

2004 Performance & Progress Report

**State of Idaho
Nonpoint Source Management Program**

*Assessment Report of Program & Project
Management*

January 1 thru December 31, 2004



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Introduction

The Clean Water Act §319(h) requires EPA to make an annual determination of satisfactory progress in meeting the milestones of the Nonpoint Source (NPS) Management Program. The Annual Report assesses the performance and progress made by the NPS Program toward meeting the goal of the clean water act. The Annual Report assesses both the Program as well as the project management under both the terms of the grant to DEQ and progress toward meeting the goal of achieving, maintaining, and restoring clean water.

Clean water is achieved from ecological restoration activities as driven by the changes of land use and land cover. Clean water is also achieved through cooperation and forging partnerships among various interests that are concerned with drinking water and ground water quality. The Report is organized into two parts that entail how the state is meeting the programmatic conditions set by EPA through agreement with the DEQ:

- Grant Performance Report: compare actual accomplishments, the status of meeting, and other relevant information related to the goal and objectives of the Program tied into all seven sectors.
- Program Progress Report: focuses on the status of implementation of the NPS Program toward accomplishing nonpoint source load reductions and improvements project by project under each grant year.

The NPS Program acts as a conduit to facilitate implementation activities in the State through its interaction with sister and federal agency counterparts and partners. The main thrust is leveraging opportunities to achieve multiple net gains for all parties involved. Net gains can be achieved through voluntary incentive-based approaches. Non-regulatory approaches lessen the effect of regulatory programs by offering alternatives to parties within the watershed for managing water resources for the common good. The public trust can only be maintained with the cooperation of the public and private interests working toward the same common objectives of clean, safe, swimmable, and fishable water quality.

Congress established the national NPS program in 1987, when it amended the Clean Water Act with section 319, Nonpoint Source Management Programs. States were given the federally funded mandate to address NPS water pollution by 1) conducting statewide assessments of their waters, 2) developing NPS management programs to address those identified impaired or threatened waters, and 3) implementing EPA-approved, federally funded NPS management programs to clean up and prevent NPS pollution.

Initially, section 319 grants were awarded on a competitive basis to any state that wished to apply. Then, in 1995, EPA recognized that all states had developed maturity in effectively working to clean up and prevent NPS pollution, and they invited all fifty states to apply for grants on a non-competitive basis. This new approach allowed federal funds to be more widely

distributed among the states, while still requiring that all projects meet certain strict standards. At that point, the EPA and the states formed the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators (ASIWPCA), which led to the current NPS framework.

In Idaho, NPS funding has resulted in over 130 contracts for on-ground projects since 1998. The majority of the projects were designed and implemented to clean up and prevent NPS pollution. Of the projects undertaken since the inception of the NPS program, Idaho currently oversees approximately 50 on-going projects, each of which is described in detail through formal contracts established between DEQ and a variety of federal and state agencies, counties, municipalities, and nonprofit organizations.

Assessing Program Performance

The NPS Program has adopted the goal and objectives of the 1999 Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan. The goal and objectives underlie the annual work plan to administer the program and approved by the EPA. The NPS Program relies on the framework of the watershed and uses a watershed approach methodology. The methodology consists of operating within the feedback loop of planning, analysis, synthesis, evaluation, and planning at several scales. In turn, the feedback loop translates into standards, characterization, implementation, and monitoring. What this translation means on the ground is:

- Targeting water quality standards and following approved guidance, rules, and laws;
- Formulating watershed plans through sound science as provided through such mechanisms as total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), drinking water and source water protection plans, and ground water management plans;
- Charging ahead by implementing TMDLs, drinking/source water protection plans, and ground water management plans; and
- Evaluating projects and approved watershed plans through project monitoring, watershed monitoring, and various forms of effectiveness monitoring.

The scale of a project is often the site or habitat level. From ecological restoration point of view however, every opportunity is taken to ensure that site or habitat focal level projects are nested within the subwatershed and watershed scales of a given river basin. Most significantly, that every project is following a feedback loop process that generates outcomes that are measurable, allow for the closing of the loop, and reporting of those outcomes to inform continued ecological restoration efforts within the respective watershed.

Public participation is a major element of the NPS Program. Public participation is derived from interaction with public advisory groups as outlined in Idaho water quality statute, Idaho Code §39-3601 et seq. Both Watershed Advisory Groups and Basin Advisory Groups are required to review, comment, recommend, and participate in varying degrees in the implementation of projects. In addition to this lateral component of the watershed approach, a vertical component intersects project implementation activities in the form of local, state, and federal agencies, entities, and government. The identification and support of designated management agencies is essential to ensure the closing of the feedback loop project by project at the habitat and watershed scales throughout one of the six river basins of the state.

The goal of the Idaho NPS Program is to provide technical support to project sponsors and facilitate cooperative engagements with agency partners in implementing the nonpoint source and ecological restoration activities. The many primary objectives that support this goal are:

- Lead by example at the state level and act as the lead agency and program for facilitating and coordinating the implementation of the 1999 Idaho Nonpoint Source Management (NPS) Plan.
- Coordinate consistent activities that benefit surface water and ground water as they relate to ALL SEVEN sectors to ensure consistency with the NPS Plan.
- Encourage the enhancement of natural resource partnerships and interagency collaboration through educational opportunities and information or knowledge transfer.
- Enhance program implementation by way of revising MOUs that support the NPS Plan.
- Ensure statewide consistency for base-level implementation activities related to TMDLs, drinking water, and ground water including technical support, education, and information transfer, among others.

Statewide Program and Project Administration

Task 1: State office management of the nonpoint source program

Output: The Program will administer over \$15 million worth of grants in 2005. Grants from 1997, 1998, and 1999 were closed out in 2004 and approximately \$500,000 was carried over to the 2000 grant through work plan amendment. In 2004, the Program was responsible for administering over \$12 million worth of grants from 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004. About thirty new projects will be implemented in the spring of 2005 totaling \$2.8 million.

Output: The Program is currently administering 53 active projects through the following grants from 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004. Project locations are displayed on the following page map (Map: Active Projects: 2000-2004).

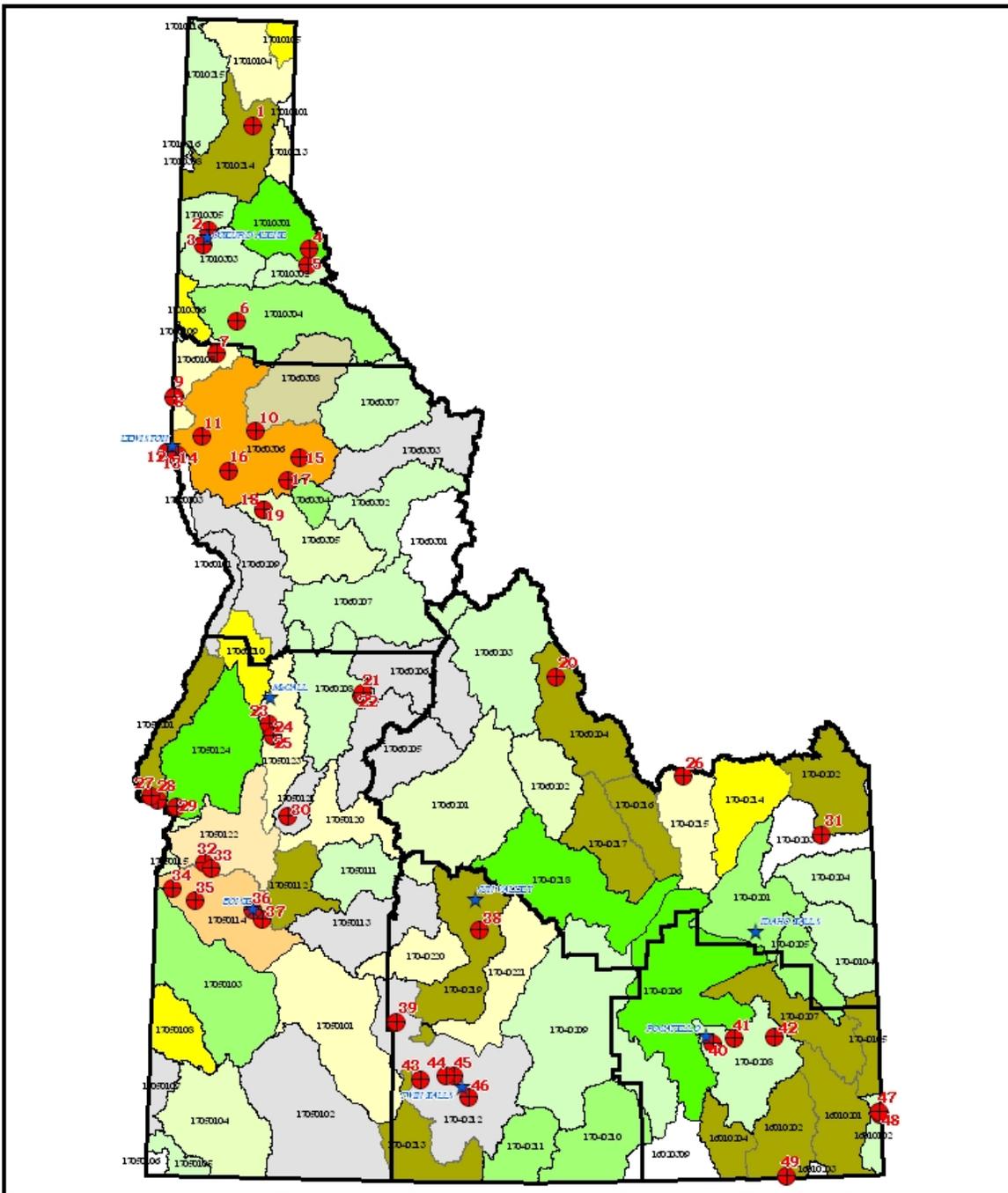
Output: Coordinated the development and funding of twenty-one (21) new projects with base and incremental funding in 2004. Encompassed within these new projects were four (4) statewide initiative projects supported by the Program in partnership with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and University of Idaho. The Program redirected about \$500,000 from closing three grants: 1997-1999 to new projects, not all of which have been contracted.

Output: The Program is still maintaining two additional staff equivalents spread among three DEQ regional offices to assist in delivering the NPS Program.



