Region 1 – North Coast Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Elk River	Sediment: Implement pilot projects to reduce or remediate fine sediment waste to improve conditions for beneficial uses, improve conveyance capacity to reduce flooding and enhance ecosystem function.	Sediment: Establish and facilitate a watershed stewardship program. Within the watershed stewardship framework, secure permits and other required approvals to implement watershed restoration projects identified through the Elk River Recovery Assessment, the stewardship group, and pilot implementation projects. Establish a program to coordinate monitoring, evaluate effectiveness of implementation strategy, and identify need for adaptive management. Develop an implementation approach to ensure reliable water sources for Upper Elk River residents remedial action project(s).
Mendocino coastal watersheds (Garcia, Gualala, Big River, Ten Mile, Albion, Navarro, etc.)	Sediment/temperature: Develop third party farm and/or vineyard water quality management program; develop and implement pollution control plans.	Sediment/temperature: Prioritize sediment or thermal reduction opportunities in an individual coastal watershed or group of coastal watershed, considering past efforts and beneficial uses, other sediment reduction assessments, preferably through a watershed stewardship framework.
Laguna de Santa Rosa		Nutrients, dissolved oxygen, biostimulatory conditions: Expand the geographic scope of historical ecology studies to inform and prioritize load-reducing conservation and restoration efforts under the Laguna TMDLs. Refine and administer a water quality trading market in the Laguna de Santa Rosa watershed to facilitate the development, implementation, tracking and accounting of TMDL implementation actions (i.e., NPS load reduction projects and restoration work.)

Region 1 – North Coast Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Klamath Watershed, including Lost River/Tule Lake area	Nutrients, dissolved oxygen, temperature: Implement water quality improvement projects and watershed stewardship frameworks that address both current and legacy sources of pollution / water quality impairments. Priority projects are identified in sub-basin watershed stewardship reports and *"Water Quality Improvement Techniques For Upper Klamath Basin" (Water Quality Improvement Technique) (September 2013)*[2].	Nutrients, dissolved oxygen, temperature: Develop a sub-basin watershed stewardship framework for the Tule Lake area to implement an agriculture water quality management program through development of individual farm plans and water quality improvement projects identified in the *"Water Quality Improvement Techniques"* (September 2013)[2] report. Proposed stewardship framework includes Klamath Tracking and Accounting Program and Klamath Basin Monitoring Program.
Russian River		Pathogen indicator bacteria: Catalog/map onsite septic systems, conduct sanitary surveys, survey/map other human waste sources contributing to impairment, and develop priorities for implementation projects to reduce pathogen delivery to the Russian River and its tributaries.

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4 or Municipal Stormwater System), and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

[2] Stillwater Sciences, Jones & Trimiew Design, Atkins, Tetra Tech, Riverbend Sciences, Aquatic Ecosystem Sciences, and NSI/Biohabitats. 2013. Water Quality Improvement Techniques for the Upper Klamath Basin: A Technical Workshop and Project Conceptual Designs. Prepared for California State Coastal Conservancy, Oakland, California

Region 2 – San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Tomales Bay (including tributaries, e.g., Lagunitas Creek)	Pathogens: Design and implement management measures/management practices according to ranch water quality plans (Ranch Plans), manure management plans (Manure Plans), and nutrient management plans (Nutrient Plans) developed to comply with grazing and confined animal facility permit requirements. Sediment: Design and implement sediment reduction management practices as per Lagunitas Creek sediment TMDL including, but not limited to, the following: restoration to reduce channel incision, the addition of large woody debris, and road sediment reduction projects.	Pathogens: Perform water quality monitoring in Tomales Bay, including West Shore, East Shore, and tributaries, to identify specific pathogen sources, including septic and animal waste [i.e. confined animal facilities such as grazing/horse ranch facilities] that will lead to prioritizing actions for source reduction. Pathogens: Implement riparian zone monitoring plan to evaluate conservation project effectiveness implemented in the riparian zone, improve management practice performance, and develop priorities for riparian zone restoration to reduce pathogen delivery to creeks and reduce creek temperatures. Pathogen, sediment and nutrients: Develop Manure Plans, Nutrient Plans, and Ranch Plans for grazing and confined animal facilities, including site specific management measures and management practices to reduce discharges. Sediment: Design sediment reduction restoration projects as per TMDL including management plans to reduce channel incision, the addition of large woody debris, and road sediment reduction projects.
Walker Creek	Mercury: Implement management practices according to Ranch Plans consistent with grazing and confined animal facility permit requirements.	

