

RESOLUTION No. 2012-0020

**CLEAN BEACHES INITIATIVE
GRANT PROGRAM
GUIDELINES**



CALIFORNIA

Water Boards

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

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ACRONYMS USED IN THESE GUIDELINES AND APPENDICES

AB	Assembly Bill
ASBS	Areas of Special Biological Significance
Basin Plan	Regional Water Quality Control Plan
BMPs	Best Management Practices
California Water Boards	State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards
CBI	Clean Beaches Initiative
CBTF	Clean Beaches Task Force
CCA	Critical Coastal Area
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CEDEN	California Environmental Data Exchange Network
CP	Concept Proposal
CWC	California Water Code
DIR	Department of Industrial Relations
Division	Division of Financial Assistance
FAAST	Financial Assistance Application Submittal Tool
FIB	Fecal Indicator Bacteria
FY	Fiscal Year
GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring & Assessment Program
GPS	Global Positioning System
LID	Low Impact Development
MHI	Median Household Income
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	Nonpoint Source
PAEP	Project Assessment and Evaluation Plan
PFC	Preliminary Funding Commitment
PIN	Proposal Identification Number
PRC	Public Resources Code
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QMRA	Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment
Regional Water Board	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RDC	Regional Data Center
SB	Senate Bill
SRF	State Revolving Fund
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
SWAMP	Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WC	Water Code

CLEAN BEACHES INITIATIVE GRANT PROGRAM GUIDELINES

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of these Guidelines is to establish the process and criteria that the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Division of Financial Assistance (Division) will use to solicit applications, evaluate proposals, and award grants for Proposition 84, Chapter 7 funds, and any unused or re-appropriated Proposition 13, 40 and 50 Clean Beaches Initiative (CBI) Grant Program funds. These Guidelines include the information and documentation applicants will be required to submit to apply for the grant funds. These Guidelines supersede the CBI Guidelines, adopted September 16, 2008.

II. BACKGROUND

The CBI Grant Program was initiated in response to the poor water quality and significant exceedences of bacterial indicators revealed by Assembly Bill (AB) 411 (Stats. 1997, Ch. 765) monitoring at California's beaches. The Budget Act of 2001 appropriated \$32,298,000 from Proposition 13, (the *Costa-Machado Water Act of 2000*; WC §79148), to implement projects at 38 specific beaches.

AB 2534 (Stats. 2002, Ch. 727), the Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act (Act) was signed into law on September 20, 2002. The Act established the Clean Beaches Program (PRC §30915) and appropriated \$46 million from the *California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002* (Proposition 40) for additional CBI grants to help public agencies and non-profit organizations implement projects that protect and restore California's coastal water quality.

AB 2534 also required that the State Water Board appoint a Clean Beaches Task Force (CBTF) to review proposals and recommend projects for funding. The CBTF was selected from local agencies, environmental advocacy groups, academia, government, and scientific research organizations representing the breadth and diversity of coastal communities.

In November 2002, voters approved the *Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002* (Proposition 50) authorizing the issuance of bonds to fund a variety of water quality improvement projects. The 2005/06 Budget Act appropriated \$23 million of Proposition 50 funds for CBI projects pursuant to WC §79148.

In November 2006, voters approved the *Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act* (Proposition 84) authorizing the issuance of bonds to fund a variety of water quality improvement projects. \$90 million of the Proposition 84 funds is allocated to the State Water Board for coastal water quality improvement projects pursuant to PRC §30915 (Proposition 40). Of this amount, \$37 million is available for the CBI Grant Program.

On December 17, 2008, the Department of Finance issued Budget Letter 08-33, which ceased the authorization of any new grants or obligations for bond projects, including new phases for existing projects. As bond sales occurred, funding was slowly released back into the CBI Program and stopped projects were restarted.

In January 2010, Senate Bill (SB) 790 (Stats. 2009, Ch. 620) became law, amending the CBI grant program statute (PRC §30916) to also authorize the award of grants for projects designed to implement or promote low impact development, and projects designed to implement a stormwater resource plan pursuant to WC §10560.

III. OVERVIEW

The CBI Grant Program provides funding for projects that restore and protect the water quality and the environment of coastal waters, estuaries, bays, and near shore waters. Funding priority is given to projects that reduce bacterial contamination on California public beaches.

In order to be eligible for funding, the applicant must be an eligible entity identified in Section IV.B and the projects must 1) be an eligible project type, as identified in the law (Section IV.C), and 2) address at least one of the CBI Grant Program priorities (Section IV.D).

The CBI funds will be awarded using a continuous solicitation process. Applicants will be invited to submit Concept Proposals (CPs) through the State Water Board's on-line [Financial Assistance Application Submittal Tool \(FAAST\)](#). There will be two separate CP applications, one for implementation projects, and the other for research projects. The CBTF will meet periodically to review the CPs submitted and determine which applicants will be invited to submit detailed applications. Depending on the CP submitted, the CBTF may work with the applicant to improve the project proposal prior to or during completion of the detailed application. Division staff will contact the applicants directly after the CBTF convenes each cycle, to inform them about the next steps.

As detailed applications are submitted, determined complete and ready for approval, Division staff will prepare Preliminary Funding Commitments. Preliminary Funding Commitments will be posted on the State Water Board's website for public review and comment prior to being presented to the Deputy Director for approval.

A provision of the enacting legislation (PRC §75072) allows up to 10 percent of the funds allocated may be used to finance planning and monitoring necessary for the successful design, selection, and implementation of the projects authorized under the program. The CBI Grant Program is using these funds to conduct a Source Identification Pilot Program.

The goal of the Source Identification Pilot Program is to develop standard source investigation protocols that will identify bacteria sources contributing to chronically-impaired beaches. The CBTF will develop a list of beaches that have persistent water quality impairment, as evidenced by AB 411 bacteria exceedences. Preference for Source Identification projects will be given to beaches that have never had a CBI funded project. Division staff will coordinate with the interested jurisdictions associated with the beaches on the list, and facilitate the Source Identification studies. One outcome of each Source Identification study will be recommendations for potential project(s) that will reduce or eliminate the contributing source(s). A broader outcome will be standard Source Identification protocols that will be made available on the State Water Board website for other communities interested in reducing bacterial contamination from their beaches and waterways.

IV. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Applications will be evaluated for compliance with the eligibility requirements during the CP phase. Eligibility is based on program funding limits, applicant type, project type, project timing, and match requirements. Proposals that do not meet the eligibility requirements will not be reviewed or considered by the CBTF or the State Water Board.

