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June 10, 2009

Ms. Jeanine Townsend
Clerk to the Board
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 "I" Street, 24th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
commentletters@waterboards.ca.gov

Re: Comments to June 16, 2009 Board Meeting Session Resolution to Clarify Implementation of Economic Recovery Legislation for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program.

Dear Ms. Townsend:

The State Water Resources Control Board staff has been working hard to develop guidelines for distribution of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) subsidy funds through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). The staff has efficiently and promptly provided to the CWSRF program applicants background information and guidance under very dynamic, changing and oftentimes frustrating conditions, reflecting their dedication to implementing projects that will protect and enhance California's water resources. The staff has developed a draft item for the State Board to clarify and provide guidance on the implementation of ARRA subsidy fund for CWSRF projects (ITEM). State Board staff recommends in the ITEM equally splitting $42 Million in subsidy funds between disadvantaged communities (DACs) wastewater projects and new Expanded Use Projects. Expanded use projects are recommended to be DAC urban stormwater projects. The staff makes two arguments to support this recommendation:

- Urban stormwater projects have less grant funding through the nonpoint source (NPS) solicitations as other NPS categories; and
- Urban stormwater projects represent DACs as they are located in counties with unemployment rates ranging from nine to 20 percent.

In addition, the staff recommends developing a Competitive Project list with new Expanded Use stormwater projects totaling at least 125% of the available funds.

I respectfully disagree with the staff on their rationale and with their recommendation to "allocate funds to new Expanded Use Projects by prioritizing urban stormwater projects serving DACs" (Option 2C). In the attached analyses, I present a review of the FAAST applications in the context of information made available to the applicants during the development of their proposals. In those analyses, I present a number of important points:

1. **Urban stormwater projects have not been short-changed with regard to past allocations of NPS grant funds.** A review of the breadth and focus of the NPS program shows fund allocations to urban areas has been reasonable. Since 2000, 22% of NPS funds have been allocated to urban areas, one of six NPS categories listed in the California NPS management plan (PROSIP). Considering the geographic impacts of the different NPS categories, other categories such as

agriculture and hydromodifications[1] have greater impacts. To fairly judge whether water funds are being equally distributed to different areas and populations in California, a broader look across all California water programs would be required. Focusing on NPS funds presents only a partial and likely misleading picture.

2. **Pre-selecting urban runoff programs is inconsistent with competitive process.** The literature available to the applicants presented the NPS program with respect to the full range of NPS categories and management measures. Each application and its follow-up represents significant time and energy investment by applicant and State Board staff. Pre-selecting urban runoff unfairly and unwisely compromises the competitive process and will likely result in lower returns.
3. **Urban stormwater projects are typically less representative of communities undergoing extreme hardship.** Preselecting projects based on them being urban stormwater projects will disqualify many of the most impacted communities.

I recommend that projects be funded based upon some competitive criteria:

- Application completeness;
- Construction and implementation beginning in time frame that meets ARRA requirements;
- Impacts on disadvantaged communities as defined by community median income relative to California median income and the unemployment rate
- Assessment of the project's overall impacts on water quality, beneficial use and anti-degradation criteria

A maximum limit for each project is set for $5 million. The resolution should clearly state that qualifying projects which currently exceed the limit be given the opportunity to adjust the tasks and budget to meet the maximum limit and still achieve the goals of the ARRA SRF Expanded Use program.

Thank you for providing us the opportunity for comments. I am sure all the applicants appreciate the effort made by the State Board staff during these difficult times. Please contact me at 530-758-1336 or by email at phil@bachandassociates.com if you have any questions.

Sincerely.

Philip Bachand, President
Bachand & Associates

cc:
Sherman Boone, East Stanislaus RCD
Max Stevenson, Yolo County Irrigation and Flood Control District
Paul Sousa, Western United Dairymen

Attachment:
Analyses of the NPS program and submitted applications for CWSRF Expanded Use ARRA applications

[1] Includes modification of stream and river channels, dams and water impoundments, and streambank/shoreline erosion. PROSIP

Analyses of the NPS program and submitted applications for CWSRF Expanded Use ARRA funds

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A draft item has been developed by State Water Resources Control Board staff to present to the State Board to clarify implementation of American Recover and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) subsidy fund for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) projects (ITEM). State Board staff recommends splitting $42 Million in subsidy funds equally between disadvantaged communities (DACs) wastewater projects and new Expanded Use Projects. Expanded use projects are recommended to be DAC urban stormwater projects. The staff makes two arguments to support this recommendation:

- Urban stormwater projects have not as much grant funding through the nonpoint source (NPS) solicitations as other NPS categories; and
- Urban stormwater projects represent DACs as they are located in counties with unemployment rates ranging from nine to 20 percent.

The staff recommends developing a Competitive Project list with new Expanded Use stormwater projects totaling at least 125% of the available funds to meet competition requirements.

In response to these recommendations, there are three points presented below:

1. Urban stormwater projects have not been short-changed with regard to past allocations of NPS grant funds based upon an analyses of historic distribution of funds, the breadth of the NPS program, its geographic impacts and the use of other state available funds for urban and rural water projects.
2. Pre-selecting urban runoff programs is inconsistent with competitive process and the SRF program objectives based upon a review of the CWSRF program and the materials available during the application process;
3. Urban stormwater projects are typically less representative of communities undergoing extreme hardship and preselecting those projects will disqualify many of the most impacted communities.

Urban stormwater projects have not been short-changed with regard to past allocations of NPS grant funds

The past NPS funds distribution is equitable given the breadth of the NPS program and the geographic impact of the different NPS projects.

Breadth of NPS categories and management measures

Table 1 presents the six NPS categories and their associated 61 management measures (MM) listed in the California NPS management plan (PROSIP). The urban stormwater program has received $42 Million of the $191 Million (22%) disbursed in the NPS program since 2000. This amount is not inequitable. If funds had been distributed equally between the six NPS categories shown in the PROSIP, each category would receive have received about 17% ($32.5 Million). If funds had been distributed equally between the MMs, the urban area cateogory with its fifteen MMs would receive about 25% ($48 Million). Thus, the $42 Million is equitable when only considering the focus and breadth of the NPS program.