Region 2 – San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Sonoma Creek	Sediment: Develop and implement vineyard management plans (Vineyard Plans), including the development of third party or technical assistance programs to assist with farm/vineyard plan development and implementation.	Sediment: Develop third party or technical assistance programs to assist with farm/vineyard plan development. Sediment: Develop Vineyard Plans.
Napa River	Sediment: Develop and implement sediment control and habitat enhancement actions including developing third party or technical assistance programs to assist with farm/vineyard plan development and implementation.	Sediment: Develop third party or technical assistance programs to assist with farm/vineyard plan development and/or to evaluate management practice performance in pilot areas or basin-wide. Sediment: Develop sediment reduction and habitat enhancement plans.
	Sediment: Implement Vineyard Plans.	Sediment: Develop Vineyard Plans.
	Sediment: Develop and implement rural road sediment reduction plans.	Sediment: Develop rural road sediment reduction plans.
Guadalupe River (including tributaries)	Mercury: Develop and implement mining waste remediation and erosion control plans for the subject watershed including, but not limited to, Senador Mine or Jaques Gulch.	Mercury: Plan, design, and prioritize for bank stabilization projects and calcine removal, where feasible, for the restoration of Alamitos Creek and Jacques Gulch.
	Mercury: Implement stream bank stabilization.	

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4 or Municipal Stormwater System), and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

Region 3 – Central Coast Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Salinas	Nutrients: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL sub-watersheds (e.g. Moro Cojo Slough, Blanco, Old Salinas River/Tembladero and its upstream tributaries such as Reclamation Canal, Gabilan Creek, Santa Rita Creek, Natividad Creek, Espinosa Slough, Alisal Slough, and/or Merrit Ditch and in Quail Creek and/or Chular Creek) to reduce nutrient discharges to impaired waterbodies. Pesticides and Toxicity: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g. Old Salinas River, Tembladero, Salinas Reclamation, Alisal, and/or Quail) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies.	Nutrients and pesticides: Coordinate the effective implementation of water quality protection and water quality treatment strategies to achieve compliance with the Regional Water Board's agricultural order (RB3 - Agricultural Order).
Pajaro	Fecal coliform: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g. Tres Pinos, San Benito, Pacheco, Tequisquita, and/or Watsonville) to reduce bacterial discharges. Educate owners/operators of grazing lands and rural properties of the Regional Water Board's grazing prohibition, its requirements and provide them with technical and financial assistance/incentives. Nitrate: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL sub-watersheds (e.g. Pinto) to reduce nutrient discharges to impaired waterbodies. Sediment: Implement management measures and anadromous fisheries restoration projects in some or all of the priority TMDL sub-watersheds (e.g.; Llagas Creek, Pajaro, and/or San Benito) to reduce sediment discharges. Educate owners/operators of grazing lands, roads, and rural properties of the Regional Water Board's grazing prohibition, its requirements and provide them with technical and financial assistance. Pesticides and toxicity: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL sub-watersheds (e.g. Pajaro, Llagas downstream of reservoir) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies.	Nutrients and pesticides: Coordinate the effective implementation of water quality protection and water quality treatment strategies to achieve compliance with the RB3 - Agricultural Order.

