

# ***Taking Plans-to-Action***

State of Idaho  
Nonpoint Source Management Program

***Annual Report 2002***

January 1 thru December 31, 2002



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# Introduction

The Clean Water Act §319(h) requires EPA to make an annual determination of the adequacy of the State's progress in meeting the schedule included in approved state Nonpoint Source (NPS) Management Plans prior to the state award of grant funds. The annual report is the primary mechanism for enabling the EPA to determine whether satisfactory progress has been made by the State in meeting the milestones of the Idaho NPS Management Program.

Idaho's upgraded nonpoint source management program provides new opportunities for collaboration and integration of agency roles and program upon which the framework can be built for implementation of nonpoint source management activities. The collaborative framework in turn, is necessary to meet requirements in not only approved TMDLs, watershed management plans, and TMDL implementation plans, but also preventing impacts through multiobjective management approaches.

The State of Idaho has been operating under an *Enhanced Benefit Status* since June 2000. The 2002 annual report will mark the second full year of implementation under the enhanced status. The NPS Management Plan represents commitment toward multifaceted efforts to address and enhance water quality statewide. The Plan incorporates many new processes and partnerships driven by water quality law, which were developed to:

- Enhance targeting of §303(d) listed waters and Category I watersheds identified through the States' Unified Watershed Assessment;
- Improve and enhance partnerships among local, state, and federal agencies; and
- Increase coordination and integration of integrative funding efforts among primary land management agency partners and cooperating ancillary agencies.

## Organization of Report

The annual report is broken into three primary sections:

- Progress toward meeting program goals including statewide and sector descriptions,
- TMDL status and implementation tracking, and
- Grant management.

The several documents contained in the appendices include the Project Maps by Region for 1998 to 2003 projects, Agricultural TMDL—2003 Action Plan, TMDL Approved Status Summary, and TMDL Implementation Activity Tracking by Region.

# Overview—Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program

The Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program is a voluntary incentive-based program that is directed predominantly at TMDL implementation activities. A total of 4 projects were closed out in 2002 and approximately \$95,000 is anticipated to be redirected toward new on-ground projects in 2003. Case study narratives in the form of summarized closeout reports are provided in the 2002 Idaho Report to Congress. There remains 49 active regional projects with \$8,114,871 budget allocation (Map 1—Active Projects FY1998-2003).

The Idaho NPS Management Program ranked first nationally for the percentage of allocated funds passed through for TMDL implementation activities in 2001. The large majority of Idaho NPS Management Program funds were being passed through to on-ground TMDL implementation projects. Of the total \$2,353,342 spent in 2001 for eighteen (18) projects, over 85% was directed toward TMDL implementation oriented projects. The remaining 15% was divided almost evenly among: on-ground implementation on watershed implementation projects with impairments and no TMDLs, on-ground implementation on watershed implementation projects without impairments, statewide program technical assistance, and TMDL development through Snake/Columbia River and state temperature coordination.

The overwhelming trend of pass through funds to the local level continued in 2002. Seventeen (17) projects were funded with \$2,863,600. Fifteen (15) of the projects accounting for almost 80% of the total spent went to pass through for local projects consisting predominantly of TMDL implementation activities. The remaining 20% of the allocation largely funded both administration and implementation of the NPS Management Program over two-years with the first multi-year work plan, as opposed to one, and covered regional office support of the Program with two FTEs spread over the state for the first time.

In 2003, the trend continues with a large contribution of the state award being passed through to the local level. Eighteen (18) projects are being initially funded with a partial 2003 federal allocation of \$1,788,811, for predominant use toward TMDL implementation activities. The remaining federal funds to be available from Idaho's 2003 federal 319 allocation will be subsequently applied for, to fund further remaining projects. Sixteen (16) projects totaling 86% of the initial state award is being used for direct pass through. The remaining 14% is used for regional office support of the NPS Management Program with two FTEs spread over the state and continued support of the Snake and Columbia River Water Quality Planning Coordination.

The total over the last three years used for on-ground implementation activities was \$5,814,000 of a total of \$7,009,753 for 83%. The pass through to local implementation projects resulted in further leveraging of \$3,876,000 in matching contributions.

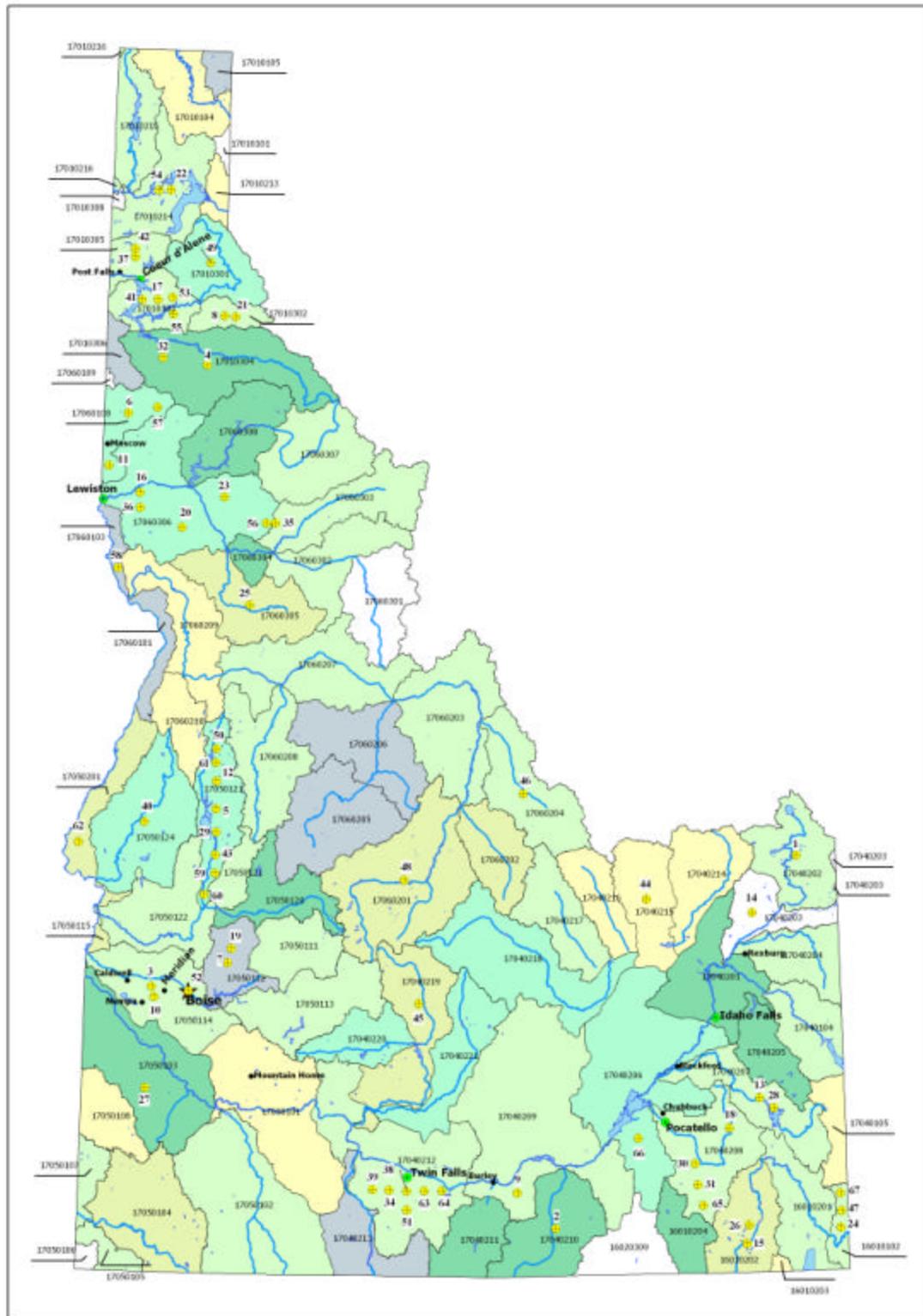
The issue of TMDL implementation has continued to grow, demanding greater statewide coordination. The statewide coordination has been necessary to ensure effective prioritization of limited funding through the administration of nonpoint source subgrants. It also allows for opportunities to leverage limited-sources of funding with other mechanisms available through a number of programs administered by the Department of Environmental Quality, Idaho Soil Conservation Commission, Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Idaho Transportation Department, the Bonneville Power Administration, Army Corps of Engineers, among others.

The nonpoint source feedback loop is especially important for demonstrating that management measures being implemented are being assessed, and whether changes are necessary as a result of BMP effectiveness monitoring. Ongoing monitoring and analysis of data through TMDL development, Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Project (BURP), and Regional Groundwater Monitoring efforts ensure water quality standards are being met or maintained. Continued analysis of the overall successes and failures of past \$319 funded projects across the state will also provide insight into the factors necessary to ensure that new implementation projects incorporate elements of the upgraded nonpoint source management plan.



# Active Projects: FY 1998 - 2003

## Idaho Nonpoint Source Program



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# Active Projects: FY 1998 – 2003

## PROJECT SUMMARIES

ID	GRANT YEAR	CONTRACT	PROJECT
1	1998	Q444	Sheridan Creek Restoration
2	1999	Q508	Raft River Riparian and Watershed Demonstration
4	1999	Q529	Coeur d'Alene Tribe Wetland Creation & Restoration/Lake Creek – Plummer
5	1999	Q558	Cascade Reservoir Watershed Roads & Forested Lands
6	1999	Q562	Paradise Creek TMDL Implementation #1
7	1999	Q564	Scriver Creek Watershed Roads & Forested Lands
8	1999	S012	Silver Valley Natural Resource Trust
9	1999	S029	H17 Drain TMDL Implementation
10	1999	S031	Integrating Urban Design, Ecology & Water Quality Objectives
11	2000	Q605	Paradise Creek TMDL Implementation #2
12	2000	Q606	Boulder/Willow Subwatershed BMP Implementation
13	2000	Q607	Engineered Wetland Urban Runoff
14	2000	Q608	Ashton Groundwater protection
15	2000	Q609	Bear River Fencing and Riparian Enhancement
16	2000	Q610	Winchester Lake Watershed NPS Implementation
17	2000	Q612	Latour Creek Channel & Habitat Restoration
18	2000	S008	Twentyfour-mile Creek TMDL Implementation
19	2000	S009	Scriver Creek Watershed Roads & Forested Lands
20	2000	S011	Winchester Lake & Upper Lapwai Creek Watershed
21	2000	Q557/336	Completion of Designed Water Management at Rex Mill Site, E Fork Ninemile Creek
22	2001	S014	Trestle Creek Watershed Conservation
23	2001	S015	Jim Fork Creek Watershed Enhancement
24	2001	S016	Thomas Fork Stream Bank Protection
25	2001	S017	Phase 1 South Fork of Cottonwood Creek TMDL Implementation
26	2001	S018	Porter Riparian Restoration Cub River
27	2001	S019	Succor Creek/Homedale School District – Water Quality
28	2001	S020	Blackfoot River Urban Runoff Number 2
30	2001	S022	North City Park Wetland Pocatello
31	2001	S023	Upper Rapid Creek Subwatershed Riparian
32	2001	S024	Santa Creek Streambank Protection & Stability
34	2001	S026	Rock Creek Restoration
35	2001	S039	North-Central AFO Relocation Phase I
36	2001	S043	In-Lake Phosphorus Reduction
37	2001	S042	CDA Nettleton Gulch Demonstration
38	2001	S040	Improved Irrigation Water Management
39	2001	S041	Kinsey Corral Relocation
40	2002		Implementation Nonpoint Source Controls (BMPs) in Ground Water Impacted Areas to Achieve Restoration of Scott Creek/Mann Creek Management Area
41	2002		Sediment Retention Ponds Placement Implementing the Kid and Mica Creeks Sediment TMDLs
42	2002		Aluminum Sulfate Treatment of Hauser Lake
43	2002	S052	City of McCall Basin #13 Stormwater Management
44	2002	S051	Medicine Lodge Creek TMDL Implementation
45	2002	S056	Hailey Big Wood River Improvement
46	2002	S054	Lemhi Watershed TMDL Implementation
47	2002	S053	Thomas Fork Stream Bank Protection

<b>ID</b>	<b>GRANT YEAR</b>	<b>CONTRACT</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>
48	2002	S056	Implementation of Nonpoint Source Controls (BMPs) to Achieve Riparian Restoration on the East Fork of the Salmon River Watershed
49	2002		Monarch Mill Site Tailing Removal
50	2002		Valley County Roads #2
51	2002	S049	Twin Falls Pollutant Trading Pilot
52	2003		AG BMP Effectiveness Guide
53	2003		Stormwater Bioretention Demo
54	2003		Pack River Shed Sediment Reduction
55	2003		Blue Creek Bay Water Quality Improvement
56	2003		IASCD N. Idaho AFO Proj—Phase 2
57	2003		SF Palouse River Restoration
58	2003		Tammany Creek
59	2003		Gold Fork BMP Implementation
60	2003		Lake Shore Drive Road Improvements
61	2003		Mud Creek BMP Implementation
62	2003		Weiser Water Quality Protection
63	2003		Cedar Draw/F Coulee Wetland
64	2003		Main Perrine Coulee Wetland
65	2003		Edson Fichter Nature Area Wetland
66	2003		Urban Wetland, Hazard Creek Aberdeen
67	2003		Upper Thomas Fork Stream Bank Protection

# Progress Toward Meeting Program Goals

## Statewide Overview

In 2002, the DEQ continued to emphasize the four keys to achieving clean water as goals of the NPS Management Program. The four keys encouraged for both surface water and ground water quality are (1) the watershed approach, (2) consistently applied federal and state standards, (3) natural resource stewardship, and (4) informed citizens and officials.

The Idaho water programs focuses on nonpoint source pollution using a watershed approach. Public participation is a major element of this program approach and is incorporated through community-based Basin Advisory Groups and Watershed Advisory Groups as required in the Idaho water quality statute, Idaho Code §39-3601 *et seq.* The identification and support of designated management agencies are also essential for ensuring the development and implementation of TMDLs consistent with the TMDL schedule and priorities established in concert with all state and federal agencies, and the public process.

Idaho's upgraded nonpoint source management program provides new opportunities for collaboration and integration of agency roles and programs. The integrative collaboration effort is the primary framework used to build upon for implementation of nonpoint source management activities, which are necessary to meet requirements in not only approved TMDLs, watershed management plans, and TMDL implementation plans, but also prevent water quality impacts through multiobjective management approaches.

**Goals:** To provide technical support to cooperating agencies in implementing the upgraded nonpoint source management program; continued supervision and coordination through state office interaction to other designated agencies and related projects.

**Objectives:**

- Statewide lead agency program in facilitating and coordinating the implementation of the upgraded Nonpoint Source Management Plan.
- Coordinate consistent NPS activities related to ALL SEVEN SECTORS to ensure consistency with the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan.
- Encourage the enhancement of natural resource partnerships and interagency collaboration through educational opportunities and information/knowledge transfer.

- Enhance program implementation by way of revising MOUs that support the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan.
- Ensure statewide consistency of base-level activities related to preparing TMDL Implementation Plans by working directly with the TMDL Development Program Manager.
- Assist in the preparation of TMDL Implementation Plan guidance(s) and related policies that are consistent with the Idaho NPS Management Plan and DEQ TMDL Development Program.
- Provide technical support, education, and information transfer on TMDL implementation activities to ensure consistency with the Idaho NPS Management Plan and DEQ TMDL Development Program.