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Table 1. PROSIP lists six nonpoint source cateogories and 61 management measures[2]

The PROSIP lists six nonpoint source categories and within those categories 61 management measures. Fifteen management measures (MMs) are listed for urban areas. If NPS funds are equally distributed by NPS category, each category receives 17% of NPS funds. If NPS funds are equally distributed by MMs, the urban area program would receive 25% of NPS funds.

(1) AGRICULTURE
- A. Erosion and Sediment Control
- B. Confined Animal Facilities Wastewater and Runoff
- C. Nutrient Management
- D. Pesticide Management
- E. Grazing Management
- F. Irrigation Water Management
- G. Education/Outreach

(2) FORESTRY (SILVICULTURE)
- A. Preharvest Planning
- B. Streamside Management Areas
- C. Road Construction/Reconstruction
- D. Road Management
- E. Timber Harvesting
- F. Site Preparation and Forest Regeneration
- G. Fire Management
- H. Revegetation of Disturbed Areas
- I. Forest Chemical Management
- J. Wetlands Forest
- K. Postharvest Evaluation
- L. Education/Outreach

(3) URBAN AREAS

3.1 Runoff from Developing Areas
- A. Watershed Protection
- B. Site Development
- C. New Development

3.2 Runoff from Construction Sites
- A. Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control
- B. Construction Site Chemical Control

3.3 Runoff from Existing Development
- A. Existing Development

3.4 On-site Disposal Systems
- A. New On-site Disposal Systems
- B. Operating On-site Disposal Systems

3.5 Transportation Development: Roads, Highways, and Bridges
- A. Planning, Siting, and Developing Roads and Highways
- B. Bridges
- C. Construction Projects
- D. Construction Site Chemical Control
- E. Operation and Maintenance
- F. Road, Highway, and Bridge Runoff Systems

3.6 Education/Outreach
- A. Pollution Prevention/Education--General Sources

(4) MARINAS & RECREATIONAL BOATING

4.1 Assessment, Siting, and Design
- A. Water Quality Assessment
- B. Marina Flushing
- C. Habitat Assessment
- D. Shoreline Stabilization
- E. Storm Water Runoff
- F. Fuel Station Design
- G. Sewage Facilities
- H. Waste Management Facilities

4.2 Operation and Maintenance
- A. Solid Waste Control
- B. Fish Waste Control
- C. Liquid Material Control
- D. Petroleum Control
- E. Boat Cleaning and Maintenance
- F. Maintenance of Sewage Facilities
- G. Boat Operation

4.3 Education/Outreach
- A. Public Education

(5) HYDROMODIFICATION

5.1 Channelization and Channel Modification
- A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Surface Waters
- B. Instream and Riparian Habitat Restoration

5.2 Dams
- A. Erosion and Sediment Control
- B. Chemical and Pollutant Control
- C. Protection of Surface Water Quality and Instream and Riparian Habitat

5.3 Streambank and Shoreline Erosion
- A. Eroding Streambanks and Shorelines

5.4 Education/Outreach
- A. Educational Programs

(6) WETLANDS, RIPARIAN AREAS, AND VEGETATED TREATMENT SYSTEMS
- A. Protection of Wetlands and Riparian Areas
- B. Restoration of Wetlands and Riparian Areas
- C. Vegetated Treatment Systems
- D. Education/Outreach

Geographic impact

Non-point source pollution by definition focuses on geographic distribution. Table 2 shows the water bodies affected by each NPS category. In the table, the top two NPS categories are highlighted in orange for each affected water body. The table shows several important results with regard to the different NPS categories:

[2] Table 4 from *VOLUME I NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, 1998-2013 (PROSIP)*, State Water Resrources Control Board, January 2000. Format has been modified.

- Urban stormwater is in the top two NPS categories for only one type of waterbody (estuaries). Urban areas affect 58,000 acres of estuaries, equivalent to the 59,000 acres affected by agriculture.
- Of all the NPS categories, agriculture and hydromodifications (which includes modifications of stream and river channels, dams and water impoundments, and streambank/shoreline erosion) most greatly affect surface waterbodies. Agriculture affects a total of 796,000 acres and hydromodifications affect 616,000 acres. This is in comparison to 444,000 acres affected by urban runoff.
- Agriculture and septic have the greatest impacts on groundwater resources of all the NPS categories because of their large land area. Each affect over 15,000 square miles, approximately 50 times greater then the area affected by urban runoff.

Preferentially funding urban stormwater program ignores the larger geographic impacts of the other NPS categories. The larger geographic impacts likely then have greater relative effects on beneficial uses as regard to the environment and health. Moreover, many of these other NPS categories affect upstream areas. Taking better care of upstream waters will also protect downstream users.

Total Water Dollars Distribution between Urban and Non-urban Areas

According to the 2007/08 annual report for the CWSRF, 71% of CWSRF funds were invested in wastewater treatment, 24% in recycling facilities, and the remainder in the NPS program. Since its inception, the CWSRF has invested a little over $3 billion on treatment and recycling, and approximately $1 billion on collection systems. Only $210 Million has been spent on NPS program. The relatively greater funding of wastewater treatment, water recycling, and collection systems as compared to the NPS program reflects a focus on CWSRF funding based upon population and population densities.

The exact funding distribution between urban and non-urban areas is note not readily available to the public. The recommendation to preferentially fund the NPS program for urban stormwater does not consider the fact that NPS effects are fundamentally geographic based. Other water programs in the State are based upon population and population density. The perceived inequity to urban constituents presented by the staff considers the NPS program alone, and not as one element in the larger water resources program supported by the State.