Region 3 – Central Coast Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Santa Maria / Oso Flaco	Nutrients/dissolved oxygen: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g. Oso Flaco, Orcutt, and/or Lower Santa Maria) to reduce nutrient discharges to impaired waterbodies. Pesticides and Toxicity: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g. Oso Flaco, Orcutt, and/or Lower Santa Maria) to reduce toxicity, and pesticide and sediment discharges to/in impaired waterbodies.	Nutrients and pesticides: Coordinate the effective implementation of water quality protection and water quality treatment strategies to achieve compliance with the RB3 - Agricultural Order.

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4 or Municipal Stormwater System), and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

Region 4 – Los Angeles Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources
Calleguas Creek	Pollutant(s): Nutrients and pesticides. Sources: Irrigated agriculture. Preferred projects: Implement at individual farms or regional sites: sediment retention management practices, infiltration management practices, biofiltration management practices, tile drain treatment facilities, irrigation management practices, and nutrient management practices.	
Santa Clara River	Pollutant(s): Nutrients and pesticides. Sources: Irrigated agriculture, horses/livestock, onsite wastewater treatment systems. Preferred projects for irrigated agriculture: Implement at individual farms or regional sites: sediment retention management practices, infiltration management practices, biofiltration management practices, tile drain treatment facilities, irrigation management practices, and nutrient management practices. Preferred projects for horses/livestock: Implement runoff reduction management practices, sediment retention management practices, and manure management. Preferred projects for onsite wastewater treatment systems: Implement upgrades to supplemental treatment systems to comply with the *State Water Board's Onsite System* (Onsite System) *Policy* (Onsite System Policy) *for Tier 3*.	Pollutant(s): Nutrients and bacteria. Sources: Horses/livestock, onsite wastewater treatment systems. Preferred projects for horses/livestock: Prioritize horse and livestock facilities, prepare management plans to control runoff and manure management, and estimate existing loads and required load reductions to meet TMDL requirements. Preferred projects for Onsite Systems: Prioritize problematic Onsite Systems in watershed, estimate existing loads and required load reductions and costs for these facilities to meet TMDL requirements.

Region 4 – Los Angeles Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources
McGrath Lake	Pollutant(s): Pesticides Sources: Irrigated agriculture Preferred projects: Implement at individual farms or in Central Ditch: sediment retention management practices, infiltration management practices, biofiltration management practices, tile drain treatment facilities, irrigation management practices, and nutrient management practices.	Pollutant(s): Pesticides Sources: Irrigated agriculture Preferred projects: Develop a lake water quality management plan for contaminated lake sediments, which may include sediment dredging, capping, monitored natural attenuation, and riparian restoration.
Ventura River	Pollutant(s): Algae and nutrients Sources: Irrigated agriculture, horses/livestock, Onsite Systems. Preferred projects for irrigated agriculture: Implement at individual farms or regional sites: sediment retention management practices, infiltration management practices, biofiltration management practices, tile drain treatment facilities, irrigation management practices, and nutrient management practices. Preferred projects for horses/livestock: Implement runoff reduction management practices, sediment retention management practices, and manure management. Preferred projects for Onsite Systems: Implement upgrades to supplemental treatment systems to comply with *Onsite System Policy for Tier 3*.	Pollutant(s): Algae and nutrients Sources: Horses/livestock, Onsite Systems. Preferred projects for horses/livestock: Prioritize horse and livestock facilities, prepare management plans to control runoff and manure management, and estimate existing loads and required load reductions to meet TMDL requirements. Preferred projects for Onsite Systems: Prioritize problematic Onsite Systems in watershed, estimate existing loads and required load reductions and costs for these facilities to meet TMDL requirements

Region 4 – Los Angeles Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources
Marina del Rey Harbor	Pollutant(s): Pesticides (copper) Source: Boat hull paint Preferred projects: Implement management practices to reduce copper loading from boats such as replacing copper-based antifouling paint with non-toxic coatings.	