## **Program Implementation**

### **Task 1: State office management of the nonpoint source program.**

**Output:** Coordinated the development and funding of eleven (11) new §319 projects with the base and incremental funding (Appendix 1). In addition, four (4) statewide initiative projects were implemented. DEQ has improved the tracking of projects using Excel to enter on-going project balances and semi-annual reporting on a quarterly basis. Also, on-ground BMP installation was reviewed for over 50% of the on-going projects around the state (see section on Field Evaluation Progress). All funding expenditures have been in compliance with §319 program requirements and guidelines. Upon completion of this task, additional or remaining funding will be targeted to enhancement of the resource needs identified through the project review outlined in task 5. The program has added additional staff resources to aid in contract maintenance and reporting to ensure better project tracking, reporting and a more timely delivery of requested products.

**Task 2: Develop policies and guidance materials necessary to implement the states nonpoint source management program.**

**Output:** The NPS Program co-sponsored a set of workshops around the state with the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission in August and September. The workshops focused on TMDL implementation planning activities, presenting a draft proposed guidance and conceptual framework on ways of preparing them. The workshops were held in five locations: Pocatello, Twin Falls, Boise, Lewiston, and Coeur d'Alene. Well over 100 representatives from the agricultural sector attended. Additionally, the workshops were used to provide program updates and the 2004 funding cycle. Announcement of the new pre-application step had just gone out at the time of the workshops. Discussion was quite productive and did assist in revising the guidance, which is summarized in this document on pages 23-25.

**Output:** The workshops jointly sponsored with the Idaho SCC were a first step in encouraging a broader more inclusive opportunity for applying competitively for grant funding. The NPS Program discussed ways of encouraging innovation among the several sectors covered by the NPS Management Plan. Discussion also centered on ways of better capturing actual benefits generated by projects to improve on the tracking and reporting of results.

Idaho DEQ issued the announcement of the pre-application for FY2004 CWA, \$319 funding in August to over 300 agencies and groups, with a deadline of submitting applications of October 1, 2002. DEQ received 52 pre-applications plus other inquiries for informal review and comment. This is a remarkable number of pre-proposals. Those pre-applications were reviewed and feedback with specifically tailored response to each within a sixty-day time frame. Formal funding application submittals were either invited for a February 1, 2003 deadline or rejected due to lacking sufficient technical qualifications. Overall, only 10% of the pre-applications were rejected and the majority of the comments to each pre-applicant were intended to greatly improve the quality of formal application.

The formal application proposals will undergo a stringent review process to ensure that they meet federal and state guidelines, ensure consistency with the State NPS Management Plan, and also meet statewide/regional needs for the restoration of beneficial uses. An additional month has been made available to ensure that both watershed and basin advisory groups have sufficient time to review and comment on all regional projects. The step now included in step 2 and 3 after the pre-application step ensure that all designated agencies and public advisory groups are

participants with the local IDEQ offices in the ranking and selection process.

### **Task 3: Continue the revision of existing NPS MOUs.**

**Output:** The updated “Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan” is essentially complete with the involvement and funding through DEQ this past year. The Idaho Soil Conservation Commission along with other agencies such as the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and Association of Soils Conservation Districts assisted in this project. The completed plan will be made available on the SCC website in early 2003. The plan includes an MOU for implementation and is awaiting signature of the Governor, and in turn, signatories to the NPS sector MOU for agriculture.

**Output:** Ongoing meetings and dialogue have occurred with the BLM and USFS Regions 1,4, & 6 to work with the DEQ to improve and restore Idaho’s waters, working toward the NPS MOU revision process. This particular sector will be pursued more specifically during 2003. Ground water as a sector will probably see a heightened attention in 2003 as a result of the recent re-organization.

### **Task 4: Program Implementation**

**Output:** A program announcement and request for pre-application was sent out to over 300 agencies, entities and individuals. It was also made available on the DEQ website at:  
[http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/surface\\_water/NonpointSource\\_Grant\\_s.doc](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/surface_water/NonpointSource_Grant_s.doc).

Included with the pre-application announcement was a full schedule and project expectations for prospective applicants.

**Output:** The grant application guide packet was made available to a selective, invited number of pre-applicants.  
[http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/nps/NPS\\_GrantApplication\\_04.pdf](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/nps/NPS_GrantApplication_04.pdf).

**Output:** The technical evaluation form for project applications was revised to improve use and readability. The 2004 Project Application Technical Evaluation is located at:  
[http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/surface\\_water/project\\_app\\_tech\\_eval\\_form\\_04.pdf](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/surface_water/project_app_tech_eval_form_04.pdf).

**Output:** Funding was made available to ensure continuance of Idaho Nonpoint Source Monitoring Workshop on an annual basis. The 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> annual workshops were held at Boise State University.

The 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Nonpoint Source Water Quality Monitoring Results Workshop was held at Boise State University, January 8-10, 2002. The Workshop Steering Committee Membership includes: William H. Clark, Chair, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Gary Bahr, Idaho Department of Agriculture, Tim Burton and Karl Gebhardt, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Scott Grunder, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, John Heimer, Workshop Coordinator, Boise River Tours, Dorene MacCoy, U.S. Geological Survey, Bruce Sims, U.S. Forest Service, Region 1, and Eric Wilson, Idaho Department of Lands. Considering the number of participants (187 people registered) and the quality of the presentations and following discussions, I believe that this workshop was a total success.

The Workshop consisted of a keynote presentation, 32 presented papers, four posters, and four commercial exhibits. The Keynote Speaker, Dr. Pete Robichaud, U.S. Forest Service, Moscow, presented an excellent discussion of recent research used to minimize erosion and subsequent water quality problems following forest fires. Three presentations followed the keynote speaker also dealing with fire, fire rehabilitation, and impacts on water quality. Several good presentations concerning various NPS pollutants (sediment, nutrients, temperature, and metals) were scattered throughout the workshop. A half day session on TMDLs was excellent, very informative, and generated lots of discussion. A section relating to agriculture, wetlands, BMPs and related topics followed. The final half day session covered a variety of research topics relating to the Lower Boise River and topics relating to temperature. An aspect of the Workshop that is difficult to quantify is that of networking. The break and lunch periods were used by many participants to network. We feel that this is a very valuable aspect of the Workshop.

The 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Nonpoint Source Water Quality Monitoring Results Workshop was held at Boise State University, January 7-9, 2003. The Workshop Steering Committee Membership includes: William H. Clark, Chair, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Gary Bahr, Idaho Department of Agriculture, Tim Burton and Karl Gebhardt, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Scott Grunder, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, John Heimer, Workshop Coordinator, Boise River Tours, Dorene MacCoy, U.S. Geological Survey, Bruce Sims, U.S. Forest Service, Region 1, William Stewart, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-Idaho Operations Office, Boise, and Eric Wilson, Idaho Department of Lands. Considering the number of participants (147 people registered), the quality of the presentations, discussions, and networking, I believe that this workshop was a total success.

The Workshop consisted of a keynote presentation, 32 presented papers, four posters, and four commercial exhibits. The Keynote Speaker, Dr.

Paul Woods, U.S. Geological Survey, Boise, presented an excellent discussion of how our research is influenced by uncertainty. Six presentations followed the keynote speaker that dealt with streambank stability and other sediment impacts on water quality. Several good presentations concerning various NPS pollutants (sediment, nutrients, temperature, dissolved gasses, and metals) dealt with both surface and ground waters were scattered throughout the workshop. TMDLs and subbasin assessments were discussed in a variety of presentations. Two talks dealing with Idaho water quality standards helped tie monitoring to this important document. Two presentations involved live hookup to the internet to look at real time data handling and the new USGS GIS data site. Ten papers (nearly a third) involved some aspects of water quality modeling. Topics covered most areas of Idaho and ranged from wilderness monitoring to monitoring agricultural runoff. An aspect of the Workshop that is difficult to quantify is that of networking. The break and lunch periods were used by the participants to network and are thus considered an extremely valuable part of the Workshop.

The 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Workshop is set for January 6-8, 2004 at Boise State University.

**Task 5: Facilitate discussion on TMDL implementation activities for urban watersheds; provide contractor to coordinate dialogue in Pacific Northwest and sponsor statewide conference.**

**Output:** A conference was delayed to await an opportunity to participate with the Low Impact Development Center. Their lack of follow through and apparent lack of interest led to a decision to move forward without their involvement. They are currently going through organizational change due to phenomenal growth and interest. A conference has been scheduled for mid November, tentatively entitled, “Western States Symposium: Finding a Place for Low-Impact Development” will help introduce innovative, cost-effective design approaches to water quality practitioners, design professionals, and municipal and county officials, among others. The symposium is already intended to be co-sponsored by EPA, the NPS programs of the western U.S. states, the University of Idaho Architecture Department through the Idaho Urban Research Design Center, and the American Society of Landscape Architects—Idaho Chapter.

**Task 6: On-ground review of existing nonpoint source projects for 50% of the regional projects.**

**Output:** Twenty-seven of 50 projects were evaluated in the field during the summer and fall of 2002. The “2002 Field Evaluation Progress Report” was completed and made available to the public through the

DEQ website:

[http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/nps/FieldEvalReport\\_2002.pdf](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/nps/FieldEvalReport_2002.pdf).

**Task 7: Development of rules for the integration of NPS activities into the State Revolving Fund Program.**

**Output:** Five loans under the integrative priority system affecting nonpoint source pollution were approved and implemented in 2002 with the assistance of the NPS Program. Each of the projects was funded through the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission in five geographic locations throughout the state. A short description of each follows.

- Id. Soil Conservation Commission (Minidoka County, Minidoka SWCD) \$500,000. *Sec.319*. Loan dollars will be used to help Minidoka County farmers convert from surface irrigation to sprinkler application. The goal is to reduce or eliminate the introduction of contaminants to ground and surface water. Part of conversion will involve closing down injection wells and deep percolation into perched aquifers. *See Nonpoint Source Management Plan Chapter 1, Table 1.3*
- Id. Soil Conservation Commission (Washington County, Weiser SWCD) \$872,000. *Sec.319*. This project will implement Best Management Practices to help eliminate sources of nutrient, chemical, pathogenic and sediment pollution of surface and ground water in a nitrate priority area along the Weiser River in Washington County. Cultural cropping practices, irrigation management, nutrient and other standard pollution management practices will be used in the complete the project. *See Nonpoint Source Management Plan Chapter 1, Table 1.3*
- Id. Soil Conservation Commission (Clearwater Basin -Lewis, Nez Perce, Idaho and Latah Counties) \$300,000. *Sec.319*. Loan funds will be used to apply Best Management Practices to help reduce nonpoint pollution from agriculture activities in four north central Idaho counties. A number of Best Management Practices will be used to reduce erosion from fields and from confined animal operations. Chief among these will be no-till cropping, crop management, sediment management and livestock management to prevent nutrient run off. *See Nonpoint Source Management Plan Chapter 1, Table 1.3*
- Id. Soil Conservation Commission (Ada County, Ada SWCD) \$59,000. *Sec.319*. Loan funds will be used to do Best Management Practices to improve water quality in Mill Slough and thus help

meet the TMDL requirements for the valley stretch of the Boise River. These activities will also help prevent contamination of ground and surface water with nutrients, sediment, and chemicals related to agriculture activities. See *Nonpoint Source Management Plan Chapter 1, Table 1.3*

- Idaho Soil Conservation Commission (Franklin County, Franklin SWCD) \$942,000. *Sec.319*. Loan funds will be used to convert the Preston Mink Creek Canal, an irrigation canal in Franklin County to a pressurized pipeline. This irrigation canal currently sustains large seepage losses and is located in part next to the city of Preston. These losses have created high water tables in the adjoining urban areas and are currently impacting septic tank drain fields. The high water table and drain field interface is contributing to nitrate groundwater problems in a nitrate identified priority area. Under current conditions, the canal is very erosive and deposits large amounts of sediment into the Bear River, which is a 303-D listed stream for nutrients, sediments, and flow alteration. Implementation of this project would eliminate both the groundwater and surface water problems that are occurring under the existing conditions. See *Nonpoint Source Management Plan Chapter 1, Table 1.3*

**Task 8: Statewide technical support, education, and information transfer on TMDL implementation activities with an emphasis on urban watersheds.**

**Output:** The publication, *Natural Drainage Techniques* is partially written. The literature review was completed by the contractor and is available upon request. The publication has evolved to be landscape ecology based in application for urban design professionals. The publication is anticipated to be completed the summer 2003 in advance of the pending late fall western states symposium.

**Output:** Provided technical support to the Boise Regional Office to coordinate and prepare several TMDL implementation projects for the Lower Boise River TMDL. The implementation plan for urban and suburban areas of the watershed was completed and presented to the watershed advisory group. The plan is a first attempt to actually use future growth as a basis for calculating and achieving load reductions. It is available upon request.

**Output:** The “Compendium of Best Management Practices to Control Polluted Runoff” was completed. The handbook is a hypertext written for a laymen audience to encourage the selection of suitable and appropriate

measures for managing nonpoint source pollution. It covers all seven sectors within the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan and additionally, marinas and boating recreational activities. The handbook will be made available on the DEQ website, on CD, and made part of the TMDL implementation plan preparation guidance. The Idaho Rural Water Association has already requested a presentation in early 2003.

**Task 9: Submit FY2001 Report to Congress to EPA.**

**Output:** Being completed concurrently with 2002 Annual Report. It will be submitted shortly in early 2003.

**Task 10: Coordinate, review, and distribute completed annual report for NPS Program.**

**Output:** 2002 Annual Report submitted to Region 10, NPS Program Coordinator.

## Sector Overviews

Chapter 1 of the state NPS Management Plan outlines the vision of the Program: All long-term goals and short-term objectives listed in tables 1.2 through 1.9 be implemented in a manner to protect or restore the beneficial uses of the State's surface and ground waters. These serve as the focus for prospective projects each year. The long-term goals in table 1.2 are driving factors for the Idaho NPS Management Program, as well as every sector. The goals and objectives of chapter 1 essentially serve as the qualifying criteria for projects each year. These are a primary focus for implementation by the NPS Program. It is anticipated that these goals and objectives will be updated in 2003.

In order to realize the goals outlined throughout the tables in Chapter 1, DEQ has focused efforts on further information and education to those participants listed in the tables as responsible agencies. Additionally DEQ continues to provide enhanced training opportunities to many of the listed agencies to ensure that the NPS Management Plan listed goals and objectives are incorporated into their planning and implementation processes. As a result of these efforts DEQ is invited to participate in strategic planning sessions for NRCS and ISCC and has also provided program presentations to many groups for their planning processes. The DEQ participated with both of these agencies in quarterly interagency roundtable meetings.

### **Successes in meeting these goals are demonstrated by:**

- Increased number of requests for NPS Plan presentations and education for NPS implementation and funding opportunities for new groups to the NPS planning process such as the US Forest Service, Idaho Transportation Department, Idaho Department of Water Resources, Bureau of Land Management, and US Army Corps of Engineers.
- Continuing efforts to submit TMDL implementation plans reflecting integrated funding from other listed agencies and entities. For example, the NRCS and Idaho SCC.
- The application of new guidance for using wastewater State Revolving (loan) Funds for NPS pollution prevention/control measures, exemplified by the five projects with the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission.
- The continued tendency to incorporate ground water BMPs into TMDL implementation plans. Ground water is a major focus for 2003 with the recent reorganization of the DEQ Water Quality Division.