Pre-selecting urban runoff programs is inconsistent with the competitive process and CWSRF program objectives. This restricted focus does not fully leverage available funds

The program's application literature discussed the breadth of the NPS expanded use program, including the implementation of nonpoint source (NPS) projects or programs, the development and implementation of estuary Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans, and storm water treatment and other point source projects[3]. The literature referenced the NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, 1998-2013 (PROSIP) which listed six nonpoint source categories and 61 management measures (Table 1). The FAAST site lists just over one hundred responses. Since submittal of the projects, applicant staff has been providing additional information (as requested by State Water Board staff) to complete their applications. Because these applications represent a significant investment of time and energy by the applicants and State Board staff, there is an expectation of a competitive process based upon the focus of the SFR Expanded Use program and the ARRA goals.

[3] STAT E REVOLVING FUND (SRF) FOR EXPANDED USE PROJECTS FACT SHEE T, March 2009.

Table 2. Extent of California Water Bodies Affected by Various Land Practices[4]
Highlights in orange represents top two NPS categories affecting each surface water body.

	Surface water (SW) bodies (acres)							rivers/ streams (miles)	ground water (square miles)*
	bays/ harbors	estuaries	lakes/ reservoirs	saline lakes	wetlands fresh	wetlands tidal	Total SW bodies		
(Total acres/miles assessed)	(497,000)	(79,000)	(741,000)	(433,000)	(67,000)	(71,000)	(1,889,000)	(17,000)	(64,000)
Agriculture	237,000	59,000	40,000	352,000	51,000	57,000	796,000	4,000	16,874
Forestry	(nd)	(nd)	121,000	(nd)	12,000	(nd)	133,000	1,900	(nd)
Urban Runoff	198,000	58,000	130,000	(nd)	1,300	57,000	444,000	1,800	842
Construction	(nd)	(nd)	149,000	56,000	1,220	(nd)	206,000	800	(nd)
Highways and Roads	(nd)	(nd)	145,000	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	145,000	300	(nd)
Marinas	(nd)	(nd)	121,000	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	121,000	(nd)	(nd)
Hydromodification	170,000	56,000	141,000	165,000	27,000	57,000	616,000	1,100	3,418
Resource Extraction	288,000	51,000	109,000	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	448,000	1,500	8,166
Septage Disposal	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	15,436

Source: *1998 California CWA Section 305(b) Report on Water Quality. Extent of SW bodies that are partially or not supporting beneficial uses* (figures rounded to nearest thousand, where appropriate). (nd) = no data or unknown.
*The *1998 CWA Section 305(b) Report* states that 22,053 of 63,581 square miles of ground water (35 percent) are impaired (note: a ground water basin may be polluted by more than one source).

[4] Table 3 from *VOLUME I NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, 1998-2013 (PROSIP),* State Water Resrources Control Board, January 2000. Format has been modified. Orange shading has been added to show top two NPS category for each waterbody.

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Narrowing the expanded use applications to urban stormwater projects does not fully, fairly, wisely nor competitively leverage these efforts and best utilize available funds. According to the posted strategy for implementing the SRF program, SRF funds should address as a minimum:

- Water quality objectives.
- Protection or enhancement of beneficial uses (Refer to Table 3)
- Antidegradation Policy.[5]

The submitted applications represent a large need in competition for relatively few funds. The SRF program typically considers the three criteria to achieve maximum value for the investment. Pre-selecting urban stormwater projects hampers this competitive approach and will likely result in inequitable and lower value returns on SRF fund investments.

Table 3. Standard Beneficial Uses[6]

Twenty one beneficial uses are of standard use in developing the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plans.

Municipal and Domestic Supply
Agricultural Supply
Industrial Service Supply
Industrial Process Supply
Ground Water Recharge
Freshwater Replenishment
Navigation
Hydropower Generation
Water Contact Recreation
Non-contact Water Recreation
Commercial and Sport Fishing
Aquaculture
Warm Freshwater Habitat
Cold Freshwater Habitat
Estuarine Habitat
Wildlife Habitat
Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special significance
Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species
Migration of Aquatic Organisms
Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Shellfish Harvesting

Urban stormwater projects are typically less representative of communities undergoing extreme hardship

The Board staff states in their analyses that urban stormwater project applications received are located in counties with unemployment ranging from 9 to 20 percent. Staff recommends prioritizing the urban stormwater projects to those serving DACs.

[5] STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTING STATE REVOLVING FUND FOR EXPANDED USE PROJECTS http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/docs/downloadedstrategy.pdf

[6] FOURTH EDITION OF THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN (BASIN PLAN) FOR THE SACRAMENTO RIVER AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASINS. September 1998.

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The FAAST site provides public access to all the applicants to the CWSRF Expanded Use ARRA program. We compiled these data in Tables 4 and 5. Table 4 summarizes the data by county and includes the associated economic information for each county (i.e. unemployment rate, median income). Blue and yellow shaded counties represent counties with unemployment rates between 9 and 20%, the criteria listed by Board staff. Yellow shaded counties are those with unemployment rates greater than the California Average of 10.9%. Blue shaded counties are those with unemployment rates less than the California average but above 9%. A cursory review of the data shows lower income counties tend to be more rural, and that many of the more rural counties also have the highest unemployment rates. For instance, nearly all the counties with median incomes below the California average are predominantly rural. (See Table 6 for specific information on each grant application. More discussion on this table is in the footnotes.[7])

[7] **Table 6** (at the end of the document) is a list of all the projects submitted (as available from the FAAST site). We have added unemployment and median income information for the counties from which these applications were submitted; the intent to show the focus of each project based upon a brief review of information available for each project on the FAAST site. Categories include urban stormwater, agriculture and forestry, estuary and other. The "other" category includes projects that were disqualified by the staff (*ie*. wastewater projects, water recycling, sewer laterals) and projects not clearly categorized. This effort does not reflect projects immediately identified as ineligible by the State Board staff for other reasons. Although we have tried to show the distribution between NPS categories well, we expect differences between our analyses and those of the staff at the State Board.

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Table 4. Type of NPS applications by County and County economic information.