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4 or Municipal Stormwater System), and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

Region 5 – Central Valley Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta	Mercury: Implement management practices to minimize methylmercury production and discharge from irrigated agriculture, managed wetlands, and open water in the Delta and Yolo Bypass. Chlorpyrifos, diazinon, pyrethroids and diuron: Implement management practices to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies; implement management practices according to approved, current Regional Water Board Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (RB5 – Irrigated lands Program) management plans.	Mercury: Prioritize methylmercury sources and develop management plans to minimize methylmercury production and discharge from irrigated agriculture, managed wetlands, and open water in the Delta and Yolo Bypass. Include prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc. Chlorpyrifos/diazinon, pyrethroids and diuron: Develop pest management plans that reduce use of toxic pesticides and include management pans that reduce pesticide runoff and drift. Develop prioritization and outreach plans for different sub-watersheds and grower groups.
San Joaquin River	Chlorpyrifos, diazinon, pyrethroids and diuron: Implement management practices to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies; implement management practices according to approved, current RB5 - Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program management plans. Salt: Implement a real-time water quality management program for the entire San Joaquin River basin (Real-Time Management Program) to export the maximum amount of salt out of the basin while at the same time meeting the electroconductivity water quality	Chlorpyrifos, diazinon, pyrethroids and diuron: Develop pest management plans that reduce use of toxic pesticides and include management plans that reduce pesticide runoff and drift. Develop prioritization and outreach plans for different sub-watersheds and grower groups. Salt: Prepare a plan to implement the Real-Time Management Program and develop a preliminary real-time monitoring program plan to determine baseline conditions and identify areas

Region 5 – Central Valley Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
	objectives. Dissolved oxygen: Implement management practices in upstream watershed (lower San Joaquin River and tributaries) to reduce nutrient discharges (aqueous and sediment-bound) upstream of the impaired reach of the Stockton deep-water ship channel (Stockton Channel); implement management practices according to approved, current RB5 - Irrigated Lands Regulator Program management plans. Selenium: Implement activities that reduce the discharge of subsurface agricultural drainage from the Grassland watershed to the San Joaquin River. Examples of such activities are described in the *Westside Regional Drainage Plan*[2].	that will require more refined monitoring. Dissolved oxygen: Evaluate the operational effectiveness of the Stockton Channel aeration device and adaptively manage the monitoring plan. Develop management plans to reduce nutrient discharge (aqueous and sediment-bound) from irrigated agriculture including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.
Clear Lake	Mercury: Implement management practices to minimize erosion and transport of mercury-contaminated sediments. Nutrients: Implement nutrient and sediment control projects; implement management practices according to approved, current RB5 - Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program management plans.	Mercury: Prioritize mercury hot-spots and activities that cause increased erosion from these areas and develop management plans to reduce the erosion and transport of mercury-contaminated sediments including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc. Nutrients: Prepare assessments and develop management plans to prioritize projects to reduce nutrient discharges.

Region 5 – Central Valley Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Sacramento River	Chlorpyrifos, diazinon, pyrethroids and diuron: Implement management practices to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies; implement management practices according to approved, current RB5 - Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program management plans.	Chlorpyrifos, diazinon, pyrethroids and diuron: Develop pest management plans that reduce use of toxic pesticides and include management plans that reduce pesticide runoff and drift. Develop prioritization and outreach plans for different sub-watersheds and grower groups.
Cache Creek	Mercury: Implement management practices to minimize erosion and transport of mercury-contaminated sediments.	Mercury: Prioritize mercury hot-spots and activities that cause increased erosion from these areas and develop management plans to reduce the erosion and transport of mercury-contaminated sediments.

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4 or Municipal Stormwater System), and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

[2] Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB). 2003. Westside Regional Drainage Plan, Prepared by the San Joaquin River Exchange contractors Water Authority.

