milestones, whichever occurs first:

1. Within one year of approval of the TMDLs by the Office of Administrative Law;
2. When required by any other Water Board-issued storm water requirements (e.g., when the Phase II Municipal Storm Water Permit is renewed).

For an MS4 that is enrolled under the General Permit at the time of Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan submittal, the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan must be incorporated into the SWMP when

the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan is submitted. For an MS4 entities that is not enrolled under the General Permit at the time of the Wasteload Allocation Plan submittal, the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan must be incorporated into the SWMP when the SWMP is approved by the Central Coast Water Board.

The Executive Officer or the Central Coast Water Board will require information that demonstrates implementation of the actions described above, pursuant to applicable sections of the California Water Code and/or pursuant to authorities provided in the General Permit for storm water discharges.

HOMELESS PERSON/ENCAMPMENT DISCHARGES NOT REGULATED BY A PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Owners of land that contain homeless persons and/or homeless encampments in the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creeks watershed must comply with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition.

Owners of land with homeless persons must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer or the Water Board that they are in compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition; compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition implies compliance with the load allocation for these TMDLs.

Within three years of approval of these TMDLs by the Office of Administrative Law, the Executive Officer will notify owners of lands containing homeless persons of the requirement to comply with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition. In his notification, the Executive Officer will also describe owner's options for demonstrating compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition; pursuant to California Water Code 13267 and within six months of the notification by the Executive Officer, owners will be required to submit the following for approval by the Executive Officer or the Water Board:

- 1) Clear evidence that the owner/operator is and will continue to be in compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition; clear evidence could be documentation submitted by the owner to the Executive Officer validating current and continued compliance with the Prohibition, or A plan for compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition. Such a plan must include a list of specific management practices that will be implemented to control discharges containing fecal material from homeless persons. The Plan must also describe how implementing the identified management practices is likely to progressively achieve the load allocation for homeless persons, with the ultimate goal achieving the load allocation no later than three years from the date of the Executive Officer's notification to the owner requiring compliance. The plan must include monitoring and reporting to the Central Coast Water Board, demonstrating the progress towards achieving load allocations for discharges from homeless persons, and self-assessment of this progress, or
- 2) Submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260 (as an application for waste discharge requirements; WDRs).

DOMESTIC ANIMAL DISCHARGES NOT REGULATED BY A PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Owners and/or operators of lands containing domestic animals in the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creeks watershed must comply with the Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition; compliance with the

Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition implies compliance with the load allocation for these TMDLs.

Within three years of approval of these TMDLs by the Office of Administrative Law, the Executive Officer will notify owners and/or operators of lands used for/containing domestic animals of the requirement to comply with the Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition. In his notification, the Executive Officer will also describe the owner's/operator's of lands containing domestic animals options for demonstrating compliance with the Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition; pursuant to California Water Code section 13267 and within six months of the notification by the Executive Officer, owners/operators of lands containing domestic animals will be required to submit the following for approval by the Executive Officer or the Water Board:

- 1) Clear evidence that the owner/operator of lands containing domestic animals is and will continue to be in compliance with the Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition; clear evidence could be documentation submitted by the owner/operator to the Executive Officer validating current and continued compliance with the Prohibition, or
- 2) A plan for compliance with the Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition. Such a plan must include a list of specific management practices that will be implemented to control discharges containing fecal material from domestic animals. The plan must also describe how implementing the identified management practices is likely to progressively achieve the load allocations to domestic animals, with the ultimate goal achieving the load allocations no later than thirteen years after Office of Administrative Law approval of these TMDLs. The plan must include monitoring and reporting to the Central Coast Water Board, demonstrating the progress toward achieving load allocations for discharges from domestic animals, and a self-assessment of this progress. The plan may be developed by an individual discharger or by or for a coalition of dischargers in cooperation with a third-party representative, organization, or government agency acting as the agents of owners/operators of lands containing domestic animals, or
- 3) Submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260 (as an application for waste discharge requirements; WDRs or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES permit).

ONSITE WASTEWATER SYSTEM DISCHARGES

Owners of onsite wastewater systems within the following described area must comply with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition. The subject area is within the boundaries of State Highway 152 to the southeast, Foothill Road to the northeast (excluding assessor parcel numbers 05155107 and 05155106), Salsipuedes Creek to the northwest, and up to but not including The County Fairgrounds to the southwest.

Owners of onsite wastewater systems must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer or the Water Board that they are in compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition; compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition implies compliance with the load allocation for these TMDLs.

Within three years of approval of these TMDLs by the Office of Administrative Law, the Executive Officer will notify owners of onsite wastewater systems (owners) in the area described above of the requirement to comply with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition. In his notification, the Executive Officer will also describe owner's options for demonstrating compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition; pursuant to California Water Code 13267 and within six months of the notification by the Executive Officer, owners will be required to submit the following for approval by the Executive Officer or the Water Board:

- 1) Clear evidence that the owner is and will continue to be in compliance with the Human Fecal

- Material Discharge Prohibition; clear evidence could be certification by the County of Santa Cruz, or similar, that the owners onsite wastewater system is in compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition, or
- 2) A schedule for compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition. The compliance schedule must include a monitoring and reporting program and milestone dates demonstrating progress towards compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition, with the ultimate milestone being compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition no later than three years from the date of the Executive Officer's notification to the owner requiring compliance, or
 - 3) Submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260 (as an application for waste discharge requirements; WDRs).
 - 4) Clear evidence of current or scheduled compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition (as described in number-1 and number-2 above, respectively) through the submittal of the required information, e.g. by the County of Santa Cruz, acting as the voluntary agents of owners/operators of onsite wastewater systems. Note that an owner of an onsite wastewater system cannot demonstrate compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition through this option if: 1) the County of Santa Cruz is not their voluntary agent, or 2) if the owner/operator of the private lateral does not choose the County of Santa Cruz as their agent, or, 3) the Executive Officer or Water Board does not approve the evidence submitted by the County of Santa Cruz on behalf of the owners/operators of private laterals.