County [4]	Unemploy-ment April 09 [2]	median 2007 [1]	% Ave CA [3]	Urban stormwater	Forestry and Agriculture	Estuary	Other	Total
Marin	7.2	$83,910	1.40	1	1			2
Santa Barbara	7.6	$57,741	0.96	2	1			3
Mono	7.9	$54,174	0.90		1			1
San Mateo	8.1	$82,913	1.38	1				1
Orange	8.3	$73,107	1.22	4				4
San Luis Obispo	8.4	$55,942	0.93			1		1
Napa	8.5	$61,988	1.03		3			3
San Francisco	8.8	$67,333	1.12	1				1
San Diego	9.1	$61,724	1.03	1			1	2
Ventura	9.2	$72,762	1.21	2				2
Inyo	9.4	$46,865	0.78		1			1
Sonoma	9.4	$62,279	1.04		3			3
Contra Costa	9.7	$76,317	1.27	1	1	2		4
Alameda	10.3	$68,263	1.14	4		3		7
Los Angeles	10.3	$53,494	0.89	13			1	14
Solano	10.5	$66,575	1.11	1	3		1	5
Placer	10.6	$69,667	1.16	1				1
Mendocino	10.7	$42,329	0.71		4			4
Yolo	10.7	$55,988	0.93		1			1
Nevada	10.8	$58,658	0.98		2			2
Sacramento	10.8	$56,823	0.95				1	1
El Dorado	11.1	$64,256	1.07	2	2			4
Humboldt	11.6	$37,281	0.62		8			8
Monterey	11.7	$56,668	0.95	3				3
Santa Cruz	12	$62,849	1.05		1		3	4
Tuolumne	12.2	$45,478	0.76				1	1
Riverside	12.8	$57,736	0.96		1			1
Fresno	15.5	$59,928	1.00	4			3	7
San Joaquin	15.6	$51,874	0.87	1				1
Siskiyou	15.7	$35,692	0.60		1			1
Stanislaus	16.8	$50,367	0.84		1			1
Plumas	17.9	$45,516	0.76		3		1	4

Notes

1 Median income from US Census. http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06001.html

2 % unemployment for April 09 from Sacramento Bee: http://www.sacbee.com/1232/rich_media/1698037.html

3 Calculated ratio of median income for county over median income of State

4 Counties are listed in order of unemployment rate in order of lowest to highest. Analyses does not include "Multiple County" applications or a select few applications in which insufficient material was available from the FAAST system

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Table 5 shows an analysis of the distribution of NPS applications by three economic pools:

- < 9 % unemployment[8]
- 9 – 10.9 % unemployment, and
- Greater then 10.9% unemployment.

The average unemployment in California for April is estimated at 10.9%

Table 5. NPS applicants for counties with different economic conditions.

Unemployment	Average of county median incomes 2007 1	% Ave CA	Urban stormwater		Forest and Ag		Estuary		Other		Total
			#	% total	#	% total	#	% total	#	% total	#
<9 % Unemployment	$67,139	112%	9	56%	6	38%	1	6%	0	0%	16
9 - 10.9 % Unemployment	$60,903	102%	23	49%	15	32%	5	11%	4	9%	47
> 10.9 %	$51,604	86%	10	29%	17	49%	0	0%	8	23%	35

Notes

1 Average of median incomes provided by US Census Bureau

These analyses show urban stormwater applications are more prevalent in wealthier communities. For communities with unemployment below the California average, urban stormwater applications make up over 50% of all applications for urban, forestry, agriculture and estuary projects. For communities above the average unemployment rate, urban stormwater applications make up about 37% of all applications for urban, forest, agricultural and estuary projects. Moreover, counties with higher unemployment had predominantly lower than average incomes.

When considering the distribution of urban, agricultural and rural programs, it is clear the less urban projects will likely have a greater economic impact on the community then the urban projects. In many of these more rural areas, the communities strongly rely on agriculture or forestry industries. These rural communities are smaller and less economically diversified. Many of the industries in the more rural areas are under considerable stress both economically and environmentally. Projects to reduce contamination of groundwater and surface waters, to promote conjunctive use or to protect or restore resources along streams and rivers have huge economic implications on the communities they serve.

From our analyses, urban stormwater project applications are the more predominant projects in communities in better financial condition. Rural and forest based projects are more representative of counties in poorer financial condition. Thus, focusing on urban stormwater projects immediately eliminates many applications from disadvantaged communities, many of which are the most financially disadvantaged.

[8] Based upon ITEM Draft, urban applications for counties with unemployment < 9% are not being currently considered.

Table 6. FAAST applications for the ARRA Expanded Use program[9]

FAAST application information showing distribution of funds by NPS category and including economic information by county.[10]

PIN#	Proposal Title	Applicant	County	Watershed	Requested Funds	Unemployment April 09 [1]	median 2007	% Ave CA
17944	Rubber Dam No. 1 and Flood Control Drop Structure Fish Ladder - PHASE1	Alameda County Water District (ACWD)	Alameda	Alameda Creek	$3,850,000			
18022	Bunting Pond Diverson Pipeline Fish Screen - PHASE1	Alameda County Water District (ACWD)	Alameda	Alameda Creek	$219,300		$68,263	114%
18027	Rubber Dam No. 2 Foundation Modifications - PHASE1	Alameda County Water District (ACWD)	Alameda	Alameda Creek	$151,400	10.3	$68,263	114%
18677	Southshore Lagoon Seawall Upgrade - PHASE1	Alameda, City of	Alameda	San Francisco Bay	$1,700,000	10.3	$68,263	114%
18685	Installation of Mechanical Trash Racks at three Storm Water Pump Stations - PHASE1	City of Alameda	Alameda	San Francisco Bay	$750,000	10.3	$68,263	114%
18711	Removal of Stormwater Pollutants at Lake Merritt and the Oakland Estuary - Copy of 16800 - PHASE1	City of Oakland	Alameda	Oakland Estuary & Lake Merritt	$6,500,000	10.3	$68,263	114%
18712	City of Oakland Rainwater Harvesting Program - Copy of 16716 - PHASE1	City of Oakland	Alameda	San Francisco Bay	$1,155,625	10.3	$68,263	114%
						10.3	$68,263	114%

[9] This list was compiled thru searching the FAAST website for ARRA Expanded Use Programs. https://faast.waterboards.ca.gov/PublicProposalsSearchCriteria.asp

[10] List shows all FAAST applications. We do not have information on which applications have already been eliminated from consideration for programmatic reasons. Distribution by NPS category does not reflect Board staff determination but determination by us through reviewing application material available online at the FAAST site.