Region 6 – Lahontan Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Blackwood Creek	Pollutant(s): Sediment, nutrients Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce sediment discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, and protection projects targeting nutrients and sediment; riparian restoration, and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce sediment and nutrient sources.	Pollutant(s): Sediment, nutrients Preferred Projects: Perform post restoration water quality monitoring to determine effectiveness and adaptively manage for future projects.
Indian Creek Reservoir	Pollutant(s): Nutrients Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce nutrient discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, and protection projects targeting nutrients; engineered nutrient treatment/ removal, passive or active, projects; pilot scale, or full-scale implementation, nutrient management/control projects.	Pollutant(s): Nutrients Preferred Projects: Assess watershed for external phosphorus loading sites and develop management plan for the control of phosphorus including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.
Squaw Creek	Pollutant(s): Sedimentation Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce sediment discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, and protection projects targeting sediment; riparian restoration, and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce sediment sources.	Pollutant(s): Sedimentation Preferred Projects: Develop restoration projects for bank stabilization including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.
Tahoe, Lake	Pollutant(s): Nutrients, fine sediment. Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce nutrient and fine sediment discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting nutrients and fine sediment.	Pollutant(s): Nutrients, fine sediment. Preferred Projects: Develop watershed restoration, enhancement, and protection projects targeting nutrients and fine sediment. Including prioritization, site selection, recommended management

Region 6 – Lahontan Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
		practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.
Truckee River (Bronco and Gray Creeks)	Pollutant(s): Sediment Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce sediment discharges in reach of river from Lake Tahoe dam through Town of Truckee such as watershed restoration, enhancement, and protection projects targeting sediment; riparian restoration and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce sediment sources.	Pollutant(s): Sediment Preferred Projects: Develop watershed restoration projects including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.
Truckee River, Upper	Pollutant(s): Nutrients Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce nutrient discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, and protection projects targeting nutrients; riparian restoration and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce nutrient sources.	Pollutant(s): Nutrients Preferred Projects: Develop restoration projects for bank stabilization including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.
Ward Creek	Pollutant(s): Nutrients, sediment Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce nutrient and sediment discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, and protection projects targeting nutrients and sediment; riparian restoration and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce sediment and nutrient sources.	Pollutant(s): Nutrients, sediment Preferred Projects: Develop restoration projects for bank stabilization including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4 or Municipal Stormwater System), and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

Region 7 – Colorado River Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Alamo River (International Boundary to Salton Sea)	Sediment: Develop and implement TMDL-required water quality management plans (Water Management Plans) and other management measures for agricultural drain discharges to reduce pollutants in impaired water bodies.	Sediment: Develop TMDL-required Water Management Plans.
New River (Measure W watershed)	Sediment: Develop and implement TMDL-required Water Management Plans and other management measures for agricultural drain discharges to reduce pollutants in impaired water bodies. Bacteria, trash, dissolved oxygen: Develop and implement projects contained in the *Strategic Plan: New River Improvement Project*.[2]	Sediment: Develop TMDL-required Water Management Plans. Bacteria, trash, dissolved oxygen: Develop projects contained in the *Strategic Plan: New River Improvement Project*.[2]
Imperial Valley Drains	Sediment: Develop and implement TMDL-required Water Management Plans and other management measures for agricultural drain discharges to reduce pollutants in impaired water bodies.	Sediment: Develop TMDL-required Water Management Plans.
Coachella Valley Storm Channel	E.coli: Develop and implement TMDL-required Water Management Plans and other management measures to reduce pollutants in impaired water bodies.	E.coli: Develop TMDL-required Water Management Plans.

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4 or Municipal Stormwater System), and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

[2] California-Mexico Border Relations Council. 2011. *Strategic Plan: New River Improvement Project.* Prepared by the New River Improvement Project Technical Advisory Committee.