Active Projects: FY 2000 - 2004

Idaho Nonpoint Source Program



Explanation	TMDL Due Date	
	● Active NPS Project	● Not Scheduled
★ Major City	● 1997	
— Rivers	● 2001	
— Lakes	● 2002	
	● 2003	
	● 2004	
	● 2005	
	● 2006	
	● 2007	
	● 2008	
	● 2009	
	● 2010	
	● 2011	



List of Projects on Previous Map

ID CODE	GRANT YEAR	CONTRACT NUMBER	PROJECT
1	2003	S075	Pack River Watershed Sediment Reduction
2	2001	S081	Panhandle Health District Bioretention Basin
3	2002	S091	Kid and Mica Creek Sediment TMDLs
4	2002	CDA	Monarch Mill Site Tailing Removal
5	2001	S025	Success Mill Site
6	2001	S032/S095S	Santa Creek Streambank Protection & Stability
7	2004	S105	Cow Creek Water Quality Improvement
8	2003	S076	South Fork Palouse River Restoration - Phase I
9	2004	S123	SF Palouse River Restoration – Phase II
10	2004	S111	Lower N. Fork Clearwater TMDL
11	2004	S106	Potlatch Water Quality Improvement
12	2003	S097S	Lewiston Urban Livestock BMPs
13	2003	S072	Tammany Creek Watershed Implementation
14	2003	S100S	Tammany Creek Restoration
15	2003	S015	Jim Ford Creek Watershed Enhancement
16	2001	S039/S69	North-Central AFO Relocation Phase II
17	2003	S094S	Camas Prairie Groundwater Nitrate
18	2003	S017	Cottonwood Creek TMDL Implementation – Phase I
19	2001	S099S	Cottonwood Creek TMDL Implementation – Phase II
20	2002	S054	Lemhi Watershed TMDL Implementation
21	2003	Internal	Meadow Creek Restoration
22	2004	Internal	Glory Hole Fish Passage Restoration
23	2003	S077	Mud Creek BMP Implementation
24	2000	Q606	Boulder/Willow Subwatershed BMP Implementation
25	2003	S080	Gold Fork Subwatershed BMP – Phase I
26	2002	S051	Medicine Lodge Creek TMDL Implementation
27	2004	S119	Weiser Flat Hog Creek Wetland
28	2003	S074	Weiser Water Quality Project
29	2002	BRO	Scott Creek; Mann Creek BMPs for Groundwater
30	2004	S128	Middle Fork Payette River Taillope Restoration
31	2004	S107	Ashton Groundwater Protection
32	2003	S098S	Lower Payette River TMDL Implementation
33	2004	S110	Gem County Storm Water Management Demonstration
34	2004	S120	Jerrell Glenn Wetland Restoration
35	2004	S130	Indian Creek, Caldwell LID Demonstration
36	2004	S131	Downtown Boise Graywater Recycling Demonstration
37	2004	S104	Boise River Side Channel Reconstruction
38	2002	S055	Hailey Big Wood River Improvement
39	2004	S129	Bliss Nitrate Priority Area Partnership
40	2003	S093	Edson Fichter Nature Area
41	2001	S023	Upper Rapid Creek Subwatershed Riparian
42	2000	S008	Twentyfour-mile Creek TMDL Implementation
43	2004	S125	East Perrine Coulee Wetland
44	2004	S126	Jeff Woody Wetland
45	2003	S049	Augar Falls Nutrient Removal
46	2004	S127	Rock Creek Small Acreage Demonstration
47	2004	S108	Thomas Fork-Widmer Restoration
48	2003	S070	Upper Thomas Fork Bank Protection
49	2003	S018	Porter Riparian Restoration Cub River
50	2003	S071	Cumulative Watershed Effects Analysis (State-Wide)
51	2004	S122	Living Roofs Statewide Demonstration (State-Wide)
52	2004	S109	BMPs for Rural Road Management (State-Wide)
53	2004	S121	Idaho Home A Syst Program (State-Wide)

Output: Fifteen separate projects were closed-out in 2004. Summary reports for these projects will be provided in the 2004 Report to Congress. Work products of interest such as final reports are available upon request. Between 13 and 15 additional projects are anticipated to wrap-up in 2005 (see Section 2 of this report for project status).

Output: The organization of a three-day field tour of projects in south-central Idaho began in 2004. Ten 319 projects will be highlighted during the field tour with EPA staff. The emphasis of the tour will be showing how various parties are working together to implement watershed plans in the Mid-Snake River Basin. The several tributaries were projects will be highlighted include the Wood River Valley, Rock Creek, and Almo Creek of the Raft River. The DEQ NPS Program and Twin Falls Regional Office are relying on participation from several local soil and water conservation districts, Idaho Soil Conservation Commission staff, and the Wood River Land Trust.

Output: An addendum to the NPS Plan is still being considered that would supplement chapter 1 specifically and enable the NPS Plan to be up to date for an additional five-year time frame in accordance with Element 9 of the Federal Nonpoint Source State Program Guidance.

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

Output: The NPS Program prepared a final draft policy for assisting in cost sharing sprinkler irrigation systems in early 2004. The policy was shelved in favor of forging a working approach for co-funding sprinkler irrigation systems, as well as animal feeding operations, through the USDA—NRCS Environmental Quality Incentive Program. Through the 2005 EQIP Ranking Worksheet, four water quality categories addressing nonpoint source pollution prevention or mitigation were included as scoring criteria (Appendix 1). The four categories address agriculture conservation practices within or adjacent to (1) 300-foot buffer on all 303(d) listed streams or water bodies in the state, (2) completed watershed implementation plan, (3) critical drinking water protection areas, and (4) ground water management areas. Five separate and inclusive GIS coverages were provided to the NRCS to determine eligibility (Appendix 1).

Output: The NPS Program is also working through contract with the Boise State University, Environmental Finance Center, to develop software for project application, tracking, and reporting. A beta-version of the software will be tested in mid-2005 and used for the 2007 funding cycle in early 2006.

Output: DEQ co-sponsored a set of workshops around the state with the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission in October. The workshops focused on what makes a good project, presenting a draft proposed guidance, and conceptual framework on ways of preparing them. The workshops were held in three locations: Pocatello, Twin Falls, and Coeur d'Alene. Well over 35 representatives from the agricultural sector attended. Additionally, the workshops were used to provide program updates and announce the 2005 funding cycle. The first step of pre-application

was really emphasized during the workshops. Discussion was quite productive and assisted in furthering the prospect for pre-applications to be submitted for the 2006 funding cycle.

Output: Again, the NPS Program revised, updated, and greatly expanded its website on the DEQ home page. The Program website is fully functional and comprehensive not only providing fully accessible portal, but also serves as an educational tool. The website can be viewed at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/prog_issues/surface_water/nonpoint.cfm.

Output: Idaho DEQ issued the request for pre-applications for FY2006 CWA, §319 funding in August to over 350 individuals representing agencies and groups. The deadline for submitting pre-applications was October 4, 2004. DEQ received 44 pre-applications plus twelve other separate inquiries for informal review and comment. The dollar amount associated only with the 44 pre-applications exceeded \$5 million. This again is a remarkable number of pre-proposals. The pre-applications were reviewed and feedback with specifically tailored response to each within a sixty-day time frame. The NPS Program met in-person with twenty-three (23) of the pre-applicant to present and discuss their concepts. The majority of comments and general discussion with pre-applicants was intended to improve greatly the quality of formal applications.

Formal funding application submittals were invited for a February 7, 2005 deadline (Appendix 2). Over 90% of the pre-applications were invited to submit a formal application, while the remaining 10% were either deferred to an alternative funding source, or rejected due to lacking sufficient technical merit. Overall, less than 5% of the pre-applications were outright rejected.

The request for proposals, the formal application step, will consist of a stringent regional review process to ensure that proposals 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. Like last grant cycle, an additional month has been made available to ensure that watershed and basin advisory groups have sufficient time to review and comment on all regional projects.

Task 3: Finalize revision of existing foundation NPS MOU

Output: No work was accomplished under the task in 2004 due to reassignments within the Water Division of DEQ. The NPS Program has elected to hire a consultant in early 2005 to assist in moving ahead in preparing a working draft of a newly updated foundation MOU for implementing the program. The Program is expecting to complete a performance-based foundation MOU that ties land management agency partners together with a common ground. The common ground in this case is implementing water quality law through an adaptive management framework. The Program is looking at ways to streamline the process for completing the foundation MOU. The foundation MOU will be completed by October 2005. Performance based MOUs with separate sectors will follow on completion by December 2006.

Task 4: Program Implementation

Output: Idaho DEQ issued the request for pre-applications for FY2006 CWA, §319 funding in August to over 350 individuals representing agencies and groups (Appendix 2). The deadline for submitting pre-applications was October 4, 2004. DEQ received 44 pre-applications plus twelve other separate inquiries for informal review and comment.

Output: The grant application guide, “Project Application Reference Guide: Grants for Watershed and Aquifer Implementation Activities” was made available through announcement and solicitation in August. The 2005 version was used for the 2006 funding cycle. View it on-line at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/prog_issues/surface_water/nonpoint.cfm#rfp2006. The guide serves as the technical evaluation standard.

Output: Funding was made available to ensure continuance of Idaho Nonpoint Source Water Quality Monitoring Results Workshop on an annual basis. The 15th annual workshop was held at Boise State University during the first week of January 2004. The 16th Annual Workshop is set for January 3-5, 2006 at Boise State University.

The Fifteenth Annual Nonpoint Source Water Quality Monitoring Results Workshop convened on the campus of Boise State University January 4 – 6, 2005. G. Wayne Minshall, Professor Emeritus at Idaho State University, provided the keynote for the conference.

Dr. Minshall’s topic was Nonpoint Source Effects of Fire on Idaho Wilderness Streams: A Long-Term Perspective. Through long-term research, observation, and extrapolation of effects of fire on wilderness streams, Dr. Minshall recommended several changes in forest management he believes would improve both forest health and water quality in forested watersheds.

Researchers presented twenty-four papers over the course of the three-day workshop. The majority of papers addressed research design, implementation, and analysis related to water quality monitoring of nonpoint source concerns. Topics included the monitoring of macrophytes, E. coli, mercury in fish tissues, endangered and invasive snails, physical and biological responses to stream restoration, temperature modeling, sediment monitoring, and other NPS BMP analyses. Additionally, researchers presented seven posters during the workshop. IDEQ Water Quality Standards staff provided a four-hour training session addressing the difference between federal and state water quality standards and promulgation of state water quality standards in Idaho.

Conference sponsorship has grown over the years; this year nearly twenty federal (5) and state (4) agencies, consulting and supply firms (7) and a higher education entity were sponsors of the workshop. This year more than 170 individuals representing a broad spectrum of nonpoint source interests attended the workshop.

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

Output: Due to Senior Management decisions, this task was downplayed in 2004. Evaluation of how to approach the task in 2005 is currently underway. Nonetheless, projects applications supporting the Urban Sector are still forthcoming from all corners of the state as growth and development continue to be significant issues. Whether to organize and hold a conference to support the task, which has now been postponed two years, will also be determined in early 2005.

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

Output: The Program evaluated over 50% of the on-going projects around the state (see section on Field Evaluation Progress). Twenty-four of 50 projects were evaluated in the field during the summer and fall of 2003. Due to scheduling conflicts, the 25th project was not evaluated, it will be addressed in 2005. The 2004 Field Evaluation Progress Report was completed and made available to the public through the DEQ website:

http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/nps/reports.cfm.

Task 7: Support of rules for the integration of NPS activities into the State Revolving Fund Program

Output: No loan activity for nonpoint source related projects to report here. All existing NPS-related State Revolving Fund loans were closed out in early 2004. The NPS Program supported the SRF Loan Program by providing extensive information and references to support the NPS portion of the Needs Survey, which is due in early 2005.

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

Output: The program worked with four groups to develop work plans for four green demonstration projects. The projects, which are supported by state §319 nonpoint source grant dollars, involve the design integration of green roofs, storm water reuse, and low-impact development techniques.

Output: The “Downtown Boise Graywater Recycling System” Project. Most approaches to managing stormwater within urban landscapes do not consider functional relationships among the various structural components comprising a community. The 10th & Bannock Building in Boise, Idaho is a remarkable example of re-thinking this approach. Rather than draining water off the roof and sidewalks and channeling it to the county stormwater drainage system, site water is treated on-site for particulates and pathogens and stored for sewer conveyance water. In addition, all graywater is likewise collected and re-used as part of an innovative water

reclamation system. The approach goes a long way toward accomplishing the goal of the site and building working as ally within the urban landscape in pursuit of a functional watershed.

Output: The “Indian Creek Low Impact Development Technologies” Project. This project proposes to incorporate Low Impact Development (LID) concepts into the City of Caldwell Indian Creek day-lighting and downtown redevelopment project, which is a prime candidate for a “showcase” project that would produce benefits in urban runoff within the Lower Boise River watershed. LID is one means of managing stormwater while protecting and enhancing hydrologic systems, particularly in the context of maintaining a functional ecosystem in developed areas. In practice, LID often means designing streetscape renovations with plantings, swale drainage, small-scale control structures, permeable pavements, narrowed street sections, etc., for improved stormwater quantity and quality management in urban areas. The goal would be to integrate LID concepts into the redevelopment planning process, ensure that LID alternatives are incorporated into the design/feasibility process, and determine appropriate monitoring to measure constituent reductions in stormwater.

