



ATTACHMENT 1

NONPOINT SOURCE 2016 Grant Program Guidelines

**Clean Water Act section 319(h) &
Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund**

2016 Nonpoint Source Grant Program Guidelines Clean Water Act section 319(h) & Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund

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Availability of funds for 2016

The State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board) Division of Financial Assistance is accepting applications for the Nonpoint Source (NPS) Grant Program. The NPS Grant Program is used to support projects that implement full scale, on-the-ground management measures or practices in alignment with watershed-based plans to address water quality problems in surface water and groundwater resulting from NPS pollution. Funds for the NPS Grant Program are appropriated by Congress under Clean Water Act section 319(h) (CWA 319[h]). These funds are made available via a grant agreement between the State Water Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

In addition and new for the 2016 NPS Grant Program, California Budget Act appropriated the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund (Timber Fund) to fund existing restoration grant programs. The Timber Fund will fund projects that implement [forest management measures](#) on forest lands¹ to improve water quality.

Project proposals must address one or more of the NPS program preferences (Program Preferences) provided in [Section I](#) and be completed within three years of execution. Applicants may submit more than one application.

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 NPS Grant Program is a single solicitation with one application for both the CWA 319(h) and Timber Fund but the process for each may be different at times. The application process is a two-phase additive process with different application requirements 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 Board on-line [Financial Assistance Application Submittal Tool](#) (FAAST). FAAST can be found at the following secure link:

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

Note: All attachments and appendices to the 2016 NPS Grant Program Guidelines are available at [NPS Grant Program webpage](#).

¹ California Public Resource Code section 12220(g): "Forest land" is land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits.

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Concept Proposals

A complete (fifteen-page limit) concept proposal application consists of the following:

- A general application information questionnaire in [FAAST](#), which includes a brief project description, eligibility questions, and short-answer questions;
- Up to eleven pages of Narrative ([Attachment 3](#));
- Up to three pages of Maps; and
- A one-page Line Item Budget Table ([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. EPA. The scoring criteria are identified in [Attachment 3](#). Following the panel review, all complete and eligible concept proposals will be ranked by consensus of the Review Panel for each funding source.

Selected concept proposals for Timber Fund only projects will be invited directly into the grant agreement development process ([Attachment 8](#)).

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 [NPS Grant Program](#) 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 ([Attachment 2](#)).

A complete full proposal application consists entirely of attachments to be uploaded into [FAAST](#) included the following:

- Response to Comment;
- Scope of work with a short description of tasks;
- An GAANT chart-like schedule;
- Task Budget Table and, if necessary, a revised Line Item Budget Table (templates provided on the [NPS Grant Program Solicitation](#) webpage);
- Project Assessment and Evaluation Plan (PAEP) table ([Appendix 5](#));
- Nine-element watershed-based plan verification [table](#) ([Appendix 1](#)) (not required for Timber Fund proposals); and
- Letter(s) of match (or [waiver of match – Appendix 4](#)).

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Full proposals are considered additive to the initial concept proposal and will be evaluated on the completeness and details of the attachments. 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. 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 proposed project 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 for of recommended projects for each funding source will be sent to the State Water Board Executive Director for approval. The recommended list of funding projects will be available on the [NPS Grant Program](#) 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 [FAAST](#) 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](#) and appropriate staff (as directed by the Grant Coordinator) throughout all phases of the grant application process, including development of the project proposal.

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Eligible Applicants include local public agencies, public agencies, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organizations, Federally Recognized 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.