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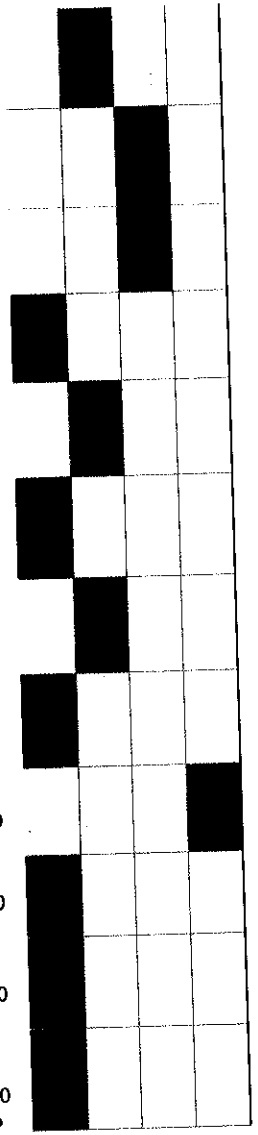
17538	Upper Sand Creek Detention Basin - PHASE1	Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Contra Costa	Sand Creek	$5,030,000	9.7	$76,317	127%
17619	Pinole Creek Demonstration Project - PHASE1	City of Pinole	Contra Costa	Pinole Creek	$4,700,000	9.7	$76,317	127%
17955	PFG - Pinole Creek Fish Passage Restoration - PHASE1	Contra Costa Resource Conservation District	Contra Costa	nole Creek watershed	$250,000	9.7	$76,317	127%
18131	El Cerrito Green Streets - PHASE1	Association of Bay Area Governments	Contra Costa	San Francisco Bay	$392,000	9.7	$76,317	127%
17590	Upper Truckee River, Middle Reaches 1 and 2 SEZ and Wildlife Enhancement Project - PHASE1	California Tahoe Conservancy	El Dorado	Upper Truckee	$1,500,000	11.1	$64,256	107%
17914	Bijou Creek Culvert Replacement Project - PHASE1	City of South Lake Tahoe	El Dorado	Bijou Creek Watershed	$2,234,000	11.1	$64,256	107%
18641	Al Tahoe Erosion Control Project 1 - PHASE1	City of South Lake Tahoe	El Dorado	Trout Creek	$1,500,000	11.1	$64,256	107%
18740	Sierra Tract Erosion Control Project, Phase 1b - Copy of 17399 - PHASE1	City of South Lake Tahoe	El Dorado	Trout Creek	$1,675,000	11.1	$64,256	107%
17516	Waste Water Treatment Plant Refurbishment- Comminutor and Clarifier - PHASE1	Selma-Kingsburg-Fowler CSD	Fresno	Tulare Lake Basin	$770,000	15.5	$59,928	100%
17646	City of Selma Stormwater Project One - PHASE1	City of Selma	Fresno	n/a	$357,500	15.5	$59,928	100%
17678	City of Selma Stormwater Project Two - PHASE1	City of Selma	Fresno	n/a	$1,073,120	15.5	$59,928	100%
17691	City of Selma Stormwater Project Three - PHASE1	City of Selma	Fresno		$2,488,000	15.5	$59,928	100%



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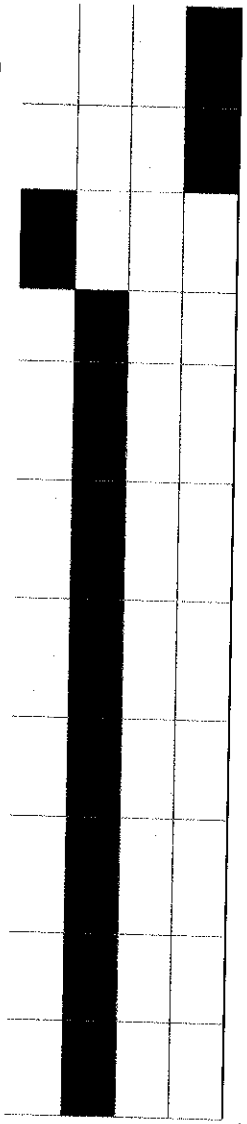
18456	Waste water Treatment Refurbishment-Headworks and Thickeners - PHASE1	Selma-Kingsburg-Fowler CSD	Fresno	Tulare Lake Basin	$2,932,000	15.5	$59,928	100%
18549	Conservation of Municipal Water Supply via Surface Water Recycling - PHASE1	Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District	Fresno	Kings River	$265,900	15.5	$59,928	100%
18654	Fresno Stormwater Treatment and Collection System - PHASE1	Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District	Fresno	Kings River	$3,626,700	15.5	$59,928	100%
17968	PFG - Mattole River Clean Water Initiative - PHASE1	Mattole Restoration Council	Humboldt	Mattole	$2,800,000	11.6	$37,281	62%
17969	PFG - South Fork Elk River Erosion Control and Sediment Reduction Project - PHASE1	Pacific Coast Fish, Wildlife and Wetlands Restoration Association (PCFWWRA)	Humboldt	Elk River	$5,899,790	11.6	$37,281	62%
17970	PFG - Salmon Creek Erosion Control and Sediment Reduction Project (SCECSRP) - PHASE1	Pacific Coast Fish, Wildlife and Wetlands Restoration Association (PCFWWRA)	Humboldt	Salmon Creek	$2,166,747	11.6	$37,281	62%
18110	Lacks Creek Erosion Control and Sediment Reduction Project (LCECSRP) - PHASE1	Pacific Coast Fish, Wildlife and Wetlands Restoration Association (PCFWWRA)	Humboldt	Redwood Creek	$5,973,500	11.6	$37,281	62%
18127	2009 Yager and Van Duzen Erosion Control and Sediment Reduction Project - PHASE1	Yager/Van Duzen Environmental Stewards	Humboldt	Van Duzen	$2,739,000	11.6	$37,281	62%
18556	Shaw Creek Watershed Road Decommissioning, Sediment Control, and Water Quality Improvement Project - PHASE1	Trout Unlimited	Humboldt	Shaw Creek, Van Duzen River	$188,560	11.6	$37,281	62%
18559	Elk River and Freshwater Creek NPS Fine Sediment Reduction and Water Quality Improvement Project - PHASE1	Trout Unlimited	Humboldt	Elk River, Freshwater Creek	$966,622	11.6	$37,281	62%
18561	The Larabee Creek NPS Fine Sediment Reduction and Water Quality Improvement Project - PHASE1	Trout Unlimited	Humboldt	Larabee Creek, Eel River	$3,622,555	11.6	$37,281	62%
						11.6	$37,281	62%