A. PROJECT TIMING, PROGRAM FUND LIMITS, & MATCH REQUIREMENTS

The project timing, maximum grant amounts, minimum grant amounts, and match requirements are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Project Timing, Maximum and Minimum Grant Amounts, and Match Requirements

Grant Program	Project Timing	Maximum Grant Amount	Minimum Grant Amount	Minimum Match Requirement¹	Disadvantaged Community Minimum Match Requirement
Clean Beaches Initiative	To be determined based on appropriations and available funds.	\$5,000,000	\$150,000	20% for Projects \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 (inclusive) 15% for Projects less than \$1,000,000 75% for sewer infrastructure Projects	10% for Projects \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 (inclusive) 5% for Projects less than \$1,000,000
¹ The match is calculated based on the total project capital cost, not on the amount of the grant. See Appendix A for the definition of capital costs.					

i. TIMING

It is anticipated that projects will take up to a three-year period, once selected and approved, to develop and execute grant agreements, and to complete the work. Division staff will notify applicants and post information on the website regarding the funding schedule associated with each appropriation of CBI funds.

A project is not considered complete until post -construction monitoring is conducted and the final report has been reviewed and accepted by the Division grant manager. Implementation projects will require a minimum of one season of post-construction monitoring to determine project effectiveness.

ii. FUNDING MATCH REQUIREMENTS

The grantee is required to provide a funding match for the portion of the project consisting of capital costs for construction, as defined in [Appendix A](#). “Funding match” means funds made available by the applicant from non-State sources. The funding match may include, but is not limited to, Federal funds, local and private funds, or donated and volunteer services from non-State sources. State Revolving Funds (SRF) may be used as match for sewer infrastructure projects. A State agency may use State funds and services for the funding match. Projects that do not have a capital cost component, such as research or monitoring projects, are not required to provide a funding match.

iii. FUNDING MATCH REDUCTION

The reduced funding match identified in Table 1 will be applied to projects that directly benefit eligible disadvantaged communities. The applicant will be required to document that representatives of the disadvantaged community(ies) have been or will be involved in the planning and/or implementation process and that project implementation will provide direct benefits to the disadvantaged community(ies). Division staff will review and make the final determination on funding match reduction eligibility.

B. ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

The eligible applicants are defined in statute. Eligible applicants include:

Proposition 40	Propositions 13 and 50
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Agencies • 501(c)(3) Nonprofit Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Agencies • 501(c)(3) Nonprofit Organizations • 501(c)(5) Nonprofit Organizations
<p>Proposition 84</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Colleges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Agencies • 501(c)(3) Nonprofit Organizations • 501(c)(4) Nonprofit Organizations • 501(c)(5) Nonprofit Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Tribes [Limited to federally-recognized tribes. To receive grant funds, tribes must waive their sovereign immunity with respect to the project and grant agreement.]

Definitions of the eligible applicants are presented in [Appendix A](#).

C. ELIGIBLE PROJECT TYPES

Eligible projects for CBI funds must address a CBI Priority ([Section IV.D](#)), restore and protect the water quality environment of coastal waters, estuaries, bays, and near shore waters, and are any of the following projects that:

- ❖ Improve water quality at public beaches and make improvements to ensure that coastal waters adjacent to public beaches meet bacteriological standards as set forth in Article 2 (commencing with §115875) of Chapter 5 of Part 10 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code. Refer to [Appendix B](#) for web links to these statutes.
- ❖ Make improvements, upgrades, or conversions to existing sewer collection systems and septic systems for the restoration and protection of coastal water quality.
- ❖ Implement stormwater and runoff pollution reduction and prevention programs, or for the implementation of best management practices (BMPs), for the restoration and protection of coastal water quality.
- ❖ Implement or promote low-impact development (LID) for new or existing developments that will contribute to the improvement of water quality or reduce stormwater runoff.
- ❖ Implement a stormwater resource plan prepared pursuant to WC §10560.

In addition, projects competing for the remaining Proposition 13 or 50 funds include projects that:

- ❖ Provide comprehensive capability for monitoring, collecting, and analyzing ambient water quality, including monitoring technology that can be entered into a statewide information database with standardized protocols and sampling, collection, storage, and retrieval procedures; however,

No project shall receive Proposition 50 funds if it received funds from the Proposition 13 Coastal Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control Program (WC₇ §79148).

All CBI projects must meet the following requirements:

- ❖ Are consistent with State Water Board’s NPS control program, as revised to meet the requirements of Section 6217 of the Federal Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of

1990, Section 319 of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §1329), and the requirements of Division 7 (commencing with §13000) of the Water Code. Refer to [Appendix B](#) for web links to these statutes.

- ❖ All projects must demonstrate the capability of contributing to sustained, long-term water quality or environmental restoration or protection benefits for a period of 20 years, address the causes of degradation, rather than the symptoms, and be consistent with water quality and resource protection plans prepared, implemented, or adopted by the State Water Board, the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards), and the State Coastal Conservancy.
- ❖ Applicants receiving CBI funds must submit to the Division a monitoring and reporting plan that does all of the following: 1) identifies the nonpoint source(s) of pollution to be prevented or reduced by the project; 2) describes the baseline water quality or quality of the environment to be addressed; 3) describes the manner in which the project will be effective in preventing or reducing pollution and in demonstrating the desired environmental results; and 4) describes the monitoring program, including, but not limited to, the methodology, the frequency and duration of monitoring.
- ❖ Upon completion of the project, grantees must submit a report to the Division that summarizes the completed activities and indicates whether the purposes of the project have been met. The report must include information collected by the grantee in accordance with the project monitoring and reporting plan, including a determination of the effectiveness of the project in preventing or reducing pollution. The Division will make the report available to the public, watershed groups, and federal, state, and local agencies.
- ❖ An applicant requesting funds from the CBI Grant Program must inform the Division of any necessary public agency approvals, entitlements, and permits that may be necessary to implement the project. The applicant must certify to the Division, at the appropriate time, which of those approvals, entitlements, and permits have been granted. Additionally, the applicant must inform the Division of any litigation or known public controversy related to the proposed project.
- ❖ If applicable, projects funded must be consistent with recovery plans for coho salmon, steelhead trout, or other threatened or endangered species, and to the extent feasible, must seek to implement actions specified in those plans.

Education and outreach activities that communicate the significance and value of the natural resources in a way that increases understanding and enjoyment of the resources are eligible for Proposition 84 funding.

D. CBI PRIORITIES

The primary goal of the CBI Grant Program is to implement projects that will reduce bacterial concentrations at public beaches. Projects must address a CBI Priority to be eligible for funding. The CBI Grant Program has identified priorities for implementation and research projects.

i. IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT PRIORITIES

Approximately \$36 million of available funds will be for eligible capital improvement projects that reduce bacterial contamination at priority beaches. Priority beaches are those that meet any one of the following five criteria:

1. The beach is located adjacent to an ASBS subject to dry weather runoff;
2. High frequency (>4 percent) of bacterial standard exceedences during weekly monitoring of coastal waters April 1 to October 31, as specified in Health and Safety Code, §115880 (AB 411, Statutes of 1997, Chapter 765);

3. A known public health threat or source of human sewage discharge to ocean waters adjacent to a beach;
4. The beach received a grade of “C”, “D”, or “F” on Heal the Bay’s report card at least once during the previous three AB 411 time periods (April 1 to October 31) or during dry weather year-round; or
5. Demonstrated bacterial contamination problems. Monitoring results must be provided to demonstrate contamination.