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Table 1: NPS Grant Project Type Information, Funding Requirements and Schedule

Project Type	Project Funding Range	Match Requirement ⁴ (% of the total project cost)	Schedule
<p><u>CWA 319(h) Projects:</u> Implement actions to restore impaired surface waters and groundwater by controlling NPS pollution. Projects include on-the ground NPS pollutant reduction projects that achieve quantifiable water quality benefits in a NPS Program Preferences and that are identified in comprehensive watershed plans. Maximum grant project period is three years.</p>	<p>Minimum: \$250,000 Maximum:\$800,000²</p>	<p>25% (75% septic system upgrades)</p>	<p><u>Grant agreement finalized:</u> No later than June 30, 2017⁵</p> <p><u>Project grant end date:</u> No later than June 30, 2020</p> <p><u>Final project report:</u> No later than May 31, 2020⁵</p> <p><u>Final invoicing:</u> No later than July 31, 2020</p>
<p><u>Timber Fund Projects:</u> Implement forest management measures on forest lands in watersheds with State Responsibility Area¹. Project must demonstrate water quality improvement. Maximum grant project period is three years.</p>	<p>Minimum: \$250,000 Maximum: \$1,000,000³</p>	<p>25%</p>	<p><u>Grant agreement finalized:</u> No later than June 30, 2016⁵</p> <p><u>Project grant end date:</u> No later than June 30, 2019</p> <p><u>Final project report:</u> No later than May 31, 2019⁵</p> <p><u>Final invoicing:</u> No later than July 31, 2019</p>

Notes:

1. As delineated by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection – Fire and Resource Assessment Program, Accessed: http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/projects/sra_mapping/sra_2015.php
2. Total cost of a CWA 319(h) project can exceed \$800,000. However, CWA 319(h) funding is limited to \$800,000.
3. Total cost of a Timber Fund project can exceed \$1,000,000. However, Timber Funds are limited to \$1,000,000.
4. All projects require a minimum match of 25% (except individual septic system upgrades 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](#).
5. Dates subjected to change

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Eligible CWA 319(h) Projects and applicants must:

1. Implement activities that contribute to the restoration of NPS impaired waters through reduced pollutant loads or concentrations 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-element watershed-based plan ([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: Projects within the boundaries of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitted urban, area-wide storm water program can be considered eligible provided that those projects are in areas that are not directly tributary to a Storm Sewer System, do not involve operation of a Storm Sewer System, and/or address land use activities specifically excluded by the permit. Also, see "ineligible projects" below. For additional information, contact your [Grant Coordinator](#).

Eligible Timber Fund Projects and applicants must:

1. Address pollutants in watersheds defined in the Timber Fund Program Preferences ([Section I](#));
2. Provide information consistent with U.S. EPA's nine-element watershed-based plan ([Appendix 1](#)); and
3. Implement one or more [Forest Management Measures](#) that demonstrate water quality improvements; and
4. Meet funding match requirements for Timber Fund projects ([Section D](#) and [Section E](#))

In addition to the above, Timber Funds shall not be used to pay for or reimburse any requirements, including mitigation of a project proponent or applicant, as a condition of any permit required by the Forest Practice Act and Forest Practice Rules.² However, Working Forest Management Plans or Nonindustrial Timber Management Plans will not be summarily denied on the basis that the project is a required condition of the plan.³

² California Public Resource Code section 4629.8(b)

³ California Public Resource Code section 4597.19

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Ineligible Projects include:

1. Projects or activities required by or that implement a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System 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 that connect individual septic system to a community sewer system;
4. Projects in watersheds that lack one or more of the Nine-element Watershed-based plan ([Appendix 1](#)); or
5. Projects that are either entirely or primarily education and outreach. Education and outreach activities may be funded only as secondary components of the project.

SECTION C. PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA

Scoring and ranking of concept proposals and full proposals will be based on how well the applicant addresses the Application Instructions ([Attachment 3](#)), meets the match requirements, and contributes to load or concentration reductions achievable as a percentage of the total needed to meet water quality standards.

For Timber Fund only projects, data for delisting or positive trends of biological integrity can be used in lieu of load or concentration reductions.

SECTION D. FUNDING MATCH REQUIREMENT

The applicant must provide a funding match, unless a waiver is requested ([Section E](#) and [Appendix 4](#)). For CWA 319(h) projects, “funding match” means funds made available by the applicant from non-State sources. The funding match from non-State sources may include but is not limited to:

- federal funds
- local funds
- donated funds
- volunteer services
- in-kind services

The funding match is calculated based on **total** project cost (grant funds plus match) for which funding is requested. All projects require a minimum match of 25% (except individual septic system upgrades which require a minimum match of 75%) of the total project cost.

