ATTACHMENT 1

NONPOINT SOURCE (NPS)
2012 Grant Program Guidelines

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319[h]

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Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319(H) Nonpoint Source (NPS) 2012 Grant Program Guidelines

Availability of Clean Water Act (CWA) 319(h) funds for 2012

The California Nonpoint Source (NPS) Program is making approximately $4.5 million of CWA Section 319(h) grant funds available to support the restoration of waters impaired by NPS pollution. Approximately $1.0 million will be available for planning/assessment projects and approximately $3.5 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 Program Preferences are in adopted or nearly adopted Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) watersheds that the NPS and TMDL Programs identified as preferences for implementation and planning/assessment projects for the 2012 CWA 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.

SECTION A. APPLICATION, REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS

The Application Process is a two phase process; a Concept Proposal (CP) Phase and a Full Proposal (FP) Phase. Applicants will first submit a CP using the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board's) Financial Assistance Application Submittal Tool (FAAST). The on-line FAAST application for the CP can be found at the following secure link:

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

Note: All appendices to the 2012 CWA 319(h) Guidelines are available at CWA 319(h) Grant Solicitation webpage.

Concept Proposals

A complete CP application consists of the following:

- A questionnaire which includes a brief project description, eligibility questions, and short-answer questions;
- A ONE (1) page narrative watershed description;
- A FOUR (4) or FIVE (5) page narrative project description (FOUR (4) pages for planning/assessment projects and FIVE (5) pages for implementation projects);
- Up to TWO (2) pages of maps; and
- Up to TWO (2) page budget (template provided).

The State Water Board will assess the CPs for completeness and eligibility. Each complete and eligible CP 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 (USEPA). The scoring criteria are identified in Section C. Following the panel review, all complete and eligible CPs will be ranked by consensus of the Review Panel.

Full Proposals

The most competitive, eligible CPs will be invited to submit Full Proposals (FPs) to a level of at least 125% of available grant funds. The list of CPs invited to submit FPs will be posted on the State Water Board's CWA 319(h) Grant Solicitation webpage with notification emails will be sent to all applicants. Comments from the CP review panel 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 CP. Applicants who are selected to submit a FP will also be required to address reviewer comments in their FP, and will have the opportunity to discuss CP comments with the panelists when developing the FP. If CP reviewer comments or questions are not addressed in the FP, the proposal may be considered ineligible.

The FP will require the applicant to expand upon the information provided in the CP submitted previously, 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 FP will include a detailed Scope of Work (SOW) describing tasks and timelines to complete the project. The more detailed, concise and specific the SOW is in the FP, 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 CP. FPs will be evaluated and scored by the Review Panel based on the information provided in the FP without regard to the original CP score. However, the FPs will be evaluated for consistency with the information submitted in the CP. Major changes to the scope of work may disqualify the FP or affect its competitiveness, if the applicant does not provide adequate justification for the changes. The FPs are then ranked through consensus of the Review Panel and a list of recommended projects sent to the State Water Board Executive Director (ED) for approval. The recommended list of funding projects will be available on the CWA

319(h) Grant Solicitation webpage after the projects have been approved by the State Water Board ED.

In order to be competitive, the applicant is strongly encouraged to work directly with their Grant Coordinator (Appendix 7) and appropriate staff (If directed to do so by the Grant Coordinator.) throughout all phases of the grant application process, including development of the project proposal.

All material, including application, attachments and supporting documentation, must be provided 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 Program Preferences (Section I), 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.

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) lobby organizations are **NOT** eligible.

Eligible IMPLEMENTATION Projects and/or Applicants must:

- 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;
- Address watersheds and impairments identified in the Program Preferences (Section I);
- Be consistent with watershed plans that address the US EPA's Nine Minimum Elements to be Included in a Watershed Plan for Impaired Waters Funded Using Incremental Section 319 Funds" (Nine Key Elements) (Appendix 1); and
- 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 (MMs) and/or management practices (MPs). Note that implementation projects within the boundaries of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 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 (MS4), do not involve operation of the MS4, and/or address land use activities specifically excluded by the permit. For additional information, contact your Regional Water Board Grant Coordinator in Appendix 7.