## **Agriculture/Silviculture/Hydrologic & Habitat Modification Sectors**

Many of Idaho's current NPS projects focus on the restoration of riparian areas due to agriculture, grazing, and silvicultural practices. Significant gains to these impact areas have been made from increased cooperation and collaboration with the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission, Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts, the US Forest Service, and the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Successes in meeting the goals as outlined in the NPS Management Plan tables 1.3 through 1.5 are evidenced by the following, listed in Table order:

- Awarded \$319 grant to ISCC to provide funding for updating the State Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan and supporting MOU. A committee met six times to work out the revisions of the Plan and ensuring consistency with the Idaho NPS Management Plan.
- Development of tracking software for implementing agriculture management measures for water quality among integrated funding sources. The tracking software which runs in Access is fully functional and being used by all soil conservation districts and managed centrally by the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission state office.
- Continued support in 2002 was provided by the DEQ to the various entities working to complete and implement the Idaho One Plan process.
- State support and meetings for further refining and implementation of the FS/BLM Protocol for 303(d) Listed Waters.
- Completion of agricultural components of TMDL implementation plan and statewide tracking for 2002 (see Appendix 4).

The Idaho Soil Conservation Commission has prepared 2003 agricultural TMDL action plan. The goal: Develop and implement agricultural portions of TMDL watershed plans in an equitable manner proportional to the problem, in order to achieve water quality standards and enhance beneficial uses. The objectives are listed below including specific watersheds that will be focused on in 2003. The full action plan is contained in Appendix 2. To date, the Soil Conservation Commission has completed 19 agricultural component—TMDL watershed implementation plans, 9 additional are greater than 50% completed, and 16 additional are initiated but less than 50% completed.

Objective 1: Develop, refine and implement agricultural TMDL process.

Objective 2: Accelerate TMDL training and outreach.

Objective 3: Facilitate TMDL development and implementation through enhanced inter-agency coordination and communication efforts.

Objective 4: Ensure Effective TMDL implementation.

Objective 5: Intensify focus on riparian issues involved with TMDL implementation.

Objective 6: Agricultural pollutant source/transport and ground water monitoring.

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- Implementation of State Water Quality Program for Agriculture (WQPA).
  - Continued participation the State Riparian Tax Incentive program.
  - Integrated state, federal and private funding of five (5) TMDL implementation plans.
  - Fully funded implementation of Idaho One Plan with \$319 funds and multiple state sources. Additionally funding was made available in 2002 to ensure completion of the conservation planning module.
  - Incorporation of Nutrient Management and CNMP into on-ground project implementation as appropriate (required for all federally funded projects – and extending into state funding).
  - BMP effectiveness monitoring program between ISCC, IASCD and ISDA for all agricultural implementation projects (as per Ag TMDL Action Plan).
  - Co-hosted the two-day 2002 erosion control workshop to educate and encourage use of bio-remediation and bio-filtration techniques.
  - General discussion on the NPS MOU and FS/BLM sector MOU for silviculture.

## **Mining Sector**

Much of the NPS efforts related to mining are remedial efforts tied to historic mining districts. The Mining Advisory Committee remains the mechanism by which statewide NPS coordination and implementation goals and objectives are achieved. DEQ also works with the designated agency for mining operations, the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), to prioritize annual abandoned mine reclamation sites and interagency remediation efforts. The Waste Division of the DEQ is working to remediate several key mining areas by pursuing grants in 2002 and 2003. The Monarch Mill Site Tailings Removal is the latest project being sponsored by the DEQ Coeur d'Alene Regional Office. Another is the Pine Creek Watershed, Denver Creek Restoration Project. Continued dialogue in 2003 will foster more attention toward the need of site mining reclamation.

## **Urban, Transportation, and Groundwater Sectors**

The Program devoted much effort to these three sectors under tables 1.7 thru 1.9. The Urban/Suburban Workgroup to develop an implementation source plan for the Lower Boise River TMDL was completed in 2002. Another NPS project was coordinated by the program with all sectors and completed. Entitled the "Compendium of BMPs for Controlling Polluted Runoff," the document is a hypertext intended for a laymen audience with interest in water quality management. The last project of significance and highlighted here, largely completed in 2002, was the first demonstration project for "Sustainable Communities for Idaho," the Caldwell-Karcher Design Charrette. The project addresses applications to all three sectors.

### **Boise Plan**

The approach is provided to ensure that the combination of activities will achieve the necessary pollutant reductions synergistically, mutually supporting and reinforcing stakeholder activities. The Plan summarized in the accompanying case study box includes the following objectives, that have been identified to achieve the goal of pollutant reduction on the lower Boise River from urban and suburban nonpoint source derived areas:

- Integration of TMDL implementation activities and the federal Phase II storm water requirements,
- Adaptive management through the use of best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals with built-in milestones for determining effectiveness and making adjustments,
- Partnerships to improve efficiency through shared resources and optimize effectiveness by focusing on watershed priority areas.

## Case Study: The Lower Boise River—Urban-Suburban Implementation Plan

The Urban-Suburban Source Implementation Plan identifies activities designed to reduce polluted runoff discharges to the Lower Boise River and its tributaries from urban and suburban land use activities. The emphasis is on sources within municipalities and rural residential subdivisions with the potential to contribute pollutants to hard surfaces that can then be transported to receiving waters via storm water runoff. The purpose of the Plan is to describe actions that will be taken to ensure compliance with the Lower Boise River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). Additionally, the Plan will provide information to the public about urban runoff mitigation activities; and to provide guidance to the stakeholders, those entities that are required to reduce pollutants in their storm water discharges. As guidance, the Plan is intended to provide an understanding of the requirements for urban stormwater runoff management, the tools available for improving storm water quality, and a process for implementing programs to achieve TMDL pollutant reduction targets.

The goal of the Plan is to address the reduction of existing pollutant loads and the prevention of future increases of sediment, bacteria, and coincidentally temperature increases and nutrient loading from urban and suburban land use activities. The Plan focuses on achievement of the sediment load allocations and bacteria load requirements established by the Lower Boise River TMDL. The completion of the lower Snake River and Brownlee Reservoir TMDLs may result in temperature reductions and phosphorus allocations in the lower Boise River watershed. Therefore activities that reduce phosphorus in runoff and control temperature, along with sediment and bacteria, are also discussed in this Plan.

The implementation strategy is a tiered approach to pollutant reduction that:

- 1) Documents existing activities that control pollutants in storm water runoff;
- 2) Accounts for the pollutant reductions inherent in land use changes associated with the conversion of agricultural land to urban land uses;
- 3) Relies on reductions associated with the development and implementation of programs required by the federal storm water regulations; and
- 4) Provides for the implementation of specific projects or activities designed to achieve additional reductions in identified priority areas.

## **Compendium**

The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of best practices to control polluted runoff and a broad framework for selecting the appropriate practices for a specific situation. Many kinds of activities within a watershed are potential sources of polluted runoff. In this document, these activities have been divided into seven sectors: agriculture, silviculture, hydrologic modification, mining, urban/storm water runoff, transportation, and marinas and recreational boating.

The document is designed to help watershed managers, land treatment personnel, watershed advisory groups, and others interested in water quality to identify and select best management practices appropriate for their situations. This document can be used as a tool by local governments, governmental entities, non-governmental organizations, and the general public in planning and implementing water quality programs.

## **Caldwell-Karcher Design Charrette**

The project demonstrates ways of developing a watershed through integrative design using methods that sustain and restore ecosystem and landscape processes using natural hydrology and landscape processes. The project attempts to merge landscape design and theoretical concepts with the needs for water quality and restoration activities/TMDL implementation planning; and be transferable to other areas in the Northwest. The design charrette was completed in November 2002 involving three teams of fifteen participants. Summarized is the "Green Team" contribution in the project. The product of the project is a publication representing contributions from all three teams, which will be available in early 2003.

## Case Study: Compendium of Best Management Practices for Controlling Polluted Runoff

The control of polluted runoff can be a complex process. Polluted runoff may originate from more than one type of land use and from many sources, and may include a variety of contaminants, transported by different delivery mechanisms. Each of these variables complicates the search for a set of practices that will provide a cost-effective solution. The effectiveness of many management practices is determined by a variety of factors such as land use, site conditions, cost, and maintenance requirements. The strategic choice and placement of the appropriate practices or systems of practices in the watershed are critical to their success in reducing the input of individual pollutants and improving water quality.

There are many sources of information for the wide variety of management practices that can be used to protect, maintain, or enhance water quality. Much of the information in this document has been adapted from information developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. While much information is available, finding the best set of management practices for a particular problem can be a time-consuming and confusing process. Knowing how to select the most appropriate practices from among the many options available further complicates the process.

The Compendium is designed to provide the reader with an introduction to the process of characterizing a water quality problem an overview of the types of practices that can be used for water quality protection or remediation, and a discussion of the factors that should be considered when selecting practices. The remaining sections of this document provide information about the following land and water use sectors:

- Section 2. Agricultural Activities
- Section 3. Silviculture Activities
- Section 4. Hydrologic and Habitat Modification Activities
- Section 5. Mining Activities
- Section 6. Urban Activities/Storm Water Runoff
- Section 7. Transportation Activities
- Section 8. Marinas and Recreational Boating Activities

Included in each of these sections is an overview of the activities that can be sources of polluted runoff and the pollutants that they can potentially generate. The pollutants can potentially affect surface water and ground water. Both potential pathways must be considered in selecting the best approach to control pollution. Each section includes a discussion of the types of practices available to prevent or remediate pollution from the activities within that sector.

For each of the seven land and water use sectors, a list of pollutant control practices is provided in a table at the end of the section. These practices are organized by the category of activities to which they apply. For instance, biotechnical stabilization, a practice used to control sediment is located under the subheading of Active Mining in the table for Mining Activities. The list of practices is not all-inclusive and does not preclude the use of other technically sound practices.

## Case Study: The Caldwell-Karcher Design Charrette

Landscape design by the “Green” Team for the Caldwell-Karcher project area relies on and incorporates the existing irrigation canal and drain conveyance system throughout the site. The Green Team explored and examined ways of preserving the drains and canals—using them as a starting point—for expanding “green” infrastructure for streets, parks, schools, and residential neighborhood layout. Landscape design that is ecologically sensitive in the context of developing livable communities can be influenced by the historic rural heritage of the area.

The present land mosaic of the Caldwell-Karcher site is predominantly irrigated cropland and secondarily rural development. Suburbanization is encroaching from the north and large blocks of suburban development are scattered mostly on the northwest side of the project area. The landscape is hydrologically functional maintaining a shallow aquifer due to the irrigation canal and drain system. The conversion of this land mosaic that is predominantly rural to one more urban must consider the existing hydrologically functioning landscape otherwise, there is a real possibility of its loss altogether.

Land mosaics are comprised of patches, corridors, and a background matrix. Patches and corridors were integrated throughout the scale of both community and site. A patch is a relatively homogeneous nonlinear area that differs from its surroundings possessing several vital, potential functions including conversion, conduit, filter, assimilation, storage, and networking (1). Corridors are similar but contrast in being a linear feature. At the scale of the individual site, a patch and corridor function as solutions for natural drainage design (2). Some common examples are bioretention basins, bioswales, green streets, and green alleys.

The urban design challenge for the Green Team was to provide natural areas, open spaces, and green infrastructure systems which both increase ecological function as well as real estate and community value. Green Team design incorporated an interconnected system of neighborhood and parcel scale natural drainage design solutions including patches and corridors and wove them throughout the site. There are a number of suitable site natural drainage features for stormwater runoff management, differing from conventional best management practices in that they are adaptive, pre-tailored to inherent site functions. Special emphasis was made connecting corridors to patches in the form of schools, parks, small patches of community gardens, and urban agricultural sites to form an interconnected web of functional nodes.

## Continued... Case Study: Caldwell-Karcher Design Charrette

Small and large patches of land were preserved throughout the project area to encourage community gardens and urban agriculture. Not only are gardens and small-scale farming practices consistent for the site, but important in retaining a connection with cultural heritage and identity of the community. The benefits are many encouraging ease of access for residents, local sources of organic production in an urban area, and close proximity for ensuring fresh produce.

The general southeast-northwest trending irrigation system bifurcates the landscape corresponding to the natural topography and subsurface flow of the shallow aquifer in the area. Likewise, the urban development trends from most to least density, southwest to northeast, roughly corresponding to both the highest slope conditions and depth to ground water to the most gentle gradients and shallow water table column.

The Green Team focused on ways of preserving and restoring the natural hydrologic cycle of the project area. This was accomplished through design in a variety of ways throughout the proposed development. A diversity of stormwater infiltration facilities were used, designed so that they perform multiple functions by providing storm water infiltration treatment and serving as community landscape amenities.

For purposes of presentation, a survey of design solutions were grouped into the following five categories:

- 1) Using the site ecology
- 2) Creating functional landscapes
- 3) Minimizing impervious surfaces
- 4) Configurations fitting the landscape
- 5) Rainwater reuse

The integrative nature of a number of the solutions means that they fit into more than one of these categories.

The project for Boise River implementation is a collaborative effort with the University of Idaho Urban Research and Design Center (IURDC) in partnership with Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Idaho Smart Growth, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10, and the interagency Northwest Regional Watershed Coordination Team.

# Field Evaluation Progress

During summer and fall 2002 staff from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) State Office of Technical Services staff evaluated 27 of 50 on-going nonpoint source (NPS) contracted projects. In order to properly conduct field evaluations, staff used DEQ's list of NPS field project requirements to generate an evaluation form to be used for all field evaluations. Field evaluators recorded a variety of best management practices (BMPs) related to the seven recognized NPS categories of logging, agriculture, historic mining, hydrologic habitat modification, ground water, transportation, and urban storm water runoff.

Evaluation reports including photographs of all 27 contracted projects are contained as an appendix in the back of the report or can be accessed electronically by link through Table 1 of the report.

## Introduction

DEQ currently oversees approximately 50 NPS regional projects in Idaho. To assist in tracking, each project is assigned a contract number. If projects extend to several years and additional tasks and funding is granted, more than one contract number may be assigned to a project area (see Table 1). To assure that the projects are completed in a timely manner and achieve their overarching goal of cleaning up and preventing NPS water pollution, all projects are subject to field evaluation by DEQ staff. DEQ staff set a goal to field evaluate the progress of half of the current projects annually. Therefore, over a two-year cycle all of the on-going projects will receive a field evaluation. During the summer and fall of 2002 staff from the DEQ State Office of Technical Services exceeded that goal by evaluating 27 of 50 on going NPS contracted projects.

## Creation of the Field Evaluation Process

Before beginning the field evaluations DEQ staff determined that since many projects had tasks that require more than one year to complete, it may be necessary to divide the evaluations into three categories based on how close each project is to completion. DEQ's initial plan was to conduct *field reviews* on projects in their early stage of fieldwork. Projects further along should receive a more detailed *field inspection* and projects that are nearly complete or complete should receive the most detailed evaluation – a *field audit*.

DEQ used its list of NPS field project requirements to generate a detailed evaluation form for staff to use for field evaluations. Once DEQ staff began the

evaluation process it became apparent that there was very little distinction between the detail of data gathered for projects in their early stages and those in their late stages. Therefore, it was decided to perform the same level of evaluation on all projects. For all projects the DEQ evaluator visiting the site carefully reviewed the project's subgrant agreement and made notes prior to going to the field. The evaluator routinely contacted the project manager to make arrangements to accompany the project manager, DEQ regional staff, and any other stakeholders to the field. In all cases the evaluation form was used as a guide to assure that all NPS requirements were being met in the field.