Output: The “Living Roof Ada County Courthouse Building Barber Park Living Roof” Projects both benefit the Lower Boise River of the Snake River, which is listed for sediment, phosphorus, and temperature. Rooftops, the last urban frontier is an unexplored area that arguably has the greatest potential of all urban spaces for preventing the effects of nonpoint source pollution and creating a higher quality of life for residents and the environment. A living roof is a best management practice ideal for the urban setting, addressing specifically urban environmental and economic ills. In areas of commercial high-density, where pervious surface and open ground make up 10% or less of total surface area capable of absorbing or diverting storm water runoff, living roofs provide significant environmental and financial benefits.

Output: Presented at the ACEC of Idaho (Civil Engineers) and the American Institute of Architects annual workshop as part of the “hottest topics today for engineers, architects, and builders of all disciplines.” The title of a three-hour presentation was “Integrated Building Design Process and Appropriate Practices/Case Studies from a Site’s Perspective.” The PowerPoint presentation focused on integrating intelligently with the surrounding land and natural systems, tapping the ecological function of landscapes, which serve the development community in pursuing a sustainable design imperative on multiple levels.

Task 9: Submit FY2003 Report to Congress to EPA.

Output: Was completed in early 2004 and can be viewed at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/nps/reports.cfm#congress.

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

Output: 2004 Performance and Progress Report submitted to Region 10, NPS Program Coordinator.

Sector Overviews

Chapter 1 of the Idaho NPS Management Plan outlines the vision of the Program: The long-term goals and short-term objectives listed in tables 1.2 through 1.9 serve as the specific eligibility criteria for project evaluation. That is, project applications that are submitted each year must meet at least one of the objectives stated under one of the goals of the section of the NPS Plan. Thus, long-term goals in table 1.2 are driving factors for the NPS Program, as well as for every sector when interacting with designated management agencies. An addendum to the NPS Plan is still being considered that would supplement chapter 1 specifically and enable the NPS Plan to be up to date for an additional five year time frame in accordance with Element 9 of the Federal Nonpoint Source State Program Guidance.

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 or parties. Additionally, DEQ will continue to provide enhanced training opportunities as they arise to many of the listed agencies to ensure that the NPS Plan listed goals and objectives are incorporated into their planning and implementation processes. It is anticipated that in 2005, work on completing a foundation MOU will focus this effort.

Program focus in 2005 and likely 2006 will focus on project applications by sector and foundation MOU development. A brief synopsis by sector is provided here listing projects initiated under the 1999 Idaho NPS Management Plan, or the 2000 grant application and state award. A status and progress summary of all projects listed here is provided in section 2 of this report by grant year.

Agriculture Sector

Many of Idaho's current NPS projects focus on the restoration of riparian areas due to agriculture and grazing practices. Significant gains to these impacted areas have been made from increased cooperation and collaboration with the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission, Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and various local soil and water conservation districts around the state.

Since 1998, the agriculture sector has been the greatest beneficiary of 319 grant dollars. Of the total grants awarded to the state of \$16,498,023, the agriculture sector has received \$10,300,000. That is 62% of the funds available have been devoted to exclusive agriculture projects. Of the numbers of projects 131 total, 76 of them were agriculture focused. Additionally, roughly half of the hydrologic and habitat modification sector project funded during the same time frame were focused on agriculture dominated drainages. This additional investment amounts to 10 additional projects or between \$800,000 and \$1 million.

In 2004, seven agriculture TMDL implementation plans were completed while significant progress was made on twelve others around the state (Table 1). To date, the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission has completed 30 agricultural components—TMDL watershed implementation plans, 9 additional are greater than or equal to 50% completed, and 12 additional

are initiated but less than 50% completed (see table on pages 13-14). A map shows this spatial relationship of status among the 88 fourth-field hydrologic unit codes in the state (Appendix 1).

The leveraging of state funds from the State Water Quality Program for Agriculture (WQPA) with 319 grant dollars administered by the NPS Program. Funding of the WQPA program over the next three years is projected to average around \$1.1 million with decline is expected in the next two subsequent years. In 2004, almost 60% of the budget was committed by the WQPA to seven approved 319 projects totaling approximately \$648,000 over three years.

The Idaho Soil Conservation Commission prepared 2004 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 2004.

- 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.
-

Table 1. Agricultural component TMDL implementation plan status, those completed in 2004 are shown in bold.

TMDL	Implementation Plan Status	HUC
Cascade Reservoir	Complete	17050123
Middle Snake-Rock (Phosphorus)	Complete	17040212
Paradise Creek	Complete	17060108
Jim Ford Creek	Complete	17060306
Winchester Lake	Complete	17060306
Cottonwood Creek	Complete	17060305
Lower Boise River	Complete	17050114
Lower Payette River	Complete	17050122
Upper Snake-Rock (Sediment)	Complete	17040212
Lake Walcott	Complete	17040209
Pahsimeroi River	In Progress (75%)	17060202
Lemhi River	Complete	17060204
Blackfoot River	Complete	17040207
Portneuf River	Complete	17040208
Middle Bear River	In Progress (40%)	16010202
Central Bear River: Thomas Fork	Complete	16010102
Bear Lake	In Progress (40%)	16010201
Weiser Flats	Complete	17050201
Big Wood River	In Progress (80%)	17040219
Weiser River	In Progress (25%)	17050124
North Fork Owyhee River	Complete	17050107
Middle Fork Owyhee River	Complete	17050107
Upper Owyhee River	Complete	17050104
Brownlee Reservoir	Complete	17050201
Palisades	Complete	17040104
Bruneau River	Complete	17050102
Coeur d'Alene Lake & Tributaries	Complete	17010303
St. Joe River - St. Maries River	Complete	17010304
Little Lost River	Complete	17040217
Willow Creek	In Progress (50%)	17040205
Medicine Lodge Creek	Complete	17040215
Middle Snake – Succor	In Progress (50%)	17050103
Teton	Complete	17040204
South Fork Clearwater River	In Progress (75%)	17060305
Lower North Fork Clearwater River	Complete	17060308
Pend Orielle: Near Shore	Complete	17010214
Middle Fork Payette	Complete	17050121
North Fork Payette	In Progress (10%)	17050123
Raft River	In Progress (90%)	17040210

TMDL	Implementation Plan Status	HUC
Goose Creek	In Progress (50%)	17040211
Camas Creek	In Progress (40%)	17040220
Potlatch River	In Progress (20%)	17060108
Tammany Creek	Complete	17060103
Palouse River	In Progress (10%)	17060108
Cow Creek	In Progress (5%)	17060108
Little Wood	In Progress (50%)	17040221
Kootenai River	In Progress (50%)	17010104
Moyie River	In Progress (10%)	17010105
North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene	In Progress (5%)	17010301
Little Salmon	In Progress (10%)	17060210
Salmon Falls	In Progress (40%)	17040213

Hydrologic & Habitat Modification Sector

The NPS Program continues to fund projects that focus on the restoration of in-stream habitat and ecological structure. Over the years, much of this work has been completed on Paradise Creek, Thomas Fork of the Bear River, and Rock Creek of the Mid-Snake River. Project work focusing exclusively on restoring ecological corridor structure and function began on the Boise River and Palouse River. However, the overwhelming amount of work in this sector is done as a secondary consideration often coupled with the agriculture, silviculture, or transportation sectors. For example, several TMDLs that are being implemented should be considered as quite beneficial to this sector even though the primary focus is actually another sector.

Silviculture Sector

Assessment using the Cumulative Watershed Effects analysis were supported by the DEQ Nonpoint Source Management Program and conducted by the Idaho Department of Lands during the last two years. Field work with crews conducted work in forested watersheds in northern Idaho during the summers of 2003 and 2004. In total, the analyses were conducted in fifty-five sixth field HUCs within 11 fourth-field HUCs. The amount of acres affected by the analyses surmounted over 600,000 acres in Palouse, Clearwater, Kootenai, Priest, St. Joe, and Pend Oreille Lake watersheds. Reports have been completed for the majority of the work and made available to the DEQ Surface Water Program for use in TMDLs.

Mining Sector

Much of the NPS efforts related to mining are remedial efforts tied to historic mining districts.

The Monarch Mill Tailing Removal Project is focusing on mill tailings located at the Monarch Mill Site in the Prichard Creek watershed of the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River. The mill tailings are a significant source of trace (heavy) metals contamination to the surface water.

Funding has been developed through the 319 grant program, state funds, and a landowner match to remove the tailings and isolate them from ground and surface water at a repository. An Engineering Evaluation - Cost Analysis (EECA) has been developed for the site and preferred removal alternative chosen. An agreement has been developed between DEQ and the U.S. Forest Service to place tailings in the Eagle Creek Repository. Based on the preferred alternative, plans and specifications have been developed and a request for proposals to complete the work circulated. Proposals to complete the work are currently under review to choose a contractor. DEQ is working with EPA to develop the necessary CERCLA decision document necessary to permit the non-time critical removal of the tailings. Additional funding to extend the removal to mixed alluvium and tailings is under consideration by the Coeur d'Alene Basin Commission. A decision is expected in mid-February. The current schedule to implement the removal is during the 2005 construction season.

Two projects in the vicinity of New Meadows and McCall, Idaho were approved for implementation in 2004. The two projects are pursuing multiple-year funded subgrants for the Meadow Creek Restoration and the Glory Hole Fish Passage and Habitat Restoration. Work on the former project started in 2004 with focus on “surgically” removing a crumbling hydroelectric facility and about 800 cubic yards of mine tailings on the East Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon River. The area is in the vicinity of historic Stibnite Mine. Additionally, mine reclamation was initiated with the construction of wetlands, placement of vegetated islands, and channel redevelopment and recontouring. Work is continuing into 2005.

The scope of the Glory Hole Project was significantly constrained from reestablishing fish habitat to focus on stabilizing and revegetating a mine waste dump that produces 200 tones of sediment annually. Road obliteration work began and redesign of affected stream bank through recontouring was completed in 2004.

Urban and the Built Environment Sector

Watershed protection from nonpoint source pollution or polluted runoff is a locally-driven endeavor. Locally-based initiatives whether driven by TMDLs, drinking water, permit activities involving BMPs, ultimately translate into on-ground projects that ask the same sets of questions. Those questions range from: “what is the affect on the resource” and “what are the known and perceived problems and sources,” to “what are the prospective solutions” and “how much needs to be done,” to “who’s going to do what, when, and why,” and ultimately, “how will progress be made and measured.” Bottom line, successful projects ask similar questions and aim to answer them through making connections. Green urban design can make these connections through the built environment.

Urban and suburban nonpoint source pollution is largely the outcome of land use activities, yet there are few approaches that address pollution management through nonstructural measures such as land-use planning, urban design, and performance criteria. At the scale of the watershed, urban water management leads to systemic approaches based on prevailing land use patterns, water quality objectives, impaired or lost ecological functions, and available community resources. Systemic solutions to air, land, and water impacts related to polluted runoff is the

design of buildings, dwellings, and neighborhoods of all types within the context of their local ecology.

Four green demonstration projects supported by state §319 nonpoint source grant dollars involving the design integration of green roofs, storm water reuse, and low-impact development techniques are in the process of implementation.