Region 8 – Santa Ana Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
San Diego Creek Reach 1 (Measure W watershed)	Pollutant(s): Metals; organophosphate compounds; organochlorine compounds; nutrients; sediments; pathogens; selenium. Implement projects to control ambient and 'natural' known sources of impairments; implement sediment source control projects in undeveloped, open-space watersheds upstream of areas subject to the municipal separate stormwater sewer system permit (Municipal Stormwater Permit).	Pollutant(s): Metals; pesticides; organochlorine compounds; nutrients; sediment; pathogens; selenium. Reevaluate priority sediment and nutrient source areas; develop management plans and implementation plans in one or more priority areas.
San Diego Creek Reach 2 (Measure W watershed)	Pollutant(s): Metals; organophosphate compounds; organochlorine compounds; nutrients; sediments; pathogens; selenium Implement projects to control ambient and 'natural' known sources of impairments; implement sediment source control projects in undeveloped, open-space watersheds upstream of areas subject to the Municipal Stormwater Permit.	Pollutants: Metals; pesticides; organochlorine compounds; nutrients; sediment; pathogens; selenium Reevaluate priority sediment and nutrient source areas; develop management plans and implementation plans in one or more priority areas.

Region 8 – Santa Ana Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Big Bear Lake	Pollutants: Nutrients (and sediment to which nutrients bind) Implement nutrient and sediment control and source control management practices in undeveloped, open-space and in watersheds upstream of areas subject to Municipal Stormwater Permit. Expand/ enlarge the existing hypolimnetic oxygenation system to further control flux of nutrients from lake sediment into water column.	Pollutants: Nutrients (and sediment to which nutrients bind) Develop a management measure implementation plan including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.
Big Bear Lake	Pollutant(s): Mercury (and methyl mercury, which is more bio-available) Implement mercury load reduction management practices or methylation reduction strategies in the lake and/or watershed in undeveloped, open space watersheds upstream of areas subject to the Municipal Stormwater Permit.	
Canyon Lake	Pollutants: Nutrients Implement a program to control flux of nutrients from sediment into the water column. Implement management practices identified in the *Agricultural Nutrient Management Plan*.[2]	

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4 or Municipal Stormwater System), and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

[2] Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB). 2013. *Agricultural Nutrient Management Plan (AgNMP) for the San Jacinto Watershed*, Prepared by The Western Riverside County Agriculture Coalition.

Region 9 – San Diego Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2015)[1]

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources
Shelter Island Yacht Basin	Pollutant(s): Copper Implement management practices to reduce copper loading from boats such as replacing copper-based antifouling paint with non-toxic coating.	
Rainbow Creek	Pollutant(s): Nitrate and phosphorus[2] Implement management practices consistent with the requirements of the Regional Water Board's general WDRs for irrigated lands and nurseries (RB9 - Agriculture WDRs).	
Beaches in San Diego Region	Pollutant(s): Indicator bacteria [3] Implement management practices consistent with the requirements of the RB9 - Agricultural WDRs in watersheds that directly impact the Region's beaches.	Pollutant(s): Indicator bacteria Prioritize nonpoint sources of bacteria impacting one or more of the Region's beaches such as horse ranches, dairies and dog beaches and develop a management measure implementation plan including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.
Baby Beach Dana Point Harbor		Pollutant(s): Indicator bacteria Prioritize nonpoint sources of bacteria and develop a management measure implementation plan including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.

Tijuana River		Pollutant(s): Sediment and trash Prioritize nonpoint sources of sediment and trash and develop a management measure implementation plan including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4 or Municipal Stormwater System), and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

[2] Land uses are prioritized based on ambient monitoring data results and proximity to the creek. Actual load amounts from non-urban residential sources are lower in priority than agricultural land uses because the residential properties in this watershed are homes with orchards on the properties not the typical suburban neighborhood with manicured lawns and sidewalks, rendering their potential to contribute sources of nitrate and phosphorus lower than that of agriculture. Orchards are lower in priority for phosphorus because of limited phosphorus transport due to low erosion.

[3] In the Lower San Juan HSA, San Luis Rey HU, San Marcos HS, and San Dieguito HA watershed agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities generate more than 5% of the total wet weather load for all three-indicator bacteria.