INTRODUCTION: SPECIFIC CRITERIA TO ADDRESS IN WATERSHED PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLANS - 3/26/03

In addition to the general criteria, EPA will use two categories of project-specific criteria in its evaluation process: 1) project suitability; and 2) project proposal content. These emphasize project appropriateness and areas to which special attention should be given as the proposal is developed.

A. Project Suitability

- The goal(s) of the project must focus on water quality improvement: restoration and/or protection of threatened waters.

- The size and complexity (acres or number of operators/landowners) of the watershed/aquifer should be small enough that the project can address all or most sources of the pollution problem. Improvements in water quality or protection of designated uses should be a realistic outcome.

- Cooperative projects are encouraged. However, if §319 is not the most appropriate source of funds for particular project activities, other sources should be researched. If other agencies are more pertinent sources, 319 should not be the major source of funds. EPA may be willing to consider supporting other agency training programs subject to need.

- Section 319 funds may not be used to fund any urban storm water activities that are specifically required by a draft or final NPDES permit. EPA has issued several regulations defining what activities are subject to the NPDES permit application requirements of section 402(p)(2) of the CWA.

- Activities under a notice of violation or enforcement agreement under the NPDES program may not be funded.

- Pollution prevention activities or actions which reduce threats to water quality are an appropriate uses of funds.

- In-stream, in-lake and near-stream restoration activities may be an important component of an overall watershed restoration strategy but should not be implemented without investigating and addressing the fundamental causes or sources of the problem.

- The complete stream system dynamics of the watershed should be considered, particularly during the planning of in-stream or near stream activities. For example, the nature of the stream system and stream stability problems need to be understood before recommending the installation of in-stream structures or habitat improvement. Thus,

technologies and BMPs should be appropriate within the context of the specific watershed.

- Projects that result in the development and implementation of TMDLs to address 303(d)-listed waters are encouraged.

B. Proposal Content

The need for the project must be based on an assessment of current conditions, especially as they may deviate from water quality standards, including the narrative, use classification, numeric and antidegradation components of those standards. The assessment information may be obtained from water column chemistry data, photo documentation, habitat analyses, streambank and riparian area evaluations, toxicity tests, and/or biological indicators. Sometimes surrogate measures are useful methods to demonstrate need. For example, rapid housing and commercial development in a relatively pristine area and the potential water quality problems could be the basis for a pollution prevention project.

It is especially important that, wherever possible, measurable water quality goals be established at the beginning of each project to help determine the success or failure of the project. For example, this would contrast with goals established on such things as the number of BMPs put in place. For projects that can establish measurable water quality goals, it is important to be sure they are determined with enough detail to be helpful (e.g., "Establish a macroinvertebrate benchmark station within the watershed where you will try to achieve a BCI value within a certain range after a number of years) instead of broad statements related to water quality goals (e.g., "restore the cold water aquatic life use".)

Attention should be given to the most efficient and effective use of funds. For example, streambank rip-rap may be relatively expensive and not provide additional values beyond those that may be derived from restoration techniques such as streambank stabilization with plant materials and improved land use practices. Where grazing is an issue, grazing management systems may be more efficient and effective than bank repair and in-stream structures. Some animal waste management systems are as effective but less costly than others. The important point is that the project sponsor must decide, and convince both the State Agency and the EPA that the proposed use of 319 funds is effective and efficient based on an examination of various approaches proposed to accomplish the project goals and objectives.

Each proposal needs to describe a well-planned monitoring strategy. At a minimum, the aim of this plan should be to detect how successful the

project is in restoring or protecting a use. Similarly, monitoring should relate back to the water quality standards and or any TMDL-related endpoint that may be established.

Goals and objectives of the monitoring plan describe what questions, regarding the effectiveness of the project, will be answered. They are related to, but not always the same as, the project goals and objectives. Each project should develop the appropriate EPA-approved State or Tribal Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).

Each proposal needs to describe a well-developed information dissemination, or technology transfer, plan. Funding necessary to carry out this plan should be included in the proposal. Interaction and coordination with the statewide NPS information and education program and other similar statewide programs is important.