- Living Roof Ada County Courthouse Building
- Barber Park Living Roof
- Downtown Boise Graywater Recycling System
- Indian Creek Low Impact Development Technologies

Transportation Sector

The transportation sector has been moving in a direction of collaboration. In all instances, the transportation sector is being addressed comprehensively in every watershed implementation project application. Some of the examples started in 2003 and anticipated to start in early 2004 include these watersheds: lower North Fork Clearwater and Cascade Reservoir Lake Shore Drive Road Improvement. The Program is supporting a statewide educational demonstration project in 2004 with the Idaho Highway Technical Advisory Council and the University of Idaho Technology Transfer Center. The purpose of the project is to develop, publish, and provide statewide training on BMPs to county government and highway districts.

Groundwater Sector

Ground water is addressed as a consideration in every project application. The Program does not make differentiation between surface water and ground water. For example, projects are being pursued between the NPS Program and the DEQ Drinking Water Protection (DWP) Program. The same pursuit is possible with the DEQ Ground Water Program, but it has not materialized yet. Through joint funding with DWP Program, four (4) projects have been realized including:

- Bliss Nitrate Priority Area Partnership
- Partridge Creek Drinking Water Protection
- Rock Creek Rural Ranchettes Water Management Demo
- Blaine County Wood River Wellhead Protection

This joint funding of projects leverages dollars for both programs concurrently while ensuring a shared common interest when considering that each program is driven by two separate acts of congress.

Assessing Project Progress

In 2005 the NPS Program will administer over \$15 million worth of grants encompassing six grant years since 2000. In addition to 53 active projects (Map 1), seventeen (17) projects have been approved to begin implementation in 2005. One supplemental request totaling \$800,000 is projected to be made in June 2005 consisting of three or four project applications.

The focus in this report are the grant years 2000-2004 under the two headings of grant management and field evaluation. Active projects around the state are reported here under assessment of progress. The section is a summary of projects managed both under grant administration and through field evaluations. Projects are displayed geographically in additional maps for easy reference in Appendix 3.

In 2004, the Program shepherded the development and funding of twenty-one (21) new projects with base and incremental funding. Encompassed within these new projects were four (4) statewide initiative projects supported by the Program in partnership with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and University of Idaho. NPS load reductions would not be associated with these four statewide projects.

The Program maintains two staff equivalents spread among three DEQ regional offices to assist in delivering the NPS Program. Funding covering these two equivalents is spread among three grant years

Fifteen separate projects were closed-out in 2004. Those will be represented here under the Grant Management section. Summary reports for these projects will be provided in the 2004 Report to Congress. In addition, the section includes a summary status of projects that remain active or open. Work products of interest such as final reports are available upon request.

Grant Management

FY2004 §319 Projects

Project 1.	Core Program - NPS Program Implementation and Grant Administration
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

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

Project 3. BMPs for Rural Road Management (S109)
Sponsor: University of Idaho Technology Transfer Center
§319: \$20,000
Local: \$13,333
Status: 5% Completion

Description: Develop best management practices for rural road maintenance generally associated with local highway districts applicable statewide

Project 4. Living Roof Statewide Demonstration (S122)
Sponsor: University of Idaho
§319: \$200,000
Local: \$133,333
Status: 5% Completion

Description: Demonstration of the use of green roof technologies, plant materials, and media appropriate for the state of Idaho

Project 5. Idaho Home*A* Syst Program (S121)
Sponsor: Idaho State Dept. of Agriculture
§319: \$27,204
Local: \$18,136
Status: 5% Completion

Description: Updating materials and preparing the material for website construction and application

Project 6. Cow Creek Water Quality Improvement (S105)
Sponsor: Latah Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$240,966
Local: \$160,644
Status: 15% Completion

Description: Implementation of the restoration activities related to the Cow Creek TMDL

Project 7. Potlatch Creek Water Quality Improvement (S106)
Sponsor: Latah Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$233,024
Local: \$160,644
Status: 10% Completion

Description: Implementation of the restoration activities related to the Potlatch Creek TMDL

Project 8. Lower North Fork Clearwater TMDL Implementation (S111)
Sponsor: Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$235,945
Local: \$157,297
Status: 5% Completion, anticipated completion this summer

Description: Implementation of the restoration activities related to the Lower North Fork Clearwater TMDL

Project 9. Gem County Stormwater Management (S110)
Sponsor: Gem County Commission
§319: \$61,480
Local: \$40,987
Status: 15% Completion

Description: Developing a countywide approach to manage stormwater through ordinance and adoption through resolution adopted by local governments

Project 10. South Fork Palouse River Restoration Phase 2 (S123)

Sponsor: Palouse Clearwater Environmental Institute
§319: \$50,127
Local: \$33,418
Status: 20% Completion

Description: River restoration on property adjacent and within the Moscow city limits

Project 11. Boise River Side Channel Reconstruction (S104)
Sponsor: Trout Unlimited.
§319: \$159,525
Local: \$106,350
Status: 25% Completion, anticipated completion this summer

Description: Reconstructing a stream channel adjacent to the main channel that will benefit temperature, reestablish habitat, and floodplain storage capacity

Project 12. Glory Hole Fish Passage and Habitat Restoration (Internal)
Sponsor: DEQ Waste Division
§319: \$350,000
Local: \$233,333
Status: 5% Completion

Description: Restoring stream channel habitat, morphology, and hydrology due to historic mining activities

Project 13. Ashton Groundwater Protection (S107)
Sponsor: Yellowstone Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$227,924
Local: \$151,949
Status: 20% Completion

Description: Innovative education-outreach approach working with producers to reduce fertilizer application through lessening risk, tracking reductions, and demonstrating changes in crop yield

Project 14. Jeff Woody Wetland (S126)
Sponsor: Snake River Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$61,600
Local: \$41,067
Status: 5% Completion

Description: Construction of wetland-pond complex on the LS and LQ Coulees to treat irrigation water prior to discharge to the Mid-Snake River

Project 15. East Perrine Coulee Wetland (\$125)
Sponsor: Balance Rock Soil and Water Conservation District
\$319: \$35,000
Local: \$23,333
Status: 5% Completion

Description: Construction of wetland-pond complex on the East Perrine Coulee to treat irrigation water prior to discharge to the Mid-Snake River

Project 16. Thomas Fork—Widmer Restoration (\$108)
Sponsor: Bear Lake Regional Commission
\$319: \$50,000
Local: \$23,333
Status: 15% Completion

Description: Continued stream restoration and channel rehabilitation of the creek through local landowner participation

Project 17. Rock Creek Small Acreage Demonstration (\$127)
Sponsor: Snake River Soil and Water Conservation District
\$319: \$55,281
Local: \$36,854
Status: 40% Completion

Description: Innovative irrigation and water management approach with five landowners incorporating the Living on the Land short-course curriculum developed by the University of Idaho Extension Service

Project 18. Weiser Flat/Hog Creek Wetland (\$119)
Sponsor: Weiser Irrigation District
\$319: \$17,500
Local: \$11,666
Status: 15% Completion

Description: Wetland construction at the terminus of Hog Creek prior to the confluence with the Weiser River

Project 19. Jerrell Glenn (S120)
Sponsor: DEQ Boise Regional Office
§319: \$22,250
Local: \$15,000
Status: 90% Completion

Description: Part of a larger reconstruction and restoration project along the Lower Boise River focusing only on the construction of wetlands

Project 20. Middle Fork Payette River Tailslope Restoration (S128)
Sponsor: Squaw Creek Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$25,575
Local: \$17,050
Status: 50% Completion

Description: Stabilization of a hillside tailslope being eroded by the river due to habitat and hydrologic modifications up stream

Project 21. Indian Creek Low Impact Development Demonstration (S130)
Sponsor: City of Caldwell
§319: \$28,668
Local: \$15,000
Status: 50% Completion

Description: Phase 1 feasibility analysis to determine design and construction opportunities to demonstrate Low Impact Development techniques, establish function and capacity within the immediate watershed, and complement the Indian Creek daylighting effort

Project 22. Downtown Boise Graywater Recycling System Demo (S131)
Sponsor: DEQ State Office Watershed Protection Program
§319: \$50,000
Local: \$33,333
Status: 10% Completion

Description: Innovative demonstration of recycling technology to reuse stormwater and graywater as a resource on-site to eliminate off-side discharges down gradient

Project 23. Barber Park Living Roof Demonstration (S132)
Sponsor: DEQ State Office Watershed Protection Program
§319: \$150,703
Local: \$100,468
Status: 5% Completion

Description: Innovative demonstration of green roof technology in a public park setting that encourages an overall public environmental education program being developed by the Ada County Parks and Waterways Department

FY2003 §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

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

Project 3. North Idaho AFO Relocation Phase 2 (S069)
Sponsor: Lewiston Regional Office
§319: \$144,149
Local: NA
Status: 85% Completion

Description: Relocating animal feeding operations throughout a five county area encompassing the Clearwater River basin

Project 4. Upper Thomas Fork Stream Restoration (S070)
Sponsor: Bear Lake Regional Commission
§319: \$68,580
Status: 60% Completion.

Description: Continued support to restore additional channel along Thomas Fork

Project 5. Cumulative Watershed Effects Analysis (S071)
Sponsor: Idaho Dept. of Lands
§319: \$118,412
Status: 95% Completion

Description: Collection and monitoring of data in Northern Idaho in forested watersheds to assist TMDL development

Project 6. Tammany Creek Watershed Implementation (S072)
Sponsor: Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$100,800
Status: 10% Completion

Description: Implementation of the approved Tammany Creek TMDL

Project 7. Blue Creek Bay Water Quality Improvement (S073)
Sponsor: East Side Highway District
§319: \$43,650
Status: 100% Completion

Description: Relocation of the Sunny Side Road adjacent to Lake Coeur d'Alene, which provides a significant amount of sedimentation and nutrients

Project 8. Weiser Water Quality Protection (S074)
Sponsor: Weiser Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$280,000
Status: 85% Completion, anticipated completion this summer

Description: Developing management plan for area driven by local stakeholder committee involving the Boise Regional Office

Project 9. Pack River Watershed Sediment Reduction (S075)
Sponsor: Bonner Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$9,910
Status: 15% Completion

Description: Replacing a culvert causing major sedimentation downstream

Project 10. South Fork Palouse River Restoration Phase 1 (S076)
Sponsor: Palouse Clearwater Environmental Institute
§319: \$255,767
Status: 85% Completion

Description: River restoration on property adjacent and within the Moscow city limits

Project 11. Mud Creek BMP Implementation (S077)
Sponsor: Tamarack Resort on Lake Cascade and Valley S&WCD.
§319: \$77,849
Status: 25% Completion, anticipated completion this summer

Description: Implement BMP activity in the Mud Creek Subwatershed of the Cascade Reservoir TMDL

Project 12. Lakeshore Drive Sediment Reduction (S078)
Sponsor: City of Cascade
§319: \$57,025
Status: 100% Completion

Description: Improve 0.8 miles of road adjacent to Cascade Reservoir

Project 13. Perrine Coulee Wetland Management (S079)
Sponsor: Snake River Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$44,600 (addendum \$16,000)
Status: 100% Completion

Description: Design and construct pretreatment and primary treatment facilities for the Perrine Coulee prior to discharging to the Snake River

Project 14. Goldfork Subwatershed BMP Phase I (S080)
Sponsor: Valley Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$114,835
Status: 85% Completion

Description: Implement BMP activity in the Goldfork Subwatershed of the Cascade Reservoir TMDL

Project 15. Panhandle Bioretention Basin Demo (S081)
Sponsor: Panhandle Health District
§319: \$102,227 (addendum \$23,000)
Status: 85% Completion

Description: Demonstration of bioretention technology in Northern Idaho. The project has been extended three years to accommodate additional stormwater sampling and monitoring comparisons of the two primary technologies demonstrated in the project

Project 16. Cedar Draw/F Coulee Treatment Wetland (S089)
Sponsor: Balanced Rock Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$25,000
Status: 100% Completion