The CBTF has identified several beaches that meet the above-mentioned criteria. Agencies with jurisdiction at these locations are encouraged to develop projects. A table of the CBTF Priority Beaches can be found in [Appendix C](#). Placement on the Priority Beaches List does not guarantee funding for Projects at these locations. Projects at beaches not on the Priority Beaches List will not be excluded from submitting applications for funding; however, applicants must show that the affected beach meets one of the four criteria listed above. The CBTF will update the Priority Beaches List as needed to reflect changing conditions affecting water quality. The updated Priority Beaches List will be posted on the State Water Board CBI website,

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/

Wastewater system improvement projects may receive CBI grant funding up to 25 percent of the total project costs eligible under the CBI grant program. These include projects that propose to improve, upgrade, or convert existing sewer collection systems, and projects that propose to eliminate onsite wastewater treatment systems by connecting to nearby collection systems.

Feasibility and preliminary design costs are eligible for CBI funding, provided they are tied to an implementation project, and the entire project can be completed within the funding timeframe.

ii. RESEARCH PRIORITIES

Up to \$10 million in funds from Proposition 13 and 50 will be available for projects that address the three following research priorities; 1) understanding the effectiveness of various technologies in reducing or eliminating fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) contamination; 2) understanding sources and impacts of FIB contamination at coastal beaches; or 3) improving how FIB contamination is monitored and measured. Projects must be an eligible project type, as identified in the statute ([Section IV.C](#)). Projects that meet the intent of the above-mentioned general priorities, and do not fall into one of the specific categories below, are welcome to submit CPs.

In order to be eligible, Research projects must be a project to provide comprehensive capability for monitoring, collecting, and analyzing ambient water quality, including monitoring technology that can be entered into a statewide information base with standardized protocols and sampling, collection, storage and retrieval procedures.

The CBTF may update the research priorities as needed to reflect the changing need for research related to beach water quality. The updated priorities will be posted on the State Water Board CBI website, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/

Specific CBTF research priorities are listed in [Appendix D](#).

E. PROGRAM PREFERENCES

Priority will be given to projects that address the program preferences listed below. These preferences are reflected in the Implementation and Research Concept Proposal Applications and Evaluation Criteria which are posted on our website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/

The program preferences apply to projects that:

- ❖ Have solid baseline water quality data;
- ❖ Integrate into a larger project and provide multiple- benefits;
- ❖ Contribute expeditiously and measurably to the long-term attainment and maintenance of water quality standards by implementing a total maximum daily load (TMDL);
- ❖ Eliminate or significantly reduce pollution into areas of special biological significance (ASBS);
- ❖ Improve water quality in a disadvantaged community;
- ❖ Are LID that contribute to stormwater quality improvements;
- ❖ Promote the infiltration, capture, and treatment of stormwater for reuse consistent with supporting beneficial uses and existing water rights;
- ❖ Meet sustainability and other considerations as outlined in the Ahwahnee Principles (<http://www.lgc.org/ahwahnee/principles.html>) or similar land use or planning principles;
- ❖ Address the impacts of climate change, including the minimization of greenhouse gas emission;
- ❖ Provide local cost-sharing or leverage local bond measure funds;
- ❖ Address environmental justice community needs and issues; and
- ❖ Contribute to a 75 percent reduction of wet weather beach postings by 2020.

F. GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

There are no geographic funding distribution requirements for Proposition 40 or 84 funds. Remaining Proposition 13 and 50 funds will be awarded to maintain the required north-south distribution identified in WC §79148.10.

V. PROPOSAL SOLICITATION, REVIEW, & SELECTION PROCESS

This CBI solicitation is a continuous application process. The solicitation process, review process, and selection process are described below. CP content requirements and review criteria for implementation projects and research projects will be posted on the State Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/

A. SOLICITATION & SUBMITTAL OF CONCEPT PROPOSALS

The Division will release one CP Solicitation Notice for both implementation and research projects upon adoption of the Guidelines. The CP Solicitation Notice will provide detailed instructions on the mechanics of submitting the CP. There will be two CP applications, one for implementation projects, and one for research projects. The solicitation will be closed periodically, and all submitted CPs will be reviewed for eligibility. The solicitation will be re-opened after the CPs are processed to start the next cycle, until the funds are exhausted.

The CP Solicitation Notices will be posted on the State Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/

A CP Solicitation Notice will also be e-mailed to all interested parties on the State Water Board's "Beaches Water Quality Grants" electronic mailing list each time the solicitation cycle is initiated. Interested parties may sign up for the electronic mailing list at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/swrcb_subscribe.shtml

The CP applications will consist of an on-line application submitted using the State Water Board's FAAST system. The on-line FAAST application for the CP can be found at the following secure link:

<https://faast.waterboards.ca.gov/>

Applications must contain all required items listed in the CP Solicitation Notice. **All applications, including attachments and supporting documentation, must be provided at the time the CP is submitted.**

B. APPLICANT ASSISTANCE

Technical application assistance will be provided as needed to address questions and provide general assistance to applicants in preparing their CPs. Applicants may request assistance by contacting CBI staff. Contact information can be found on the CBI website at

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/index.shtml

Applicants are also encouraged to seek assistance from staff of Regional Water Boards, the Coastal Conservancy, and the Coastal Commission in understanding the funding priorities, program and permit requirements, and completing grant applications.

C. COMPLETENESS REVIEW

Each CP application will first be screened for completeness. **Incomplete application packages will not be reviewed by the CBTF or considered for funding in the cycle submitted. Applicants will be notified and may submit a complete application in the next cycle of the solicitation.**

D. ELIGIBILITY REVIEW

Complete CP applications will be evaluated for compliance with eligibility criteria. All proposals must meet the Eligible Applicant requirements in [Section IV.B](#), Eligible Project requirements in [Section IV.C](#), and the priority requirements in [Sections IV.D.i](#), or [IV.D.ii](#) **Applications that are determined to be ineligible will not be reviewed or considered for funding, and applicants will be notified.**

E. REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS

i. CONCEPT PROPOSAL

Implementation and research project CPs will be reviewed and selected separately.

All CPs must be submitted in FFAST. Division staff will post a notice and send an email to all Lyris list subscribers one week in advance of closing the solicitation cycle. As the CPs are submitted in FFAST, the CPs will be assigned to Division staff for completeness and eligibility review. The CBTF will review all eligible and complete CPs.

CBTF members using the FFAST system will review each CP. CBTF reviewers will not be able to review or participate in discussion of proposals for which they have a conflict of interest ([Appendix E](#)). All reviewers will be required to sign and submit the Reviewer Conflict of Interest Form, which requires the reviewer to disclose any conflict of interest.