State agency and project funded solely through the Timber Fund may use State funds and services for the funding match.

[Table 2](#) is an example of the calculated funding match for a project.

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Table 2a: Match Requirement Example

<u>Example Grant Match:</u> Agency A is submitting a proposal with a total project cost of \$800,000 and is required to meet the 25% match for the total cost of the project (\$800,000).		
Total Project Cost	Grant and Fund Match Using the Minimum Funding Match Requirement (25% of Total Project Cost)	
	Funding Match	Grant Funds
\$ 800,000	$0.25 \times \$800,000 = \$200,000$	$\$800,000 - \$200,000 = \$600,000$

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

<u>Example Grant Match:</u> Agency A is submitting a proposal with a total project cost of \$800,000 and is required to meet the 75% match for the total cost of the project (\$800,000).		
Total Project Cost	Grant and Fund Match Using the Minimum Funding Match Requirement (75% of Total Project Cost)	
	Funding Match	Grant Funds
\$800,000	$0.75 \times \$800,000 = \$600,000$	$\$800,000 - \$600,000 = \$200,000$

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

The match requirement may be waived or reduced for projects that directly benefit a disadvantaged communities as outlined in [Section E](#) and [Appendix 4](#). 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 requirement.

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 [FAAST](#) application and proposals.

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](#).

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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](#), 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](#).

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SECTION H. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

[General Requirements](#) are located on the [NPS Grant Program](#) webpage, and address: conflict of interest, confidentiality, California Environmental Quality Act compliance (CEQA), Basin Plan consistency, related litigation, project assessment and evaluation plans (PAEP), monitoring and assessment, data management and grant manager notification.

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SECTION I. NPS PROGRAM PREFERENCES

**Region 1 – North Coast Regional Water Board Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant Preferences
(2016)¹**

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Watershed Stewardship & Ranch/Farm Plan Projects (Initiative R1.5 – Watershed Stewardship Approach)	
Watersheds within the Klamath River Hydrologic Unit (includes Shasta River Watershed, Scott River Watershed, and California and Oregon watersheds in the Upper Klamath River Basin)	<p><u>Pollutants:</u> Biostimulatory Substances, Phosphorus, Nitrogen, Temperature, or Sediment</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> Implement projects, solutions, or management practices in accordance with a watershed stewardship plan (which may also be known as nine-key element watershed-based plan or a watershed strategy), ranch or farm water quality plan, manure management plan, sediment or erosion control plan, nutrient management plan, tailwater or irrigation management plan, or spring management plan. Examples of projects include pollutant discharge control, riparian restoration, nutrient management, water resource management, geomorphic channel restoration, and others. Projects may be adaptive management pilot projects to evaluate the restoration techniques. Projects may be associated with forestry, agriculture, or other non-point source land uses.</p> <p>The projects may include one or more of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project-specific planning, design, or permitting • Coordination with watershed partners <p>Upslope implementation, riparian, or instream water quality monitoring and reporting to assess effectiveness and provide feedback for adaptive management</p>
Elk River Watershed	
Watersheds within the Mendocino Coast Hydrologic Unit	
Eel River Watershed	
Large Wood Augmentation Projects (Initiative R1.3 – Mendocino Co Permit Coordination Program and Initiative R1.4 – Wood for Salmon Working Group)	
Watersheds within the Mendocino Coast Hydrologic Unit	<p><u>Pollutant:</u> Sediment</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> Implement large wood augmentation or enhancement projects. Projects should be focused in and along watercourses that provide coho salmon habitat.</p> <p>The projects may include one or more of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project-specific planning, design, or permitting • Coordination with watershed partners <p>Upslope implementation, riparian, or instream water quality monitoring and reporting to assess effectiveness and provide feedback for adaptive management</p>
Scott River Watershed	
Shasta River Watershed	