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18493	Owens Valley Land Management - PHASE1	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Inyo	Owens Valley	$200,000	9.4	$46,865	78%	
17681	Sun Valley Neighborhood Demonstration Retrofit Expanded - PHASE1	Los Angeles & San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council	Los Angeles	Sun Valley, Los Angeles River	$480,000	10.3	$53,494	89%	
17795	Woodman Avenue Multi-Beneficial Stormwater Capture Project - PHASE1	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	$807,968	10.3	$53,494	89%	
17802	North Hollywood Alley Retrofit BMP Demonstration Project - PHASE1	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	$638,835	10.3	$53,494	89%	
17829	Bacteria TMDL Compliance - PHASE1	Thousand Oaks, City of	Los Angeles	Malibu Creek	$550,000	10.3	$53,494	89%	
17860	Sapphire Storm Drain Low Flow Diversion - PHASE1	City of Redondo Beach	Los Angeles	Redondo	$630,000	10.3	$53,494	89%	
18039	Malibu Civic Center Stormwater Management Project - PHASE1	Malibu, City of	Los Angeles	Malibu Creek Watershed	$5,700,000	10.3	$53,494	89%	
18089	Gonzales Park Drainage and Improvements - PHASE1	City of Compton	Los Angeles	Los Angeles River	$890,316	10.3	$53,494	89%	
18103	Gateway IRWM Authority Storm Drain Catch Basin Retrofit Project - PHASE1	Gateway IRWM Authority	Los Angeles	Los Angeles River	$22,965,000	10.3	$53,494	89%	
18143	Ballona Creek LID Rain Gardens - PHASE1	Santa Monica Baykeeper	Los Angeles	Ballona Creek Watershed	$2,189,500	10.3	$53,494	89%	
18508	Pier Avenue Improvement - PHASE1	City of Hermosa Beach	Los Angeles	Santa Monica BAy	$1,265,000	10.3	$53,494	89%	
18535	Peter Weber Model Equestrian Center - PHASE1	City of Rolling Hills Estates	Los Angeles	Machado Lake/LA Harbor	$475,000	10.3	$53,494	89%	
18640	Woodman Avenue Multi-Beneficial Stormwater Capture Project - PHASE1	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	$807,968	10.3	$53,494	89%	

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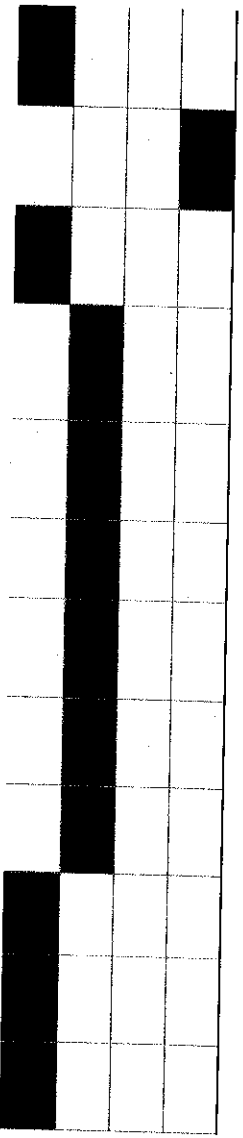
18659	Alta Vista Park Diversion and Reuse Project - PHASE1	City of Redondo Beach	Los Angeles	Redondo	$2,200,000			
18667	PIN 18671-Sanitary Sewer System Structural Defect Corrections Project - PHASE1	City of Lynwood	Los Angeles	Los Angeles River	$2,646,000	10.3	$53,494	89%
18687	Pin # 18688 Priority Stormwater Control Projects - PHASE1	City of Sausalito	Marin		$4,100,000	10.3	$53,494	89%
18730	Marin Open Space District NPS Fine Sediment Reduction and Water Quality Improvement Project - Copy of 16959 - PHASE1	Marin County Open Space District	Marin	San Francisco Bay	$4,162,321	7.2	$83,910	140%
17696	Northern California Wine Country Agricultural Water Quality Improvement Program - Upper Russian River - PHASE1	California Land Stewardship Institute	Mendocino	Russian	$8,538,000	7.2	$83,910	140%
18107	Usal Redwood Forest Sediment Reduction Project - PHASE1	Trout Unlimited	Mendocino	Standley Creek	$543,127	10.7	$42,329	71%
18128	Upper Russian River NPS Reduction Program - PHASE1	Mendocino County Resource Conservation District	Mendocino	Russian River	$2,393,925	10.7	$42,329	71%
18129	Upper Rancheria Creek NPS Reduction Project - PHASE1	Mendocino County Resource Conservation District	Mendocino	Navarro River	$950,000	10.7	$42,329	71%
17783	Crowley Lake Quagga Mitigation - PHASE1	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Mono	Owens Valley	$400,000	10.7	$42,329	71%
17863	Underground water storage and drainage improvements - PHASE1	Carmel-by-the-Sea	Monterey	Carmel Bay	$848,951	7.9	$54,174	90%
18649	Natividad Road Median Island Improvements - PHASE1	City of Salinas	Monterey	Salinas River	$346,000	11.7	$56,668	95%
18670	North Main Street Median Island Improvements - PHASE1	City of Salinas	Monterey	Salinas River	$800,000	11.7	$56,668	95%
						11.7	$56,668	95%