## **Results of the 2002 Field Evaluation**

DEQ evaluators traveled to 21 geographical areas of Idaho and evaluated 27 contracted projects during the summer and fall of 2002. With the exception of two contracted projects covering Coeur d' Alene Tribal lands, and three contracted projects covering the historic Rex mill site near Coeur d' Alene, all of the other contracted projects demonstrated substantial progress toward completion of their designated tasks to reduce, eliminate or prevent NPS water pollution.

Although some of the work on the two Coeur d' Alene Tribal lands projects has been completed, most of the work has been repeatedly delayed due to two Tribal management changes, proposed project adjustments and bad weather. The U. S. Bureau of Land Management repeatedly delayed three mining related projects scheduled at Rex Mill resulting in the withdrawal of NPS funding by DEQ. However, important reclamation work at this historic gold and silver mill will be achieved through other private and state funding sources.

Fieldwork evaluated by DEQ staff on NPS projects included a variety of common BMPs related to the seven recognized NPS categories of logging, agriculture, historic mining, hydrologic habitat modification, ground water, transportation, and urban storm water runoff. Evaluators examined work on BMPs related to roadways that overlap into all seven categories. These BMPs included eradication of unneeded roadways, application of gravel to roadbeds, creation of logging truck friendly rolling water bars, and installation of fish friendly culverts. Other overlapping road-related BMPs observed included installation of properly sloped roadbeds, planting of drought resistant vegetation along road cuts and fills, and installation of check dams along borrow ditches.

Some agriculture-related BMPs evaluated required education and close cooperation among farmers, ranchers, and numerous federal, state, and nonprofit organizations for implementation. These BMPs included installing vegetative buffer strips between crops and water ways, implementing no-till

farming techniques, installing an array of storm water runoff retention facilities, and planting suitable native vegetation in intermittent waterways that were formerly cultivated for crops. Evaluators also observed strategic placement of fencing to keep livestock out of streambeds, stream bank restoration, and relocating confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) away from waterways.

In the historic mining category evaluators observed BMPs designed to reduce or eliminate acid rock drainage (ARD). In order for ARD (sulfuric acid) to form, three components (air, water and sulfidic mine waste rock) must all be combined. BMPs observed in the field were designed to separate storm water and surface water from waste rock. The most common method to achieve separation involved capping and sloping mine waste rock to eliminate infiltration of surface water.

In the urban storm water runoff category evaluators toured stream channel restoration projects along Paradise Creek within the City of Moscow. Where previously in the mid 1900s the stream channel had been straightened, deepened, and lined with rip rap to allow for development, a large and diverse group of stakeholders led by the Palouse-Clearwater Environmental Institute conducted a superb effort to recreate a meandering channel and flood plain. Other urban-related BMPs observed in Moscow and in Pocatello included creation of wetlands and an innovative use of paleo-oxbow geomorphology to allow infiltration and cleaning of storm water prior to discharge to streams.

Table 1 lists details of all 27 of the NPS contracted projects that were field evaluated during the summer and fall of 2002. These 27 different projects (contracts) occurred at 21 sites around Idaho. Following Table 1, three project areas -- The Succor Creek/Homedale School District Water Quality Project, the Jim Ford Creek Watershed Enhancement Project and the Paradise Creek TMDL Implementation Project were highlighted because they exemplify outstanding coordination, design, and implementation. Evaluation reports of all 27 projects are contained as an appendix in the back of the report or accessible electronically through links in Table 1. The report and table can be assessed at [http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/nps/FieldEvalReport\\_2002.pdf](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/nps/FieldEvalReport_2002.pdf).



**Table 1. ACTIVE NONPOINT SOURCE PROJECTS THAT WERE FIELD EVALUATED DURING SUMMER/FALL 2002**

<b>Grant Year</b>	<b>Contract Number*</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Hydrologic Unit Number</b>	<b>Tasks or BMPs Evaluated</b>	<b>Evaluator</b>	<b>DEQ Region</b>
1999	Q525	Cascade Reservoir, Watershed and Roads	17050123	Sediment control BMPs for dirt roads	J.West	Boise
1998	Q444	Sheridan Creek Restoration	17040202			
1998,1999	Q529 and Q366	Coeur d' Alene Tribe Wetland Creation and Restoration/Lake Creek – Plummer	1701030423	Sediment control BMPs for dirt roads	J.West	Coeur d' Alene
1999	Q558	Cascade Reservoir Watershed Roads and Forested Lands	17050123	Sediment control BMPs for dirt roads	J.West	Boise
1999, 2000	Q605 and Q562	Paradise Creek TMDL Implementation #1and #2	17060108	Sediment control BMPs for dirt roads, grazing plans, relocation of CAFOs, fencing, crop management, stream channel rehab, wetlands	J.West	Lewiston
1999, 2000	Q564 and S009	Scriver Creek Watershed Roads and Forested Lands	17050112	Sediment control BMPs for dirt roads	J.West	Boise
2000	Q608	Ashton Groundwater Protection	17040203	Nutrient management of crops	D. Reaney	Idaho Falls
2000	Q609	Bear River Fencing and Riparian Enhancement	16010202	Stream bank stabilization, fencing, grazing plans, weed control	D. Reaney	Pocatello
2000, 2001	S011 and Q610	Winchester Lake Watershed NPS Implementation and Upper Lapwai Creek Watershed	17060306	Sediment control BMPs for dirt roads	J.West	Lewiston
2000	S008	Twentyfour Mile Creek TMDL Implementation	17040208	Stream bank stabilization, fencing, grazing plans, weed control	D. Reaney	Pocatello
1998, 1999, 2000	Q557,Q336, and S012	Completion of Designed Water Management at Rex Mill Site, E. Fork Ninemile Creek	17010302	ARD Control, Project terminated by 319 and refunded through other sources	J.West	Coeur d' Alene
2001	S014	Trestle Creek Watershed Conservation	17010214	Sediment control BMPs for dirt roads, conservation easements	J.West	Coeur d' Alene
2001	S015	Jim Ford Creek Watershed Enhancement	17060306	Sediment control BMPs for dirt roads, grazing plans, relocation of CAFOs, fencing, crop management	J.West	Lewiston
2001	S016	Thomas Fork Stream Bank Protection	16010102	Sediment control BMPs for dirt roads	J.West	Pocatello

<b>Grant Year</b>	<b>Contract Number*</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Hydrologic Unit Number</b>	<b>Tasks or BMPs Evaluated</b>	<b>Evaluator</b>	<b>DEQ Region</b>
2001	S017	Phase 1 South Fork of Cottonwood Creek TMDL Implementation	17060305	Sediment control BMPs for dirt roads, grazing plans, relocation of AFOs, fencing, crop management	J.West	Lewiston
2001	S018	Porter Riparian Restoration Cub River	16010202	Stream bank stabilization, fencing, grazing plans	M. Shumar	Pocatello
2001	S019	Succor Creek / Homedale School District – Water Quality	17050103	Stream bank stabilization, agricultural irrigation water cleanup, fencing	D Abderhalden	Boise
2001	S022	North City Park Wetland	17040208	Storm water infiltration BMPs		Pocatello
2001	S024	Santa Creek Streambank Protection and Stability	17010304	Stream bank stabilization BMPs	J.West	Coeur d' Alene
2001	S025	Success Mill Site	17010302	ARD control, metal ion extraction from ground water	J.West	Coeur d' Alene
2001	S026	Rock Creek Rehabilitation	17040212	Variety of storm water infiltration BMPs	B. Clark	Twin Falls

\* More than one contract number for a project indicates that additional funding was later granted for additional tasks.

# TMDL Status and Implementation Tracking

Idaho's Unified Watershed Assessment parallels the State TMDL schedule. A **TMDL Approval Status Summary** is provided in Appendix 3.

## Schedule

As a result of litigation filed against DEQ and EPA regarding the "pace" of completion for TMDLs under the April 1997 court-ordered 8 year schedule, DEQ and EPA reached tentative agreement on terms and conditions of an updated schedule. The "new" schedule will extend from 2005 to 2007 the deadline for completion of all 303(d) listed stream segments from the original 1997 court schedule and include stream listed on the 1998 303(d) schedule. The majority of stream segments scheduled on 2006 and 2007 are for temperature exceedances that violate numeric water quality standards.

## Implementation

The TMDL schedule has increasingly become the source of deriving state water quality priorities and targeting watershed restoration activities. Integration of efforts and coordination of technical and financial assistance to public watershed groups and landowners has been a primary focus of these efforts and for the NPS Program. For example, the Program prepared the draft statewide policy "*Guidance for TMDL Implementation Activities*" in 2000. This guidance will serve as the basis to update in 2002 a contractor prepared document to be consistent with the TMDL settlement agreement 'implementation strategy'.

A draft summary of implementation strategies is expected for TMDLs submitted in 2003. Implementation plans are expected to reflect unique circumstances of a watershed. A genuine effort is expected to fully account for waterbody impairment. The implementation plan should provide a foundation for demonstrating that state water quality standards will be attained and maintained through pollution controls. The guidance revolves around the premise of fully accounting for a combination of sources: both point sources and non-permitted nonpoint sources, in the implementation plan. Taken from the draft guidance, an excerpt providing a sense of a direction the state is moving for encouraging adaptive management approaches for implementation activities.

### **Elements of the TMDL Implementation Plan**

A comprehensive implementation plan should contain specific information, some of which may have been developed for the TMDL or concurrently with the TMDL. It is completely appropriate that the implementation plan rely on

information from the TMDL, given that the implementation plan essentially describes how the pollution reduction targets are to be achieved.

The TMDL implementation plan may use an adaptive management approach. Although adaptive management has many meanings, it usually includes an understanding that nothing is certain. That is, uncertainty is inherent in all systems and should be built in at the bottom level as a foundation of the implementation plan. The flexibility recognized through an adaptive management approach should be shared through a good faith effort on the part of all involved stakeholders.

Within the context of this guidance, the integration of elements on multiple levels are to be tied together through feedback mechanisms is an overall expectation. An adaptive management approach allows flexibility to constantly evaluate and make iterative changes to key load reduction activities, which are tied to specific milestones throughout the implementation schedule set within context of stated watershed priorities and goals.

For impaired waterbodies that are affected by nonpoint sources, those sources not subject to permit, DEQ expects that the implementation plan will rely predominantly on the 1999 *Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan* and the updated “Memorandum of Understanding for Implementing the Nonpoint Source Water Quality Program in the State of Idaho” for reasonable assurance. Nonpoint source implementation actions that are part of the TMDL load allocation rely on approved management measures. The seven sectors that are expected to be covered in the implementation plan as appropriate include (1) agriculture, (2) silviculture, (3) mining, (4) urban runoff, (5) transportation, (6) hydrologic and habitat modification, and (7) ground water.

Tracking and reporting tools which allow monitoring of progress in TMDL implementation plan activities may be useful for documenting accomplishments and providing a comparison with projections of water quality improvement. The basic components of the implementation plan to be managed are the BMPs and pollution reduction projects that are the essential ingredients of the plan. Tracking individual projects, target dates for construction, costs, sources of funding, expected pollutant removal performance, actual pollutant removal performance, and so on, may provide useful information for sustained management and administration of the TMDL implementation plan.

For impaired waterbodies that are affected by a combination of both point sources and nonpoint sources implementation plans should include all elements. Implementation plans with both types of sources should specify the extent to which each will achieve the expected load allocation reduction. This accounting of source types can document tradeoffs between wasteload and load allocations that are expected during implementation. Flexibility is encouraged

to promote local strategies to accommodate the combination of factors. The implementation plan will be approvable as long as the wasteload and load allocations together will ultimately achieve the TMDL.

Further, the implementation plan should describe, at a level of detail appropriate to the unique circumstances of the watershed, necessary key load reduction activities. Implementation plans provide a foundation for demonstrating that state water quality standards will be attained and maintained through pollution controls tailored to the local circumstances of the watershed. An effective implementation plan is not limited to, but should always include these core elements:

- (1) Clearly stated watershed **priorities** and goals for implementation,
- (2) A description of key load reduction **activities** (e.g., best management practices and performance measures) and expected level of load reductions,
- (3) Associated **cost-benefit** for key load reduction activities that serves as a prioritization of measurable milestones,
- (4) An estimate of the amounts of technical and financial assistance needed, associated costs, and sources of existing **authorities** that will be relied upon for implementation,
- (5) An information and **education** component that involves and engages the public on multiple levels throughout the process (preferably tied into schedule as interim measurable milestones),
- (6) A description of interim, measurable **milestones** (to provide checkpoints for assessing implementation effectiveness),
- (7) A **schedule** for implementation with anticipated start and finish dates of individual measurable milestones,
- (8) Responsible **parties** for individual measurable milestones (designated agencies and specific sources, where possible),
- (9) **Time** required for load reduction measures to reach maturity (to give a sense of individual measures' impact on reduction goals),
- (10) Specified conditions and **timing** of when a TMDL implementation plan will be revised based on the evaluation of measurable milestones and relevantly defined criteria consistent with state water quality standards,
- (11) Approximate **time** required to reach water quality objectives (attainment of applicable water quality standards),
- (12) **Tracking** and reporting tools of choice to monitor effectiveness toward TMDL load reduction targets.

### **Tracking Implementation Activities**

The guidance for TMDL implementation plans embodies the principles of the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan (1999). It stresses that TMDL implementation plans address pollution problems systematically by identifying

those problems, linking them to watershed priorities and management practices, and establishing measurable objectives for water quality improvement within a designated schedule. A two-pronged approach is thus preferred: place the TMDL allocation *reductions* into practice on the ground and also consider ways concurrently to *prevent* future water body impairment as practicable. In preventing future impacts, the opportunity for accounting for future growth and the potential for resultant load reductions should be fully explored and incorporated into an overall implementation plan.

Activities for TMDL implementation are being tracked statewide by the Nonpoint Source Management Program (Appendix 4). The revised guidance should be completed in mid 2003.

# Grant Management

## FY2002 §319 Projects

**Project 1.** Core Program - NPS Program Implementation and Urban NPS  
**Sponsor:** Idaho DEQ  
**§319:** \$226,920  
**State:** \$151,280

**Description:** A multiyear work plan providing funding for watershed NPS management and TMDL implementation activity coordination, local project grant management and administration, statewide program and grants information, education, and training, program guidance and development.

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**Project 2.** Core Program—Regional Office Support for Implementing the NPS Program  
**Sponsor:** Idaho DEQ  
**§319:** \$165,000  
**2. State:** \$110,000

**Description:** The DEQ is spreading two (2) full-time equivalents among the six regions to implement the NPS Program and provide incentive to encourage and improve regional project delivery.

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**Project 3.** Scott/Mann Creek Groundwater  
**Sponsor:** Boise Regional Office with the Weiser Groundwater Committee  
**§319:** \$102,428  
**Local:** \$68,285  
**Status:** 50% completion

**Description:** Identifying appropriate locations and implementing BMPs in the Weiser Valley Nitrate Priority Area.

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**Project 4.** Community Design Demonstration (S048)  
**Sponsor:** University of Idaho  
**§319:** \$37,500  
**Local:** \$25,000  
**Status:** 95% completion, awaiting final report.

**Description:** A series of demonstrates for the use of low-impact development techniques and strategies. Conducted under the “Sustainable Communities for Idaho Demonstration Project” co-sponsored and led by the University of Idaho, Idaho Urban Research and Design Center.