Description: To construct primary and secondary treatment of canal irrigation water from the Cedar Draw and F Coulee prior to its ultimate discharge to the mid Snake River

Project 17. Edson Fichter Nature Area Treatment Wetland (S093)
Sponsor: Idaho Fish and Game Department
§319: \$111,240
Status: 85% Completion

Description: To reconstruct the stream channel along the Portneuf River in Pocatello and provide adjacent wetland storage and treatment as part of a state park amenity and education center for the public

Project 18. Camas Prairie Groundwater Nitrate Reduction (S094S)
Sponsor: Lewis Soil and Water Conservation District

§319: \$81,997
Status: 25% Completion

Description: No-till direct seed applications and monitoring to determine field effectiveness

Project 19. Santa Creek TMDL Implementation (S095S)
Sponsor: Benewah Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$87,058
Status: 10% Completion

Description: Implementing the Santa Creek TMDL

Project 20. Urban Livestock BMPs
Sponsor: City of Lewiston and Lewiston 4-H Club
§319: \$15,500
Status: 5% Completion

Description: Innovative partnership between the City and 4H to encourage rural ranchettes management within the city impact boundaries

Project 21. Lower Payette River TMDL Implementation (S098S)
Sponsor: Gem Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$211,320
Status: 35% Completion

Description: Implement the Lower Payette River TMDL

Project 22. Cottonwood Creek TMDL Implementation (S099S)
Sponsor: Idaho County Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$247,974
Status: 25% Completion

Description: Implement the Cottonwood Creek TMDL

Project 23. Tammany Creek Restoration (S100S)
Sponsor: Nez Perce Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$78,419
Status: 20% Completion

Description: Implement the Tammany Creek TMDL

Project 24. Meadow Creek Restoration Phase 1
Sponsor: Internally administered through DEQ Waste Office Division
§319: \$350,000
Status: 50% Completion

Description: Mining reclamation and stream channel restoration work in the upper Salmon involving multiple state and federal partners

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

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

Project 3. Scott/Mann Creek Groundwater
Sponsor: Boise Regional Office with the Weiser Groundwater Committee
§319: \$102,428
Local: \$68,285
Status: 65% Completion

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

Project 4. Community Design Demonstration (S048)
Sponsor: University of Idaho
§319: \$37,500
Local: \$25,000
Status: 100% Completion

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

Project 5. Auger Falls Nutrient Removal Pilot (S049)
Sponsor: City of Twin Falls
§319: \$105,034
Local: \$70,023
Status: 5% Completion

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

Project 6. Statewide Pesticide Sampling (S050)
Sponsor: Department of Water Resources
Statewide Groundwater Monitoring Network
§319: \$60,000
Local: \$374,768 (reported)
Status: 100% Completion

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

Project 7. Medicine Lodge Creek Riparian TMDL Implementation (S051)
Sponsor: Clearwater Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$485,188
Local: \$330,169 (reported)
Status: 65% Completion

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

Project 8. McCall Stormwater Management Basin #13 (S052)
Sponsor: City of McCall
§319: \$225,500
Local: \$150,400
Status: Terminated due to lacking local match support.

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

Project 9. Thomas Fork Stream Restoration (S053)
Sponsor: Bear Lake Regional Commission
§319: \$54,000
Local: \$36,000
Status: 100% Completion

Description: Continued support to restore additional channel along Thomas Fork

Project 10. Lemhi Watershed TMDL Implementation (S054)
Sponsor: Clark Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$264,215
Local: \$366,500 (reported)
Status: 65% Completion

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

Project 11. Hailey Big Wood River Enhancement (S055)
Sponsor: Big Wood Land Trust
§319: \$194,641
Local: \$159,251 (reported)
Status: 75% Completion

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

Project 12. East Fork Salmon/Lake Creek (S056)
Sponsor: Western Watersheds Project
§319: \$59,800

Local: \$51,988
Status: 100% Completion

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

Project 13. Kid/Mica Creek Sediment TMDL
Sponsor: Kootenai Shoshone Soil and Water Conservation District
§319: \$51,712
Local: \$34,475
Status: 85% Completion

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: Terminated due to insufficient local match and participation

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: 50% Completion

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: Remains uncommitted due to insufficient local participation

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: Terminated due to insufficient local match and participation

Description: To implement the Cascade Reservoir TMDL in the West Mountain subwatershed

FY2001 §319 Projects

Project 1. Core Program - NPS Program Implementation and Urban NPS
Sponsor: Idaho DEQ
§319: \$200,934
State: \$80,374

Description: Funding provides 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

Project 2. Core Program—Snake/Columbia TMDL/Water Temperature Coordinator
Sponsor: Idaho DEQ
§319: \$61,627
State: \$41,085

Description: The DEQ position is participating in regional efforts on TMDL development and water quality management of the lower Columbia River, and in efforts by EPA to develop new regional temperature criteria

Project 3. Success Mill Site (S025)
Sponsor: Silver Valley Natural Resource Trust
§319: \$250,000
Local: \$166,667
Status: 65% Completion

Description: Mine tailing removal project in Northern Idaho

Project 4. Trestle Creek Watershed Conservation Project (S014)
Sponsor: Trout Unlimited, Panhandle Chapter
§319: \$50,000
Local: \$353,000
Status: Terminated due to insufficient local match and participation

Description: To assist in acquiring an easement(s) to private lands along Trestle Creek to protect “crucial” habitat for bull trout

Project 5. Santa Creek Stream bank Protection and Stability Project (S024)
Sponsor: Benewah Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$57,321
Local: \$40,471
Status: 35% Completion

Description: To reduce sediment and nutrient loads and enhance fish habitat within the Santa Creek and St. Maries River watersheds

Project 6. Phase 1: South Fork of Cottonwood Creek TMDL Implementation Plan (S017)
Sponsor: Cottonwood Creek Watershed Advisory Group
Idaho County Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$314,775
Local: \$273,763
Status: 85% Completion

Description: Phase 1 will target the application of Best Management Practices within the South Fork Cottonwood Creek watershed to meet the required TMDL pollutant reductions and restore designated beneficial uses

Project 7. Jim Ford Creek Watershed Enhancement Program (S015)
Sponsor: Clearwater Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$399,820
Local: \$311,847
Status: 90% Completion

Description: Five sub-projects that will play a key role in addressing the non-point source pollution in the Jim Ford Creek Watershed, focusing on riparian area in the upper portion of the watershed to reduce loads for sediment, temperature, ammonia, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, pathogens, flow alteration and habitat modification

Project 8. Succor Creek/Homedale School District (S019)
Sponsor: Southwest Idaho RC & D Council
§319: \$33,796
Local: \$22,531
Status: 100% Completion

Description: To implement agricultural, riparian vegetation, and streambank stabilization best management practices (BMP's) to reduce nonpoint source pollutants (sediment and nutrients) identified as impairing beneficial use of Succor Creek and associated waters of the Lower Snake River

Project 9. Boulder/Willow Subwatershed Urban/Suburban Stormwater Management Implementation (S021)
Sponsor: Valley Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$90,613
Local: \$60,409
Status: 85% Completion

Description: Focus on management of stormwater flows in the Boulder/Willow subwatershed at two locations using a commercial device

Project 10. North-Central Idaho AFO Relocation
Sponsor: Latah Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$461,284
Local: \$473,408
Status: 85% Completion

Description: To implement management measures on 40 animal feeding operations to decrease sediment, bacteria, organics, and nutrient loading to streams in five soil conservation districts: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce

Project 11. Rock Creek Rehabilitation (S026)
Sponsor: Twin Falls County Board of Commissioners
§319: \$87,573
Local: \$58,382
Status: 100% Completion

Description: To rehabilitate a portion of Rock Creek and adjacent lands, and address stormwater run-off into Deadman’s Creek that empties into Rock Creek with contaminants from Hwy 30

Project 12. Upper Rapid Creek Subwatershed Riparian Project (S023)
Sponsor: Portneuf Soil & Water Conservation Districts
§319: \$161,096
Local: \$126,489
Status: 35% Completion

Description: The project will implement riparian management measures to treat approximately 24,000 feet of stream length within the subwatershed

Project 13. North City Park Wetland (S022)
Sponsor: City of Pocatello
§319: \$160,435
Local: \$110,793
Status: 100% Completion

Description: To acquire an easement of land along the Portneuf River to demonstrate of constructed wetland to treat runoff in an area rapidly urbanizing

Project 14. Engineered Wetland for Urban Stormwater Runoff Treatment Blackfoot River SW (S020)
Sponsor: City of Blackfoot
§319: \$89,530
Local: \$59,687
Status: 90% Completion

Description: To construct an engineered wetland for the purpose of treating urban stormwater runoff before discharge into the Blackfoot River

Project 15. Thomas Fork Streambank Protection (S016)
Sponsor: Bear Lake Regional Commission
§319: \$102,864
Local: \$68,576
Status: 100% Completion

Description: Use of best management practices to treat between 4000 and 4200 linear feet of stream bank and reduce nutrient loading and sediment problems

Project 16. Porter Riparian Restoration, Cub River (S018)
Sponsor: Franklin Soil & Water Conservation District
§319: \$24,732
Local: \$16,488
Status: 35% Completion

Description: To improve the beneficial uses of Salmonid spawning in Cold Water Biota by reducing sediments and nutrients loading into the river, and creating shade to reduce water temperature through installation of riparian vegetation

Project 17. Nettleton Gulch Bioretention Demonstration (S042)
Sponsor: City of Coeur d'Alene
§319: \$148,800
Local: \$99,200
Status: Terminated due to insufficient local match and participation

Description: Demonstrate stormwater control using a bioretention basin planted with native vegetation and prepare a plant materials resource guide for northern Idaho

Project 18. Winchester Lake Water Quality Improvement (S043)
Sponsor: Idaho Fish and Game
§319: \$164,360
Local: \$118,400
Status: 100% Completion

Description: The project will implement in-lake alternatives to improve water quality in Winchester lake

Project 19. Improved Irrigation Water Management (S040)
Sponsor: University of Idaho
§319: \$45,000
Local: \$30,315
Status: Terminated due to insufficient local match and participation

Description: The project will demonstrate that with proper irrigation management, the risk of deep percolation of nutrients from land receiving manure is minimal, and to demonstrate practical, affordable tools for achieving proper irrigation management

Project 20. Kinsey Corral Relocation and Riparian Fencing (S041)
Sponsor: Snake River Soil & Water Conservation District
\$319: \$37,979
Local: \$41,585
Status: 100% Completion

Description: The project will decrease bacteria and sediment load in Rock Creek and tributaries. The project is to achieve among other objectives: improve riparian and stream channel habitat, reduce riparian and stream channel erosion, and improve grazing management with planned grazing, pasture or exclusion fencing.

Summary of Project Field Evaluations

During the summer and fall of 2004, staff from the NPS Program traveled to 21 project sites across Idaho (Figure 1 on page 40) to evaluate fieldwork related to 24 non-point source (NPS) water quality enhancement projects under contract. Evaluation reports were written for each of the project sites visited. These individual reports as well as the entire report can be viewed electronically on DEQ's website at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/nps/reports.cfm#field.

Over seventy-five percent of the project evaluations focused on a variety of best management practices (BMPs) for water quality protection related to agriculture. The remaining evaluations are related to hydrologic habitat modification, transportation, mining, and urban storm water runoff. All 21 evaluation reports, including photographs, are contained in the Appendix beginning on page 53 of that report.

Four projects—each exemplifying outstanding coordination, design, and implementation—are highlighted in this year's report, as well as in the 2004 Report to Congress:

- Hailey Big Wood River Enhancement Project
- Thomas Fork Stream Restoration Project
- The Edson Fichter Nature Wetland Project
- Mud Creek BMP Implementation Project

The first two of these projects were evaluated last year; the last two are new to the evaluation process this year.