Eligible PLANNING/ASSESSMENT projects and/or Applicants must:

- Address watersheds and impairments identified in the Program Preferences (Section I);
- Meet funding match requirements (Section D and Section E);
- Clearly lead to implementation of an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL designated in the Program Preferences; and

And meet ONE of the following[1]:

1. Completes 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 remaining elements.

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 MMs and MPs, etc. Planning/assessment projects within the boundaries of a NPDES permitted urban, area-wide storm water program can be considered provided that those projects are in areas that are not directly tributary to MS4, do not involve operation of the MS4, and/or address land use activities specifically excluded by

[1] NOTE: To be eligible for funding, watersheds must have at least Elements 1, 2 and 3 of the 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.

the permit. For additional information, contact your Regional Water Board Grant Coordinator in Appendix 7.

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

INELIGIBLE projects include:

- Projects required by or that implement a NPDES permit, including urban, area-wide storm water programs covering discharges from a MS4, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding.
- Activities related to stormproofing and upgrading active logging roads, including work on ditches, culverts, crossings, and road surfacing and contouring.
- Projects necessary to satisfy an enforcement or civil settlement or judicial order.
- Implementation projects in watersheds that lack one or more of USEPA's Nine Key Elements.
- Planning projects in a watershed that lack or have not fully developed Elements 1, 2, and 3 of US EPA's Nine Key Elements (Appendix 1).
- Projects either entirely or primarily education and outreach (education and outreach may be funded only as a secondary component).
- Projects that are strictly monitoring and do not directly lead to implementation of an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL.

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 MMs and MPs, etc.	Approximate Total: $1.0 Million based on annual federal appropriation 319(h) Project Funding Maximum[1]: $125,000 319(h) Project Funding Minimum: $75,000 Minimum Match Requirement[2]: 25% (total project cost)	Grant Agreement finalized by: No later than June 30, 2013[4] Project Grant End Date: No later than June 30, 2015 Final Project Report: No later than June 1, 2015 [4] Final Invoicing: No later than July 31, 2015
2. Implementation Eligible implementation projects may include project-level planning, design, construction, construction management, implementation, and monitoring to implement full scale on-the-ground MMs and/or MPs.	Approximate Total: $3.5 Million based on annual federal appropriation 319(h) Project Funding Maximum: $750,000 [3] 319(h) Project Funding Minimum: $ 250,0000 Minimum Match Requirement[2]: 25% (total project cost)	Grant Agreement finalized by: No later than June 30, 2013[4] Project Grant End Date: No later than June 30, 2016 Final Project Report: No later than June 1, 2016 [4] Final Invoicing: No later than July 31, 2016

1. Total cost of the project can exceed $125,000, within reason. However, CWA 319(h) funding is limited to $125,000 for Planning/Assessment Projects. The match must be at least 25% of the total project costs.
2. The match requirement may be waived or reduced for projects that directly benefit a disadvantaged community(ies) as outlined in Appendix 4.
3. Total cost of the project can exceed $ 750,000, within reason. However, CWA 319(h) funding is limited to $750,000 for Implementation. The match must be at least 25% of the total project costs.
4. These dates are subject to change.

SECTION C. PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA

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

- Describes the watershed approach of the project;
- Describes the physical watershed, including the targeted watershed's stream miles and area, and the portion of the watershed (percent miles or area) that the project will address;
- Describes how the project will implement activities that are identified as high priority actions in an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL;
- Describes how the project will lead to a significant reduction of a major pollutant source in an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL;
- Specifies an estimated measurable pollutant load or pollutant concentration reduction, if the project is an implementation project;
- Demonstrates that the project is technically feasible and appropriate;
- Describes how success will be measured through appropriate assessment and monitoring;
- Demonstrates the connectivity between the proposed project and the waterbody addressed by the TMDL;
- Clearly describes project goals, tasks and timelines;
- Demonstrates relevant experience and expertise of the project team;
- Shows readiness to proceed; and
- 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.

Applicant must be able to demonstrate secure match funding at the time of the FP submittal. Letters of commitment will be required.

The Grantee may start using their match funding after the Grantee has been notified that their project has been selected 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 FAAST application and proposals.

TABLE 2: 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

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 (DAC). A DAC 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 § 79505.5 [a]). The requirements for funding match waivers and reductions are given in below and in Appendix 4.

Proposals submitted by a DAC or an organization that is based within and serves a DAC may be eligible for a funding match waiver. Proposals that directly benefit a DAC may be eligible for a funding match reduction. Reductions in the required funding match percentage will be in proportion to the percentage of the DAC population directly benefiting from the project relative to the entire population in the project/planning area.