All eligible CPs will be reviewed based on technical feasibility, ability to address the identified priorities, readiness to proceed, and other criteria outlined in the *Concept Proposal Evaluation: Scoring Criteria* forms posted on the State Water Board's website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/.

The CBTF will meet to discuss the CPs submitted. Based on CBTF recommendations, the Division staff will group the CPs into three categories:

- ❖ Invite Applicant to Submit Detailed Application;
- ❖ Invite Applicant to Work with CBTF to Improve Proposed Project; or
- ❖ Applicant Not Invited to Submit Detailed Application.

The applicants invited to submit detailed applications, or to work with the CBTF to improve their projects, will be assigned a Division staff person to assist them in the detailed application process.

When preparing the CP, please remember that the Project Title entered in FFAST will be the project title for the life of the project. This title needs to be consistent on all project submittals.

ii. DETAILED APPLICATION

Detailed applications will be processed, and grant funds will be committed to projects based on the applicants' timely submittal of complete applications until the funds are exhausted. The following information will be required for an application to be deemed complete:

- Detailed project description that addresses the CBTF comments on the CP;
- Documentation that the applicant is an organization listed in [Section IV.B](#);
- Names and addresses of contacts that should be notified of CBI funding;
- Documentation that environmental reviews required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) have been completed;
- Status of permits and agency contacts for all permitting agencies;
- A resolution from the applicant agency's Board of Directors authorizing the Project Director to enter into a grant agreement with the State Water Board;
- Draft Scope of Work for the project;
- Schedule for project activities;
- Line Item Budget for the project;
- Task budget for the project;
- Project Performance Measures Table(s)
(http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/paep/index.shtml)
- Evidence that the applicant will be able to fund the operation and maintenance of the project for a period of 20 years;
- Conceptual outline of the project Monitoring Plan, i.e. where, when, how often, and what constituents will be monitored to determine project effectiveness;
- Status of any real property or right-of-way acquisitions necessary for the project to proceed;
- Statement of support from Regional Water Board, if applicable.
- Letters of support from collaborating partners, if applicable.

Division staff will determine when an application is complete and ready for approval, and will notify the applicant. Division staff will prepare a Preliminary Funding Commitment (PFC). The PFC will be circulated to the CBTF and posted on the State Water Board's website for public review and comment. Division staff will work with the applicant to address any comments received. The Deputy Director of the Division will issue the funding award.

F. GRANT AGREEMENT

Following funding awards, Division staff will execute a grant agreement with the grantee. Grant agreements are not executed until signed by authorized representatives of the grantee and the State Water Board. A copy of a Grant Agreement Template will be available on the State Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/request.shtml

It is **HIGHLY** advisable that applicants review the Grant Agreement Template prior to submission of their CP. If applicants are not able to abide by the terms and conditions contained therein as written,

they should not submit a CP. Only under extreme and unusual circumstances will modifications to the Grant Agreement Template's terms and conditions be made.

Grant agreements will be executed with one eligible grantee per project. This grantee can subcontract with partners that are responsible for implementation of one or more components of the project. The grant funding and implementation responsibilities will be the province of the grantee. The State Water Board will not have a funding relationship with collaborators. Division staff will provide the grant agreement oversight.

Non-responsiveness has been an issue with a handful of past grant recipients. Such non-responsiveness slows down the funding process. In several cases, non-responsiveness has resulted in grant funds being left unused for a substantial and unwarranted amount of time and has caused the termination of grant agreements. For this reason, lack of responsiveness prior to finalizing and executing a grant agreement may result in withdrawal of the grant award. These funds will be made available to other competitive proposals that have submitted complete detailed applications.

Many of the Terms and Conditions of the grant agreement apply to all subcontractors, as well as the grantee. Grantees and subcontractors cannot request reimbursement of indirect costs or use indirect costs as a match for the grant.

G. REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS

Reimbursable costs are defined in [Appendix A](#). Only direct costs related to the project are allowed (no indirect costs or overhead). Only work performed within the terms of the grant agreement will be eligible for reimbursement. **Advance funds will not be provided. Funding match requirements are discussed in [Section IV.A](#).**

Eligible expenses incurred upon adoption of these Guidelines, and prior to the execution date of a grant agreement, may be applied to the funding match. Eligible expenses incurred after the grant execution date and prior to the project completion date may be directly reimbursed or applied to the funding match. The Division reserves the discretion to review and approve funding expenditures.

VI. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All participants are subject to State and Federal conflict of interest laws. Failure to comply with these laws, including business and financial disclosure provisions, will result in the application being rejected and any subsequent grant agreement being declared void. Other legal action may also be taken. Before submitting an application, applicants are urged to seek legal counsel regarding conflict of interest requirements. Applicable statutes include, but are not limited to, California Government Code Section 1090, and California Public Contract Code Sections 10410 and 10411 (See [Appendix E](#)).

B. CONFIDENTIALITY

Once the proposal has been submitted to the State Water Board, any privacy rights as well as other confidentiality protections afforded by law with respect to the application package will be waived.

The location of all projects awarded funding must be reported to the Division and will be available to the public in the project files. Additionally, the Division reports project locations to the public through internet-accessible databases. The locations of all monitoring points and all monitoring data generated for ambient monitoring must be provided to the Division and will not be kept confidential. The State Water Board uses Geographical Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for project/sampling locations. See Monitoring and Reporting ([Section VI.G](#)) for additional information on monitoring and reporting requirements.

C. LABOR CODE COMPLIANCE

Public Resources Code, Section 75075 requires the body awarding a contract for a public works project financed in any part with funds made available by Proposition 84 to adopt and enforce a labor, or contract with a third party to enforce, a labor compliance program pursuant to California Labor Code Section 1771.5(b). Compliance with applicable laws, including California Labor Code provisions, will become an obligation of the grantee under the terms of the grant agreement between the grantee and the State Water Board.

Before submitting an application, applicants are urged to seek legal counsel regarding their obligations pursuant to the California Labor Code. See [Appendix B](#) for web links to the California Department of Industrial Relations (DIR).

All Grantees receiving any grant funds from Propositions 13, 40, and/or 50 for a capital improvement project must pay a fee to the DIR for oversight of labor compliance requirements for the capital costs. The fee is applicable to all state bond-funded grants except Proposition 84. The fee may be as much as 0.25% of the grant funds awarded. The new regulations can be found as in the California Code of Regulations, title 8, Chapter 8, Subchapters 4 and 4.5 (§ 16421-16464).

D. CEQA COMPLIANCE

All projects funded under the CBI Grant Program must comply with CEQA (PRC § 21000 et seq.). See [Appendix B](#) for links to the State Clearinghouse Handbook and the CEQA Guidelines.

Grantees are responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations for their projects, including CEQA. State Water Board selection of a project for a grant does not foreclose appropriate consideration of alternatives or mitigation measures that would reduce or eliminate adverse environmental effects of that project during the CEQA review process. No work that is subject to CEQA may proceed until the State Water Board, a responsible agency, gives clearance. CEQA clearance is a requirement of the detailed application process.