The total Federal contribution of cost sharing may not exceed 75% of the total cost of the practice or activity.

Each proposal needs to describe how recipients of Section 319 funds to install Best Management Practices (BMPs) will assure proper operation and maintenance (O&M) of funded BMPs. (See section 3.6 - Format for Watershed Project Proposals).

The proposal should describe the steps taken to coordinate with and involve potentially interested parties in formulating and implementing the project.

A review of the potentially required permits needs to be conducted and documented.

The proposal must identify critical watershed and/or aquifer areas and explain how they were determined.

For 303(d)-listed waters impaired solely or primarily by nonpoint sources, approved NPS TMDLs should be included as objectives to be met by the project. TMDL implementation may involve individual landowners and public or private enterprises engaged in agriculture, forestry, or urban development. The proposal should also briefly outline the prioritization process by which the landowners will be chosen for funding assistance.

C. Project Implementation Plan Format

The project implementation plan must be completed according to the following format for watershed project proposals.

REQUIRED FORMAT FOR WATERSHED PROJECT PROPOSALS

1.01 PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARY SHEET

A Project Proposal Summary page will precede each proposal. The format to be followed has been provided (Attachment 1).

2.0 STATEMENT OF NEED

2.1 Discuss the project water quality priority as specified in the NPS Management Plan, the Unified Watershed Assessment, (if applying for incremental funding), the Clean Water Act (CWA), the §305(b) Report, and/or the CWA §303(d) list. Describe the need for the project, and the existing or potential water quality problem(s). The information should include a listing of the pollutant type, water quality standards violated or threatened and the uses of the water resource not being met or being threatened (e.g., kind and amount of recreational use, drinking water supply for how many people, spawning stream). The stream and/or aquifer water quality classification should be provided, if available.

If the waterbody being addressed is included on the State's 303(d) list of impaired and threatened waters, the need for, and the approach being used, for the development and/or the implementation of a TMDL should be included.

When an intermittent stream is involved in the project, either as a pollutant load contributor, or as a 303(d) listed segment requiring a TMDL, describe the proximity of the stream to the water body being impaired and the portion of the pollutant load being contributed by the intermittent stream.

2.2 Identify the waterbody, and provide descriptive information that might be useful regarding the water resource which will aid in judging the value of the project. Example information pertinent to a stream includes hydrologic unit code (HUC), stream order, flow characteristics, geomorphic stream classification, physical condition and stream stability. Information concerning lakes/reservoirs should include lake size, trophic status or other measures of lake health and any additional descriptors derived from previous investigations (e.g., Clean Lakes projects, advanced wetland identification, etc.). These may be summarized rather than referenced in the proposal.

In addition, describe aquatic habitat health. There should be a description of the baseline information and data sources with an assessment as to the quality (accuracy/precision) of existing data.

2.3 Provide maps (especially Geographic Information System (GIS) maps)

showing the location and size of the waterbody and watershed and/or aquifer. Information incorporated on the map should include land uses, land ownership, project location, and important water resources (including major wetlands). Also, provide information on locations of present, past and future sampling sites, sources of problems or critical areas and other pertinent information such as wells, natural springs, and point sources.

2.4 Provide general information on the watershed such as topography, elevation, land ownership, land use, precipitation (with seasonal distribution), other climatic information, soils, geology, erosion rates, aquifer vulnerability, source water and wellhead protection areas, vegetation conditions, and man-made features. Include available information that is relevant to the type of watershed water quality problem.

For example, for agricultural projects: list crop types, irrigation systems, physical condition of stream, types of enterprises (cow-calf, horse, sheep), management systems, Animal Unit Months (AUMs), range site, range condition and trend. Section 319 funds may not be used to increase acreages under cultivation.

For silvicultural projects: provide miles of temporary and permanent roads within 100 feet of perennial drainages, acreage of timber sales within 100 feet of perennial drainages, percent of watershed under timber management, elevation and aspect of cut.

For urban projects: list type of urban development, acreage of various land uses such as parks, housing, industrial areas.