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**Project 5.** Auger Falls Nutrient Removal Pilot (S049)

**Sponsor:** City of Twin Falls

**\$319:** \$105,034

**Local:** \$70,023

**Status:** 10% Completion

**Description:** To demonstrate statewide the application of pollutant trading for a municipality and industry along the Mid Snake, nonpoint and point source.

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**Project 6.** Statewide Pesticide Sampling (S050)

**Sponsor:** Department of Water Resources

Statewide Groundwater Monitoring Network

**\$319:** \$60,000

**Local:** \$374,768 (reported)

**Status:** 25% Completion

**Description:** A leveraging opportunity to expand the Statewide Groundwater Monitoring Network.

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**Project 7.** Medicine Lodge Creek Riparian TMDL Implementation (S051)

**Sponsor:** Clearwater Soil & Water Conservation District

**\$319:** \$485,188

**Local:** \$330,169 (reported)

**Status:** 25% Completion, awaiting rehire to fill vacancy position of the project officer.

**Description:** To assist in the implementation of the Medicine Lodge TMDL.

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**Project 8.** McCall Stormwater Management Basin #13 (S052)

**Sponsor:** City of McCall

**\$319:** \$225,500

**Local:** \$150,400

**Status:** Not started, awaiting 40% match commitment from the city council.

**Description:** To assist in the implementation of the Cascade Reservoir TMDL focusing on the highest priority catchment within the city to mitigate stormwater runoff.

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**Project 9.** Thomas Fork Stream Restoration (S053)  
**Sponsor:** Bear Lake Regional Commission  
**\$319:** \$54,000  
**Local:** \$36,000  
**Status:** 40% Completion, anticipated completion this summer.

**Description:** Continued support to restore additional channel along Thomas Fork.

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**Project 10.** Lemhi Watershed TMDL Implementation (S054)  
**Sponsor:** Clark Soil & Water Conservation District  
**\$319:** \$264,215  
**Local:** \$366,500 (reported)  
**Status:** Currently being initiated, anticipate completion summer 2004.

**Description:** To assist in the implementation of the Lemhi Watershed TMDL.

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**Project 11.** Hailey Big Wood River Enhancement (S055)  
**Sponsor:** Big Wood Land Trust  
**\$319:** \$194,641  
**Local:** \$159,251 (reported)  
**Status:** 40% Completion, anticipated completion this summer.

**Description:** To rehabilitate a portion of the Big Wood River in Hailey and establish a functional riparian area that was used as a landfill in the past.

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**Project 12.** East Fork Salmon/Lake Creek (S056)  
**Sponsor:** Western Watersheds Project  
**\$319:** \$59,800  
**Local:** \$51,988  
**Status:** 40% Completion, anticipated completion this fall.

**Description:** The project will implement riparian management measures to treat approximately 14,000 feet of stream length within the subwatershed.

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**Project 13.** Kid/Mica Creek Sediment TMDL

**Sponsor:** Kootenai Shoshone Soil and Water Conservation District

**\$319:** \$51,712

**Local:** \$34,475

**Status:** Awaiting landowner support, project placed on one-year hold.  
Anticipated start date summer 2003.

**Description:** To assist in the implementation of the Kid and Mica Creek TMDL.

---

**Project 14.** Hauser Lake In-Lake TMDL Implementation

**Sponsor:** Kootenai Shoshone Soil and Water Conservation District

**\$319:** \$57,000

**Local:** \$38,000

**Status:** Awaiting landowner support, project placed on one-year hold.  
Anticipated start date summer 2003.

**Description:** To assist in the implementation of the Hauser Lake TMDL.

---

**Project 15.** Monarch Mill Site Tailings Removal

**Sponsor:** Coeur d'Alene Regional Office

**\$319:** \$108,000

**Local:** \$72,000

**Status:** Not initiated due to change in personnel, anticipated start summer 2003.

**Description:** To remove mine tailings from the Monarch Mill Site in the Silver Valley.

---

**Project 16.** Boulder/Willow TMDL Implementation Phase 2

**Sponsor:** Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

**\$319:** \$347,031

**Local:** \$280,045 (reported)

**Status:** Project placed on hold until Phase 1 has delivered 90%.

**Description:** To assist in the implementation of the Cascade Reservoir TMDL for the subwatershed Boulder/Willow with primary focus on the agricultural sector.

**Project 17.** Valley County Roads

**Sponsor:** Valley County Board of Commissioners

**§319:** \$96,000

**Local:** \$64,000

**Status:** Anticipated start date summer 2003 due to change in personnel.

**Description:** To implement the Cascade Reservoir TMDL in the West Mountain subwatershed. To eliminate and enhance 6.6. miles of unimproved roadways adjacent to the impaired water body.

---



# Program Funding Priorities

- (1) Project proposals must be consistent with the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan.

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality has primacy to administer the Clean Water Act ' 319 **Nonpoint Source Management Program**. The Program is responsible for administering grants that are awarded annually on a competitive basis and for providing technical support to watershed implementation activities. A successful grant must focus primarily on improving the water quality of lakes, streams, rivers, and aquifers.

Prospective funding from the Nonpoint Source Management Program can be used for a variety of purposes when individual projects qualify and are consistent with the **Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan**. The following are the seven sectors or activities covered by the Plan that are eligible for funding by the Program:

- **Agriculture**—Eligible for grant funding except those activities covered by a draft or final NPDES permit.
- **Urban Stormwater Runoff**—Eligible for grant funding except instances covered by a draft or final NPDES permit.
- **Transportation**—Eligible for grant funding except instances covered by a draft or final NPDES permit.
- **Silviculture**—Silvicultural or forestry related activities are eligible for grant funding.
- **Mining**—Eligible for grant funding except those activities covered by a draft or final NPDES permit.
- **Ground Water Activities**—Eligible for grant funding to the extent identified by the State's nonpoint source management program including source water protection efforts that involve regional collaboration or have statewide application.
- **Hydro-habitat Mod**—Hydrologic and habitat modification and related activities including wetlands reconstruction are eligible for grant funding.

- (2) Project proposals for fiscal grant cycle FY'04 should address:

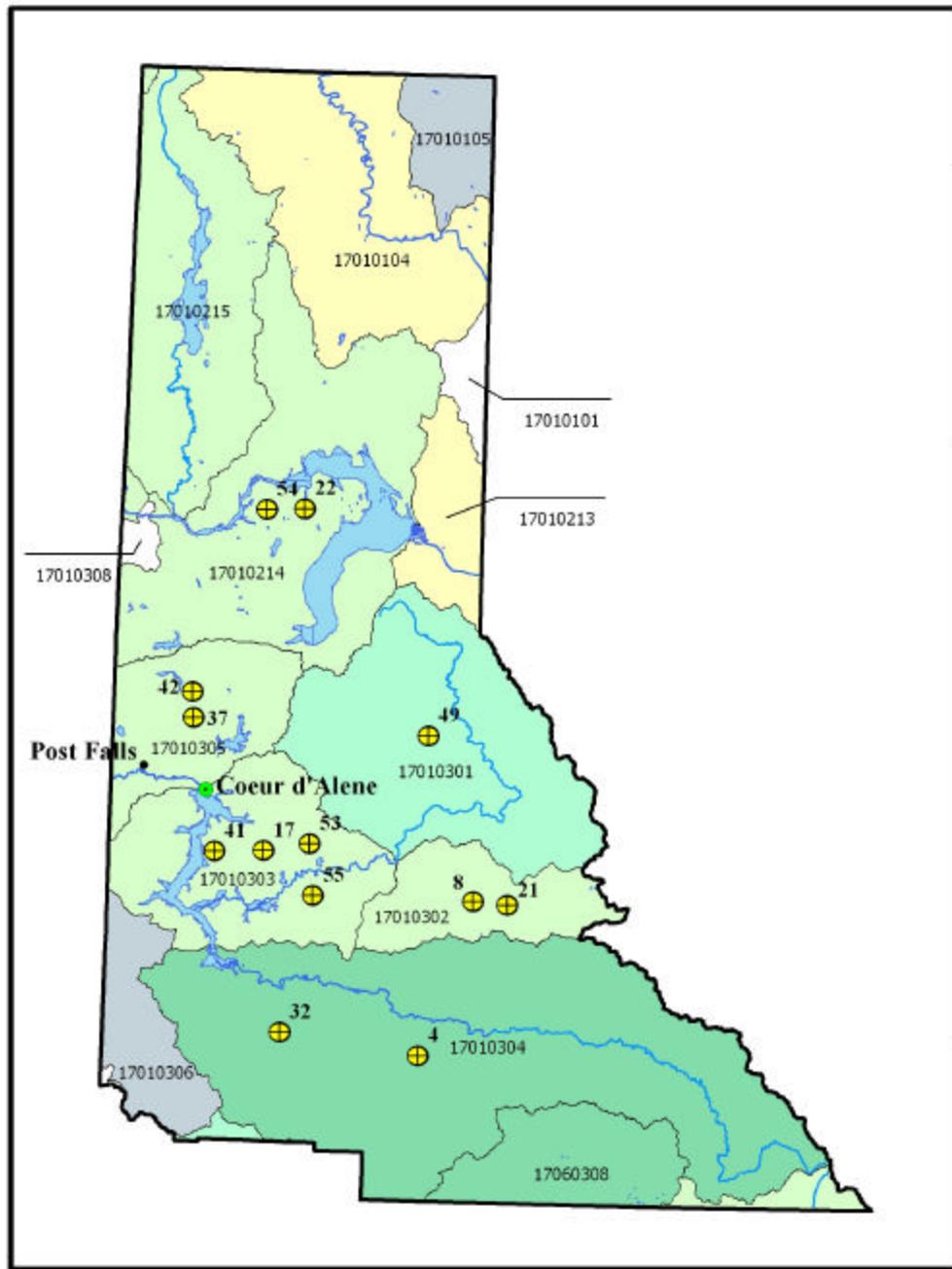
- §303(d) listed waterbodies with an approved TMDL or TMDL Implementation Plan;
- Those waterbodies with TMDLs due to be submitted to EPA in FY02 or FY03; and
- Implementation of BMPs associated with listed or impaired surface or ground waters; as listed in priority order.

- (3) Projects proposals should have a high benefit-to-cost ratio, not be readily fundable through other sources, and show tie-ins to other funding sources. The integration of funding sources is highly encouraged.
- (4) Project proposals should have the ability to be tied into an overall water quality management or total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation plan—focusing on an entire watershed or subwatershed—and show quantifiable results.
- (5) Proposals should reflect what pollutants have been identified for that given waterbody, target the sources of those pollutants, and list those specific BMPs applied to provide long term control of those pollutants. An estimate of pollutant reductions should be reported annually.
- (6) Projects receive a higher ranking if they are able to demonstrate effectiveness monitoring in both the short or long term (after project completion).
- (7) Projects must demonstrate the ability to focus long term resources including capital resources on long-term maintenance and upkeep of the project. The inclusion of an actual maintenance plan is strongly encouraged.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Map of Projects by Region for 1998 to 2003**





## Coeur d'Alene Region Active Nonpoint Source Projects



### Explanation

⊕ Active NPS Project   
  Lakes   
 — Rivers

#### TMDL Due Date

	Not Scheduled		2002
	1997 - 2000		2003
	2001		2004
			2005

ID	GRANT YEAR	CONTRACT	PROJECT
4	1999	Q529	Coeur d'Alene Tribe Wetland Creation & Restoration/Lake Creek - Plummer
8	1999	S012	Silver Valley Natural Resource Trust
17	2000	Q612	Labour Creek Channel & Habitat Restoration
21	2000	Q557/336	Completion of Designed Water Management at Rex Mill Site, E. Fork Ninemile Creek
22	2001	S014	Trestle Creek Watershed Conservation
32	2001	S024	Santa Creek Streambank Protection & Stability
37	2001	S042	CDIA Nettleton Gulch Demonstration
41	2002		Sediment Retention Ponds Placement Implementing the Kid and Mica Creeks Sediment TMDLs
42	2002		Aluminum Sulfate Treatment of Hauser Lake
49	2002		Monarch Mill Site Tailings Removal
52	2003		Ag BMP Effectiveness Guide
53	2003		Stormwater Bioretention Demo
54	2003		Pack River Shed Sediment Reduction
55	2003		Blue Creek Bay Water Quality Improvement



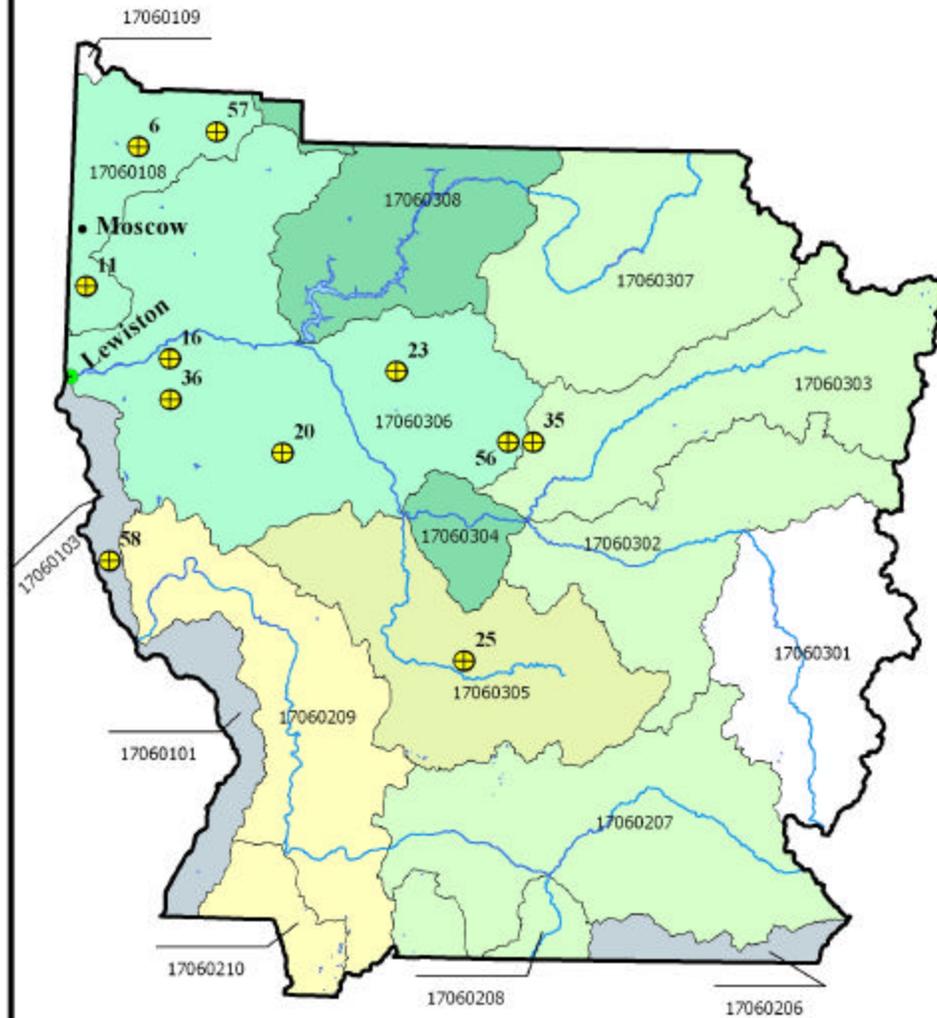
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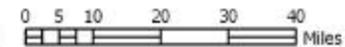
# Lewiston Region Active Nonpoint Source Projects