DEQ currently oversees approximately 50 NPS regional projects in Idaho, employing the following principles to ensure that the goals of the NPS program are being met:

- To assist in tracking, each project is assigned a contract number, and if projects are extended to several years, with additional tasks and funding, additional contract numbers may be assigned to a project area.
- To assure projects are completed in a timely manner and achieve their overarching goals of cleaning up and preventing NPS water pollution all projects are subject to field evaluations by DEQ. DEQ's Nonpoint Source Program manager set a goal to field evaluate the progress of approximately half of all current projects annually. Therefore, over a two-year period, all of the on-going projects will receive a field evaluation. During the summer and fall of 2004, staff from the DEQ State Office Technical Services Division attempted to evaluate 26 projects. However, two project evaluations were canceled due to scheduling conflicts with project representatives.

DEQ used its list of NPS field project requirements to generate a detailed evaluation form for staff to use for field evaluations. 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 appropriate DEQ regional staff 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 checked for and met in the field.

DEQ evaluated 24 contracted projects in 21 geographical areas of Idaho during the summer and fall of 2004. These evaluations showed the following:

- Of the 24 contracted projects evaluated, all appear to be fully meeting their contractual obligations by demonstrating substantial progress toward completion of their designated tasks to reduce, eliminate, or prevent NPS water pollution.
- One contracted project appeared to be proceeding unsatisfactorily during our evaluation in April, but was on track in November as a result of our initial visit to the project site.

The project evaluations covered a variety of BMPs related to recognized NPS categories, including agriculture, hydrologic habitat modification, transportation, mining, and urban storm water runoff. Examples of the projects DEQ evaluated within these categories include the following:

- Irrigation water cleanup, wetland creation, and settling ponds in south-central and southeast Idaho
- Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) relocations, stream bank restoration, and livestock exclusion in north-central Idaho
- Zinc removal from groundwater associated with a large abandoned mine dump near Kellogg, Idaho
- Road and stream channel realignment to reduce sediment and nutrient pollution in upper Coeur d'Alene Lake

Table 2 list all the NPS contracted projects (denoted as Contracts in the table) that were field evaluated during the summer and fall of 2004. Table 3 is a proposed list of projects that are expected to be field evaluated during 2005. In total, 25 projects are proposed to be evaluated of 49 eligible projects discounting the four statewide projects.

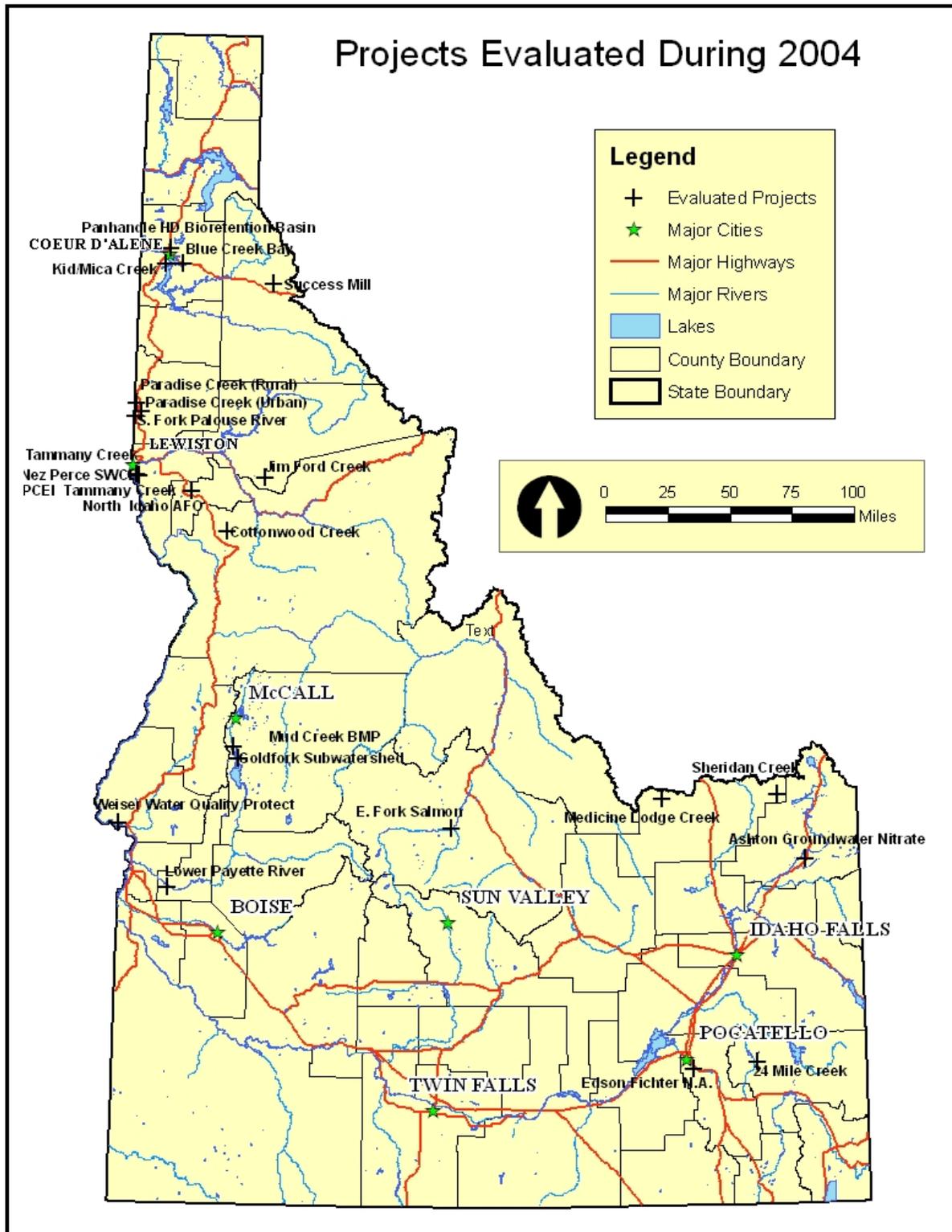


Figure 1. Locations of nonpoint source projects evaluated during 2004.

Table 2. Active nonpoint source projects that were field evaluated during the summer/fall of 2004.

Grant Year	Contract Number *	Project Name	Hydrologic Unit Number (HUC)	Tasks or BMPs Evaluated	DEQ Region
2003	S072	Tammany Creek Watershed Improvement	1706010300023,24,25	BMPs observed include filter strips, willow plantings, sediment basins direct seeding, mulch seeding, conventional seeding, and grade control structures along road.	Lewiston
2003	S073	Blue Creek Bay Water Quality Improvement Project	17010303000273	BMPs observed include a settling pond, stream bank stabilization, road cut stabilization, and 300 feet of stream channel realignment.	Coeur d'Alene
2003	S074	Weiser Water Quality Protection	17050201000198	BMPs visited include drip irrigation and surge Irrigation with soil moisture sensors, ground water monitor wells, lysimeters, filter strips, and sediment basins.	Boise
2003	S076	South Fork Palouse River Restoration	17060108	BMPs visited during this evaluation include stream bank stabilization, riparian plantings, and habitat construction.	Boise
2003	S077	Mud Creek BMP Implementation	17050123000301	Visited 11 different Engineered Large Woody Debris (ELWd™) features (see photographs) designed to stabilize the stream bank. There are three livestock bridges and 14,000 feet of fencing yet to be installed.	Boise
2003	S080	Gold Fork Watershed BMP Implementation		.	Boise
2003	S081	Panhandle Health District Bioretention Demonstration	170103000001	This project compares treatment effectiveness between a conventional bioretention storm water BMP and StormTreat™ technology.	Coeur d'Alene
2003	S091	Kid Creek, Mica Creek Retention Ponds	17010303	A sediment retention pond and extensive plantings, including grass and woody plants, were visited during this evaluation.	Coeur d'Alene
2003	S098S	Lower Payette River TMDL Implementation	17050122	Future locations for sediment basins, fencing, pipeline, CAFO modifications, storm water diversions, and stream bank stabilization were observed during the evaluation.	Boise
2003	S093	Edson Fichter Nature Area	17040208	Revetments, seeding along stream bank, restoration of 700 feet of meandering stream channel, installation of 300 feet of stream channel to convey water to a settling pond, a settling pond, and meandering path, including a small class presentation area were seen during this evaluation.	Pocatello
2001	S099S & S017	Cottonwood Creek	17060305	BMPs observed include direct seed, AFO relocations, filter strips, sediment basins and rebuilt septic systems.	Lewiston
2004	S100S	Tammany Creek Restoration	17060103	BMPs observed during this evaluation include stream bank stabilization, plantings, filter strips, berms, swales, fencing, and horse wash station relocation.	Lewiston
2001	S015	Jim Ford Creek Watershed Enhancement	17060306	Road rocking and culvert installation, six miles of exclusion fencing, and planted 9,200 willow cuttings, 3,300 lodgepole pine seedlings, 1100 dogwood seedlings, 2,500 hawthorne seedlings, 100 alders, 100 cottonwoods, 200 spirea.	Lewiston

Grant Year	Contract Number *	Project Name	Hydrologic Unit Number (HUC)	Tasks or BMPs Evaluated	DEQ Region
2002	S051	Medicine Lodge Creek TMDL Implementation	17040215050100	BMPs visited include stream bank stabilization including rock barbs, willow bundles, willow pole plantings, willow clumps, toe rock riprap, V-notch weirs, drop structures, grass and fencing. In total there are about 100 stream segments over a 12 mile span of Medicine Lodge Creek and its tributaries.	Idaho Falls
2001	S039 & S069	North-central AFO Relocation	17060306000230 17060306001857	Project involves relocation of numerous AFOs belonging to 27 operators over five conservation districts. BMPs include corral relocations, hardened crossings, fencing, culverts and water troughs.	Lewiston
1999	Q562	Paradise Creek (Urban) TMDL Implementation	17060108	Wetlands, stream channel restoration, extensive plantings, fencing, woody plant riparian buffers, wildlife habitat structures stream bank stabilization, noxious weed control, flood plain restoration.	Lewiston
2000	Q605	Paradise Creek (Rural) TMDL Implementation	17060108	Wetlands – Five projects totaling 522,700 square feet within 11 wetlands, gully plugs, fencing – 16,000 feet, woody vegetation – 10,547 plants, herbaceous vegetation – 168,680 plants Stream bank restoration – 18,750 feet, noxious weed control, storm water bioinfiltration ponds, vegetated buffer – 685,364 square feet.(Note: all figures are proposed amounts upon project completion)	Lewiston
2000	S008	Twenty Four Mile Creek	17040208000227	Water troughs, fencing, pipeline, water wells and injection wells were observed during this evaluation.	Pocatello
1999	S025	Success Millsite	17010302	This project involved the installation of an activated apatite filter system designed to filter out metals contained in contaminated mine water. The crystal lattice of apatite allows the entry of metal ions to be chemically bonded. On a set schedule, the apatite is then removed, sent to a hazardous waste site, and replaced with clean apatite.	Coeur d' Alene
2002	S056	East Fork Salmon River Restoration	17060201000655	BMPs observed include stream bank stabilization including bioengineering, plantings seeding, grading and soil lifts.	Idaho Falls
2004	S107	Ashton Ground Water Protection	17040202	Nutrient management education for farmers in the Ashton area is resulting in far less application of nitrogen and phosphorous to fields. Application rates have been evaluated and adjusted as a result of studies conducted by the University of Idaho Department of Agriculture.	Idaho Falls
1996	Q444	Sheridan Creek Restoration	17040202	Ten large diversions have been completed, 14 miles of fencing, 10 rock check dams, six culverts numerous rock drop structures, 0.5 mile of riparian plantings along stream banks, one water well	Idaho Falls

