

Exhibit 3  
Recommended Ocean Protection Project Summaries

FULL PROPOSAL PIN	APPLICANT NAME	REGIONAL WATER BOARD	PROPOSAL TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST	GRANT FUNDS REQUESTED
9574	The Regents of the University of California	SAN DIEGO	La Jolla Shores ASBS Dry Weather Flow and Pollution Control Program	\$4,500,000	\$3,600,000

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The University of California San Diego, City of San Diego, and Coastkeeper are partnering in this multi-benefit program to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control dry weather flows and reduce or eliminate pollutant sources that drain into the San Diego Marine Life Refuge and the San Diego-La Jolla Ecological Reserve, both Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) and Critical Coastal Areas. These areas are specially protected under the California Ocean Plan. The BMPs include pollution prevention management measures (source controls and outreach activities), treatment controls, dry weather flow diversions, and site controls to eliminate non-storm water discharges, reduce the loading of pollutants of concern, improve water quality, and protect valuable ocean resources within both ASBS.

FULL PROPOSAL PIN	APPLICANT NAME	REGIONAL WATER BOARD	PROPOSAL TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST	GRANT FUNDS REQUESTED
9576	Southern California Coastal Water Research Project	SAN DIEGO	Epidemiology Study to Assess Swimmer Health Risk from Nonpoint Sources of Bacteria	\$3,750,000	\$3,000,000

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

There are 225 waterbodies in CA impaired due to fecal pollution. Current water quality objectives were developed at beaches that received human sources (i.e. point sources), but 83% of the impaired waterbodies are due to nonpoint and perhaps nonhuman sources. A recent CA study indicated that current fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) standards may not be predictive of swimmer illness. We propose to conduct an epidemiology study to: 1) assess the risk of swimming at a number of beaches contaminated by a variety of different fecal sources; 2) assess the utility of existing FIB standards at nonpoint source polluted beaches; and 3) assess new fecal pollution indicators for predicting swimmer health risk. This project will be coordinated with epidemiology studies supported by the EPA and NIH, providing a wide array of beaches, sources, and new indicators including rapid methods and human pathogens. This will help beneficial use assessments, listing/delisting decisions, and TMDL numeric targets.

FULL PROPOSAL PIN	APPLICANT NAME	REGIONAL WATER BOARD	PROPOSAL TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST	GRANT FUNDS REQUESTED
9579	Redwood Community Action Agency	NORTH COAST	North Coast Stormwater Coalition's NPS Pollution Prevention Program	\$557,288	\$378,083

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project provides improved water quality and protection of beneficial uses of Humboldt Bay, Eel, and Mad River watersheds and the Shelter Cove coast through implementation of NPS pollution outreach and BMP implementation. Common interests and potentials for resource sharing led to the development of the North Coast Stormwater Coalition, including the Cities of Arcata, Eureka, and Fortuna, and Humboldt County. Through this program the Coalition will obtain technical information that will help to answer stormwater management questions for future BMP implementation, and target and reduce input of urban NPS pollutants identified as high priorities by the municipalities, including hydrocarbons, nutrients, herbicides, bacteria, and sediment. The program includes but is not limited to outreach related to BMPs, installation of stormwater controls, and BMP trainings targeting business/industry sectors identified as the largest contributors to polluted runoff.

FULL PROPOSAL PIN	APPLICANT NAME	REGIONAL WATER BOARD	PROPOSAL TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST	GRANT FUNDS REQUESTED
9580	Southern California Coastal Water Research Project	SANTA ANA	Implementation of rapid indicator methodology for measuring fecal indicator bacteria	\$1,700,000	\$1,500,000

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Microbial water quality monitoring tests currently require 18-96 hrs before they provide results, which is too late for notifying the public about impaired water quality the day they are swimming. New molecular based technology developed for the anti-terrorism industry and presently being adapted for the beach monitoring industry has the potential to reduce analysis time to less than two hours, providing beach managers a much needed tool for warning the public of potentially contaminated bathing waters. The goal of this study is to assist the State in implementing this new technology statewide in a three-step process: 1) evaluation testing of new technology in-side-by-side testing programs with existing beach monitoring laboratories; 2) technical transfer to other laboratories statewide; and 3) establish a certification process for laboratories desiring to use the new methods.

FULL PROPOSAL PIN	APPLICANT NAME	REGIONAL WATER BOARD	PROPOSAL TITLE	TOTAL PROJECT COST	GRANT FUNDS REQUESTED
9582	City of Watsonville	CENTRAL COAST	Monitoring and mitigation to address fecal pathogen pollution along the California coast	\$1,543,234	\$1,543,234

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This project will help address impairments to coastal beneficial uses related to fecal pathogens. Monthly samples of water and bivalves from numerous streams, rivers and wastewater discharges will be analyzed to compare the incidence and quantity of traditional pathogen indicators (e.g., coliform bacteria) with actual fecal pathogens that are known to cause disease in humans and sea otters. Controlled laboratory models will be used to test the efficacy of various management practices for using wetlands to reduce fecal pathogens in nonpoint source runoff and a natural wetland will be sampled to evaluate the efficacy of natural wetlands for reducing fecal pathogen levels along the California coast. These results will help prioritize watersheds for implementation of management actions and technology transfer from the laboratory. Field wetland measurements will be used to inform resource managers about the best ways to prevent fecal pathogens from entering coastal waters.