E. WAIVER OF LITIGATION RIGHTS

Under no circumstances may a grantee use funds from any disbursement under a grant agreement to pay costs associated with any litigation the grantee pursues against the State Water Board or any Regional Water Board. Regardless of the outcome of any such litigation, and notwithstanding any conflicting language in a grant agreement, the grantee must complete the project funded by the agreement or repay all of the grant funds plus interest.

F. PROJECT ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION PLANS

All CPs and Detailed Applications must include the performance measure tables that form the basis of the Project Assessment and Evaluation Plan (PAEP) to summarize how project performance will be assessed, evaluated, and reported. The goals of the PAEP are to:

- ❖ Provide a framework for assessment and evaluation of project performance;
- ❖ Identify measures that can be used to monitor progress towards achieving project goals and desired outcomes;
- ❖ Provide a tool for grantees and grant managers to monitor and measure project progress and guide final project performance reporting that will fulfill the grant agreement requirements;
- ❖ Provide information to help improve current and future projects; and
- ❖ Quantify the value of public expenditures to achieve environmental results.

The PAEP will be submitted after the grant agreement is executed and will include a summary of project goals, the desired project outcomes, the appropriate performance measures to track the project

progress, and measurable targets that the applicant thinks are feasible to meet during the project period. The PAEP is not intended to be a monitoring plan. PAEP guidance is available on our website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/paep/index.shtml.

G. MONITORING & REPORTING

All projects must include a monitoring component that allows integration of data into statewide monitoring efforts, including the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) and/or the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring Assessment (GAMA) Program. Both programs include data quality assurance and quality control requirements.

Projects that include water quality monitoring must include development of an appropriate Monitoring Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). The QAPP must be prepared in accordance with the SWAMP QAPP template, which is available on-line at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/

In addition, all projects must include a CBI Monitoring Plan, Progress Reports, Annual Summaries, and a Final Report. Standardized templates for these documents are available on-line at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/request.shtml

H. DATA MANAGEMENT

Projects must include appropriate data management activities so that project data can be incorporated into appropriate statewide data systems. Project-generated data will be available to the stakeholders, agencies, and the public in the California Water Boards' files and on the website. Web links to additional information on the State Water Board's statewide data management efforts are provided in [Appendix B](#). The Grantee, if applicable, will be required to upload all water quality data obtained through its implementation of the monitoring plan to the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN). The Grantee shall also provide a receipt of successful data submission, which is generated by CEDEN, to the Grant Manager prior to submitting a final invoice. Guidance for submitting data, including required minimum data elements and data formats, is available at <http://www.ceden.org> or the Regional Data Centers (RDC) (Moss Landing Marine Lab, San Francisco Estuary Institute, Southern California Coastal Water Research Project, or Central Valley RDC). Contact information for the RDC's is included in the CEDEN web link.

I. GRANT MANAGER NOTIFICATION

Grantees will be required to notify Division staff prior to conducting construction, monitoring, demonstration, or other implementation activities so that Division staff may observe to verify activities are conducted in accordance with the grant agreement. Division staff may document the inspection with photographs or notes, which shall be included in the project file.

J. DIVISION ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY

Funds may become available from projects which are withdrawn or completed under budget. The Deputy Director of the Division shall have the authority to utilize these funds for funding additional projects recommended by the CBTF or augmenting the scope of and budget of projects previously awarded. Additional activities funded under existing grants will be subject to these Guidelines and must complement or further the goals of existing projects.

If funding for any fiscal year is delayed, reduced or deleted by the Budget Act, by Executive Order, or by order of the Department of Finance, the State Water Board shall have the option to either cancel CBI agreements or offer an agreement amendment to the Grantee to reflect the reduced amount and/or funding schedule.

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

- AB 411** – Chapter 765, Statutes of 1997 mandated that beaches with storm drains that discharge during dry weather and visited by more than 50,000 people per year be monitored at least weekly from April 1 through October 31 by the local public health agency.
- Applicant** – An entity that files an application for funding under the provisions of Proposition 13, 40, 50 or 84 with the State Water Board.
- Application** – The electronic submission to the State Water Board that requests grant funding for the project that the applicant intends to implement. It includes the responses to the questions included in the on-line application system as well as the proposal.
- Appropriation** – Funds made available through Budget Act authorization or other special legislation.
- Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)** – Areas designated by the State Water Board as requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable. All ASBS are State Water Quality Protection Areas as defined in PRC § 36700(f). There are 34 designated areas of special biological significance, which are listed in the California Ocean Plan.
- Ahwahnee Principles** – A highly acclaimed set of community and regional principles developed by a leading group of architects and urban planners to assist local government officials in planning for quality of life and sustainability. The Ahwahnee Principles have three parts:
1) Community Principles, which provide a definition of land use ideals for communities;
2) Regional Principles, which describe how communities should relate to each other within a region; and 3) Implementation Strategy, which creates a plan for local officials.
- Beneficial Uses** – The beneficial uses of the ocean waters of the State of California (State) that shall be protected include industrial water supply; water contact and non-contact recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; commercial and sport fishing; mariculture; preservation and enhancement of designated ASBS; rare and endangered species; marine habitat; fish migration; fish spawning and shellfish harvesting.
- Capital Cost** – Costs allowable under this section include costs incidentally but directly related to construction or acquisition of a capital asset, including, but not limited to, planning, engineering, construction management, architectural, and other design work, required mitigation expenses, appraisals, legal expenses, site acquisitions, and necessary easements.
- Clean Beaches Task Force (CBTF)** – A State Water Board appointed group that reviews and recommends projects to the State Water Board for CBI funding. The CBTF represents the “breadth and diversity” of California’s coastal communities and was selected from local agencies, environmental advocacy groups, academia, government, and scientific research organizations.
- Disadvantaged Community** – A community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income (WC § 79505.5 (a)).
- Encumbrance** – The commitment of part or all of an appropriation by a governmental unit for goods or services not yet received. These commitments are expressed by such documents as contracts or agreements, and cease to be encumbrances when they are paid or otherwise cancelled.
- Environmental Justice** – The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or social-economic groups

should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations, or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies.

Evaluation Criteria – The set of factors used to choose a project for a given program or for funding; the specifications or criteria used for selecting or choosing a project based on available funding.

Funding Match – Funds made available by the grantee from non-State sources. The funding match may include, but is not limited to, federal funds, local funding, or donated and volunteer services from non-State sources. A State agency may use State funds and services (WC § 79505.5 (b)-(c)). Eligible reimbursable expenses incurred after adoption of the Guidelines and prior to the project completion date can be applied to the funding match. Additionally, education and outreach may qualify as a portion of the funding match.