Information needed to substantiate a request for match waiver/reduction is not required in the CP application, but will be required for the FP. The applicant will be required to identify representatives of the DAC who have been or will be involved in the planning and/or implementation process. Applicants are asked to identify the intent to apply for a waiver in the CP Phase. Information

supporting a match waiver or reduction is required when submitting a FP. 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 SOW of the grant agreement will be eligible for reimbursement. Education/outreach is an eligible reimbursable expense only if it is a secondary component of a project. Reimbursable costs include the reasonable costs for engineering design, legal fees, preparation of environmental documentation, environmental mitigation, pre and post project monitoring, and project implementation.
Costs that are not reimbursable with grant funding include, but are not limited to:

- Costs, other than those noted above, incurred outside the terms of the grant agreement with the State;
- Operation and maintenance costs not related to the Project;
- Purchase of equipment not an integral part of the Project;
- Establishing a reserve fund;
- Replacement of existing funding sources for ongoing programs;
- Expenses incurred in preparation of the CP and FP; and
- Payment of principal or interest of existing indebtedness or any interest payments unless the dept 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 NPS Grant Program Solicitation webpage. General requirement include Conflict of Interest, Confidentiality,

CEQA Compliance, Basin Plan Consistency, Related Litigation, Project Assessment and Evaluation Plans, Monitoring and Assessment, Data Management and Grant Manager Notification.

SECTION I. PROGRAM PREFERENCES

Region 1 – North Coast Regional Water Board NPS Program Preferences

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects
Klamath River (Middle, Lower Hydrologic Areas) [1]	Nutrients: Engineered nutrient treatment/ removal, passive or active, projects; pilot scale, or full scale implementation, nutrient management/control projects.	Nutrients: Engineered nutrient treatment/ removal, passive or active; projects may include planning/feasibility studies.
Shasta River[1]	Temperature and dissolved oxygen (DO): Upper watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting temperature and/or DO.	Temperature and dissolved oxygen: Especially planning efforts to implement temperature reduction opportunities, tailwater return minimization, outreach to Little Shasta landowners with prioritization of proposed projects; barrier removal/impoundment removal for DO; irrigation water management/conservation; riparian enhancement; monitoring; education/outreach; tracking and reporting; water trust; cold water dedication strategy.
Klamath (Middle, Lower Hydrologic Areas), Lost, Shasta, Scott Rivers[1]	Nutrient, temperature, dissolved oxygen, microcystin impairments: Projects assisting in ranch plan implementation.	Nutrient, temperature, dissolved oxygen, microcystin impairments: Projects assisting in ranch plan development.
Klamath River (Middle, Lower Hydrologic Areas) [1]	Temperature: Thermal refugia (including effects of excess sediment) improvement/enhancement/ protection projects in high priority areas, as identified in TMDL action plan.	

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects
Klamath River (Middle, Lower Hydrologic Areas) [1]	Nutrient, temperature, dissolved oxygen, microcystin impairments: Restoration projects targeting one or more TMDL pollutants; preference will be given to projects that have been identified through a systematic, comprehensive assessment/ prioritization process.	
Laguna de Santa Rosa, Stemple Creek, and Estero de San Antonio[1]	Ammonia and Dissolved oxygen: Dairy pollutant control, enhancement, or improvement projects; restoration projects associated with water quality impacts from dairies.	Ammonia and dissolved oxygen: Dairy pollutant control, enhancement, or improvement projects; restoration projects associated with water quality impacts from dairies.
Scott River[1]	Sediment[2], temperature: Especially riparian fencing and other measures to manage livestock for protection of riparian vegetation and reduction of sediment and nutrient discharges.	Sediment, temperature: Especially planning efforts to prioritize sediment reduction opportunities, considering past efforts and beneficial uses, other sediment reduction assessments.
Garcia River[1]	Sediment – Road decommissioning, riparian restoration, and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce respectively, external and internally generated sediment sources[2]	Sediment
Salmon River[1]	Temperature	Temperature
Trinity River – Lower HA, Middle HA, Upper HA, and South Fork[1]	Sediment[2]	Sediment
Lower Eel River[1]	Sediment[2], Temperature: Dairy pollutant control, enhancement or improvement projects; restoration projects	Sediment, Temperature: Dairy pollutant control, enhancement or improvement projects; restoration projects

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects
	associated with water quality impacts from dairies.	associated with water quality impacts from dairies.
Mad River	Sediment[2]/turbidity	Sediment/turbidity
Noyo River	Sediment[2]	Sediment
Ten Mile River	Sediment[2]	Sediment
Albion River	Sediment[2]	Sediment

[1] Specific types of projects that are a higher priority for Region 1 for the 2012 RFP cycle.

