ATTACHMENT 1

NONPOINT SOURCE
2015 Grant Program Guidelines

Clean Water Act Section 319(h)

Clean Water Act Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source
2015 Grant Program Guidelines

Availability of Clean Water Act 319(h) funds for 2015

The California Nonpoint Source (NPS) Program is making approximately $4.0 million of Clean Water Act section 319(h) (Clean Water Act 319[h[) grant funds available to support the restoration of waters impaired by NPS pollution. Up to $1.0 million will be available for planning/assessment projects and approximately $3.0 million will be available for implementation projects.

The project proposal must address one or more of the NPS program preferences (Program Preferences) provided in Section I. The NPS Program Preferences are in adopted or nearly adopted total maximum daily load (TMDL) watersheds that the NPS and TMDL programs identified as preferences for planning/assessment and implementation projects for the 2015 Clean Water Act 319(h) grant funding. The targeted watersheds are shown in Section I.

There are separate applications for planning/assessment and implementation projects. Applicants may submit more than one application. Planning/assessment projects must be completed within two years and implementation projects must be completed within three years.

Applicants are required to have the appropriate water conservation and efficiency programs in place as a condition of the grant award. A web link with examples of water conservation and efficiency programs is available here.

SECTION A. APPLICATION, REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS

The application process is a two-phase process. Applicants should be aware that the application requirements differ for the concept proposal phase and the full proposal phase. Applicants will first submit a concept proposal. All components of the applicable application phase (for both the concept proposal and full proposal) must be submitted using the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board's) Financial Assistance Application Submittal Tool (Financial Application Tool). The on-line Financial Application Tool application can be found at the following secure link:

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

Note: All appendices to the 2015 Clean Water Act 319(h) Guidelines are available at Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant Solicitation webpage.

Concept Proposals

A complete concept proposal application consists of the following:

- A general application information questionnaire in the Financial Application Tool, which includes a brief project description, eligibility questions, and short-answer questions;
- A two page narrative watershed description and watershed approach;

- A four page or five page narrative project description (four pages for planning/assessment projects and five pages for implementation projects);
- Up to two pages of maps; and
- Up to two pages for the budget (template provided)

(See Concept Proposal Solicitation Notice - Table 2: Checklist for Completing the Online Concept Proposal Application)

The State Water Board will assess the concept proposals for completeness and eligibility. Each complete and eligible concept proposal will be reviewed by a technical review panel (Review Panel) consisting of staff from one or more Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards), the State Water Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). The scoring criteria are identified in Section C. Following the panel review, all complete and eligible concept proposals will be ranked by consensus of the Review Panel.

Full Proposals

The most competitive, eligible concept proposals will be invited to submit full proposals to a level of at least 125% of available grant funds. The list of concept proposals invited to submit full proposals will be posted on the State Water Board's Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant Solicitation webpage with notification emails sent to all applicants. Review Panel comments from the concept proposal phase will be available through your respective Regional Water Board Grant Coordinator (Grant Coordinator) (Appendix 7).

Full proposals will be evaluated on how comprehensively they describe the proposed project and its anticipated environmental results; how well they address the criteria in Section C including load reductions or contributions to comprehensive watershed planning; and their consistency with the concept proposal. Applicants who are selected to submit a full proposal will also be required to address concept proposal reviewer comments in their full proposal, and will have the opportunity to discuss concept proposal comments with the Review Panel when developing the full proposal. If concept proposal reviewer comments or questions are not addressed in the full proposal, the proposal may be considered ineligible.

In the full proposal, the applicant will be required to expand upon the information provided in the concept proposal, in order to provide the level of detail needed to make final grant award recommendations and funding decisions and to help expedite the grant agreement development process. The full proposal should be a stand-alone document, independent of the concept proposal, and include a detailed scope of work describing tasks and timelines to complete the project. The more detailed, concise and specific the scope of work is in the full proposal, the more quickly and easily State Water Board and Regional Water Board staff can develop the grant agreement, should the project be selected for funding.