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**Region 1 – North Coast Regional Water Board Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant Preferences
(2016)¹**

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Third-Party Programs for Agriculture and Marijuana Discharge Permit Implementation (Initiative R1.2 - Ag Lands Discharge Program)	
<p>Lower Lost River (Tule Lake) Watershed</p> <p>Watersheds heavily impacted by discharges from marijuana cultivation</p>	<p><u>Pollutants:</u> Biostimulatory Substances, Phosphorus, Nitrogen, Pesticides, Temperature, or Sediment</p> <p><u>Projects:</u> Implement management practices or provide technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, or growers through a third-party program that is constituted to comply with the Tule Lake agricultural waste discharge permit or the <i>Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements and General Water Quality Certification for Discharges of Waste Resulting from Marijuana Cultivation and Associated Activities or Operations with Similar Environmental Effects in the North Coast Region.</i></p> <p>The projects may include one or more of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrollment of farmers, ranchers, or growers in the third-party program • Project-specific planning, design, or permitting • Coordination with watershed partners • Education and advertisement of water quality projects and results <p>Upslope implementation, riparian, or instream water quality monitoring and reporting to assess effectiveness and provide feedback for adaptive management</p>

¹ Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide storm water programs covering discharges from a municipal separate storm water sewer system, and general industrial and construction storm water 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](#)).

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**Region 2 – San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant
Preferences (2016)¹**

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Tomales Bay (including tributaries)	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 measures/management practices as per Lagunitas Creek TMDL including but not limited to: creation of floodplain and secondary channels, the addition of LWD, and road sediment reduction projects
Walker Creek	Mercury: Implement management measures/management practices according to RWQPs (grazing and dairy waiver requirements)
Sonoma Creek	Sediment: Develop and implement vineyard management plans
	Sediment: Develop and implement road sediment reduction plans and management practices
Napa River	Sediment: Develop and implement vineyard management plans
	Sediment: Implement reach-scale projects to restore stream-riparian habitat complexity and connection to floodplains, and to balance fine and coarse sediment budgets
	Sediment: develop and implement rural road sediment reduction plans and management practices
Guadalupe River (including tributaries)	Mercury: Develop and implement mining waste remediation and erosion control
	Mercury: Develop and implement stream bank stabilization

¹ Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide storm water programs covering discharges from a municipal separate storm water sewer system, and general industrial and construction storm water 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](#)).

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**Region 3 – Central Coast Regional Water Board Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant
Preferences (2016)¹**

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Salinas	<u>Nutrients</u> : Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (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. Develop an industry-led sustainability certification (e.g., for strawberry operations) in selected priority TMDL subwatersheds.
	<u>Pesticides and Toxicity</u> : 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.
Pajaro	<u>Nutrients</u> : Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g., Pajaro, Watsonville, Tequisquita, Llagas, Carnadero, Uvas, and/or San Juan) to reduce nutrient discharges to impaired waterbodies. Develop an industry-led sustainability certification (e.g., for strawberry operations) in selected priority TMDL subwatersheds.
	<u>Pesticides and toxicity</u> : Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g., Pajaro, Llagas downstream of reservoir) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies.
Santa Maria / Oso Flaco	<u>Nutrients</u> : Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g., Oso Flaco, Orcutt/ Solomon, and/or Lower Santa Maria) to reduce nutrient discharges to impaired waterbodies. Develop an industry-led sustainability certification (e.g., for strawberry operations) in selected priority TMDL subwatersheds.
	<u>Pesticides and Toxicity</u> : Implement management measures in some or all of the priority TMDL subwatersheds (e.g., Oso Flaco, Orcutt/Solomon, and/or Lower Santa Maria) to reduce toxicity, and pesticide and sediment discharges to/in impaired waterbodies.

¹ Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide storm water programs covering discharges from a municipal separate storm water sewer system, and general industrial and construction storm water 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](#)).