[2] For the 2012 RFP cycle, *implementation projects targeting sediment* may include road decommissioning and/or may address sediment sources other than roads; road improvement/upgrade/stormproofing projects for industrial logging roads will be disqualified.

Region 2 – San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board NPS Program Preferences

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects
Tomales Bay (including Lagunitas Creek and other tributaries):	Pathogens: Implement Management Practices (MPs) according to ranch water quality plans (RWQPs) (grazing and dairy waiver requirements). Projects to implement measures to address pollutant impacts from septic systems.	Pathogens: 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., grazing/horse ranch facilities) that will lead to prioritizing actions for source reduction.
Walker Creek	Mercury: Implement MPs according to RWQPs (grazing and dairy waiver requirements).	
Sonoma Creek	Sediment: Develop and implement vineyard management plans. Specifically, develop third party or technical assistance programs to assist with farm/vineyard plan development and implementation.	Sediment: Develop and implement vineyard management plans. Specifically, develop third party or technical assistance programs to assist with farm/vineyard plan development and implementation.
	Sediment: Implement reach-scale habitat restoration and sediment reduction projects.	
Sonoma Creek	Pathogens, Sediment: Develop RWQPs and implement MPs for grazing lands and dairies. Develop third party or technical assistance programs to assist with RWQP development and implementation.	Pathogens, Sediment: Develop RWQPs and implement MPs for grazing lands and dairies. Develop third party or technical assistance programs to assist with RWQP development and implementation.

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects
Napa River	Sediment: Develop and implement sediment control and habitat enhancement actions. Specifically, develop 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 BMP performance in pilot areas or basin-wide.
	Sediment: Implement vineyard management plans.	Sediment and restoring in-stream channel complexity as called for in Sediment TMDL SEP: Develop plans for restoration of the Upper Napa River in reaches that have not yet been addressed.
	Sediment: Implement reach-scale projects to restore stream-riparian habitat complexity and connection to floodplains, and to balance fine and coarse sediment budgets.	Sediment, Pathogens: Develop RWQPs and implement MPs for grazing lands. Develop third party or technical assistance programs to assist with RWQP development and implementation.
	Sediment: Channel incision adaptation project at Zinfandel Lane Crossing to address impacts of channel incision on habitat access and sediment transport dynamics.	
	Sediment, Pathogens: Develop RWQPs and implement MPs for grazing lands. Develop third party or technical assistance programs to assist with RWQP development and implementation.	

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects
Guadalupe River (including tributaries):	Mercury: Mining waste remediation and erosion control.	Mercury: Lake oxygenation feasibility study & design.
	Mercury: Stream bank stabilization.	Mercury: Planning, design, and prioritization for bank stabilization, calcine removal where feasible, and restoration of Alamitos Creek.

Region 3 – Central Coast Regional Water Board NPS Program Preferences

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent Planning Projects
San Lorenzo River and impaired tributaries.	Sediment: Implement and track management measures on rural roads (private and public) using site selection tools. This will require implementing road improvement projects in priority / impaired areas designed to address sediment loading for compliance with adopted TMDLs. This excludes all activities on active logging roads except decommissioning.	
Salinas River	Nutrients: Implement nutrient management measures in Farm Water Quality Plans, including irrigation management measures to reduce or eliminate irrigation runoff and possible percolation of nutrients to groundwater. Pesticides: Implement pesticide and sediment control management measures in Farm Water Quality Plans, including irrigation management measures to reduce or eliminate irrigation runoff and associated toxicity, and possible percolation of pesticides to groundwater. Fecal Coliform: Implement management measures in Ranch Water Quality Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.	Fecal Coliform: Conduct Rangeland Implementation Planning in priority / impaired areas with adopted TMDLs, including an assessment of 1) status of current implementation of rangeland management measures for lands with commercial livestock operations, 2) assessment of existing ranch plans, and 3) stakeholder outreach to ultimately achieve compliance with Animal Waste Discharge Prohibitions. This will require developing an Implementation Plan of domestic animal waste management.

