

State of Idaho
Water Pollution Control State Revolving Fund
State Fiscal Year 2014
Intended Use Plan

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IDAHO REVOLVING FUND
INTENDED USE PLAN
MAY 9, 2013 BOARD PROPOSAL

I. Introduction

The State of Idaho, Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has adopted the following Intended Use Plan (IUP) for state fiscal year (SFY) 2014 (July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014) as required under the Clean Water Act, Section 606c.

The primary purpose of the IUP is to identify the intended use of the funds available in Idaho's Water Pollution Control Loan Account. Projects on the IUP Priority List have been reviewed by the public in accordance with Idaho's Administrative Procedures Act (Idaho Code 67-52). DEQ is recommending that the State Board of Environmental Quality approve the SFY2014 IUP.

The IUP includes the following:

- ❖ Lists of loan or extended term financing projects, including payment schedules for those most likely to qualify for a loan or extended term financing. *Loans* have repayment periods of up to 20 years and *extended term financings* have repayment periods up to 30 years;
- ❖ Long-term and short-term goals;
- ❖ Assurances and specific proposals;
- ❖ Criteria and methods for distribution of funds; and
- ❖ Attachments relevant to the above.

Available funding for projects during the upcoming annual cycle is documented on the following page. The state will comply with the requirements of Title VI of the Clean Water Act. In carrying out the requirements of the Clean Water Act, Section 606(b)(8), the state will use accounting, audit, and fiscal procedures conforming to generally accepted governmental accounting standards. At this time, the level of federal funding is uncertain, and the Fundable List will reflect a range of possible scenarios.

Three loans are currently delinquent or in default (North Lake Recreational Sewer and Water District loans 1899-09/16/18). The district, with oversight from the state, has preserved its priority position in the bankruptcy court system. At the time, it is expected that these loans will be repaid in full; however, the repayment date is uncertain. Therefore only a minority of these repayment dollars is anticipated to be available for the SFY 2014 IUP.

Resources:	
Cash on Hand (Idle Cash and Investments)	\$118,753,304
American Recovery & Reinvestment (remainder of initial \$19,239,100)	840,598
EPA Capitalization Grant FFY 2013 (est.)	7,200,000
State Match	1,440,000
EPA Capitalization Grant FFY 2014 (est.)	5,000,000
State Match	1,000,000
Loans Receivable:	
SFY 2013 – March - June	873,272
SFY 2014	4,693,129
SFY 2015	4,693,129
Income on Cash and Investments:	
SFY 2013 – March - June	636,183
SFY 2014	1,867,550
SFY 2015	1,532,500
Total Resources:	\$148,529,665
Current Remaining Loan Obligations:	(\$92,807,443)
(Loans in design/construction less disbursements and de- obligations that have already occurred)	
Add back: 5% project shrinkage	4,640,372
(Some projects will de-obligate, or self-finance and reduce disbursement requests from the CWSRF)	
Net Remaining Loan Obligations:	(\$88,167,071)
NET RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO LOAN	\$60,362,594

Key Assumptions:

Projects take 30 months to construct and close from date of loan signing. We will use the **Total Resources** amount for the next 27 months to facilitate a conservative cash flow analysis. New loan obligations cannot exceed **Net Resources Available to Loan**. Projections are made quarterly. Our next projection will be made on July 1, 2013, or when loans signed from this projection forward exceed the **NET RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO LOAN** amount whichever event comes first. The Green Project Reserve (GPR) goal depends on the actual amount of federal funding and is estimated to be approximately \$720,000. For planning purposes DEQ will use the \$720,000 amount for GPR.

Green Project Reserve Loan Activity During State Fiscal Year 2014

For SFY 2014, DEQ will draw upon previous experience in identifying and documenting goal setting for the GPR. A DEQ environmental engineer has been tasked to facilitate gathering and winnowing of this information from loan recipients and their consulting engineers. Business cases or categorical documentation will be required to justify GPR eligibility and costs. Once this documentation is reviewed by DEQ, it will be posted on the website: www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/grants-loans/green-project-reserve.aspx. For SFY 2013, DEQ exceeded its 10% GPR goal and expects to use the same approach to meet its GPR goal in 2014.

Loan Fees

To provide for support of the administrative costs associated with operating the Clean Water Quality State Revolving Fund (SRF) program or to otherwise facilitate the operation of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) effort, a fee program has been instituted. The fee will be 1% of the unpaid balance of the loan or extended term financing (unless the interest rate and fee is less than 1%, in which case the fee will be reduced), payable when the regular repayments are made. Herein the term *effective interest* will be the sum of the fee and the true interest. The interest rate will be reduced by the corresponding percentage of the fee, so that there is no net effect on borrowers. Fees are only being charged on new loans/financings or on projects in progress, for which a loan offer amendment is required.