## Explanation

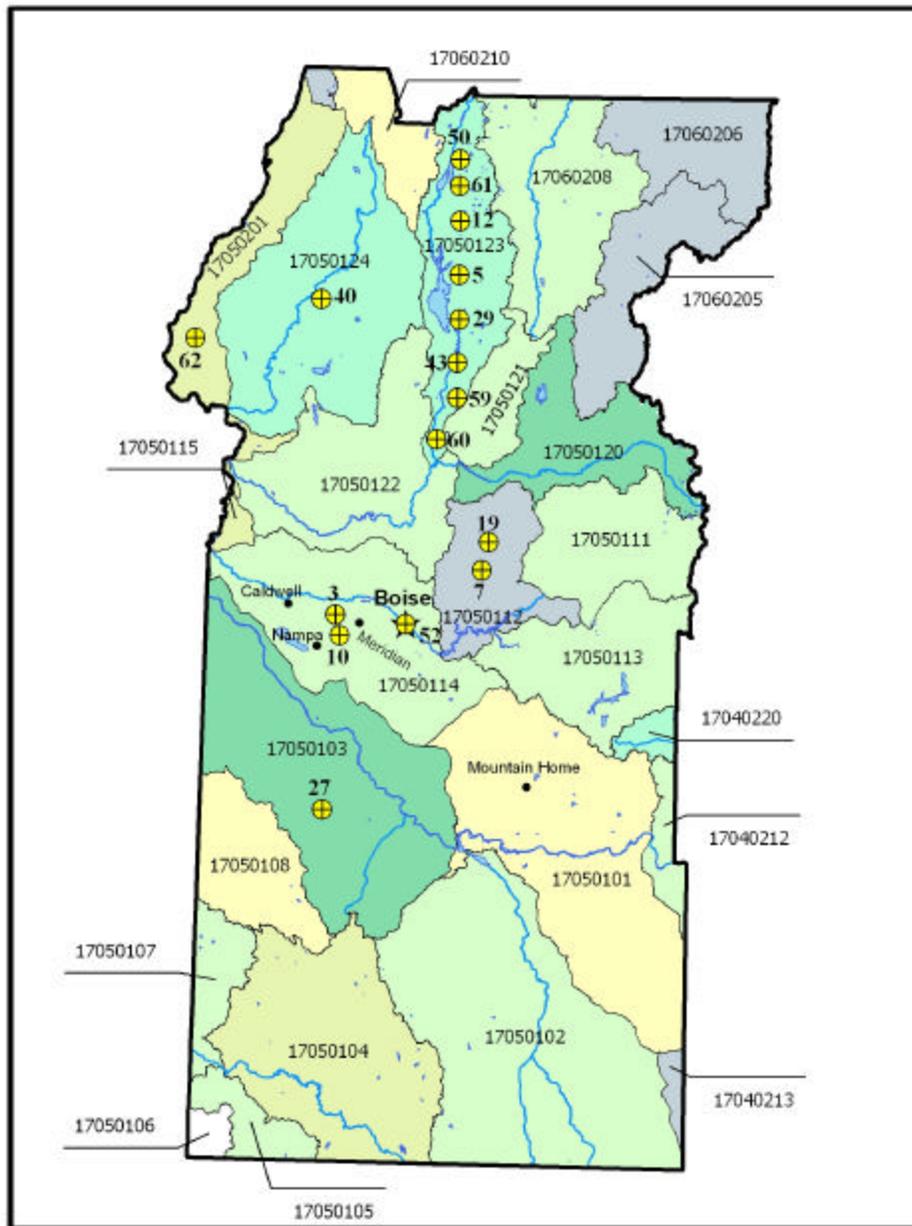
- Active NPS Project
  - Lakes
  - Rivers
- TMDL Due Date**
- Not Scheduled
  - 1997 - 2000
  - 2001
  - 2002
  - 2003
  - 2004
  - 2005

ID	GRANT YEAR	CONTRACT	PROJECT
6	1999	Q562	Paradise Creek TMDL Implementation #1
11	2000	Q605	Paradise Creek TMDL Implementation #2
16	2000	Q810	Winchester Lake Watershed NPS Implementation
20	2000	9011	Winchester Lake & Upper Lapwai Creek Watershed
23	2001	9015	Jim Fork Creek Watershed Enhancement
25	2001	9017	Phase 1 South Fork of Cottonwood Creek TMDL Implementation
35	2001	9039	North-Central AFO Relocation Phase 1
36	2001	9043	In-Lake Phosphorus Reduction
52	2003		Ag BMP Effectiveness Guide
56	2003		IASCD N. Idaho AFO Proj--Phase 2
57	2003		SF Palouse River Restoration
58	2003		Tarmany Creek



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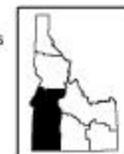
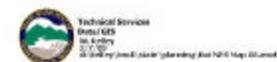
## Boise Region Active Nonpoint Source Projects

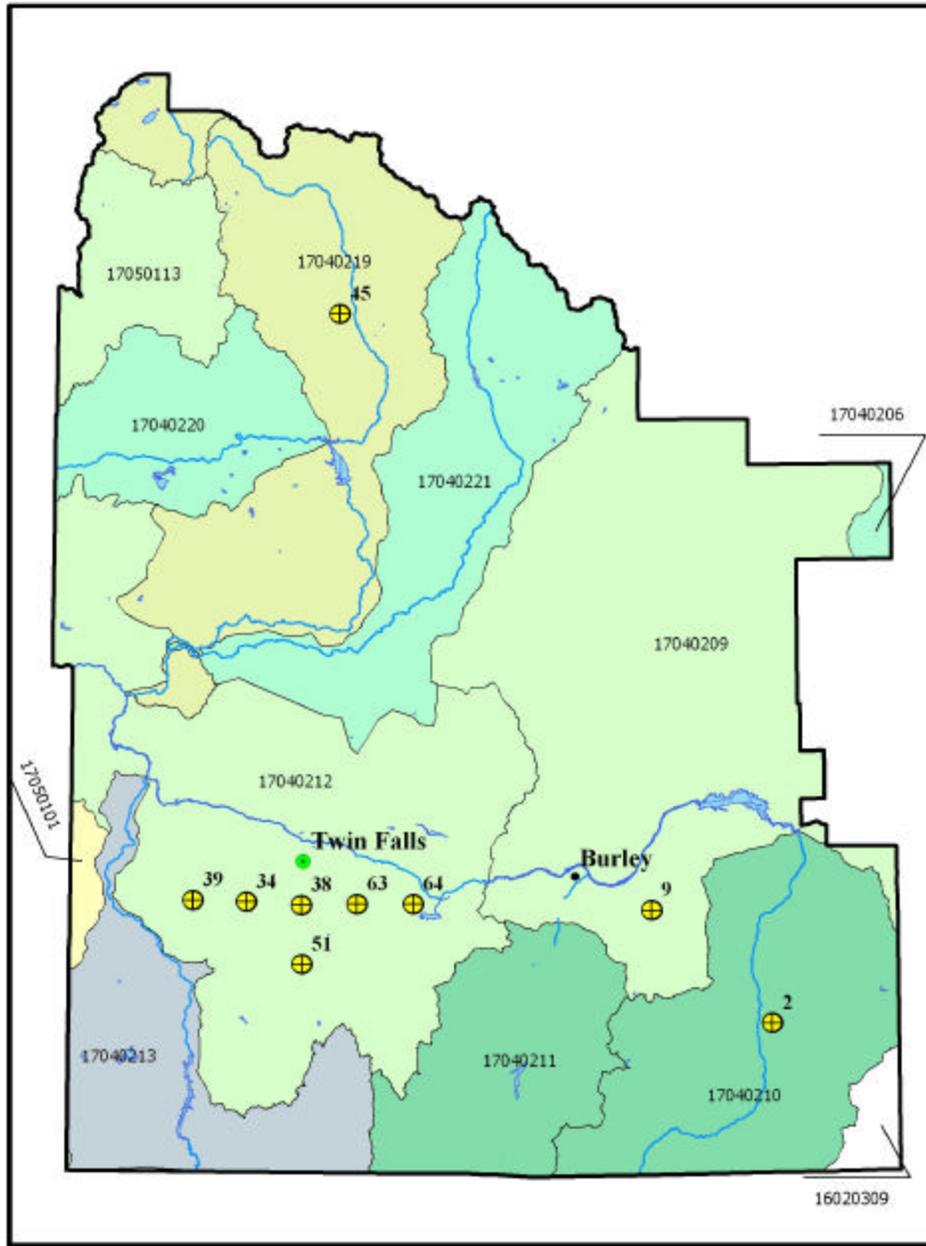


### Explanation



ID	GRANT YEAR	CONTRACT	PROJECT
3	1999	Q519	DNA Fingerprinting to Coliform Bacteria - Lower Boise River Watershed
5	1999	Q558	Cascade Reservoir Watershed Roads & Forested Lands
7	1999	Q564	Scraper Creek Watershed Roads & Forested Lands
10	1999	S031	Integrating Urban Design, Ecology & Water Quality Objectives
12	2000	Q505	Boulder/Willow Subwatershed BMP Implementation
19	2000	S009	Scraper Creek Watershed Roads & Forested Lands
27	2001	S019	Succor Creek/Homedale School District - Water Quality
29	2001	S021	OX Ranch
40	2002		Implementation of Nonpoint Source Controls (BMPs) in Ground Water Impacted Areas to Achieve Restoration of Scott Creek/Man Creek Management Area
43	2002	S052	City of McCall Basin #13 Stormwater Management
50	2002		Valley County Roads #2
52	2003		Ag BMP Effectiveness Guide
59	2003		Gold Fork BMP Implementation
60	2003		Lake Shore Drive Road Improvement
61	2003		Mud Creek BMP Implementation
62	2003		Weiser Water Quality Protection





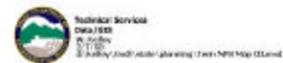
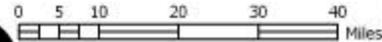
## Twin Falls Region Active Nonpoint Source Projects



### Explanation

- Active NPS Project
  - Lakes
  - Rivers
- TMDL Due Date**
- Not Scheduled
  - 1997 - 2000
  - 2001
  - 2002
  - 2003
  - 2004
  - 2005

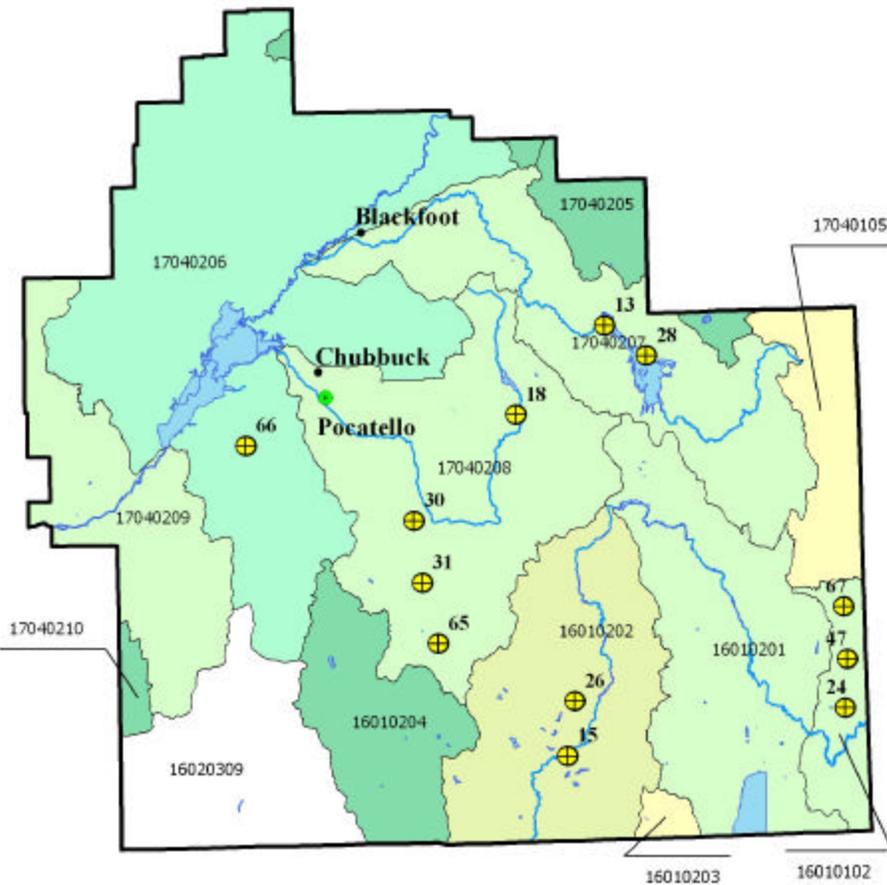
ID	GRANT YEAR	CONTRACT	PROJECT
2	1999	Q508	Raft River Riparian and Watershed Demonstration
9	1999	S029	H17 Drain TMDL Implementation
34	2001	S026	Rock Creek Restoration
38	2001	S040	Improved Irrigation Water Management
39	2001	S041	Kinsey Corral Relocation
45	2002	S055	Hailey Big Wood River Improvement
51	2002	S049	Twin Falls Pollutant Trading Pilot
52	2003		Ag BMP Effectiveness Guide
63	2003		Cedar Draw/F Coulee Wetland
64	2003		Main Ferrine Coulee Wetland



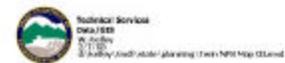
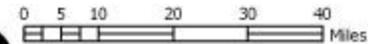
# Pocatello Region Active Nonpoint Source Projects



## Explanation



ID	GRANT YEAR	CONTRACT	PROJECT
13	2000	C607	Engineered Wetland Urban Runoff
15	2000	C609	Bear River Fencing and Riparian Enhancement
18	2000	S008	Twentyfour-mile Creek TMDL implementation
24	2001	S016	Thomas Fork Stream Bank Protection
26	2001	S018	Porter Riparian Restoration Cub River
28	2001	S020	Blackfoot River Urban Runoff Number 2
30	2001	S022	North City Park Wetland Pocatello
31	2001	S023	Upper Road Creek Subwatershed Riparian
47	2002	S053	Thomas Fork Stream Bank Protection
52	2003		Ag BMP Effectiveness Guide
65	2003		Edson Fichter Nature Area Wetland
66	2003		Urban Wetland, Hazard Creek Aberdeen
67	2003		Upper Thomas Fork Stream Bank Protection



# Idaho Falls Region Active Nonpoint Source Projects

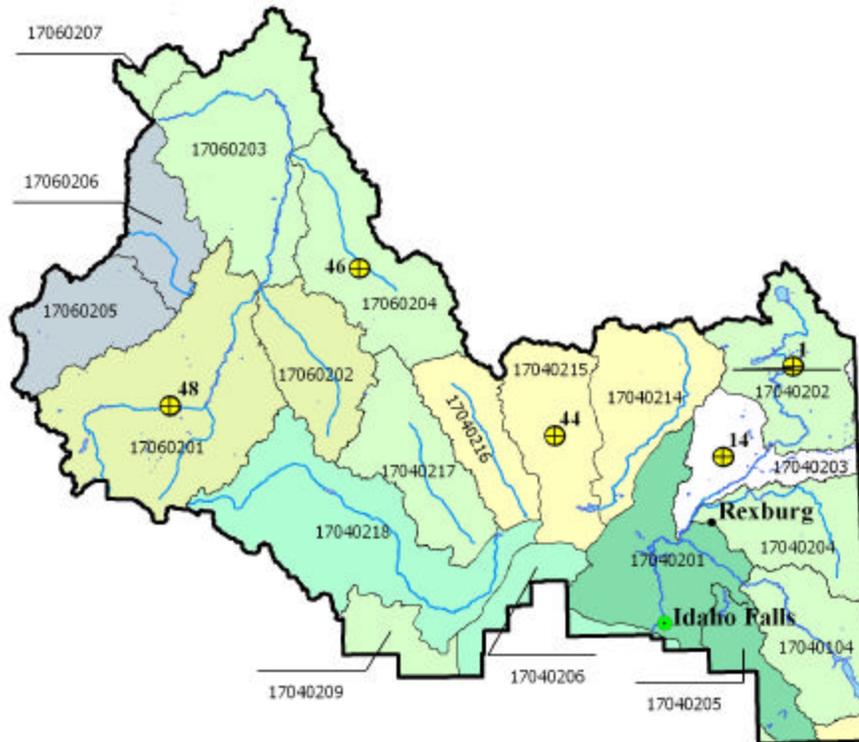


### Explanation

⊕ Active NPS Project    Lakes    Rivers

### TMDL Due Date

Not Scheduled	2002
1997 - 2000	2003
2001	2004
	2005



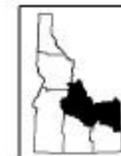
ID	GRANT YEAR	CONTRACT	PROJECT
1	1996	Q444	Shedden Creek Restoration
14	2000	Q608	Ashton Groundwater Protection
44	2002	S051	Medicine Lodge Creek TMDL Implementation
46	2002	S054	Lemhi Watershed TMDL Implementation
48	2002	S056	Implementation of Nonpoint Source Controls (BMPs) to Achieve Riparian Restoration on the East Fork of the Salmon River Watershed
52	2003		Ag BMP Effectiveness Guide



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## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Agricultural TMDL—2003 Action Plan**



## **AGRICULTURAL TMDL 2003 ACTION PLAN**

*Goal: Develop and implement agricultural portions of TMDL watershed plans in an equitable manner proportional to the problem, in order to achieve water quality standards and enhance beneficial uses.*

### **II. Objective 1:**

Develop, refine and implement agricultural TMDL process.