For mining projects: provide volume, locations, and chemistry of tailings and adit discharges, and groundwater-surface water relationships.

2.5 Provide available information that defines the type of watershed water quality problem (chemical, biological, physical/habitat). Identify, to the extent possible, the source(s) of the pollutant or cause of the environmental degradation, and the relative contribution of these sources. If chemical or sediment constituents are involved, provide available loading and concentration information. If problems are related to physical/habitat decline, document the cause of the degradation. Include information on the timing of the pollution problem (e.g., storm-event related, low flow or continuous).

For example, for agricultural projects, if irrigation return flow is the source, provide information on the flow, concentrations of the pertinent constituents and their loads.

For silvicultural projects, if erosion from forest practices such as timber cutting and road construction is resulting in habitat disruption from excessive sediment load to the adjacent waterbody, provide the appropriate documentation connecting the land use practice with the degraded or potentially degraded beneficial use.

For urban projects, if increased development will be threatening water quality, define the current sources and anticipated sources and project loadings.

For mining projects, if abandoned mine tailings are a source of water quality impairment provide the chemistry of tailings, adit discharges, loading and concentrations of the important constituents, and groundwater-surface water relationships to the extent that they are known.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Describe the environmental and programmatic goals(s) for the watershed and the project. There is a distinction between environmental and programmatic goals; avoid confusing the two, substituting programmatic for environmental goals. Goals are broad statements linked to the project need and are achievable through measurable objectives. Goals may describe, for example, BMPs to be implemented and why; new tools to be developed and for whom; the benefits expected to be derived in terms of water quality, aquatic habitat, and stream stability; and changes in public attitudes or awareness of NPS problems and solutions.

One example of an environmental goal would be "Restore the recreational health of the Green River by decreasing nutrient loads that contribute to over-enrichment." which would be based on environmental objectives such as "Achieve a biomass concentration of 150 gm/m^2 as a summer time instantaneous reading and 100 gm/m^2 as a summer time 60-day average reading in the selected monitoring locations." This would be backed up by programmatic goals such as "Identify and implement appropriate grazing practices to reduce the amount of sediment and nutrients entering the Green River" and programmatic objectives such as "Sponsor a demonstration project of seasonal management of livestock on the Clear Fork of the Green River".

Both types of goals/objectives are crucial to a TMDL in that the environmental goal/objectives provide a water quality standards target the programmatic goals/objectives describe the means by which we get to our water quality target.

If a TMDL is being developed for the project, the environmental

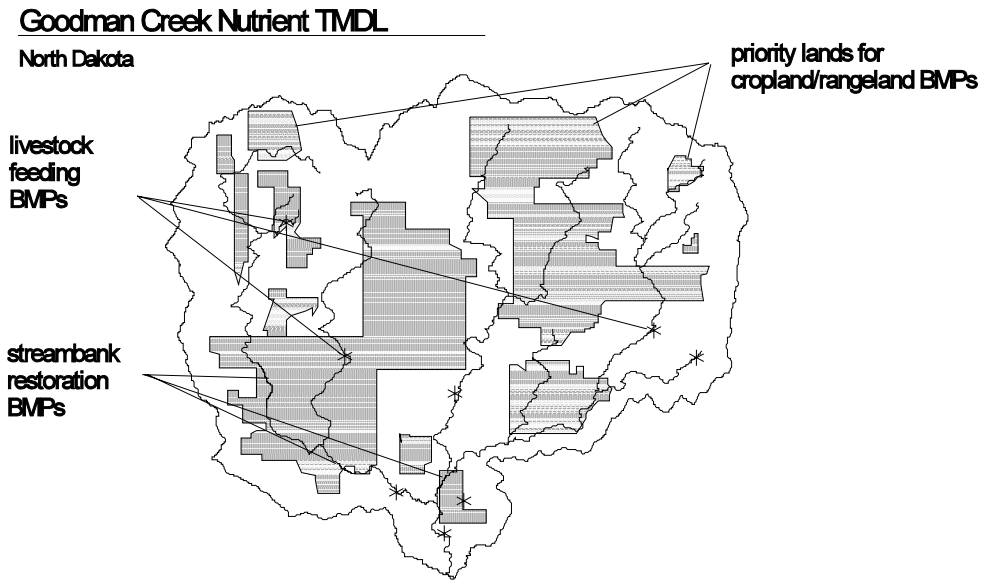
goals/objective of the project could also serve as the water quality standards endpoint for the TMDL. The TMDL endpoint can be expressed in any number of ways, such as pollutant concentration, pollutant load, desired biological condition, stream morphological condition, an acceptable amount of benthic sediment or suspended sediment, or an acceptable amount of benthic or suspended algae.