Grantee – A grant recipient such as public agencies, local public agencies, public colleges, tribes, or nonprofit organizations as defined in this Appendix, which are eligible for grant funding.

Granting Agency – The agency that is funding a proposal and with which a grantee has a grant agreement. The State Water Board will be the granting agency for the 2008 CBI Grant Program.

Impaired Water Body – Surface waters identified by the Regional Water Boards as impaired because water quality objectives are not being achieved or where the designated beneficial uses are not fully protected after application of technology-based controls. The State Water Board pursuant to section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act compiles a list of impaired water bodies.

Indian Tribes – Federally-recognized tribes.

Low Impact Development (LID) – New development or redevelopment projects that employ natural and constructed features that reduce the rate of stormwater runoff, filter out pollutants, facilitate stormwater storage onsite, infiltrate stormwater into the ground to replenish groundwater supplies, or improve the quality of receiving ground water and surface water.

Management Measures – Economically-achievable measures for the control of the addition of pollutants from existing and new categories and classes of nonpoint sources of pollution, which reflect the greatest degrees of pollutant reduction achievable through the application of the best available nonpoint pollution control practices, technologies, processes, siting criteria, operating methods, or alternatives.

Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS) – NPS Pollution is water pollution that does not originate from a discrete point, such as a sewage treatment plant outlet. NPS Pollution is a by-product of land use practices, such as those associated with farming, timber harvesting, construction management, marina and boating activities, road construction and maintenance, mining, and urbanized areas not regulated under the point source stormwater program. Primary pollutants include sediment, fertilizers, pesticides and other pollutants that are picked up by water traveling over and through the land and are delivered to surface and ground water via precipitation, runoff, and leaching. From a regulatory perspective, pollutant discharges that are regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES) are considered to be point sources. By definition, all other discharges are considered nonpoint sources of pollution.

Nonprofit Organization – Any California corporation organized under Sections 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), or 501(c)(5) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code.

Section 501(c)(3) defines Nonprofit Organizations as:

“Corporations, and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes, or to foster national or international amateur sports competition (but only if no part of its activities involve the provision of athletic facilities or equipment), or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation (except as otherwise provided in subsection (h)), and which does not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office.”

Section 501(c)(4) defines Nonprofit Organizations as:
“Non-profit organizations that promote social welfare.”

Section 501(c)(5) defines Nonprofit Organizations as:
“Labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations.”

Northern California – Those Counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, San Francisco, San Jose, Alameda, Marin, Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte.

Pollutant Load Reduction – The decrease of a particular contaminant in the impaired water body resulting from the implementation of the project.

Project – The entire set of actions, including planning, permitting, constructing, monitoring, and reporting on all of the proposed activities, including structural and non-structural implementation of management measures and practices.

Project Area – The geographical boundaries, as defined by the applicant, which encompass the area where the project will be implemented/constructed, including the area where the benefits and impacts of project implementation or planning activities extend. For projects to develop local watershed management plans, the project area includes the entire area included in the planning activities.

Proposal – All of the supporting documentation submitted that details the project and actions that are proposed for funding pursuant to an application for a grant.

Proposition 13 – The “Costa Machado Water Act of 2000,” as set forth in Division 26 of the WC (commencing at § 79000).

Proposition 40 – The “California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safer Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002”, as set forth in Division 20.4 of the PRC (commencing at § 30901).

Proposition 50 – The “Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002,” as set forth in Division 26.5 of the WC (commencing at § 79500).

Proposition 84 – The “Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006”, as set forth in Division 43 of the PRC (commencing at § 75001).

Public Agency – A city, county, city and county, district, the State, or any agency or department thereof, and applicants eligible for technical assistance under Section 319 of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C Sec. 1329).

Public Colleges – State Universities, Universities of California, and community colleges.

Public Works – As defined in the California Labor Code, Section 1720.

Reimbursable Costs – Costs that may be funded under the CBI Grant Program. Reimbursable costs are directly related to the Project, and include the reasonable costs of engineering, design, legal fees, environmental mitigation, and project implementation.

Costs that are not reimbursable with grant funding include, but are not limited to:

- a. Costs, other than those noted above, incurred outside the terms of the grant agreement with the State;
- b. Purchase of equipment not integral to the project;
- c. Establishing a reserve fund;
- d. Replacement of existing funding sources for ongoing programs;
- e. Expenses incurred in preparation of the CP and detailed application, including CEQA documentation;
- f. Purchase of land or interests in land;
- g. Payment of principal or interest of existing indebtedness or any interest payments unless the debt is incurred within the terms of the grant agreement with the State, the granting agency agrees in writing to the eligibility of the costs for reimbursement before the debt is incurred, and the purposes for which the debt is incurred are otherwise reimbursable project costs;
- h. Overhead or indirect costs, including but not limited to tuition, fees, markup, certain fringe benefits, insurance deductibles, or audit costs; and
- i. Operation and maintenance costs.

Source Tracking – Biological, chemical or spatial analysis tools that identify the geographical location or biological origins of fecal contamination.

Southern California – The Counties of San Diego, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Ventura. Note that projects in Riverside and San Bernardino counties are not eligible for CBI funds unless there is a direct correlation to beach water quality.

Stakeholder – An individual, group, coalition, agency, or others who are involved in, affected by, or have an interest in the implementation of a specific program or project.

Sustainability – The State Water Board's commitment to promote the long-term vitality of local communities by balancing environmental, economic, and social resources in the implementation of its funding programs. Sustainability will be a factor in determining the priority of grant proposals.

303(d) List – Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act that requires each state to periodically submit to the United States Environmental Protection Agency a list of impaired waters. Impaired waters are those that are not meeting the State's water quality standards. Once the impaired waters are identified and placed on the list, Section 303(d) requires that the State establish total maximum daily loads that will meet water quality standards for each listed water body.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – Identifies the maximum quantity of a particular pollutant that can be discharged into a water body without violating a water quality standard, and allocates allowable loading amounts among the identified pollutant sources.