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent Planning Projects
Pajaro River (including Llagas Creek and impaired tributaries).	Nitrate: Implement nutrient management measures in Farm Water Quality Plans, including irrigation management measures to reduce or eliminate irrigation runoff and possible percolation of nutrients to groundwater. Sediment: Implement sediment management measures to reduce sediment discharges.	Bacteria: Conduct Rangeland Implementation Planning in priority / impaired areas with adopted TMDLs, including an assessment of 1) status of current implementation of rangeland management measures for lands with commercial livestock operations, 2) assessment of existing ranch plans, and 3) stakeholder outreach to ultimately achieve compliance with Animal Waste Discharge Prohibitions. This will require developing an Implementation Plan of domestic animal waste management. Sediment: Prioritize specific sites for implementation based on existing TMDL prioritized areas and develop site-specific measures to reduce/eliminate quantified amount of sediment load to ultimately achieve the Land Disturbance Prohibitions.
Watsonville Slough		Bacteria: Conduct Rangeland Implementation Planning in priority / impaired areas with adopted TMDLs, including an assessment of 1) status of current implementation of rangeland management measures for lands with commercial livestock operations, 2) assessment of existing ranch plans, and 3) stakeholder outreach to ultimately achieve compliance with Animal Waste Discharge Prohibitions. This will require developing an Implementation Plan of domestic animal waste management.

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent Planning Projects
Lower San Antonio River	Pathogens: Implement management measures in Ranch Water Quality Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.	Pathogens: Develop Ranch Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.
Tularcitos Creek	Pathogens: Implement management measures in Ranch Water Quality Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.	Pathogens: Develop Ranch Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.
Chalome Creek	Pathogens: Implement management measures in Ranch Water Quality Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.	Pathogens Develop Ranch Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.
San Lorenzo Creek	Pathogens: Implement management measures in Ranch Water Quality Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.	Pathogens: Develop Ranch Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.
Arroyo de la Cruz	Pathogens: Implement management measures in Ranch Water Quality Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.	Pathogens: Develop Ranch Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.
Morro Bay	Fecal Coliform: Implement management measures in Ranch Water Quality Plans to reduce bacterial discharges. Sediment: Implement sediment management measures to reduce sediment discharges.	Fecal Coliform: Conduct Rangeland Implementation Planning in priority / impaired areas with adopted TMDLs, including an assessment of 1) status of current implementation of rangeland management measures for lands with commercial livestock operations, 2) assessment of existing ranch plans, and 3) stakeholder outreach to ultimately achieve compliance with Animal Waste Discharge Prohibitions. This will require developing an Implementation Plan of domestic animal waste management.

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent Planning Projects
Santa Maria River and Estuary, Orcutt-Solomon Creek and Oso Flaco Creeks and Lake	Nutrients: Implement nutrient management measures in Farm Water Quality Plans, including irrigation management measures to reduce or eliminate irrigation runoff and possible percolation of nutrients to groundwater. Pesticides: Implement pesticide and sediment control management measures in Farm Water Quality Plans, including irrigation management measures to reduce or eliminate irrigation runoff and associated toxicity, possible percolation of pesticides to groundwater. Fecal Coliform: Implement management measures in Ranch Water Quality Plans to reduce bacterial discharges.	Total and Fecal Coliform: Conduct Rangeland Implementation Planning in priority / impaired areas with adopted TMDLs, including an assessment of 1) status of current implementation of rangeland management measures for lands with commercial livestock operations, 2) assessment of existing ranch plans, and 3) stakeholder outreach to ultimately achieve compliance with Animal Waste Discharge Prohibitions. This will require developing an Implementation Plan of domestic animal waste management.