3.2 List and provide a narrative description of each objective and task. Objectives specify in more detail what is to be accomplished to help meet the goal. Each objective should have at least one associated task to be performed to accomplish the objective. Tasks are specific activities that include milestones, outputs, responsible parties, and costs. Reference can be made to the milestone or budget table for the specific quantities of products.

Objectives and tasks to achieve a total maximum daily load (TMDL) have the potential to cover sources as diverse as grazing, stream restoration, irrigation, or feedlots. By describing the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be implemented, and how their implementation contributes to achieving the objective, the cumulative benefits of implementing the objectives and tasks described should be designed to add up to meeting the goal(s) of the project as described in 3.1.

Objectives and tasks associated with a TMDL essentially outline a picture of allocation in a watershed. They can be envisioned as an “allocation of BMPs”: applying “X” BMPs at “X” locations in the watershed, to create a picture of allocation. It has been shown to be effective when maps are used to show the distribution of BMPs within the project area, thus showing the allocation of the TMDL throughout the watershed in terms of control actions. If an estimate of loading reduction can be made on a sub-watershed basis, this could also be mapped out or discussed within the narrative.

Figure 1 - One example of a watershed allocation map



Finally, if a TMDL is being developed, the TMDL, itself, needs to be expressed within the project proposal. This could be integrated into either the environmental or programmatic goals/objectives. Technical assistance is available for TMDL development and implementation.

The following are examples of goals, objectives and accompanying tasks in the **recommended format** from several different 319 projects. Project examples have been mixed and matched and presented in a generic format. They demonstrate goals and objectives for uplands as well as near-stream/instream areas. What we see with many projects is that they address both. Modeling was used to identify/estimate sediment loads in some of the examples.

GOALS: A number of TMDL targets are illustrated here to meet the goal of reducing impairment on stream X.

Goal: *First, is the establishment of a numeric goal for suspended sediment load. Meeting a state numeric standard for suspended sediment is an obvious goal, but state X lacks such a standard. In addition, because of the relationship between discharge and TSS, it is difficult to set a specific*

target because these targets could be met in low water years and exceeded in unusually wet years. One proposed goal, then, is to: ***decrease the slope of the regression between discharge vs. TSS by half in 4 out of 5 years (for stream x, from 0.51 to 0.26).***

Objective: *Reduce sediment coming from 96,000 acres of eroding poor condition range land by 130,000 tons/year.*

Task: *Reestablish vegetative ground cover on 3,000 acres of rangeland (very poor condition and located on south facing slopes) by: controlling weeds on 1,000 acres; reseeding 3,000 acres with improved varieties of grasses and forbs, installing fencing, livestock water developments; applying deferred grazing on 3,000 acres.*

Products: *Establish suitable vegetative cover on 3,000 acres, reseed 3,000 acres, install cross fencing and livestock water developments and deferred grazing on 3,000 acres. Reduce sediment, with associated phosphorous, by 24,000 tons annually.*

Cost: *$70,000*

Goal: *Another TMDL target to measure reduction in suspended sediment load is to compare sediment loading with a neighboring watershed in which excessive bank erosion or suspended sediment levels are not a problem.* ***The numeric goal could be that sediment load during spring run-off does not differ significantly between stream X and the reference stream in 4 out of 5 years.***

Goal: *Another TMDL target is based on a quantifiable reduction in the amount of erosive banks. By decreasing the contribution of sediment and increasing channel stability, this would address several of the identified stressors in stream X including high TSS, high total phosphorus, and high substrate embeddedness.*