The application, review, and selection process will be the same as for the concept proposal. Full proposals will be evaluated and scored by the Review Panel based on the information provided in the full proposal without regard to the original concept proposal score. However, the full proposals will be evaluated for consistency with the information submitted in the concept proposal. Major changes to the scope of work may disqualify the full proposal or affect its competitiveness, if the applicant does not provide adequate justification for the changes. The full proposals are then ranked through consensus of the Review Panel and a list of recommended projects sent to the State Water Board Executive Director for approval. The recommended list of funding projects will be available on the Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant Solicitation webpage after the projects have been approved by the State Water Board Executive Director.

All material, including application, attachments and supporting documentation, must be successfully uploaded to the on-line Financial Application Tool system by the submittal deadline. If any material is submitted after the deadline, the entire application packet will be disqualified. To avoid possible disqualification, applicants are strongly urged to begin submittal well ahead of the deadline and allow adequate time to upload all attachments.

SECTION B. ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility is based on whether the project fits within the NPS Program Preferences (Section I), and meets criteria for applicant eligibility, program funding limits, project timing, and match requirements (Table 1). Applicants and the proposed project must meet all the eligibility requirements in order to move forward in the competitive grant selection process.

In order to be eligible, applicants must work directly with their appropriate Grant Coordinator (Appendix 7) and appropriate staff (as directed by the Grant Coordinator) throughout all phases of the grant application process, including development of the project proposal.

Eligible applicants include local public agencies, public agencies, nonprofit organizations (501[c][3]), federally recognized Indian tribes, state agencies, public colleges, and federal agencies. Note that federally recognized tribes must waive their sovereign immunity in order to be eligible to receive funding.

Applicants that are for-profit organizations, private organizations, and 501(c)(4) organizations are **not** eligible.

Table 1: Project Timing, Maximum and Minimum Grant Amounts, and Match Requirements for Planning/Assessment and Implementation Projects

Project Type	Available Funding	Schedule
1. Planning/Assessment Eligible planning/ assessment projects may complete an assessment, study or design identified as a high priority in a TMDL; may prepare studies, strategies, management plans, tools for management plan development, and similar items; fill recognized data gaps; consolidate previously completed planning work in a watershed; identify and prioritize appropriate management measures and management practices, etc.	Approximate total: $1.0 million based on annual federal appropriation Project funding minimum: $75,000 Project funding maximum: $175,000[1] Minimum match requirement (see Table 1 - Notes)[3]	Grant agreement finalized: No later than June 30, 2016[4] Project grant end date: No later than June 30, 2018 Final project report: No later than May 31, 2018[4] Final invoicing: No later than July 31, 2018
2. Implementation Eligible implementation projects must implement full scale on-the-ground management measures and/or management practices, and may include project-level planning, design, construction, construction management, and implementation monitoring management measure/management practice.	Approximate total: $3.0 million based on annual federal appropriation Project funding minimum: $250,0000 Project funding maximum: $750,000[2] Minimum match requirement (see Table 1 - Notes)[3]	Grant agreement finalized: No later than June 30, 2016[4] Project grant end date: No later than June 30, 2019 Final project report: No later than May 31, 2019[4] Final invoicing: No later than July 31, 2019
Table 1 - Notes		

1. Total cost of a planning/assessment project can exceed $175,000. However, Clean Water Act 319(h) funding is limited to $175,000.
2. Total cost of an implementation project can exceed $750,000. However, Clean Water Act 319(h) funding is limited to $750,000.
3. All projects require a minimum match of 25% (except individual septic system upgrades that require a minimum match of 75%) of the total project cost. The match requirement may be waived or reduced for projects that directly benefit a disadvantaged community(ies) as outlined in Section E and Appendix 4.
4. These dates are subject to change.