SALSIPUEDES SANITARY DISTRICT AND FREEDOM COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEM SPILLS AND LEAKS

The Freedom County Sanitation District (FCSD) and the Salsipuedes Sanitary District (SSD) in the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creeks watershed must comply with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition; compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition implies compliance with their load allocation for this TMDL.

To comply with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition, the FCSD and the SSD must continue to implement their Collection System Management Plan and Infiltration/Inflow and Spill Prevention Program (herein referred to as the Plan and Program), respectively, as required by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) (Order No. R3-2003-0041).

In addition, the FCSD and SSD are required to improve maintenance of their sewage collection systems, including identification, correction, and prevention of sewage leaks in portions of the collection systems that run through or adjacent to, impaired surface waters within the Corralitos/Salsipuedes Creek Watershed.

To this end, within six months following adoption of this TMDL by the Office of Administrative Law, the Executive Officer will issue a letter pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code requiring: 1) submittal within one-year, a technical report that describes how and when FCSD and SSD will conduct improved collection system maintenance in portions of the collection system most likely to affect impaired surface water bodies, with the end result being compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition, and 2) stream monitoring for fecal coliform or another fecal indicator bacteria, and reporting of these monitoring activities, and 3) annual reporting of self-assessment as to whether the FCSD and SSD are in compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition.

PRIVATE SEWER LATERALS CONNECTED TO MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Individual owners and operators of private laterals to sanitary sewer collection systems are ultimately responsible for maintenance of their private laterals and are, therefore, responsible for complying with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition; compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition implies compliance with their load allocation for these TMDLs.

Within three years of approval of these TMDLs by the Office of Administrative Law, the Executive Officer will notify owners and/or operators of private laterals to sanitary sewer collection systems (owners/operators of private laterals) of the requirement to comply with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition. In his notification, the Executive Officer will also describe the owner's/operator's of private laterals options for demonstrating compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition; pursuant to California Water Code section 13267 and within six months of the notification by the Executive Officer, owners/operators of private laterals will be required to submit the following for approval by the Executive Officer or the Water Board:

- 1) Clear evidence that the owner/operator of private lateral is and will continue to be in compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition; clear evidence could be certification by the County of Santa Cruz or City of Watsonville that owner/operator of private lateral is in compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition, or
- 2) A schedule for compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition. The compliance schedule must include a monitoring and reporting program and milestone dates demonstrating progress towards compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition, with the ultimate milestone being compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition no later than three years from the date of the Executive Officer's notification to the owner/operator requiring compliance, or
- 3) Submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260 (as an application for waste discharge requirements; WDRs or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES permit)) or,
- 4) Clear evidence of current or scheduled compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition (as described in number-1 and number-2 above, respectively) through the submittal of the required information by County of Santa Cruz or the City of Watsonville, acting as the voluntary agents of owners/operators of private laterals. Note that an owner/operator of a private lateral cannot demonstrate compliance with the Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition through this option if: 1) the County of Santa Cruz or the City of Watsonville is not their voluntary agent, or 2) if the owner/operator of the private lateral does not choose the County of Santa Cruz or the City of Watsonville as their agent, or, 3) the Executive Officer or Water Board does not approve the evidence submitted by the County of Santa Cruz or the City of Watsonville on behalf of the owners/operators of private laterals.

Tracking and Evaluation

Every three years, beginning three years after TMDLs are approved by the California Office of Administrative Law, the Central Coast Water Board will perform a review of implementation actions, monitoring results, and evaluations submitted by responsible parties of their progress toward achieving their allocations. The Central Coast Water Board will use annual reports, nonpoint source pollution control implementation programs, evaluations submitted by responsible parties, and other available information to determine progress toward implementing required actions and achieving the allocations and numeric target.

Responsible parties will continue monitoring and reporting according to this plan for at least three years, at which time the Central Coast Water Board will determine the need for continuing or otherwise modifying the monitoring requirements. Responsible parties may also demonstrate that

although water quality objectives are not being achieved in receiving waters, controllable sources of fecal indicator bacteria are not contributing to the exceedance. If this is the case, the Central Coast Water Board may re-evaluate the numeric target and allocations. For example, the Central Coast Water Board may pursue and approve a site-specific objective. The site-specific objective would be based on evidence that natural, or background sources alone were the cause of exceedances of the Basin Plan water quality objective for fecal indicator bacteria.

Three-year reviews will continue until the water quality objectives are achieved. The compliance schedule for achieving the TMDLs and numeric target is 13 years after the date of approval by the California Office of Administrative Law.