One approach to this would be to identify priority stream banks (i.e., banks that are a significant source of sediment or are implicated in potential loss of stream length). For example, priority banks for stream X are identified as eroding banks with a length of greater than 100 feet and or height of greater than 5 feet. An over all target is to ***decrease the percentage of eroding banks by 50% over the next 10 years.***

Objective: *Improve riparian habitat condition and function along 30 miles of stream, and reduce impairments to water quality caused by sediment loading from 5 miles of critically eroding stream banks and channel. Practices that will*

be used to achieve this objective will include proper grazing management, fencing, off-stream livestock water developments, pasture management, stream bank stabilization (revetment), channel vegetation, and critical area seeding. (Refer to the Budget Tables for costs and quantities by practice to be implemented with each task listed below).

Task: NRCS will assist cooperators in implementing vegetative stabilization BMPs to protect 3.75 miles of stream banks (at least 75% of the damaged area). Measures to be implemented will be primarily revegetation BMPs such as dormant stump planting, critical area planting, channel vegetation, and tree revetment.

Product: Stability of stream banks that will benefit fifteen (15) miles of stream banks and stream channel reducing sediment loading to Otter Creek.
Cost: $99,000

Task : NRCS will assist cooperators in implementing practices that will facilitate grazing management, control animal access along approximately 22 miles (75%) of stream, protect stream banks on at least 75% of the damaged area and enhance and protect the riparian zone. Practices that will be implemented will include fencing, development of off-stream livestock watering facilities and planned grazing systems.

Product: Improved grazing management, controlled animal access along the stream, reduced sediment loading from stream bank erosion; improved condition and function of riparian habitat along 22 miles of stream. Cooler water temperature in the stream will benefit fisheries.
Cost: $122,000

Goal: ***Another TMDL target is to replace stream channel lost by reducing the 9,100 feet of channel lost by 25% over the next 5 years.*** *By reestablishing meanders, flow velocities will be dissipated during high water events, resulting in decreased erosion and increased channel stability. In addition, habitat conditions for fish will be improved with return to a more natural channel configuration that includes undercut banks. This approach requires determining proper channel geometry configuration based on field data.*

Goal: ***Another TMDL target is to reduce substrate fines<6.35 mm in substrate cores form 50% to 30% in spawning riffles over the next 5 years.*** *Such a reduction could increase egg-fry survival threefold from the estimated 6 percent to 15 percent. In addition, a reduction in surface fines*

would be an indicator of improvements in channel and bank stability.

Goal: *Another TMDL target is to address thermal problems in stream X. The target, or goal, is that* ***temperatures not exceed 73 degrees Fahrenheit for more than 10 days per year along the length of the stream.***

Goal: *Another TMDL target might address dewatering, establishing goals* ***for not less than 9 cfs in the lower X and upper X reach(es) of stream X, and not less than 3 cfs in reaches X through Z.***

Number tasks in a continuous sequence. For example, under Objective 1, there might be a total of five tasks identified. The next task identified under Objective 2 should be listed starting with Task 6 and followed sequentially. Following this format is necessary, as it will assist the State agency in entering project information into the Grants Tracking System (GRTS).

3.3 Using a format similar to the attached milestone table (Attachment 2), provide a milestone table that lists outputs, quantities and timing of each output, agency(ies) responsible for each task and estimated project milestones listed sequentially for each objective. Interim milestones need to be sufficiently frequent so that problems can be identified and corrected. Milestones should be included for mid-year, annual, and final project reports, and monitoring. Estimated costs for each task should be correlated with the project budget table, Section 6.0.

3.4 When appropriate, identify the necessary environmental permits (e.g., permits under CWA Section 404) required to conduct the project. If a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit is needed, justify why it is a NPS project. In areas which it appears that a permit may be needed (e.g., metropolitan or mining areas) and a permit is not identified as being required, provide an explanation.