Eligible planning/assessment projects and/or applicants must:

1. Address watersheds and impairments identified in the NPS Program Preferences (Section I);
2. Meet funding match requirements (Section D and Section E);
3. Clearly lead to implementation of an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL designated in the NPS Program Preferences;
4. Have at least elements 1, 2 and 3 of U.S. EPA's nine key elements of a watershed based plan (Nine Key Elements) in place at the time of funding. These elements pertain to identification of causes and sources of impairments, estimating load reductions expected from management activities, and identifying management measures and priority locations for implementation.

And meet one of the following:

1. Complete watershed planning and assessment to fully address all Nine Key Elements.
2. Provide information necessary to fully develop at least one of the missing or partially completed elements.
3. Complete other priority planning/assessment activities and provide a brief description of how the missing or incomplete elements of the Nine Key Elements will be completed, including remaining work to be done, what entities will complete the work, and a time schedule for completion of the remaining elements.

Eligible planning/assessment projects may: (1) complete an assessment, study or design identified as a high priority in a TMDL; (2) prepare studies, strategies, management plans, tools for management plan development, and similar items; (3) fill recognized data gaps; (4) consolidate previously completed planning work in a watershed; or (5) identify and prioritize appropriate management measures and management practices. Planning/assessment projects within the boundaries of a national pollutant discharge elimination system (Pollutant Discharge System) permitted urban, area-wide storm water program can be considered provided that those projects are in areas that are not directly tributary to a municipal separate storm sewer system (Storm Sewer System), do not involve operation of the Storm Sewer System, and/or

address land use activities specifically excluded by the permit. For additional information, contact your Grant Coordinator (Appendix 7).

Eligible implementation projects and/or applicants must:

1. Implement activities that contribute to the restoration of NPS impaired waters through reduced pollutant loads as called for in an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL;
2. Address watersheds and impairments identified in the NPS Program Preferences (Section I);
3. Be consistent with information addressing the U.S. EPA's Nine Key Elements of Watershed-Based Plans (Nine Key Elements) (Appendix 1); and
4. Meet funding match requirements (Section D and Section E).

Eligible implementation projects may include project-level planning, design, construction, construction management, implementation, and monitoring to implement full scale on-the-ground management measures and/or management practices. Note that implementation projects within the boundaries of a Pollutant Discharge Permit permitted urban, area-wide storm water program can be considered provided that those projects are in areas that are not directly tributary to a Storm Sewer System, do not involve operation of the Storm Sewer Systems, and/or address land use activities specifically excluded by the permit. Also, see "ineligible projects" below. For additional information, contact your Grant Coordinator (Appendix 7).

Guidance on USEPA's Nine Key Elements is provided in Appendix 1.

Ineligible projects include:

1. Projects or activities required by or that implement a Pollutant Discharge Permit, including urban, area-wide storm water programs covering discharges from a Storm Sewer System, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits.
2. Projects necessary to satisfy an enforcement or civil settlement or judicial order.
3. Projects addressing individual septic system connection to a community sewer system.
4. Implementation projects in watersheds that lack one or more of the Nine Key Elements.
5. Planning projects in watersheds that lack or have not fully developed elements 1, 2, and 3 of the Nine Key Elements (Appendix 1).
6. Projects that are research based and do not address or directly lead to implementation. Examples include, but are not limited to source identification and investigation of emerging contaminants.
7. Projects that are either entirely or primarily education and outreach. Education and outreach activities may be funded only as secondary components of the project.

8. Projects that are strictly monitoring and do not directly lead to implementation of an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL.

SECTION C. PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA

Scoring and ranking of concept proposals and full proposals will be based on how well the applicant, within the constraints of the page limits, addresses the following:

1. Describes the physical watershed, including the targeted watershed's waterbody size (stream miles or acreage) and area, and the portion of the watershed (percent miles or area) that the project will address;
2. Describes how the project will implement activities that are identified as high priority actions in an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL;
3. Describes how the project will lead to a significant reduction of a major pollutant source in an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL;
4. Describes how the project is related to other efforts, both past and present, along with how its coordination with current efforts will effectively address impairment(s);
5. Provides an estimate of the overall progress achieved to date in the watershed in meeting specific TMDL targets and/or goals;
6. Specifies an estimated measurable pollutant load or pollutant concentration reduction, if the project is an implementation project;
7. Demonstrates that the project is technically feasible and appropriate, and identifies if it has been adapted from another effort, and describes how the approach is applicable;
8. Describes how success will be measured through appropriate assessment and monitoring;
9. Demonstrates the connectivity between the proposed project and the waterbody addressed by the TMDL;
10. Clearly describes project goals, milestones, tasks and timelines;
11. Demonstrates relevant experience and expertise of the project team;
12. Demonstrates if and how the project could be repeated in another watershed;
13. Shows readiness to proceed; and
14. Demonstrates adequate funding match.

SECTION D. FUNDING MATCH REQUIREMENT

The applicant must provide a funding match, unless a waiver is requested (Section E and Appendix 4). "Funding match" means funds made available by the applicant from non-State sources. A State agency, however, may use State funds and services for the funding match. The funding match may include, but is not limited to, federal funds, local funding, or donated, volunteer and in-kind services from non-State sources. The funding match is calculated based on **total** project cost for which funding is requested. Table 2 is an example of the calculated funding match for a project.

Applicants must be able to demonstrate secure match funding at the time of the full proposal submittal by including letters of commitment as part of the application requirements

The grantee may start using their match funding after they have been formally notified by email from the State Water Board that their project has been approved for funding. However, using the match funding before the grant is executed is at the risk of the grantee. The match funding cannot be used to cover expenses incurred during the development of the Financial Application Tool application and proposals.

Table 2a: Match Requirement Example

Example Grant Match: Agency A is submitting a proposal with a total project cost of $750,000, and is required to meet the 25% match for the total cost of the project ($750,000).		
Total Project Cost	Grant and Fund Match Using the Minimum Funding Match Requirement **(25% of Total Project Cost)**	
	Funding Match	Grant Funds
$ 750,000	0.25 X $750,000 = $187,500	$ 750,000 - $187,500 = $562,500

Table 2b: Match Requirement Example (Septic System Upgrade)

Example Grant Match: Agency A is submitting a proposal with a total project cost of $750,000, and is required to meet the 75% match for the total cost of the project ($750,000).		
Total Project Cost	Grant and Fund Match Using the Minimum Funding Match Requirement **(75% of Total Project Cost)**	
	Funding Match	Grant Funds
$ 750,000	0.75 X $750,000 = $562,500	$ 750,000 - $562,500 = $187,500

Note: The State Water Board reserves the discretion to review and approve funding match expenditures.

SECTION E. FUNDING MATCH/WAIVER REDUCTION REQUIREMENT

The funding match requirement may be waived or reduced for projects directly benefiting a disadvantaged community. A disadvantaged community is defined as a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income (California Water Code section 79505.5(a)). The requirements for funding match waivers and reductions are set forth below and in Appendix 4.

Information needed to substantiate a request for match waiver/reduction is not required in the concept proposal application, but applicants are asked to identify the intent to apply for a waiver in the concept proposal phase. The applicant will be required to identify representatives of the disadvantaged community who have been or will be involved in the planning and/or implementation process. Information needed to substantiate a request for match waiver or reduction is required when submitting a full proposal. State Water Board staff will review and make the final determination on funding match waiver or reduction eligibility.

SECTION F. GRANT AGREEMENT

Successful grant applicants will work with their Regional Water Board's NPS program and Grant Coordinators (Appendix 7), assisted by State Water Board's Division of Financial Assistance and Division of Water Quality staff, in the development of the grant agreements for their project. Procedures and rules for developing the grant agreement are located in the template available in Appendix 8. See Grant Agreement Information for more details.

SECTION G. REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS

Only direct costs related to the project are allowed. Only work performed within the terms and scope of work of the grant agreement will be eligible for reimbursement, and may include the reasonable costs for engineering design, legal fees, preparation of environmental documentation, environmental mitigation, pre and post project monitoring, and project implementation. Education/outreach is an eligible reimbursable expense only if it is a secondary component of a project.