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**Region 4 – Los Angeles Regional Water Board Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant
Preferences (2016)¹**

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources
Calleguas Creek	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Nutrients and pesticides.</p> <p><u>Sources</u>: Irrigated agriculture.</p> <p><u>Preferred projects</u>: 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/or nutrient management practices.</p>
Santa Clara River	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Nutrients and pesticides.</p> <p><u>Sources</u>: Irrigated agriculture, horses/livestock, onsite wastewater treatment systems.</p> <p><u>Preferred projects for irrigated agriculture</u>: 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/or nutrient management practices.</p>
McGrath Lake	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Pesticides</p> <p><u>Sources</u>: Irrigated agriculture</p> <p><u>Preferred projects</u>: 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/or nutrient management practices.</p>
Marina del Rey Harbor	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Pesticides (copper)</p> <p><u>Source</u>: Boat hull paint</p> <p><u>Preferred projects</u>: Implement management practices to reduce copper loading from boats such as replacing copper-based antifouling paint with non-toxic coatings.</p>

¹ Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide storm water programs covering discharges from a municipal separate storm water sewer system, and general industrial and construction storm water 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](#)).

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**Region 5 – Central Valley Regional Water Board Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant
Preferences (2016)¹**

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta	Mercury: Implement best management practices to minimize methylmercury production and discharge from irrigated agriculture, managed wetlands, and open water in the Delta and Yolo Bypass
	Chlorpyrifos and diazinon: Implement management practices (MPs) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies; implement MPs according to Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) management plans
San Joaquin River	Chlorpyrifos and diazinon: Implement management practices (MPs) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies; implement MPs according to Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) management plans
	Salt: Implement a real-time water quality management program for the entire SJR basin to export the maximum amount of salt out of the basin while at the same time meeting the EC water quality objectives
	Dissolved oxygen: Implement management practices (MPs) 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 DWSC; implement MPs according to Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) 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
Clear Lake	Mercury: Implement best management practices to minimize erosion and transport of mercury-contaminated sediments
	Nutrients: Implement nutrient and sediment control projects; implement MPs according to the ILRP Management Plans
Sacramento River	Chlorpyrifos and diazinon: Implement management practices (MPs) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies; implement MPs according to Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) management plans
Cache Creek	Mercury: Implement best management practices to minimize erosion and transport of mercury-contaminated sediments.

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**Region 6 – Lahontan Regional Water Board Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant Preferences
(2016)¹**

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Blackwood Creek	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Sediment, nutrients</p> <p><u>Preferred Projects</u>: 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. May include project-level planning, design and monitoring.</p>
Indian Creek Reservoir	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Nutrients</p> <p><u>Preferred Projects</u>: 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. May include project-level planning, design and monitoring.</p>
Squaw Creek	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Sedimentation</p> <p><u>Preferred Projects</u>: 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. May include project-level planning, design and monitoring.</p>
Tahoe, Lake	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Nutrients, fine sediment.</p> <p><u>Preferred Projects</u>: Implement management measures to reduce nutrient and fine sediment discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting nutrients and fine sediment. May include project-level planning, design and monitoring.</p>
Truckee River (Bronco and Gray Creeks)	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Sediment</p> <p><u>Preferred Projects</u>: 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. May include project-level planning, design and monitoring.</p>
Truckee River, Upper	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Nutrients</p> <p><u>Preferred Projects</u>: Implement management measures to reduce nutrient discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, and</p>

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(2016)¹**

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
	protection projects targeting nutrients; riparian restoration and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce nutrient sources. May include project-level planning, design and monitoring.
Ward Creek	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Nutrients, sediment</p> <p><u>Preferred Projects</u>: 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. May include project-level planning, design and monitoring.</p>

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Region 7 – Colorado River Regional Water Board Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant Preferences (2016)¹

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

¹ Projects located within an area covered by a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, including urban, area-wide storm water programs covering discharges from a municipal separate storm water sewer system, and general industrial and construction storm water 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.