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

Table 3. Proposed list of projects for 2005 field evaluation

GRANT YEAR	CONTRACT NUMBER	PROJECT
2003	S070	Upper Thomas Fork Bank Protection
2003	S098S	Lower Payette River TMDL Implementation
2003	S074	Weiser Water Quality Project
2000	Q606	Boulder/Willow Subwatershed BMP Implementation
2000	S008	Twentyfour-mile Creek TMDL implementation
2003	S099S	Cottonwood Creek TMDL Implementation
2003	S018	Porter Riparian Restoration Cub River
2001	S023	Upper Rapid Creek Subwatershed Riparian
2003	S094S	Camas Prairie Groundwater Nitrate
2002	S051	Medicine Lodge Creek TMDL Implementation
2002	S055	Hailey Big Wood River Improvement
2002	S054	Lemhi Watershed TMDL Implementation
2004	S123	SF Palouse River Restoration
2004	S105	Cow Creek Water Quality Improvement
2004	S106	Potlatch Water Quality Improvement
2004	S111	Lower N. Fork Clearwater TMDL
2004	S104	Boise River Side Channel Reconstruction
2004	S107	Ashton Groundwater Protection
2004	S126	Jeff Woody Wetland
2004	S125	East Perrine Coulee Wetland
2004	S108	Thomas Fork-Widmer Restoration
2004	S119	Weiser Flat Hog Creek Wetland
2004	S120	Jerrell Glenn Wetland Restoration
2004	S128	Middle Fork Payette River Tailslope Restoration
2004	S129	Bliss Nitrate Priority Partnership

APPENDIX 1

2004 Implementation Priority Layers for NPS/EQIP Programs Funding Partnership

INSTRUCTIONS FY 2005 EQIP RANKING SHEET

The following instructions will assist in completing the FY 2005 EQIP Ranking Sheet.

- Start with a new electronic copy of the sheet which has been customized for your county by having resource concern “weights” entered and any additional county resource concerns (Resource Concerns 15 & 16)
- Complete top section indicating name, Farm/Tract, County, and the “Completed by” section.
- Select a CMU land use from the drop down menu
- Using the following guidance, enter a “score” from the drop down menu. Choices are N/A; 0; 50 or 100 points. **THIS IS A CHANGE**
 - N/A if the resource concern does not exist or is at the Quality Criteria level of treatment for the CMU covered in the contract application
 - 0 points if the resource concern does exist but is not being treated to reduce the concern by at least 25%
 - 50 points if the resource concern does exist and the conservation practice(s) will reduce the problem by at least 25% but not to the full Quality Criteria level
 - 100 points if the resource concern does exist and will be treated to the Quality Criteria level
- For CNMP (the only practice in plan) and for conversions from power to gravity on existing sprinkler systems (no sprinkler system included for cost share) – mark applications “High” in the section of the form that says “Special Consideration Ranking as "High Priority". A drop down list is provided. No further ranking is needed. Enter “High” under priority in the application screen in Protracts
- Click on the “Calculate CMU Score” button
- Using the GIS layers provided for the FY 2005 program (Refer to bulletin 300-5-09 for see instructions on how to use the CD); determine if there are any special areas being benefited by the application of conservation practices being applied for in the contract application. Keep in mind the following:
 - The field where the “benefiting” conservation practice is being applied must touch or be totally included in the special area shown on the appropriate GIS layer.
 - There must be the expectation that there will be a benefit that has been identified as a problem or concern in the special area. For example:
 - **303d listed water body – the conservation practice(s) must reduce an identified impairment for that water body**
 - **TMDL Implementation Watershed – the conservation practice(s) must address (be listed as) a “best management practice” in the adopted implementation plan**
 - **Critical Drinking Water Protection Area - the conservation practice(s) must address (be listed as) a “best management practice” in the adopted protection plan**
 - **Ground Water Management Area - the conservation practice(s) must address the ground water issue. If that issue is “mining” of the aquifer, the conservation practice must reduce ground water withdrawal. If the issue is**

nitrate, the conservation practice must reduce the likelihood of nitrates entering the ground water

- In the Blue area under “Livestock Operation” select 1000 points IF THE CMU selected is part of a livestock operation. In the case of a farming/ranching operation that is both livestock and farming, if the CMU is on the farming part of the operation and no benefit will take place from the installation of the planned conservation practices to the livestock portion, do not award 1000 points. Example: Mixed operation of row crop ground and livestock operation and the conservation practice(s) are on fields always growing row crops (no livestock feed) then do not award points
- In the “Points=” section, award points if there is a conservation practice that is being installed in order to meet Federal, State, Local or Tribal regulations. Do not award points (or even pay for a conservation practice) if the applicant is under a court order to install the practice(s)
- In the Brown section, list each cost shared conservation practice (one per line) that will be included in the contract. Do not list a practice twice. Example, if two pipelines are going to be installed, only list pipeline one time
- The “Offer Index” section is only used when a county is near the end of their available funds and has applications with tied scores. Complete this section and use it (highest points “win”) to break ties. If the selected contract exceeds available funding, contact the EQIP program manager to see if additional funds are available. **REMEMBER, THE COST= IS THE TOTAL COST (both cost share and private) FOR INSTALLATION OF THE CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN THE CONTRACT -- NOT JUST THE COST SHARE PORTION.**
- It is recommended that you then select “File”, “Save As” and name the file with cooperator’s last name and fiscal year (Smith 05) and save into one of the Customer Service Toolkit directories (your choice of which one)
- Print ranking sheet out, review with applicant and have applicant sign if there are no changes.
- **CMU Documentation Worksheets:** Completion of these worksheets to document which conservation practices are being used to address each resource concern are **now OPTIONAL** and not required **WITH THE EXCEPTION** of documentation when 500 points are given for applying a conservation practice to meet Federal, State, Local or Tribal regulations. Document what regulation, what entity has the regulation, and what practice is addressing this regulation and how this practice helps keep the land owner/operator in “compliance”.

EQIP FY 05 - Ranking Worksheet - General

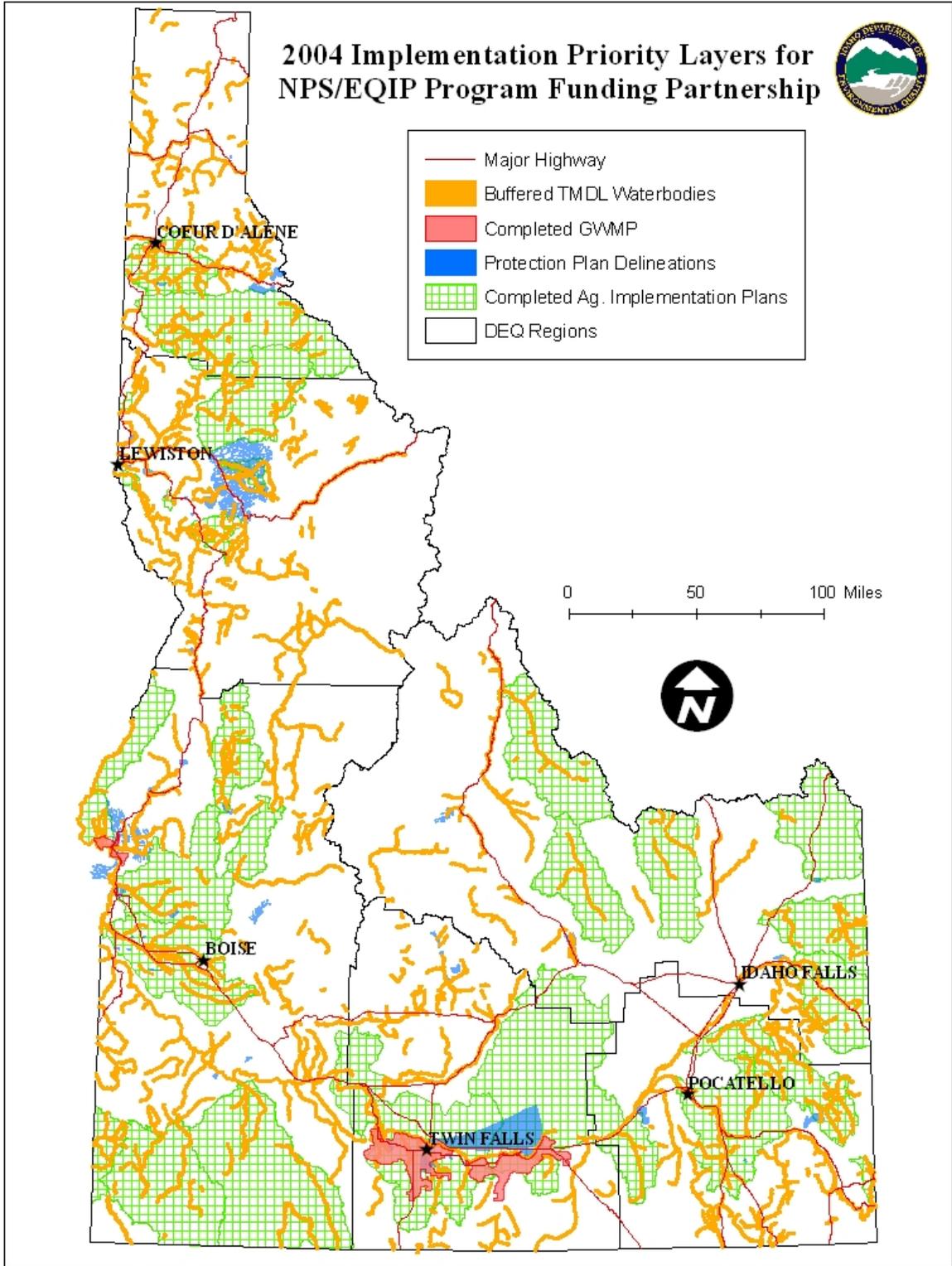
Client							Date	January 24, 2005		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">Clear Worksheet</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">Print Worksheet</div>	
Farm/ Tract(s)							County				
Sign-Up							By				
Resource Concerns	Weight Factor (1-25)	CMU 1		CMU 2		CMU 3		Enter Total Cost of all Cost-Shared Practices Below		List practices from drop down list. Include only practices that are cost shared. Only list a practice one time.	Practice Life Span
		Score	Score	Score	Score	Cost =					
1. Soil Erosion - Sheet & Rill Erosion	10	0	0	0	0	Ranking Score below is automatic					
2. Soil Erosion - Wind Erosion	15	0	0	0	0	Score =	0.0	NO PRACTICE		0	
3. Soil Erosion - Classic Gully Erosion	10	0	0	0	0	Offer Index	0	NO PRACTICE		0	
4. Soil Erosion - Streambank and/or Shoreline	20	0	0	0	0	Enter 500 points below if contract assists compliance with Fed., State, Local or Tribal Regulations/Requirements (Justify on CMU Document Sheet)		NO PRACTICE		0	
5. Soil Erosion - Irrigation Induced	10	0	0	0	0			NO PRACTICE		0	
6. Soil Condition - Organic Matter Depletion	10	0	0	0	0	Points =		NO PRACTICE		0	
7. Water Quantity - Inefficient Water Use on Irrigated Land	15	0	0	0	0	The contract application is very likely to benefit the following:		NO PRACTICE		0	
8. Water Quality - Excessive Nutrients and Organics	15	0	0	0	0			NO PRACTICE		0	
9. Air Quality - Particulate matter less than 10 micrometers (PM10)	25	0	0	0	0	303d listed water body		NO PRACTICE		0	
10. Plant condition - Noxious and Invasive Plants	15	0	0	0	0			NO PRACTICE		0	
11. Plant condition - Productivity, Health & Vigor	20	0	0	0	0	TMDL Implementation Watershed		NO PRACTICE		0	
12. Domestic Animals - Inadequate Quantities and Quality of Feed and/or Water	22	0	0	0	0	Critical Drinking Water Protection Area		NO PRACTICE		0	
13. Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Food/Cover/Water (Aquatics Only)	15	0	0	0	0	Ground Water Management Area		NO PRACTICE		0	
14. Fish and Wildlife - Inadequate Food/Cover/Water (Terrestrial Only)	15	0	0	0	0			NO PRACTICE		0	
15. Water quality- ground & surface water harmful pathogens	20	0	0	0	0	Livestock operation		NO PRACTICE		0	
16. Contamination of sole source aquifers-ground & surface water	20	0	0	0	0	Total Sensitive Area and Resource Benefit Points	0	NO PRACTICE		0	
Number of Resource Concerns		0		0		0				Life Span Points	0
Weighted CMU Score		0		0		0					
Average of CMU Scores		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Calculate CMU Score</div>					Total Ranking Points =		0.00	Special Consideration Ranking as "High Priority" =	

NOTES:

Producer Signature of Review: _____

Date: _____

2004 Implementation Priority Layers for NPS/EQIP Program Funding Partnership



APPENDIX 2

**Two correspondences representing 2005 Announcements:
Request for Pre-Proposals and Request for Proposals**



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton, Boise, ID 83706-1255, (208) 373-0502

Dirk Kempthorne, Governor
Toni Hardesty, Director

August 16, 2004

«Firstname» «Lastname»
«Company»
«Address 1»
«City», «State» «Postal_Code»

RE: Official Announcement and Pre-Application Solicitation—2006 Funding Cycle
Competitive Nonpoint Source Management §319 subgrants.