APPENDIX B: USEFUL WEB LINKS

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/asbs/

Ahwahnee Principles

<http://www.lgc.org/ahwahnee/>

CEQA Information

Environmental Information:

http://opr.ca.gov/docs/SCH_Handbook_2006.pdf

CEQA Guidelines:

<http://ceres.ca.gov/ceqa/guidelines/>

California Legislative Information

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/>

California Water Code (CWC):

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/calawquery?codesection=wat>

Public Resources Code (PRC):

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/calawquery?codesection=prc>

Department of Industrial Relations

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/>

Environmental Justice

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/outreach/education/justice.shtml

Environmental Justice Coalition for Water

<http://www.ejcw.org>

Environmental Justice Program (USEPA's)

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html>

Natural Resources Conservation Services Technical Resources

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical>

Performance Assessment and Evaluation Plan Websites

PAEP Tools and Project Performance Measures Table(s)

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/paep/paep_training.shtml

Project Planning, Research, Monitoring, and Assessment (many of these resources also apply to BMP implementation or habitat restoration effectiveness monitoring)

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/cwt_volunteer.shtml

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/qapp.shtml

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/swampqapp_template032404.doc

Education and Outreach

http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,%207-135-3313_3682_3714-75944--,00.html

<http://learningstore.uwex.edu/assets/pdfs/G3658-10.PDF>

Pollutant Load Reduction Activities

<http://it.tetrattech-ffx.com/stepl/>

<ftp://ftp.sccwrp.org/pub/download/DOCUMENTS/AnnualReports/1996AnnualReport/ar04.pdf>

APPENDIX B: USEFUL WEB LINKS

Habitat Restoration

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nafwb/manual.html>
http://www.dfg.ca.gov/hcpb/species/stds_gdl/survmonitr.shtml
<http://cfpub.epa.gov/watertrain/>
<http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa/protocols/OFR-93-408/habit1.html>

Proposition 50 Bond Language

http://www.grantsloans.water.ca.gov/grants/leginfo/legis_Prop50.cfm

Proposition 84 Bond Language

http://www.grantsloans.water.ca.gov/grants/leginfo/legis_Prop84.cfm

Regional Water Boards Watershed Management Initiative Chapters

Region 1:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/watershed/#wmichap

Region 2:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/watershed/watershed.shtml

Region 3:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/water_issues/programs/wmi/index.shtml

Region 4:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/regional_programs.shtml

Region 8:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/water_issues/programs/wmi/index.shtml

Region 9:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/wmc/index.shtml

Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans)

Region 1: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

Region 2: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/basin_planning.shtml

Region 3: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/publications_forms/publications/basin_plan/

Region 4: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

Region 8: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/index.shtml

Region 9: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/index.shtml

State Water Board Program Information

303d/TMDL List:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/303d_lists2006_epa.shtml

Critical Coastal Areas Program:

<http://www.coastal.ca.gov/nps/cca-nps.html>

California Ocean Plan:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/

Division of Financial Assistance:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/

NPS Program:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/nps/

Stormwater Program:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/

State Water Board Statewide Data Management Programs

Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/

SWAMP QAPP Template:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/swampqapp_template032404.doc

US Census 2010

<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/>

APPENDIX C: CBTF PRIORITY BEACHES 2012¹

County	Beach Name	Dry 10-11	AB411 2010	Dry 09-10	AB411 2009	Dry 08-09	AB411 2008
Contra Costa	Keller Beach Mid	F	F	D	D	C	C
Contra Costa	Keller Beach North	F	F	D	D	D	F
Contra Costa	Keller Beach South	S	S	D	D	C	C
Los Angeles	Alamitos Bay-2nd street bridge & bayshore	C	C	C	C	C	B
Los Angeles	Alamitos Bay-56th place	D	C	B	A	A	A
Los Angeles	Alamitos Bay-shore float	C	A	A	A	A	A
Los Angeles	Avalon Beaches (5 sites)	NS ²	F/D	NS	D/F	NS	F
Los Angeles	Belmont Pier- westside	B	C	A	A	C	C
Los Angeles	Cabrillo Beach (harborside at restrooms)	F	F	F	F	F	F
Los Angeles	Castle Rock Beach	A	A	D	F	D	A
Los Angeles	Colorado Lagoon-north	F	F	F	F	F	F
Los Angeles	Colorado Lagoon-south	F	F	F	F	F	F
Los Angeles	Dockweiler State Beach, at Ballona Creek Mouth	B	B	C	D	F	F
Los Angeles	Escondido State Beach ³	C	A	C	A	F	F
Los Angeles	Little Dume Drainage (projection of Zumirez)	C	B	NS	NS	NS	NS
Los Angeles	Long Beach City Beach –projection of 10th place	C	C	C	B	F	F
Los Angeles	Long Beach City Beach-projection of 5th place	C	C	D	C	D	D
Los Angeles	Long Beach City Beach-proj of Molino Ave.	D	D	B	B	F	F
Los Angeles	Long Beach City Beach-proj of Prospect Ave.	B	C	A	A	A	A
Los Angeles	Long Beach-projection of Coronado Ave.	D	C	C	A	C	C
Los Angeles	Malibu Pier (50 yards east)	C	B	B	B	B	B
Los Angeles	Marie Canyon in Malibu (at Puerco Beach)	D	D	C	B	F	F
Los Angeles	Marina Del Rey, Mothers Beach (at playground)	B	A	F	C	B	A
Los Angeles	Mother's Beach - Long Beach (north end)	F	C	D	C	C	C
Los Angeles	Paradise Cove ³	F	D	B	B	F	F
Los Angeles	Redondo Beach at the Pier (Muni Pier - south)	C	B	C	B	C	B
Los Angeles	Redondo Beach (projection of Topaz)	A	A	B	A	C	B
Los Angeles	Santa Monica at Wilshire Blvd Drain	B	A	A	A	F	F
Los Angeles	Santa Monica Municipal Pier	A	A	F	F	F	F
Los Angeles	Solstice Canyon at Dan Blocker County ³	F	C	B	B	F	F

APPENDIX C: CBTF PRIORITY BEACHES 2012¹

County	Beach Name	Dry 10-11	AB411 2010	Dry 09-10	AB411 2009	Dry 08-09	AB411 2008
Los Angeles	Topanga State Beach (at creek mouth)	F	F	C	C	C	B
Los Angeles	Venice Beach (projection of Topsail)	A	A	A+	A+	B	C
Los Angeles	Will Rogers - Santa Ynez	NS	NS	D	F	NS	B
Los Angeles	Will Rogers - SM Canyon	B	A	A	A	D	A
Los Angeles	Will Rogers @ Temescal Canyon	B	D	A+	A+	A	A
Los Angeles	Will Rogers State Beach @ Bel Air Bay Club	D	F	A	A	A	A
Monterey	Stillwater Cove Beach ³	D	C	NS	A	NS	A
Monterey	Lover's Point Park (projection of 16th St) ³	D	D	NS	A	NS	A
Monterey	Monterey Municipal Beach (at wharf) ³	D	C	NS	B	NS	B
Orange	Doheny Beach-north of San Juan Creek	B	A	C	A	C	A
Orange	Doheny Beach-south of San Juan Creek	NS	NS	NS	A	F	D
Orange	Poche Beach	F	F	F	F	F	F
San Diego	Border Field State Park-Border Fence north	D	A+	A	A+	C	A
San Diego	Border Field State Park-proj of Monument Rd	D	A+	B	A+	D	A+
San Diego	Mission Bay, Vacation Isle Ski Beach	NS	A	NS	C	NS	A+
San Diego	Mission Bay-Campland	NS	A	NS	D	NS	A
San Diego	Mission Bay-Vacation Isle North Cove Beach	NS	B	NS	F	NS	B
San Diego	Pacific Beach at PB point	NS	A+	NS	D	NS	A
San Diego	Tijuana Slough NWRS (TJ Rivermouth)	A	A	F	A	A	A+
San Diego	Oceanside, San Luis Rey River Outlet	C	A	A	A	A	A
San Francisco	Baker Beach-Lobos Creek	F	F	F	F	F	F
San Francisco	Candlestick Point, Windsurfer Circle	F	D	A	A	B	A
San Luis Obispo	Pismo Beach Pier (50 ft south of pier)	D	F	C	C	F	F
San Luis Obispo	Olde Port Beach- Harford Beach	A	A	C	B	A	A
San Mateo	Pillar Point Harbor ³	C	D	A	A	A	A
San Mateo	Aquatic Park	D	D	F	F	NS	B
San Mateo	Lakeshore Park	D	D	D	D	NS	D
Santa Barbara	Arroyo Burro Beach	F	F	B	B	D	F
Santa Barbara	East Beach at Mission Creek	C	B	B	A	D	A
Santa Barbara	Gaviota State Beach	A	A	NS	C	NS	A
Santa Barbara	Leadbetter Beach	B	C	A	A	A	B
Santa Barbara	Goleta Beach	B	C	A	A	A	B
Santa Cruz	Capitola Beach, west of jetty			F	F	C	C
Santa Cruz	Cowell Beach, Lifeguard Tower 1	D	D	F	F	NS	NS
Santa Cruz	Cowell Beach, west of the wharf	NS	F	NS	F	D	C
Santa Cruz	Main Beach (at the Wharf)	B	A	NS	F	B	A
Sonoma	Campbell Cove State Park Beach ³		A	A	A	F	D