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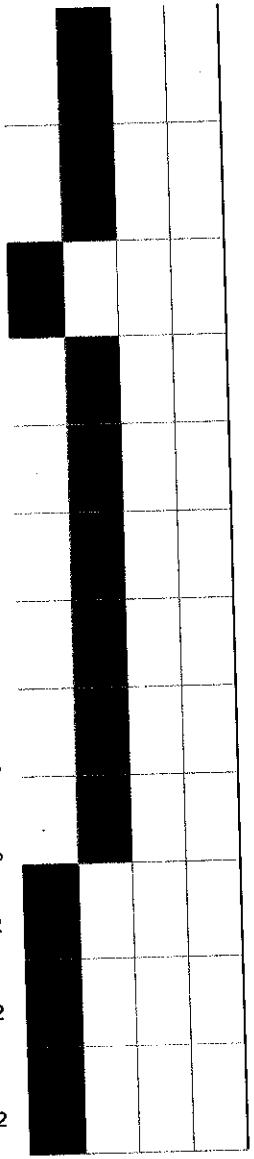
17848	PIN# 16819 - ARRA - Implementation Projects on Livestock Facilities to Reduce Nutrient, Sediment & Pathogen Pollution - PHASE1	Ecology Action of Santa Cruz	Multiple Counties	Almost all RWQCB3 Watersheds	$1,499,689			
17859	PIN# 17479 - ARRA - Implementation Projects on Livestock Facilities to Reduce Nutrient, Sediment & Pathogen Pollution into ASBSs - PHASE1	Ecology Action of Santa Cruz	Multiple Counties	Almost all RWQCB 3 watersheds	$1,423			
18132	Bay Area-Wide Trash Capture Demonstration Project - PHASE1	Association of Bay Area Governments	Multiple Counties	San Francisco Bay+tributaries	$7,861,440			
18710	Stormwater Management in the Yuba Watershed - Copy of 18012 - PHASE1	American Rivers	Multiple Counties	Yuba River	$375,000			
17730	Improving Irrigation Efficiency in Napa Vineyards - PHASE1	Napa County Resource Conservation District	Napa	Napa River Watershed	$290,000	8.5	$61,988	103%
17999	Rainwater Harvesting in Napa County - PHASE1	Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservartion District	Napa	Napa River	$600,000	8.5	$61,988	103%
18658	Stormwater Harvesting in Napa County - PHASE1	Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservartion District	Napa	Napa River	$600,000	8.5	$61,988	103%
18180	Deer Creek Watershed 303(d) Mercury Remediation and Total Maximum Daily Load Plan - PHASE1	Friends of Deer Creek	Nevada	Deer Creek	$190,000	10.8	$58,658	98%
18709	Sediment Reduction in Deer Creek - Copy of 16915 - PHASE1	American Rivers	Nevada	Deer Creek	$830,000	10.8	$58,658	98%
18509	Oso Creek Restoration & Protection Project. (CWSRF PPL PIN # 18502) - PHASE1	City of Mission Viejo	Orange	San Juan Creek	$1,045,000	8.3	$73,107	122%
18674	Public Utilities Pilot Infiltration Project - PHASE1	Anaheim	Orange	Los Alamitos/East Garden Grove	$230,250	8.3	$73,107	122%
18738	Aliso Creek Super Project - Copy of 18513 - PHASE1	ORANGE COUNTY	Orange	Aliso Creek	$10,000,000	8.3	$73,107	122%



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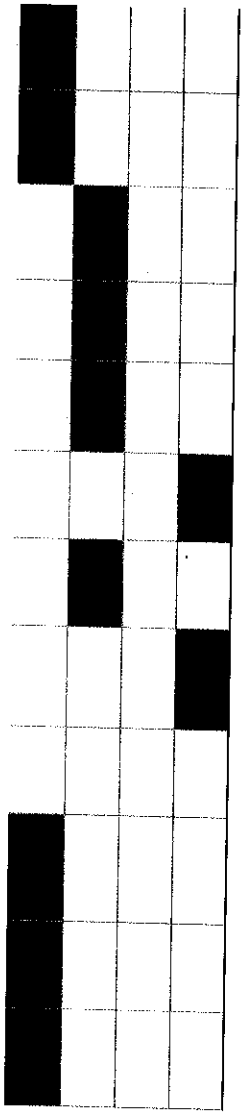
18739	Water Quality & Habitat Enhancement Plan - Copy of 16634 - PHASE1	City of Brea	Orange	Fullerton Creek	$700,000			
17852	Kings Beach Watershed Improvement Project (WIP) - PHASE1	Placer County	Placer	Lake Tahoe Basin	$1,500,000	8.3	$73,107	122%
18115	Last Chance Creek Watershed Restoration Project Phase 2 - PHASE1	Plumas Corporation	Plumas	North Fork Feather River	$3,615,600	10.6	$69,667	116%
18117	Upper Middle Fork Feather River Complex Continuation - PHASE1	Plumas Corporation	Plumas	Middle Fork Feather River	$155,000	17.9	$45,516	76%
18119	Red Clover Poco Restoration Project - PHASE1	Plumas Corporation	Plumas	North Fork Feather River	$1,169,650	17.9	$45,516	76%
18121	Quincy Community Services District Wetland and Water Discharge Prtoject - PHASE1	Plumas Corporation	Plumas	North Fork Feather River	$250,000	17.9	$45,516	76%
17877	Implementation of Integrated,Regional Dairy BMPs in the San Jacinto Watershed - PHASE1	The San Jacinto Basin Resource Conservation District	Riverside	San Jacinto/Santa Ana	$329,127	17.9	$45,516	76%
17834	Live Oak Pump Station and Force Main - PHASE1	City of Galt	Sacramento		$6,000,000	12.8	$57,736	96%
18534	Jacumba Burn Site Clean Closure - PHASE1	County of San Diego, DPW Landfill Management	San Diego	Anza-Borrego	$750,000	10.8	$56,823	95%
18776	UC San Diego Clean Water Utility Initiative (CWUI) Storm - PHASE1	The Regents of the University of California	San Diego	Pacific Ocean	$13,000,000	9.1	$61,724	103%
18106	EcoCenter at Heron's Head Park PPL 16796 - PHASE1	Literacy for Environmental Justice	San Francisco	San Francisco Bay	$350,160	9.1	$61,724	103%
18630	Buena Vista Pump Station - Copy of 17378 - PHASE1	Stockton, City of	San Joaquin	City of Stockton	$3,100,000	8.8	$67,333	112%
						15.6	$51,874	87%