3.5 Briefly explain why the lead project sponsor is the appropriate entity to coordinate and/or implement the project.

3.6 Describe the plans and roles/responsibilities for assuring proper operation and maintenance (O&M) of §319 funded BMPs. This is to include frequency of on-site O&M evaluations during the life of the BMP, entity to do the evaluations, frequency of on-site O&M reviews with project sponsors by the state/tribe, follow-up procedures with the landowner/user in case there are O&M problems (and the state/tribal role), and actions to be taken if a landowner abandons a §319 funded BMP before the end of the BMP's lifespan. All or part of the above can be covered by written state/tribal procedures, but it needs to be referenced in the proposal.

4.0 **COORDINATION PLAN**

4.1 Identify the lead project sponsor, and each cooperating organization. Discuss the responsibilities, roles and commitments assumed by the cooperators and/or contractors in the project planning and implementation. Also state the mode of agreement by which cooperating organizations will interact (e.g., MOU, MOA, contract or informal agreement).

4.2 Describe local support for the project. Include the implementation/linkage to source water assessment and protection programs. Some examples of local support are: requests from the local landowners, conservation district, or county for the project; results from town meetings; or favorable reactions to the description of proposed project in a local newspaper.

Letters of commitment of resources are encouraged by EPA. The State should certify that all the appropriate letters of commitment have been received rather than attaching the support letters to the proposal.

4.3 EPA is concerned that use of 319(h) funds be well coordinated with other pertinent programs. Local project sponsors should obtain from their State NPS coordinator the information needed to address coordination and linkages.

Describe how the project will coordinate with pertinent, 319 and non-319 funded NPS education programs, watershed projects, demonstration sites, and training programs being conducted by other organizations. Other programs and agencies which may have comparable responsibilities and linkages include groundwater programs, drinking water/source water programs, projects conducted by water conservancy districts, water quality and cost share programs assisted by the NRCS, resource restoration projects assisted by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, and educational activities conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service.

4.4 Describe similar activities that are being undertaken in the watershed. Provide a description of how the proposed project complements the existing project and does not duplicate §319 project activities.

This consideration differs from the coordination issue presented in section 4.3. If 319 funds are being proposed to support activities that are normally the responsibility of other organizations and/or funding sources, provide an explanation justifying the use of NPS funds. EPA is concerned that Section 319 funding not be used to replicate efforts or assume other agencies' responsibilities for activities being carried out in the project watershed.

Examples of other agencies and programs which may be conducting

similar activities or producing similar materials are: Information and Education efforts funded by the EPA Pollution Prevention and Environmental Education Programs; projects funded by Clean Water Act 104(b)(3); Cooperative Extension Service; school districts; state water research centers; The Nature Conservancy; universities; and state natural resources or wildlife agencies.

5.0 EVALUATION AND MONITORING PLAN

5.1 It is a priority to the States, Tribes and EPA that data collected under the 319 program be useable and of high quality. Region 8 states and some tribes have EPA-approved Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs) for the nonpoint source program (or separate QAPPs for ground water monitoring and surface water monitoring). Quality Assurance Project Plans contain the 16 elements required by the EPA Region 8 Quality Assurance Program.

All projects using section 319 funds to collect "environmental data" are required to have a project-specific sampling and analysis plan (SAP). Sampling and Analysis plans must address the 16 elements required of the QAPP, and are approved by the State and EPA. Contact the State or Tribe for specific guidelines on preparing SAPs.

Project sponsors may either reference the State QAPP for the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for each type of monitoring to be performed (e.g., photo points, water sample collection, fish shocking, etc.), or attach them to the SAP. Identify any site-specific amendments required for this project that are not covered by the QAPP. A plan/schedule to develop the appropriate procedures must be identified in the proposal. States and Tribes will approve project-specific SOPs.

The project sponsor has the option of providing the SAP (and SOPs referenced) in this section of the project proposal, or including the development of the SAP and SOPs as project tasks with specific milestone dates. The SAP should reference any applicable information from the project proposal and the State's programmatic QAPP, where applicable, to avoid redundant information.