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

1. Costs incurred outside the terms of the grant agreement with the State;
2. Operation and maintenance costs not related to the project;
3. Purchase of equipment not integral to the project;
4. Establishing a reserve fund;
5. Replacement of existing funding sources for ongoing programs;
6. Expenses incurred in preparation of the concept proposal and/or full proposal; and
7. 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.

Advance funds will not be provided. Funding match requirements are discussed in Section D and Section E above, and Appendix 4.

SECTION H. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

General Requirements are located on the Nonpoint Source Grant Program Solicitation webpage, and address: conflict of interest, confidentiality, California Environmental Quality Act compliance, Basin Plan consistency, related litigation, project assessment and evaluation plans, monitoring and assessment, data management and grant manager notification.

SECTION I. NPS PROGRAM PREFERENCES

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

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

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

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

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a municipal separate stormwater sewer system, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

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

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

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

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

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

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a municipal separate stormwater sewer system, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

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

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Salinas	Nutrients: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL sub-watersheds (e.g. Moro Cojo Slough, Blanco, Old Salinas River/Tembladero and its upstream tributaries such as Reclamation Canal, Gabilan Creek, Santa Rita Creek, Natividad Creek, Espinosa Slough, Alisal Slough, and/or Merrit Ditch and in Quail Creek and/or Chular Creek) to reduce nutrient discharges to impaired waterbodies. Pesticides and Toxicity: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g. Old Salinas River, Tembladero, Salinas Reclamation, Alisal, and/or Quail) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies.	Nutrients and pesticides: Coordinate the effective implementation of water quality protection and water quality treatment strategies to achieve compliance with the Regional Water Board's agricultural order (RB3 - Agricultural Order).

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

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Pajaro	Fecal coliform: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g. Tres Pinos, San Benito, Pacheco, Tequisquita, and/or Watsonville) to reduce bacterial discharges. Educate owners/operators of grazing lands and rural properties of the Regional Water Board's grazing prohibition, its requirements and provide them with technical and financial assistance/incentives. Nitrate: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL sub-watersheds (e.g. Pinto) to reduce nutrient discharges to impaired waterbodies. Sediment: Implement management measures and anadromous fisheries restoration projects in some or all of the priority TMDL sub-watersheds (e.g.; Llagas Creek, Pajaro, and/or San Benito) to reduce sediment discharges. Educate owners/operators of grazing lands, roads, and rural properties of the Regional Water Board's grazing prohibition, its requirements and provide them with technical and financial assistance. Pesticides and toxicity: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL sub-watersheds (e.g. Pajaro, Llagas downstream of reservoir) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies.	Nutrients and pesticides: Coordinate the effective implementation of water quality protection and water quality treatment strategies to achieve compliance with the RB3 - Agricultural Order.
Santa Maria / Oso Flaco	Nutrients/dissolved oxygen: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g. Oso Flaco, Orcutt, and/or Lower Santa Maria) to reduce nutrient discharges to impaired waterbodies. Pesticides and Toxicity: Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g. Oso Flaco, Orcutt, and/or Lower Santa Maria) to reduce toxicity, and pesticide and sediment discharges to/in impaired waterbodies.	Nutrients and pesticides: Coordinate the effective implementation of water quality protection and water quality treatment strategies to achieve compliance with the RB3 - Agricultural Order.

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a municipal separate stormwater sewer system, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

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

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

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

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

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

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources
	Preferred projects: Implement management practices to reduce copper loading from boats such as replacing copper-based antifouling paint with non-toxic coatings.	

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a municipal separate stormwater sewer system, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a municipal separate stormwater sewer system, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

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

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

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

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

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

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a municipal separate stormwater sewer system, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

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

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

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a municipal separate stormwater sewer system, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

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

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

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

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

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

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a municipal separate stormwater sewer system, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

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

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

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

		management measure implementation plan including prioritization, site selection, recommended management practices, preliminary engineering and site design, schedule, cost estimate, etc.

[1] Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a municipal separate stormwater sewer system, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see Attachment 2).

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

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