#### **A. Action Items:**

- i. Assist other agencies with understanding the overall TMDL effort as a dynamic watershed process.

*Responsibility: EPA and DEQ  
Target Date: Immediate/Ongoing*

- ii. Provide feedback to EPA and DEQ with regard to future changes in TMDL process.

*Responsibility: Agricultural TMDL Technical Committee  
Target Date: Ongoing*

- iii. Follow all TMDL outlines and guidance provided by DEQ and EPA.

*Responsibility: Agricultural TMDL Technical Committee  
Target Date: Immediate/Ongoing*

### **III. Objective 2:**

Accelerate TMDL training and outreach.

#### **A. Action Items:**

1. Emphasize TMDL training to local SCDs, and WAGs.

*Responsibility: Training and Outreach Sub-Committee  
Target Date: Immediate*

- i. Accelerate the dissemination of TMDL information and education to agricultural landowners and general public.

*Responsibility: SCC, U of I, and SCDs  
Target Date: Ongoing*

- ii. Implement Idaho Conservation Partnership Strategic Plan

*Responsibility: NCRS  
Target Date: Immediate*

iii. Funding and program training integration for SCC field staff  
*Responsibility: SCC Program Staff*  
*Target Date: Ongoing*

iv. Accelerate the Distribution of TMDL information and education through the use of local and topic-specific workshops.  
*Responsibility: Training and Outreach Technical Committee*  
*Target Date: February 2003*

#### IV. Objective 3:

Facilitate TMDL development and implementation through enhanced inter-agency coordination and communication efforts.

##### A. Action Items:

2. Use Coordinated Resource Management Process (CRMP) to ensure complete TMDLs and comprehensive watershed management plans for watersheds with mixed federal, state, and private ownerships as appropriate. See CRM handbook.  
*Responsibility: All core agencies*  
*Target Date: Per TMDL schedule*

i. Establish and maintain effective communication linkages between all agricultural agencies, industry organizations, SCDs, individual farmers and ranchers to provide a unified voice for agricultural in the TMDL process  
*Responsibility: SCC*  
*Target Date: Immediate*

ii. Implement Idaho Conservation Partnership Strategic Plan  
*Responsibility: NRCS*  
*Target Date: Immediate*

#### V. Objective 4:

Ensure Effective TMDL implementation

##### A. Action Items:

3. Continue providing technical assistance to SCDs in gathering and providing information to Department of Environmental Quality for development of subbasin assessments and TMDLs.  
*Responsibility: SCC*  
*Target Date: In accordance with TMDL schedule*

i. Continue providing assistance to SCDs with review and comment on subbasin and TMDLs  
*Responsibility: SCC*  
*Target Date: Based upon completion by DEQ*

- ii. Develop an informational brochure explaining how the 2002 Farm Bill will assist with TMDL implementation.

*Responsibility:* NCRS and SCC

*Target Date:* May 2003

- iii. Initiate agricultural TMDL actions as per Idaho's TMDL schedule.

*Responsibility:* Agricultural Agencies

*Target Date:* Immediate

- iv. Work with local SCDs, WAGs, local working groups, DEQ regional offices and NCRS field offices to identify surface and groundwater priorities for implementation.

*Responsibility:* SCC, NCRS, ISDA

*Target Date:* Immediate

- v. Initiate development of program neutral agricultural components of TMDL watershed implementation plans based on local priorities for the following areas:

- b. Central Bear
- c. Bear Lake
- d. Middle Bear
- e. Willow Creek
- f. Lower North Fork of the Clearwater
- g. Lower Bear – Malad River
- h. Big Lost River
- i. Little Wood River
- j. Cow Creek
- k. Goose Creek

*Responsibility:* SCC

*Target Date:* Ongoing

- i. Complete the following agricultural components of the TMDL implementation plans:

- l. Pahsimeroi River
- m. South Fork Clearwater
- n. Middle Bear
- o. St. Joe River
- p. St Maries River
- q. Raft River
- r. Tammany River
- s. Blackfoot River
- t. Teton River
- u. Medicine Lodge

*Responsibility:* SCC

*Target Date:* December 31, 2003

- i. Initiate planning with a groundwater focus on Idaho's Nitrate Priority areas as follows:

- v. Weiser River

- w. Eagle

- x. Minidoka

*Responsibility: SCC, ISDA, and DEQ*

*Target Date: February 1, 2003*

- i. Ensure program integration for successful TMDL implementation

*Responsibility: SCC and all other state and federal agencies*

*Target Date: Ongoing*

- ii. Integrate and capitalize on the "Idaho One Plan" process as a pilot project on Fifteen Mile Creek within the Lower Boise River TMDL

*Responsibility: SCC, NCRS, and other agencies as appropriate*

*Target Date: December 31, 2003*

- iii. Implement BMPs for surface and groundwater in accordance with the Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan

*Responsibility: SCC*

*Target Date: As per implementation plan schedules*

- iv. Continue to implement and refine BMP tracking and documentation process

*Responsibility: SCC*

*Target Date: Ongoing*

## VI. Objective 5:

Intensify focus on riparian issues involved with TMDL implementation.

### A. Action Items:

- 4. Schedule preliminary riparian assessments according to TMDL implementation plan schedule.

*Responsibility: SCC*

*Target Date: April 30, 2003*

- i. The following preliminary assessments will be scheduled or are expected for 2003:
  - b. Upper Owyhee River Tributaries
  - c. Raft River and Cassia Creek
  - d. Big Wood River and Tributaries
  - e. Goose Creek
  - f. Willow Creek and Tributaries
  - g. Weiser River and Tributaries
  - h. Teton Creek
  - i. Marsh Creek
  - j. Worm Creek

*Responsibility:* SCC Staff  
*Target Date:* December 1, 2003

- i. Provide assistance to local SCC, NRCS, SCD, etc field staff on 2003 scheduled preliminary riparian assessments accordingly, dependent on TMDL problem assessment, water quality and habitat needs.

*Responsibility:* SCC  
*Target Date:* Ongoing

- ii. Prepare and/or assist local SCC, NCRS, SCD and other field staff on 2003 scheduled preliminary riparian assessments accordingly, dependent on TMDL problem assessment, water quality, and habitat needs.

*Responsibility:* SCC and NCRS  
*Target Date:* March 1, 2003

- iii. Provide local SCC, NCRS, SCD and other field staff in reporting of findings after preliminary riparian assessments have been completed.

*Responsibility:* SCC  
*Target Date:* Ongoing

- iv. Data from riparian assessments and stream bank stability surveys completed on 47 303(d) list stream segments within the Idaho Panhandle will be evaluated for potential use in developing the agricultural components of TMDLs. This effort will involve the Benewah, Kootenai-Shoshone, Bonner and Boundary Soil Conservation Districts

*Responsibility:* SCC  
*Target Date:* July 1, 2003

## VII. Objective 6:

Agricultural pollutant source/transport and ground water monitoring

### A. Action Items:

5. Plan and implement agricultural pollutant source/transport monitoring associated with 303(d) listed waterbodies

*Responsibility: ISDA, IASCD, SCDs, SCC, and NCRS*

*Target Date: Ongoing*

- i. Utilize water quality data in TMDL implementation plans. Complete final project reports and present data to appropriate agencies and public groups

*Responsibility: ISDA, IASCD, SCDs, and SCC*

*Target Date: Ongoing*

- ii. Develop water quality data outreach program

*Responsibility: ISDA, IASCD, SCDs, and SCC*

*Target Date: Ongoing*

- iii. Assist local Soil Conservation Districts with the development of water quality monitoring plans for the agricultural components of TMDL implementation plans

*Responsibility: ISDA, IASCD, SCDs, and SCC*

*Target Date: Ongoing*

- iv. Continue to implement the Regional Ground Water Quality Monitoring Program

b. Currently 12 active regional projects statewide

c. Plans are ongoing to eliminate projects showing good water quality over the past five years and substitute them with new projects in other geographical areas of the state.

*Responsibility: ISDA, IASCD, SCDs, and SCC*

*Target Date: Ongoing*

- i. Continue to implement local scale projects (<10 mi<sup>2</sup>) to evaluate potential agricultural impacts

d. Two pesticide-related projects and six dairy/CAFO-related projects are currently being implemented.

e. Plans are ongoing to implement new projects.

*Responsibility: ISDA, IASCD, SCDs, and SCC*

*Target Date: Ongoing*

- i. Continue ground water quality testing at dairies across the state that have tested above the health standard for nitrate.
- f. Individual dairies currently being evaluated through on-site assessments to determine potential for ground water impacts. Sites showing greatest potential for negative ground water quality impacts will be prospects for more in-depth monitoring projects.
- g. All dairies having historically high ground water nitrate levels have been or will be retested.

*Responsibility:* ISDA, IASCD, SCDs, and SCC

*Target Date:* Ongoing

## VIII. Objective 7:

Accerlate and expand implementation of BMP effectiveness evaluation and monitoring.

### A. Action Items:

- 6. Reactivate the BMP effectiveness subcommittee in order to provide technical input and guidance for enhancement of the BMP effectiveness evaluation process.

*Responsibility:* SCC

*Target Date:* February 1, 2003

- i. Evaluate current status of BMP effectiveness process and protocols as currently implemented by SCC field staff.

*Responsibility:* SCC

*Target Date:* March 1, 2003

- ii. Continue BMP effectiveness training for new SCC, ISDA, and SCD field staff.

*Responsibility:* SCC

*Target Date:* Ongoing

- iii. Coordinate ongoing water quality monitoring efforts with BMP effectiveness field evaluations.

*Responsibility:* SCC

*Target Date:* April 1, 2003

- iv. Develop ground water BMP monitoring protocol for irrigation water management practices.

*Responsibility:* SCC

*Target Date:* June 1, 2003

- v. Create an agricultural BMP effectiveness evaluation field guide

*Responsibility:* SCC

*Target Date:* December 1, 2003

- vi. Continue to refine the SCC documentation and reporting process for BMP effectiveness implementation statewide.

*Responsibility:* SCC  
*Target Date:* Ongoing

# **APPENDIX 3**

## **Idaho TMDL Approval Status Summary**

(as of update 4/17/02)



# Idaho TMDL Approval Status Summary

## As of May 31, 2002

For more information, contact Marti Bridges, DEQ, (208) 373-0382, [mbridges@deq.state.id.us](mailto:mbridges@deq.state.id.us).

Watershed/Subbasin	TMDLs done (segment/ pollutant)	Date Submitted	EPA Approval
Cascade Lake (1995, 1998)	1 segment for total phosphorus, and dissolved oxygen and pH by association	Phase I 12-95 Phase II 12- 98	5-9-99
Mid-Snake (1997)	14 segments for total phosphorus	3-97	4-97
Paradise Creek (1997)	1 segment for total phosphorus, sediment, temperature, bacteria, and ammonia	1-98	3-98
Henry's Lake (1998)	No TMDLs upon subbasin assessment	12-98	no action; waters delisted in 1998
Lower Boise River (1998)	3 segments for sediment; 2 for bacteria	12-98	1-25-00
Middle Fork Payette River (1998)	1 segment for sediment	12-98; revised 10-99	7-18-00
Winchester Lake (1998) / Upper Lapwai (2003)	1 lake for sediment, nutrients, bacteria, and dissolved oxygen and temperature by association; 1 river segment for sediment, nutrients, temperature, and bacteria	2-99	3-99
Portneuf River (1998)	26 segments for sediment, 13 nutrients, 1 bacteria, and 1 dissolved oxygen by association	4-99; revised 11- 99; amended 11- 00	4-18-01
Lochsa River (1999)	Assessment complete. No TMDLs.	9-99	requested EPA approval of de-listing

			6-7-00
Lake Walcott (1999)	3 segments sediment, 1 nutrients, and 3 segments given no net increase in sediment	12-99	1 TMDL approved 6-28-00; 3 more 10-11-00
Upper Snake-Rock (1999)	34 segments sediment, 34 total phosphorus, 14 bacteria	12-99; revised 7-00	8-25-00
Lower Payette (1999)	1 segment bacteria	12-99 revised 5-00	5-31-00
North and Middle Fork Owyhee (1999)	8 segments for temperature	12-99	2-17-00
Lemhi River (1998)	7 segments sediment, 4 bacteria	1-00	3-14-00
South Fork Owyhee (1999)	1 segment for temperature	1-00; revised 2-00	3-02-00
Coeur d'Alene Lake / Lower River (1999)	7 segments sediment, 1 bacteria	1-00	7-14-00
Pend Oreille (1999)	4 segments sediment; 1 nutrients and dissolved oxygen; 1 nutrients	4-24-00	9-14-00
Jim Ford Creek (1999 and 2003)	1 segment for sediment, temperature, nutrients, dissolved oxygen and bacteria; 1 segment for temperature, nutrients, dissolved oxygen and bacteria. Additional segments were addressed.	5-00 (DEQ/EPA/N ez Perce joint effort)	jointly issued 6-06-00
Cottonwood Creek (1999 and 2001)	6 segments for sediment, temperature, nutrients, dissolved oxygen and bacteria; 1 for ammonia. Additional segments were addressed.	5-00 (DEQ/EPA/N ez Perce joint effort)	jointly issued 6-06-00
Coeur d'Alene Basin Metals (1997) <sup>1</sup>	28 segments in three subbasins (SF Cd'A, Cd'A Lake, Upper Spokane) for metals (Cd, Pb, Zn)	8-14-00 (DEQ/EPA joint effort)	jointly issued 8-18-00
Little Lost (1999)	3 segments for sediment and temperature	9-1-00	9-27-00 sediment only
Upper Spokane (2000)	3 lakes for total phosphorus	12-14-00	1-31-2001
Bruneau (2000)	5 segments with 11 TMDLs, 3 for sediment, 3 for total phosphorus, 3 for bacteria, and 2 for dissolved oxygen	1-10-2001	3-20-01
Lower Selway (2000)	Assessment complete. No TMDLs.	1-08-2001	Delistings pending
Palisades (2000)	2 segments for sediment	1-30-2001	3-20-01