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**Region 8 – Santa Ana Regional Water Board Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant Preferences
(2016)¹**

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
San Diego Creek Reach 1 (Measure W watershed)	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Metals; organophosphate compounds; organochlorine compounds; nutrients; sediments; pathogens; selenium.</p> <p>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 storm water sewer system permit (Municipal Stormwater Permit).</p>
San Diego Creek Reach 2 (Measure W watershed)	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Metals; organophosphate compounds; organochlorine compounds; nutrients; sediments; pathogens; selenium</p> <p>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.</p>
Big Bear Lake	<p><u>Pollutants</u>: Nutrients (and sediment to which nutrients bind)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Expand/ enlarge the existing hypolimnetic oxygenation system to further control flux of nutrients from lake sediment into water column.</p>
	<p><u>Pollutant(s)</u>: Mercury (and methyl mercury, which is more bio-available)</p> <p>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.</p>
Canyon Lake	<p><u>Pollutants</u>: Nutrients</p> <p>Implement a program to control flux of nutrients from sediment into the water column.</p> <p>Implement management practices identified in the <i>Agricultural Nutrient Management Plan</i>.²</p>

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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.

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Region 9 – San Diego Regional Water Board Clean Water Act 319(h) Grant Preferences (2016)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources
Shelter Island Yacht Basin	<p><u>Pollutant(s):</u> Copper</p> <p>Implement management practices to reduce copper loading from boats such as replacing copper-based antifouling paint with non-toxic coating.</p>
Rainbow Creek	<p><u>Pollutant(s):</u> Nitrate and phosphorus²</p> <p>Implement management practices consistent with the requirements of the Regional Water Board's general WDRs for irrigated lands and nurseries (RB9 - Agriculture WDRs).</p>
Beaches in San Diego Region	<p><u>Pollutant(s):</u> Indicator bacteria ³</p> <p>Prioritize nonpoint sources of bacteria impacting one or more of the Region's beaches such as horse ranches, dairies and dog beaches, develop a management measure implementation plan and implement best management practices to address the highest priority source at one of the identified beaches.</p> <p>Implement management practices consistent with the requirements of the RB9 - Agricultural WDRs in watersheds that directly impact the Region's beaches.</p>
Baby Beach Dana Point Harbor	<p><u>Pollutant(s):</u> Indicator bacteria ³</p> <p>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 that implements best management practices to address the highest priority source at one of the identified beaches.</p>
Tijuana River	<p><u>Pollutant(s):</u> Sediment and trash</p> <p>Prioritize nonpoint sources of sediment and trash, develop a management measure implementation plan and implement best management practices to address a high priority source at one of the identified beaches.</p>

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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

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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.

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**State Water Resource Control Board Clean Water Act 319(h) and Timber Regulation and
Forest Restoration Fund Grant Preferences (2016)**

Watersheds	Projects and Constituent(s)
Forest Management Measures	
<p>USGS HUC 12 Watersheds with <i>State Responsibility Areas</i>¹ with project sites defined as <i>Forest Land</i>²</p>	<p>The projects address one or more of the following pollutants: Sediment, Temperature, Nutrients, or Pesticides</p> <p>Projects: Projects that can demonstrate water quality improvement through the application of Forest Management Measures. Examples of projects include ownership-wide erosion control, road management, riparian restoration, groundwater dependent ecosystems, nutrient management, riparian fuel management, and/or post fire rehabilitation.</p> <p>The projects may include one or more of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation Project Planning, Design, and Permitting. • Demonstration and Evaluation of Adaptive Management Response to Current or Past Forestry Management Measures. <p>All Implementation projects must include Monitoring and a Measure of Pollutant Load Reduction consistent with the CWA 319 program requirements.</p> <p>Timber Funds shall not be used to pay for or reimburse any requirements, including mitigation of a project proponent or applicant, as a condition of any permit required by the Forest Practice Act and Forest Practice Rules. However, Working Forest Management Plans or Nonindustrial Timber Management Plans will not be summarily denied on the basis that the project is a required condition of the plan.</p>

¹ As described in Public Resources Code sections [4125 and 4126](#)

² As defined by Public Resources Code section [12220\(g\)](#)