Dear «Title» «Lastname»:

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) would like to announce the Nonpoint Source Management §319 grants funding cycle for 2006. For the third year, the DEQ is soliciting pre-applications as a first-step of the competitive grant process. All prospective applicants are strongly encouraged in taking advantage of this first step. In order to facilitate the announcement and pre-application solicitation, please distribute this within your agency or organization as appropriate.

Project Eligibility

All grant application submittals must be consistent with the *1999 Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan*, as well as statewide and regional priorities for the restoration and maintenance of beneficial uses. Additionally, all project applications are expected to be implemented by dedicated staff, committed toward long-term solutions of at least 10 years, and avoid a high cost of capital improvement without an attributing benefit to improving or restoring water quality. All projects to qualify must be able to track and report on the stated constituents of concern and ensure that the project outcome will be fully maintained for at least a ten (10) year period after the project is completed.

The Nonpoint Source Management §319 grants evaluation process generally consists of five (5) steps. The evaluation process of grant applications takes a full-year to complete prior to awarding subgrants to recipients, see the enclosure “Proposal Review Process: Milestones and Schedule.”

- (1) Pre-application form completion and submittal,
- (2) Completion of the formal application and technical reviews conducted by state ‘designated agency’ staffs,
- (3) Sponsor presentations and ranking by Basin Advisory Groups (BAGs),

- (4) Statewide project ranking and selection conducted jointly by the BAG Chairs and the DEQ Surface Water Quality Program, for presentation to the DEQ Director,
- (5) Selected proposals sent to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 10 for review and approval.

Idaho's five priorities for the 2006 funding cycle are outlined here to assist in targeting project applications. These priority areas reflect where the State of Idaho has urgent needs, and the outcome are either transferable or have lasting value based on the public expenditure.

- I. Fulfills goals and objectives for one of seven sectors in the *1999 Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan* (see Chapter 1):
 - Agriculture—Eligible for grant funding except those activities covered by a draft or final NPDES permit and consistent with the draft 2002 *Idaho Agriculture Pollution Abatement Plan*.
 - Urban 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 wetland reconstruction are eligible for grant funding.
- II. Implements approved Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), TMDL implementation plans, or water quality management plans
- III. Addresses anti-degradation of a water body
- IV. Promotes comprehensive or conjunctive management of ground water quality with particular emphasis on nitrate priority areas
- V. Demonstrates innovative structural or nonstructural practices

Funding Target and Timeframe

For the 2006 funding cycle, approximately \$2,800,000 is projected available for grants. The amount of grant assistance averaged over the last seven years is about \$100,000, but can range from \$5,000 to \$250,000 per grant application. The maximum assistance level should not exceed \$250,000 per individual applicant or sponsor.

Completed pre-application forms must be received by Monday, October 4, 2004. The pre-application will be reviewed and feedback provided within 60 days. In turn, formal application will be invited and those completed submittals due Monday, February 7, 2005. All regional application submittals formally made are expected to have been presented to a local watershed advisory group as a courtesy where applicable prior to the February deadline.

Project Expectation and Evaluation

Chapter 8 of the *Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan* presents the project expectation and evaluation criteria—stated policy for administering Nonpoint Source Management §319 grants program. An updated excerpt of the chapter is enclosed for convenience and should be referred

to prior to completing and submitting the “Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Grant Pre-application Form.”

If you have any questions, please contact Todd Maguire at (208) 373-0115 or tmaguire@deq.state.is.us.

Sincerely,

Barry N. Burnell
Administrator
Water Quality Division

BNB:TM:bmm

Enclosures



STATE OF IDAHO

**DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

1410 North Hilton, Boise, ID 83706-1255, (208) 373-0502

Dirk Kempthorne, Governor
Toni Hardesty, Director

December 13, 2004

«FirstName» «LastName»
«Company»
«Address 1»
«City», «State» «PostalCode»

RE: Announcement and Request for Proposals—2006 Funding Cycle—Section 319/NPS
Subgrant – «Project»

Dear «Title» «LastName»:

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) would like to announce the Nonpoint Source Management §319 grants funding cycle for 2006. Following up on requests for pre-applications, the DEQ is requesting proposals as a second-step of the competitive grant process for watershed and aquifer implementation activities. In order to facilitate the announcement and request, please distribute this within your agency or organization as appropriate.

Project Eligibility

All grant application submittals must be consistent with the 1999 Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan, as well as statewide and regional priorities for the restoration and maintenance of beneficial uses. Additionally, all project applications are expected to be implemented by dedicated staff, committed toward long-term solutions, and to avoid high cost capital improvements without demonstrating benefit to improving or restoring water quality. To qualify, a project application must be able to track and report on the stated constituents of concern and ensure that the project outcome will be fully maintained for at least a ten (10) year period after the project is completed.

All application materials are available on-line through the Revised DEQ homepage under Water Programs, Nonpoint Source Management Program. The grant process takes generally a full-year plus to complete prior to an award to recipients. The Nonpoint Source Management §319 subgrants evaluation process consists of the following five (5) steps.

- (1) Request for Pre-applications completion and submittal;
- (2) Request for Proposals: Completion of the formal grant application and technical reviews conducted by state designated agency staff members;
- (3) Sponsor presentations and ranking by Basin Advisory Groups (BAGs);

- (4) Statewide project ranking and selection conducted jointly by the BAG Chairman and the IDEQ Surface Water Quality Program, for presentation to the DEQ Director; and
- (5) Selected proposals sent to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 10 for review and approval.

Idaho's five priorities for the 2006 funding cycle are outlined here to assist in targeting project grant applications. These priority areas reflect where the State of Idaho has urgent needs, and the outcomes are either transferable or have lasting value based on public expenditure.

- I. Fulfills goals and objectives for one of seven sectors in the 1999 Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan, which is also available on-line (see Chapter 1):
 - Agriculture—Eligible for grant funding except those activities covered by a draft or final NPDES permit and consistent with the 2002 Idaho Agriculture Pollution Abatement Plan.
 - 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.
 - Hydro-habitat Mod—Hydrologic and habitat modification and related activities including wetland reconstruction are eligible for grants funding.
- II. Implement approved Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), TMDL implementation plans, or water quality management plans.
- III. Address anti-degradation of a water body.
- IV. Promote comprehensive or conjunctive management of ground water quality with particular emphasis on nitrate priority areas.
- V. Demonstrate innovative structural or nonstructural practices.

Use Project Application Guidance

The DEQ Water Quality Division provides for an effective administration of Clean Water Act §319 State Nonpoint Source Grants. The Nonpoint Source Management Program is an entry point to apply for funding that will implement projects and activities to improve surface water or protect ground water quality. Successfully funded nonpoint source projects should implement on the ground practices and restoration activities that are related to total maximum daily loads, certified drinking water protection plans, groundwater management plans, or equivalencies.

Grant applications for the 2006 funding cycle must use the 2005 Project Application Reference Guide, which was prepared in response to the *2004 Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for States and Territories* published by the EPA. The EPA guidelines explicitly state that 319 projects should emerge from watershed-based plans. Watershed-based plans are defined as being comprehensive enough to support the reporting of nonpoint source load allocations identified in nonpoint-source focused TMDLs. The 2005 Project Application Reference Guide contains an outline of a grant application that will contain fourteen elements. These 14 elements comply with the 2004 EPA guidelines that support implementation of watershed-based plans, ground water protection activities, and drinking water protection.

The applicant should focus on the submittal requirements under each element and use the framework organization as a Word file template for preparing a project application. In turn, the checklist also serves as the evaluation guidance for all project applications. Ultimately, the *1999 Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Plan* provides further background, explanations, and resources. All elements must be achieved in order to qualify for the next step in evaluation by the Basin Advisory Group. The 2005 Project Application Reference Guide is available at: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/nps/application_refguide_05.pdf. Request for hardcopies of the guidance, which will be mailed upon request can also be made by contacting Barbara Mallard at (208) 373-0502.

Funding Target and Timeframe

For the 2006 funding cycle approximately \$2,400,000 is expected to be made available. The amount of grant assistance averaged over the last seven years is about \$100,000, but can range from \$2,500 to a maximum assistance of \$250,000 per grant application. The maximum assistance level should not exceed \$250,000 per applicant or sponsor.

Completed project applications must be received by **February 7, 2005**. All regional application submittals are expected to have been presented to the local Watershed Advisory Groups (WAGs) prior to presenting to the respective Basin Advisory Group (BAG). Enclose an electronic file of your project's work plan on either floppy disk or CD and enclose with the three hardcopies of the submittal.

Tracking and Reporting Requirements

Include the following additional information within a cover letter:

- a. The name of the project or sub-projects (be as brief as possible but include the name of the water body involved). Project names like Kinsey Corral or Lakeshore Drive doesn't tell us enough. Lakeshore Drive/Cascade Reservoir would be more helpful.
- b. The latitude and longitude (expressed in decimal) of the project. If there are numerous sub-project areas within the overall project we need the latitude/longitude for each of them. If you do not have Lat/Longs for your project(s), one easy method is to go on-line at www.topozone.com and locate your project using the "view maps" free service.
- c. Estimated load reductions for each pollutant that the project lists. The preference is to use real monitoring data to make an estimate. If monitoring data is not available use a statistical predictive model. Contact Jerry West at (208) 373-0502 or email: jwest@deq.idaho.gov.

The Nonpoint Source Management Program has an obligation to track and report subgrant activities to better account for cost and broadly share the benefits among all stakeholders throughout the state. Tracking and reporting requirements of subgrant recipients include:

1. Semi-annual progress reports are due every six months in April and October during the life of the project.
2. Each project will be required to submit annually an estimated nonpoint source load reduction resulting from the given project along with the second semi-annual report. There would be an expectation to have additional load reduction results submitted annually thereafter.

If you have any questions, please contact Todd Maguire at (208) 373-0115 or tmaguire@deq.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,



Barry N. Burnell
Administrator
Water Quality Division

BNB:TM:bmm

c: Phillip Bandy
File

APPENDIX 3

Map of Projects by Region for 2000 to 2004