Region 4 – Los Angeles Regional Water Board NPS Program Preferences

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects
Calleguas Creek	Constituents: Nutrients, salts, metals, pesticides and PCBs Sources: Irrigated agriculture.	
Santa Clara River	Constituents: Nutrients, salts, pesticides, and bacteria Sources: Irrigated agriculture, horses/livestock, onsite wastewater treatment systems.	Constituents: Nutrients and bacteria Sources: Horses/livestock, onsite wastewater treatment systems.
McGrath Lake	Constituents: Pesticides and PCBs Sources: Irrigated agriculture.	
Ventura River	Constituents: Nutrients Sources: Irrigated agriculture, horses/livestock, onsite wastewater treatment systems.	
San Gabriel River	Constituents: Metals Sources: Irrigated agriculture, open space runoff.	Constituents: Metals Sources: Irrigated agriculture, open space runoff.
Los Angeles River Reach 6 and Tributaries (Los Angeles River Metals TMDL)	Constituents: Selenium Sources: Erosion, open space runoff.	Constituents: Selenium Sources: Erosion, open space runoff.

Region 5 – Central Valley Regional Water Board NPS Program Preferences

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects
Cache Creek	Mercury	Mercury
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta	Mercury, chlorpyrifos/diazinon, dissolved oxygen, salt.	Mercury, dissolved oxygen, salt.
Lower San Joaquin River	Chlorpyrifos, diazinon, dissolved oxygen, selenium, salt.	Dissolved oxygen, selenium, salt.
Clear Lake	Mercury and nutrients	Mercury and nutrients
Sacramento River	Chlorpyrifos and diazinon	
Upper Sacramento River	Cadmium, copper and zinc	Cadmium, copper and zinc
Feather River	Chlorpyrifos and diazinon	
Grassland Marshes	Selenium	Selenium
Salt Slough	Selenium	Selenium

Region 6 – Lahontan Regional Water Board NPS Program Preferences

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects
Blackwood Creek		Constituents: Sediment Sources: Defunct gravel mining. e.g, post-restoration monitoring for effectiveness.
Indian Creek Reservoir (includes upper Indian Creek watershed and the watershed downstream of the diversion point from the West		Constituents: Phosphorus Sources: Historic wastewater disposal; channel erosion, *e.g. identification and assessment of watershed for external phosphorus loading sites and suggested

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects
Fork Carson River.)		management practices for phosphorus control.
Squaw Creek	Constituents: Sedimentation/siltation Sources: Hydromodification/land development	Constituents: Sedimentation/siltation Sources: Hydromodification/land development
Tahoe, Lake	Constituents: Nitrogen, phosphorus, fine sediment Sources: Urban, forests, atmosphere, stream channel erosion, shoreline erosion	Constituents: nitrogen, phosphorus, fine sediment Sources: urban, forests, atmosphere, stream channel erosion, shoreline erosion
Truckee River (includes Bronco and Gray Creeks)	Constituents: Sediment Sources: Dirt roads, urban areas, legacy erosion sites.	Constituents: Sediment Sources: Dirt roads, urban areas, legacy erosion sites *e.g.for Martis Creek bioassessment, turbidity continuous sampling, rapid assessments to inform TMDL implementation.

Region 7 – Colorado River Regional Water Board NPS Program Preferences

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects	TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects
Alamo River	Sediment	Sediment, chlorpyrifos and diazinon
New River	Sediment, bacteria, trash	Sediment, bacteria, trash, chlorpyrifos and diazinon
Imperial Valley Drains	Sediment	Sediment, chlorpyrifos and diazinon

Region 8 – Santa Ana Regional Water Board NPS Program Preferences

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) – Implementation Projects (Source)	TMDL Constituent(s) -specific and/or other Planning Projects**
San Jacinto / Canyon Lake	Nutrients - 1. Mgmt. of ag. and rural sources 2. Update inventory of ag. dischargers and implement ag. BMPs 3. Mgmt. of NPS in-lake legacy pollutant loads identified by load allocations in TMDLs	Plans and studies required by TMDL
San Jacinto / Lake Elsinore	Nutrients - 1. Mgmt. of ag. and rural sources 2. Update inventory of ag. dischargers and implement ag. BMPs 3. Mgmt. of NPS in-lake legacy pollutant loads identified by load allocations in TMDLs	Plans and studies required by TMDL
Big Bear Lake	Nutrients/sediment - 1. Forest road improvements 2. Mgmt. of NPS in-lake legacy pollutant loads identified by load allocations in TMDLs	Nutrients/sediment - Development of nutrient biocriteria called for in TMDL All TMDL constituents- ***Identify and prepare watershed planning elements needed to create a plan that conforms to EPA's 9 key elements for a watershed plan.*
Big Bear Lake	Mercury – 1. Soil stabilization 2. Detention basins 3. Mgmt. of NPS in-lake legacy pollutant loads identified by load allocations in TMDLs	