5.2 Describe the monitoring strategy for the watershed, including goals, objectives, and tasks proposed to evaluate whether the project goals and objectives have been met. Describe sampling and analysis design, (e.g., up-stream/down-stream, paired watersheds, site trend, existing groundwater wells, up-gradient/down-gradient wells, geomorphology and/or riparian measurements, random, systematic, stratified random (e.g., by season or discharge)). and specify parameters to be measured: total suspended sediment, temperature, phosphorous, nitrate, etc.

Locate on a map sampling sites in relationship to BMP applications and priority treatment areas.

5.3 Describe how and when data will be stored, managed and reported. All data collected using §319 funding must be entered into the EPA STORET database (Memorandum of Agreement for Storing Water Quality Data in STORET, October 20, 1998). While the State is responsible for assuring that the data is entered into the database, the project sponsor may do this if they have the capability. The sponsor should contact their State NPS coordinator to find out how to gain access to this database. This requirement should be addressed in this section.

Results from the data analysis should be used to evaluate progress, determine if changes in project/monitoring design need to be considered and assess the overall final project success. Identify organization(s) responsible for project evaluation and specify how the resulting information from the data analysis will be shared and utilized for future projects.

5.4 Describe any models used, if applicable.

5.5 Describe the long-term funding plans for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of restoration activities.

6.0 **BUDGET**

6.1 Present the project budget in a format similar to the attached budget summary (Attachment 3), indicating the amount and source of all federal and non-federal funds that will be used during each year of the project. The budget table is to include personnel support, BMP and other expenses that are expected to be paid with Section 319 and State and local match sources. Cost by task is not required. The federal fiscal year (October 1-September 30) should be used to discuss and display budget information.

7.0 **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

Describe the process for ensuring public involvement in the project.

ATTACHMENT 1

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT TITLE _____

NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE AND E-MAIL OF LEAD PROJECT SPONSOR/SUBGRANTEE
_____
_____
_____

STATE CONTACT PERSON _____
PHONE_____FAX_____E-MAIL_____
STATE_____ WATERSHED _____
HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE _____
HIGH PRIORITY WATERSHED (yes/no) _____

TMDL Development 9 and/or Implementation 9 (Check any that apply)

PROJECT TYPES	WATERBODY TYPES	NPS CATEGORY
[] STAFFING & SUPPORT	[] GROUNDWATER	[] AGRICULTURE
[] WATERSHED	[] LAKES/RESERVOIRS	[] URBAN RUNOFF
[] GROUNDWATER	[] RIVERS	[] SILVICULTURE
[] I&E	[] STREAMS	[] CONSTRUCTION
	[] WETLANDS	[] RESOURCE EXTRACTION
	[]OTHER	[] STOWAGE/LAND DISPOSAL
		[] HYDRO MODIFICATION
		[] OTHER

PROJECT LOCATION: LATITUDE___MIN._____LONGITUDE___MIN._____

SUMMARIZATION OF MAJOR GOALS:_____
_____
_____

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

FY_____319 funds requested (base) $ _____ (incremental) $_____
Match $ _____

Other Federal Funds $ _____ Total project cost $_____
§319 Funded Full Time Personnel _____

ATTACHMENT 2

MILESTONE TABLE FOR WET CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT
(COMPLETED FOR OBJECTIVE 1 ONLY)

TASK/RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS	OUTPUT	QTY	YEAR 1						YEAR 2						YEAR 3					
			01/94				12/94		01/95				12/95		01/96				12/96	
OBJECTIVE 1																				
Task 1 - Complete rangeland and pasture condition inventories.	**Narrative inventory descriptions**	**1**																		
Group 1, 3, 4	**Aerial photography mapping**	**1**																		
Task 2 - Develop rangeland and pasture management plans.	**Management plans**	**8**																		
Group 1, 2, 3, 4																				
Task 3 - Implementation of BMPs.	**Refer to Budget table for planned BMP types, quantities, and costs.**																			
Group 1, 2, 3, 4																				

Group 1 -<u>Natural Resources Conservation Service</u> - Provide technical assistance to plan, design, and implement BMPs.
Group 2 -<u>Landowners in Wet Creek drainage</u> - Make land management decisions and provide cash and in-kind match for BMPs.
Group 3 -<u>Resource Conservation District</u> - Local project manager and sponsor, including responsibilities for project coordination, reimbursement payments, match tracking, and progress reporting to the State DEQ.
Group 4 -<u>State Department of Environmental Quality</u> - Statewide Section 319 program management including oversite of local 319 planning and expenditures.