UNF Clearwater (2000)	18 segments for temperature; 1 for sediment	3-20-01	waiting approval
Mid-Salmon Panther (2000)	1 lake for total phosphorus	4-06-01	7-2-01
Mid-Salmon Chamberlain (2000)	1 segment for temperature	5-07-01	EPA requested changes; resubmit 9-02.
North Fork Coeur d'Alene (2003)	17 segments for sediment; 1 segment for metals	2-02-02	2-22-02
South Fork Salmon (2000)	Assessment complete. No new TMDLs. Existing 1991 TMDL on mainstem remains in effect.	Subbasin assessment submitted 5-31-02	
Priest Lake (2000)	Partial submittal of 2 sediment TMDLs. Remaining streams go to public comment in fall 2002.	2-19-02	3-27-02
Teton (1999)	Partial submittal. Remaining streams go to public comment Fall 2002.	Submittal pending	
Blackfoot (1999)	17 segments for sediment; 4 segments for nutrients	1-28-02	4-03-02
South Fork Boise River (2000)	Assessment complete. No TMDLs.	De-listings recommended for 2002 303(d) list.	
North and Middle Fork Boise River (2000)	Assessment complete. No TMDLs.	De-listings recommended for 2002 303(d) list.	
Lower Boise mainstem (phosphorus only) and Tributaries (2001)	Assessment complete. No TMDLs.	De-listings recommended for 2002 303(d) list.	EPA disapproved Lower Boise mainstem delisting for nutrients.
Tammany Creek (2005)	1 sediment TMDL		2-14-2002
Pahsimeroi (2001)	1 sediment, 1 temperature		10-31-2001
South Fork Coeur D'Alene River (2002)	Subbasin assessment / TMDL public comment period ended March 2002. DEQ drafting	Submittal pending	

	response to comments, revising waste load allocations to point sources.		
Big Wood River and Tributaries (2001)	17 nutrient, 14 sediment, 1 bacteria (e-coli)	1-2002	5-15-2002
Bear River Complex (2000 and 2002) and Malad (2002)	Subbasin assessment / TMDL draft under internal DEQ review. Public comment period anticipated in summer 2002.		
Upper Salmon (2002)	Subbasin assessment / TMDL public comment period ended February 2002.	Submittal pending	
Upper Owyhee (2002)	Subbasin assessment / TMDL draft under internal DEQ review. Public comment period anticipated in summer 2002.		
South Fork Clearwater (2002)	Subbasin assessment / TMDL loading analysis under way.		
Snake River-Hells Canyon (2001) aka Middle Snake-Payette, Brownlee Reservoir, Hells Canyon	Subbasin assessment / TMDL / Implementation Plan 120-day public comment period closed April 21, 2002. TMDLs for temperature, sediment loads at mouths of tributaries, nutrients, dissolved oxygen, total dissolved gas.	Submittal pending	

This does not include the SF Salmon River TMDL approved in October 1991, or the Billingsley Creek TMDL approved in August 1993.

<sup>1</sup> Only the SF Coeur d'Alene River metals TMDL were scheduled for 1997. A TMDL for the SF was ready for submittal in April 1998, but held for resolution of site-specific criteria issues.

# **APPENDIX 4**

## **TMDL Implementation Activity Tracking**

(as of update 12/30/02)



# TMDL Implementation Status

Coeur d'Alene Regional Office

31-Dec-02

TMDL Watershed	Subbasin Assessment	TMDL Schedule	Status of Implem. Plan	WAG Status	Primary Contact	Information on Monitoring	Existing Implem. Project	Existing Implem. Projects	Relevant Issues and Comments	HUC #	Pollutant addressed	Expected Load Reduction
Lake Coeur d'Alene	Completed	Approved	Completed	Active	Ed Tulloch			Lake Creek SAWQP				
S.F. Coeur d'Alene	Completed		State implement plan with IDL-CWE	None	Glen Rothrock		EPA/DEQ, NRCS working on remediation feasibility		Metals			
N.F. Coeur d'Alene	Completed	Going to Public Comment	IDL-CWE	None	Glen Rothrock		USFS		Tribal involvement			
Pend Oreille Lake	Completed	Approved	IDL-CWE	None	Dave Stasney		Stream bank inventory					
Priest Lake	Completed	Pending EPA Approval	IDL-CWE	Active	Glen Rothrock		Stream bank inventory					
Upper Spokane	Completed Approved			None	Glen Rothrock							
St. Joe at St Maries	In Progress	2002		Active	Shantel Apracio		EQIP		Tribal involvement; moving forward with implementation plan			
Upper Coeur d'Alene		2003			Glen Rothrock							
Lower Kootenai River		2004		Active	Dave Mosier							
Lower Clark Fork		2004			Dave Stasney							
Moyie River		2005			Dave Mosier							
Hangman Creek		2005			Darren Brandt		SAWQP		Mostly Tribal			

**TMDL Implementation Status**  
**Lewiston Regional Office**  
**31-Dec-02**

TMDL Watershed	Subbasin Assessment	TMDL Schedule	Status of Implem. Plan	WAG Status	Primary Contact	Information on Monitoring	Existing Implem. Project	Existing Implem. Projects	Relevant Issues and Comments	HUC #	Pollutant addressed	Expected Load Reduction
Paradise Creek	Completed	Approved	Completed	Active	Ken Stinson	Active	319, CRP, and WQPA				TSS, TP, BacT, Temp.	
Winchester Lake	Completed	Approved	Completed	Active		Active	319 Funding applied for FY2001	WQPA, PL-566 Tribal 319 Project--BMP effectiveness with SCC/SCD/Uof I	FY 2002 319 for Aeration of lake			
Jim Ford Creek	Completed	Approved	Completed	Active	Mike Hoffman	Need to target upper watershed for BacT & Nutrients	319, CRP, and WQPA	EQIP Riparian Restoration			BacT & Nutrients	
Cottonwood Creek	Completed	Approved	Final draft under WAG review	Active	Cliff Tacke	AFO/CAFO focus	319 & WQPA sought					
S.F. Clearwater River	2002	delayed to 2002		Active	Tom Dechert				Delayed as per EPA/tribal Mou			
*Big Canyon			Will use SAWQP Plan				SAWQP & WQPA	BPA BMP effectiveness ongoing				
*Nichols Canyon			Will use SAWQP Plan				BPA & WQPA		Desire to accelerate implementation			

<b>TMDL Watershed</b>	<b>Subbasin Assessment</b>	<b>TMDL Schedule</b>	<b>Status of Implem. Plan</b>	<b>WAG Status</b>	<b>Primary Contact</b>	<b>Information on Monitoring</b>	<b>Existing Implem. Project</b>	<b>Existing Implem. Projects</b>	<b>Relevant Issues and Comments</b>	<b>HUC #</b>	<b>Pollutant addressed</b>	<b>Expected Load Reduction</b>
*Little Canyon			Will use SAWQP Plan				SAWQP, BPA, & WQPA		Desire to accelerate implementation			
*Holes Long Hollow			Will use SAWQP Plan				SAWQP, BPA, & WQPA		Desire to accelerate implementation			
N.F. Clearwater River	Upper/00 and Lower/01				Mike Hoffman				Need EPA & Tribal Direction			

# TMDL Implementation Status

Boise Regional Office

31-Dec-02

TMDL Watershed	Subbasin Assessment	TMDL Schedule	Status of Implem. Plan	WAG Status	Primary Contact	Information on Monitoring	Existing Implem. Project	Existing Implem. Projects	Relevant Issues and Comments	HUC #	Pollutant addressed	Expected Load Reduction
MF Payette River	Completed	Approved	In progress	Active	Bidondo	BURP, CWE	319 Projects in Scriver Creek		Need ag lands inventory & plan for lower section			
Upper Boise	Completed	New listed streams scheduled for 2006	NA	None	Steed	BURP, CWE	WQPA Contract on one Ranch		proposed for delisting after public comment			
Lower Payette	Completed	Approved	In progress	Inactive	Ingham	Water Chemistry	EQIP/CRP, SAWQP/WQPA, IDFG Conservation					
NF, NF Owyhee Rivers	Completed	Approved	In progress	Active	Bidondo	BURP, temp	BLM RMPs					
Lower Boise River	Completed	Approved	In progress	Active	Horsburgh	BURP, water chemistry	WQPA, 319, OnePlan on 15 mile.	WQPA on Dixie.	Tributary TMDLs due 2001			
SF Salmon River	Near completion	Completion of 1991 TMDL	USFS	None	Shepard	BURP	USFS Projects		USFS implementing within watershed			
Snake River Hells Canyon	Linked to efforts underway on the Lower Boise, Lower Payette, and Weiser River. Due 2001	To be completed March, 2002	Oregon Plan included. Idaho Plan in 18 months	Public Advisory Team Active	Dombrowski	Idaho Power, City of Boise, BOR, DEQ	Weiser PL-566 Planning initiated		Interstate coordination occurring; integration of data and implementation programs.			

<b>TMDL Watershed</b>	<b>Subbasin Assessment</b>	<b>TMDL Schedule</b>	<b>Status of Implem. Plan</b>	<b>WAG Status</b>	<b>Primary Contact</b>	<b>Information on Monitoring</b>	<b>Existing Implem. Project</b>	<b>Existing Implem. Projects</b>	<b>Relevant Issues and Comments</b>	<b>HUC #</b>	<b>Pollutant addressed</b>	<b>Expected Load Reduction</b>
Cascade Reservoir	Completed	Approved	Completed	Active	Dombrowski	Lake and stream monitoring through 2003	EQIP/CRP, SAWQP/WQPA	319 Funds; State Restoration funds for J-ditch.				

**TMDL Implementation Status**  
**Twin Falls Regional Office**  
**31-Dec-02**

<b>TMDL Watershed</b>	<b>Subbasin Assessment</b>	<b>TMDL Schedule</b>	<b>Status of Implem. Plan</b>	<b>WAG Status</b>	<b>Primary Contact</b>	<b>Information on Monitoring</b>	<b>Existing Implem. Project</b>	<b>Existing Implem. Projects</b>	<b>Relevant Issues and Comments</b>	<b>HUC #</b>	<b>Pollutant addressed</b>	<b>Expected Load Reduction</b>
Mid Snake	Completed	Approved 1997	Approved 1997	Active	Sonny Buhidar	Trend Monitoring Plan	WQPA, SAWQP, EQIP, & PL-566					
Upper Snake Rock	Completed	Approved 1999	Approved 2001	Active	Sonny Buhidar	Trend Monitoring Plan						
Lake Walcott	Completed	Approved 1999	In Progress	Active	Clyde Lay	Inventory initiated + Trend Monitoring Plan	drain elimination & reduction program					
Bruneau	Completed	Submitted	In Progress	Active	Clyde Lay	Monitoring plan in place	BLM grazing plans					
Big Wood River	Completed	Submitted 2001	In Progress	Active	Sonny Buhidar	Trend Monitoring Plan to be developed						
Goose Creek	In Progress	2002	In Progress	Active	Clyde Lay	TMDL Monitoring						
Raft River	In Progress	2002	In Progress	Active	Mike Etcheverry	TMDL Monitoring	EQIP & PL-566					
Camas Creek	In Progress	2003	In Progress	Active	Jennifer Claire	TMDL Monitoring	SAWQP & WQPA					
Little Wood River	In Progress	2003	In Progress	Active	Jennifer Claire	TMDL Monitoring	SAWQP & WQPA					
C.J. Strike	Boise RO	2004	Boise RO		Boise RO		Boise RO					
Salmon Falls Creek	In Progress	2005	In Progress	Active	Clyde Lay	Monitoring plan to be developed						

# TMDL Implementation Status

Pocatello Regional Office

31-Oct-02

TMDL Watershed	Subbasin Assessment	TMDL Schedule	Status of Implem. Plan	WAG Status	Primary Contact	Information on Monitoring	Existing Implem. Project	Existing Implem. Projects	Relevant Issues and Comments	HUC #	Pollutant addressed	Expected Load Reduction
Portneuf River	Completed	Submitted 12/00		Not working		for Ag. Priorities	WQPA, 319 on 24 Mile Creek; SAWQP	319 on Upper Rapid and Marsh Cr.; EQIP; CRP	Final approval of TMDL by EPA. WAG lacks leadership and focus			
Blackfoot River	Completed	due 1999	Riparian assessment in progress	Not working		for Ag. Priorities; Tribe monitoring below dam	CRP, 319, RCRDP					
Bear River	Contracted out to ERI, Logan, UT.	2001	Thomas Fork ASWRP Plan Bear River RC&D Watershed Imp. Plan	Not working			CRP, 319, EQIP, & RCRDP					
Malad River		2002		None								
American Falls Reservoir	start 2001	2003		None								
Salt River		2004		None								

## TMDL Implementation Status

Idaho Falls Regional Office

31-Dec-02

TMDL Watershed	Subbasin Assessment	TMDL Schedule	Status of Implem. Plan	WAG Status	Primary Contact	Information on Monitoring	Existing Implem. Project	Existing Implem. Projects	Relevant Issues and Comments	HUC #	Pollutant addressed	Expected Load Reduction
Teton	Draft	Due	POW Comp. Inventory	Active	Henry's Fork Foundation		SAWQP, CRP, & EQIP					
Palisades		Approved	Completed	Active	South Fork WAG		SAWQP, CRP, & EQIP	Watershed Planned SAWQP				
Middle Salmon Panther		Approved	Completed	None	Lemhi Riparian Agreement Group							
Upper Salmon	Completed	Draft Due		Active	Challis Experimental Stewardship Group							
Pahsimeroi	Completed	Approved		Active	Water Users							
Medicine Lodge	100% Completed	Draft Due 12/04	POW Comp. Draft	Active	Continental Divide WAG		Continuous CRP/EQIP Riparian Demo (319 Grant - '02)					
Lemhi		Approved	POW Comp. Complete	None	Lemhi Riparian Agreement Group		Model Watershed ((2) 319 grants '02)					
Little Lost		Approved	Completed		Howe Citizen's Group							
Big Lost	being negotiated	Due 12/02			None							

<b>TMDL Watershed</b>	<b>Subbasin Assessment</b>	<b>TMDL Schedule</b>	<b>Status of Implem. Plan</b>	<b>WAG Status</b>	<b>Primary Contact</b>	<b>Information on Monitoring</b>	<b>Existing Implem. Project</b>	<b>Existing Implem. Projects</b>	<b>Relevant Issues and Comments</b>	<b>HUC #</b>	<b>Pollutant addressed</b>	<b>Expected Load Reduction</b>
Willow Creek	starting 3/01		POW Comp. Inventory	Active	Willow Creek WAG		Coordinating range planning w/IDL	NRCS Grazing Plans Comp. For 8,000 acres				