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) – Implementation Projects (Source)	TMDL Constituent(s) -specific and/or other Planning Projects**
Newport Bay and tributaries	Selenium (TMDL under development)	Selenium – ** *Develop Selenium management plan for Big Cyn. Wash, tributary to Newport Bay – identify sources and potential remediation options.*[2]
Newport Bay and tributaries	1. Organochlorine (OC) compounds 2. San Diego Creek – Chlorpyrifos, Diazinon, Dieldrine, DDT, PCBs, Toxaphene 3. Upper Newport Bay - Chlorpyrifos, Chlordane, DDT, PCBs 4. Lower Newport Bay and Rhine Channel- Chlordane, Dieldrin, DDT, PCBs	
Upper Newport Bay and tributaries	Diazinon, chlorpyrifos	
Newport Bay	Copper, Cadmium, Zinc, Mercury, Lead, Selenium	Copper, Cadmium, Zinc, Mercury, Lead, Selenium ***Sediment linkage study to determine source(s) of metals loads in sediment carried by tributaries from undeveloped, managed open space adjacent to MS4 co-permittees' corporate boundaries; prioritize source areas; identify potential management measures (MM) and sites for MM implementation.*

[2] See County of Orange "MS4" permit
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/board_decisions/adopted_orders/orders/2009/09_030_OC_MS4_as_amended_by_10_062.pdf
Se study and programs referred to on page 72 and 73 of 93 of the MS4 permit apply to the San Diego Creek watershed and waters of Newport Bay. This project preference applies to the watershed area that drains into Newport Bay, and not to either the San Diego Creek watershed or the waters of Newport Bay.

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) – Implementation Projects (Source)	TMDL Constituent(s) -specific and/or other Planning Projects**
Newport Bay and tributaries (TMDLs for sediment in Newport Bay/San Diego Creek Watershed)	Sediment[3] - 1. Stabilization of eroding drainages in designated open space areas (Borrego, Bee, Round, and Hicks Canyons). 2. Restoration of native vegetation and "stormproofing" unpaved roads and trails in foothill open space areas.	
Newport Bay (and tributaries) (Nutrient TMDL for the Newport Bay/San Diego Creek Watershed)	Nutrients	Nutrients

***** IMPORTANT**: Specific planning projects identified for this watershed are italicized. Contact Santa Ana Regional Water Board NPS Program contact (see Appendix G of the Guidelines) staff for further information about these planning project preferences*.

[3] See County of Orange MS4 permit *http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/board_decisions/adopted_orders/orders/2009/09_030_OC_MS4_as_amended_by_10_062.pdf*
Finding 8 (page 3 of 93) states: "This order is intended to regulate the discharge of pollutants in urban storm water runoff from anthropogenic (generated from human activities) sources and/or activities within the jurisdiction and control of the permittees and is not intended to address background or naturally occurring pollutants or flows" (emphasis added). Therefore, non-point source discharges (that are anthropogenic by definition) from open space areas not associated with urban storm water runoff pollutant loads are not covered by the permit.

Region 9 – San Diego Regional Water Board Preferences

TMDL Watershed	TMDL Constituent(s) Implementation Projects		TMDL Constituent(s) Planning Projects	
Shelter Island Yacht Basin	Copper 1. Passive leaching from Copper Hull based Paints 2. Hull Cleaning 3. Air Deposition		Copper 1. Passive leaching from Copper Hull based Paints 2. Hull Cleaning 3. Air Deposition	
Rainbow Creek	Nitrate * 1. Orchards 2. Commercial Nurseries 3. Ag Fields 4. Non-Urban Residential	Phosphorus * 1. Commercial Nurseries 2. Ag Fields 3. Orchards 4. Non-Urban Residential	Nitrate * 1. Orchards 2. Commercial Nurseries 3. Ag Fields 4. Non-Urban Residential	Phosphorus * 1. Commercial Nurseries 2. Ag Fields 3. Orchards 4. Non-Urban Residential
Beaches in San Diego County	Indicator bacteria** 1. Agriculture 2. Horse Ranches 3. Dairy / Livestock		Indicator bacteria** 1. Agriculture 2. Horse Ranches 3. Dairy / Livestock	
Lagoons: Los Penasquitos	Sediment		Sediment	

*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 manicure 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.

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