ATTACHMENT 3

BUDGET TABLE FOR WET CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT

PART 1: FUNDING SOURCES	96	97	98	TOTAL
EPA SECTION 319 FUNDS				
1) FY96 Funds (FA)	$ 26,633	$46,583	$34,584	$107,800
Subtotals	$26,633	$46,583	$34,584	$107,800
OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS				
1) NRCS (TA&FA)	$36,500	$2,500	$2,500	$41,500
2) CFSA (FA-ACP)	$0	$8,000	$8,000	$16,000
3) BLM (TA)	$2,000	$1,000	$1,000	$4,000
4) BLM (FA)	$1,000	$2,000	$2,000	$5,000
5) USFWS (TA)	$1,000	$0	$1,000	$2,000
Subtotals	$40,500	$13,500	$14,500	$68,500
STATE/LOCAL MATCH				
1) Game & Fish Dept. (FA)	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$3,000
2) Local SCD (TA&FA)	$7,633	$7,633	$7,634	$22,900
3) Landowners (FA)	$8,000	$20,000	$11,800	$39,800
4) Cooperative Extension (TA&FA)	$4,000	$3,000	$3,000	$10,000
5) State DEQ	$500	$1,000	$500	$2,000
Subtotals	$21,133	$32,633	$23,934	$77,700
TOTAL BUDGET	$88,266	$92,716	$73,018	$254,000

FA: Financial Assistance
SCD: Soil Conservation District
TA: Technical Assistance
DEQ: Department of Environmental Quality
NRCS: Natural Resources Conservation Service
USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
CFSA: Consolidated Farm Services Agency
BLM: Bureau of Land Management

WET CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT BUDGET
Part 2 - Funding

Section 319/Non-federal Budget	'96	'97	'98	TOTAL COSTS	Cash Match*	In-kind Match*	§319 Funds
PERSONNEL/SUPPORT							
1) Salary/Fringe	$11,400	$12,600	$13,700	$37,700	$10,000	$ 0	$ 25,700
2) Office Rent/Utilities	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	0	6,000	0
3) Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	0	0	6,000
4) Equipment/Supplies	1,000	500	500	2,000	1,000	1,000	0
5) Training	200	200	100	500	0	100	400
6) Telephone	200	200	200	600	0	600	0
Subtotals	$ 16,800	$ 17,500	$ 18,500	$ 52,800	$ 11,000	$ 7,700	$ 32,100
OBJECTIVE 1: Apply Grazing Management Practices							
BMPs							
- Range Management Systems	$ 10,000	$ 30,000	$ 14,000	$ 54,000	$ 14,000	$ 8,800	$ 32,400
- Pasture Management Systems	10,000	30,000	13,000	53,000	13,000	7,000	31,800
Subtotals	$ 20,000	$ 60,000	$ 27,000	$107,000	$ 27,000	$ 15,800	$ 64,200
OBJECTIVE 2: Information/Education							
Newsletter/Video	$ 4,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 10,000	$ 4,500	$ 4,500	$ 1,000
Tours	500	500	500	1,500	500	500	500
Subtotals	$ 4,500	$ 3,500	$ 3,500	$ 11,500	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 1,500
OBJECTIVE 3: Monitoring							
Sample Transportation	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 6,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 4,000
Sample Analysis	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	0	0	6,000
Subtotals	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ 12,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 10,000
ADMINISTRATIVE							
Secretary	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 0	$ 0
SCD/Coordination Meetings	400	400	400	1,200	200	1,000	0
Subtotals	$ 1,400	$ 1,400	$ 1,400	$ 4,200	$ 3,200	$ 1,000	0
TOTAL 319/NON-FEDERAL BUDGET	$ 46,700	$ 86,400	$ 55,400	$187,500	$ 47,200	$ 30,500	$107,800

* Includes match from both State and local sources