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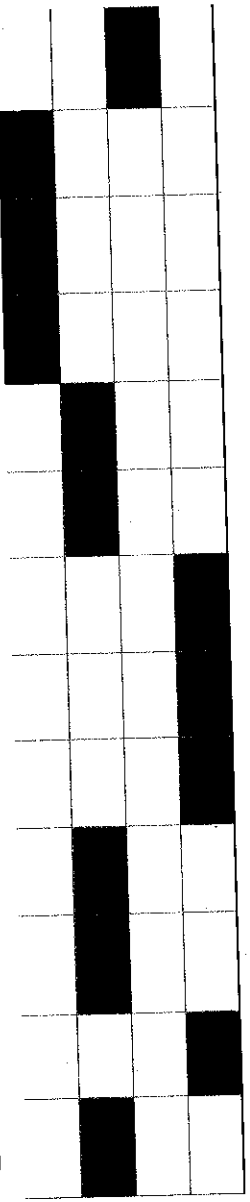
17904	Morro Bay Estuary LID Boatyard - PHASE1	City of Morro Bay	San Luis Obispo	Morro Bay Estuary	$3,420,492	8.4	$55,942	93%
17837	Mobile Filtration System - PHASE1	Town of Hillsborough	San Mateo	San Mateo, Sanchez, Burlingame	$300,000	8.1	$82,913	138%
17946	PFG - Catch Basin Inlet Storm Drain Screens - PHASE1	City of Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	ArroyoBurro, Mission, Sycamore	$1,789,388	7.6	$57,741	96%
17947	SRFLoans - Upper Las Positas Creek Restoration & Storm Water Management Project - PHASE1	City of Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	Arroyo Burro	$1,652,197	7.6	$57,741	96%
17954	Restoration of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHAs) and Hansen Slough - PHASE1	Watsonville Wetlands Watch	Santa Barbara	-121.7981	$55,000	7.6	$57,741	96%
17770	Stormwater Runoff and Aquifer Recharge Projects - PHASE1	Santa Cruz County	Santa Cruz	San Lorenzo, Soquel, Aptos	$500,000	12	$62,849	105%
17785	Cost-Share Funding for Septic System Improvements - PHASE1	Santa Cruz County	Santa Cruz	San Lorenzo, Soquel, Aptos, Pa	$1,000,000	12	$62,849	105%
17796	Abandonded Well Destruction Program - PHASE1	Santa Cruz County	Santa Cruz	Soquel, San Lorenzo, Aptos	$500,000	12	$62,849	105%
17801	Lateral Line Replacement Program - PHASE1	Santa Cruz County	Santa Cruz	San Lorenzo, Aptos, Soquel, Pa	$500,000	12	$62,849	105%
18232	Sacramento Headwaters Ecosystem Resotration Project - PHASE1	The River Exhange	Siskiyou	Upper Sacramento River	$265,000	15.7	$35,692	60%
17957	PFL (Principal Forgiveness Loan) - Best Management Practices for a New Green Infrastructure in Solano County - PHASE1	Solano Resource Conservation District	Solano	SF Bay and Sacramento Delta	$2,500,000	10.5	$66,575	111%
17967	PFG - Sky Valley Watershed Plan - PHASE1	City of Benicia	Solano	Sky Valley	$130,000	10.5	$66,575	111%
18112	Lower Putah Creek Watershed Riparian Restoration - PHASE1	Solano County Water Agency	Solano	Lower Putah Creek	$4,340,520	10.5	$66,575	111%



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18135	Lake Dalwigk Improvements - PHASE1	Vallejo Sanitation & Flood Dist.	Solano	San Francisco Bay	$3,850,000	10.5	$66,575	111%
18736	Dixon Main Drain / V-drain Enlargement - Copy of 17111 - PHASE1	Dixon Regional Watershed Joint Powers Authority	Solano	Sacramento	$1,500,000	10.5	$66,575	111%
18123	Estero Americano NPS Pollution Reduction Project - PHASE1	Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District	Sonoma	Estero Americano	$960,000	9.4	$62,279	104%
18124	Bodega HU Nutrient Reduction Project - PHASE1	Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District	Sonoma	Estero Americano	$500,000	9.4	$62,279	104%
18233	Lower Russian River Bank Stabilization Project - PHASE1	Bioengineering Institute	Sonoma	Lower Russian River	$1,800,000	9.4	$62,279	104%
18554	PIN 18554 - Implementing BMPs, supporting technical services and programs to comply with and develop RB5 Dairy Program - PHASE1	East Stanislaus Resource Conservation District	Stanislaus	San Joaquin	$5,904,154	16.8	$50,367	84%
18673	Rosasco Pond Repair es - PHASE1	Tuolumne Utilities District	Tuolumne	Tuolumne	$215,000	12.2	$45,478	76%
17807	Stormwater Quality Improvements - PHASE1	Thousand Oaks, City of	Ventura	Conejo/Calleguas Creeks	$500,000	9.2	$72,762	121%
17830	Stormwater Drainage Improvement - PHASE1	Thousand Oaks, City of	Ventura	Conejo/Calleguas Creek	$1,000,000	9.2	$72,762	121%
18417	Implementing a structural and cultural BMP program in Yolo County: An innovative and integrated approach for water conservation and water quality improvements in surface and groundwater - PHASE1	Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Yolo	Cache Creek	$9,980,487	10.7	$55,988	93%
Totals					$226,759,807