APPENDIX C: CBTF PRIORITY BEACHES 2012¹

County	Beach Name	Dry 10-11	AB411 2010	Dry 09-10	AB411 2009	Dry 08-09	AB411 2008
Ventura	Rincon Beach (25 yd S of creek)	A+	A+	A+	A+	NS	D
Ventura	Surfer's Point at Seaside	A	A	A	A	NS	D

¹Placement on this Priority List does not guarantee funding. All eligible proposed projects that meet the criteria defined in [Section IV.D.i](#) will be considered.

² NS= not sampled

³ Adjacent to ASBS

APPENDIX D: CBTF RESEARCH PRIORITIES

The CBTF may update the research priorities as needed to reflect the changing need for research related to beach water quality. The updated priorities will be posted on the State Water Board CBI website,

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/

Specific research priorities are listed below:

State of the Science

Develop and hold a symposium on beach water quality issues, to share information on beach water quality issues.

NOTE: Please see the updated CBTF Research Priorities (Appendix D) at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/

g beach water quality
ritical beach water

Expanded research and information about QMRA

Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment (QMRA) is a promising tool that can be used to better understand the health risk of waterborne pathogenic microorganisms. This information can be used to inform environmental health managers, regulators, and the public of the relative risk of indicators from various sources especially those with minimal or no known human input. With the 2012 revisions of the Recreational Water Quality Criteria, the USEPA has opened the door to site specific microbial water quality objectives using QMRA. Work is needed in California to develop and field test QMRA models and risk communication tools. Benefits would include effective management actions aimed at optimizing water quality monitoring efforts and their relationship with public health.

New and improved rapid indicators

Develop quantifiable, accurate, rapid, and affordable microbial indicators of water quality that better correlate with the presence and quantity of human pathogens. The CBTF will place emphasis on indicators that are not susceptible to regrowth in the environment. It is essential that new indicators be tied to epidemiology study results, QMRA evaluations, and/or water quality results as outlined by the EPA to ensure that they indeed quantify health risk and will be useable by California state regulatory agencies. It is also essential that any new analytical method be implementable by county Environmental Health Agency environmental microbiology labs, and generate results in four hours or less. Specifically, work is needed to develop guidance and framework for regulators to use findings of epidemiological studies and alternative indicator monitoring data that can be integrated into current monitoring criteria and standards.

Development and implementation of microbial source tracking tools

Develop and test source tracking tools and techniques, as required under AB 538 (Statutes 1999, Chapter 488) that will help environmental health managers identify and mitigate sources of fecal contamination. These tools and/or protocols must provide accurate and quantifiable identification of fecal sources. Specifically to:

- a) Improve the ability to track spatial and temporal sources of regulated contaminants for applications such as TMDLs, sanitary surveys, and issues related to attainment of designated water uses;
- b) Improve the host identification of fecal sources and/or FIB. To aid TMDLs, and the ability to identify non-human sources and FIB arising from environmental regrowth. In addition, the host identification tools must be quantitative; and

c) Develop guidance to manage water quality

NOTE: Please see the revised CBTF Research Priorities (Appendix D) at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/

Use study data to

Improved understanding

Develop a quantifiable understanding of relationships, for application

relevant need include regrowth (e.g., sand, storm drains), die-off, and transport in watersheds, including the subsurface and in/along the surf zone.

including pathogen and BMPs. Examples of

Comparative Beach Monitoring programs to incorporate current science

Environmental influences at specific sites can impact indicator bacteria levels, which may significantly affect the concentration of indicator bacteria. Conduct research to better understand relevance of current monitoring strategies by examination of the effectiveness of monitoring regimes in previous CBI projects. Specifically, examine whether those programs captured temporal and spatial variability of sources and to develop beach monitoring guidance for California.

Expanded research into health risks of swimming and recreation in wet weather, and for repeat exposures (surfers)

Conduct research to improve our understanding of the health risks associated with swimmers and surfers who recreate in the ocean during and immediately after wet weather. It is well known that FIB concentrations are elevated during these times, but there may also be increased concentrations of pathogens not well-correlated with FIBs which may cause non-gastrointestinal acute or chronic health impacts. Also to improve our understanding of health risks associated with frequent ocean users who are typically excluded from epidemiological studies and may exhibit a different dose-response relationship to pathogens than non-frequent beachgoers.

Predictive Models

Design and test the use of predictive models for public notification of water quality conditions at California beaches. The projects that design and validate predictive models at multiple, diverse beaches will be given priority over those that focus on one beach.

APPENDIX E: CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR REVIEWERS

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Appendix is to provide information on how potential conflicts of interest will be addressed throughout the proposal review and selection process.

II. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Government Code section 87100 prohibits public officials from making or attempting to influence a governmental decision in which the official has or has reason to know he has a financial interest. Additionally, Government Code section 87104 prohibits a public official representing another person or entity for compensation from communicating to the State Water Board, its members, and employees for the purpose of influencing a decision regarding a grant under this program.

III. REVIEW PROCEDURE

The State Water Board is aware of the inherent conflicts of interest created by the Bond law's narrow definition of eligible applicants and project types, and the small group of technical experts available to review CBI proposals. In order to maintain transparency and accountability in the proposal review and selection process, the CBTF members will not review or comment on any projects for which they would potentially receive a direct or an indirect financial gain, either as a lead applicant or cooperating entity.