For SFY 2012, the fee revenues were \$389,186, and for SFY 2013, the expected fee revenue should stay stable at about \$375,000. The fee revenue account balance, at the end of SFY 2012, was \$1,910,626. In the second half of SFY 2013, approximately \$525,000 of fee revenues will be used to fund Water Quality SRF administrative and technical support costs incurred beyond the federal capitalization grant support level, and wastewater planning grant support as well as operator training classes.

For SFY 2014 DEQ expects to use approximately \$750,000 of fee revenues [assuming the federal capitalization grant for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2013 is consistent with the FFY 2012 grant award level]. Costs of approximately \$460,000 will be charged to support administration. Costs of approximately \$40,000 will be charged to the direct support of operator training. Costs of approximately \$250,000 will be charged to the direct support of municipal wastewater planning grant efforts.

The support for wastewater planning grants will include the direct support to municipalities for their plan development and the DEQ staff time to administer the grant support. The DEQ personnel costs will be drawn from each regional office and the state office in Boise. In each regional office, the personnel charging against the fee account will be engineering staff to support wastewater planning grants. In the state office, the personnel time will consist of financial and environmental review staff.

Surplus fee revenues will be transferred into the loan/financing repayment account, to increase *available resources* for loans. Surplus fees will earn the same interest as regular repayment idle monies and will be periodically transferred to the fund corpus. Should a cash flow deficiency arise in the fund corpus surplus fees would be transferred ad hoc.

II. List of Projects

Attachments I and II are the SFY 2014 CWSRF Fundable List and Project Priority List. Upon completion of the public comment period, a final project listing will be submitted for approval by the Board of Environmental Quality on May 9, 2013.

The first use requirement of the Clean Water Act [Section 602(b)(5)], relating to National Municipal Policy (NMP), does not apply in Idaho since all NMP needs have been met with separate funds in the form of state and federal grants and separate state loans in FFY 1989.

III. Long- and Short-Term Goals

DEQ's long-term, basic SRF goals are to

1. Protect public health and the waters of the state by offering financial assistance for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities. Financial assistance includes below-market-rate loans (i.e., 20-year repayments) and extended term financing (i.e., 30-year repayments), and may include principal forgiveness for disadvantaged communities under limited circumstances.
2. Assist local communities as they strive to achieve and maintain statewide compliance with federal and state water quality standards.
3. Entering into SFY 2013, there has emerged an imbalance in the Drinking Water (DWSRF) and CWSRF loan funds' ability to serve the state's needs. This imbalance has developed over the last 3 years and may represent an issue to contend with during the next 4 years. The DWSRF loan fund in FY 2013 can fully fund the Priority List needs and have surplus funds, while the CWSRF loan fund in FY 2013 can only meet a small fraction of needs with its resources. DEQ will monitor this disparity and evaluate the impact of transferring money between the two loan funds.
4. The EPA is evolving its policy towards system sustainability. This evolution will likely continue over the next 4 years, and at the least will require administrative changes. DEQ will monitor this evolution and make changes as needed. The policy may translate into specific capitalization grant requirements, such as user rate structures that incorporate capital replacement.
5. Administer Idaho's CWSRF loan account to ensure its financial integrity, viability, and revolving nature in perpetuity.
 - ❖ DEQ will continue to strive to ensure the viability of the fund, using two methods: (1) applying a loan effective interest floor and (2) applying a variable effective interest rate to loans/financings of different terms (e.g., 30-year extended term financings may have a higher effective interest rate than 20-year loans).

DEQ's short-term, basic SRF goals are to

1. Ensure that FFY 2013 capitalization funding is disbursed to projects in a timely manner.
 - ❖ With the exception of loan/financing disbursement requests for projects that require the use of repayment funds (i.e., *recycled* loan dollars will be used to match Federal funds), whenever practicable initial capitalization dollars will be used prior to repayment funds being used. This practice will ensure that initial capitalization funds are used in a timely manner.
2. Provide funding for nonpoint source (NPS) projects and improve marketing efforts directed at potential sponsors of NPS projects. This effort is entering its third year. To date there has not been a big enough demand upon SRF/319 staff to impose an undue administrative burden, nor to materially degrade the long-term health of the fund.
 - ❖ DEQ has recently adopted a *sponsorship* approach patterned on the State of Ohio's method of subsidizing NPS projects. The Cities of Franklin, Jerome, and Inkom may enter into sponsorship agreements during SFY 2014.
3. Ensure clear tracking of fee revenues and expenditures, while developing clear rules, policies, and procedures related to a maturing fee structure.
 - ❖ Financial statement disclosure has continued to change to meet State Legislative Service Office and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerns over disclosure adequacy. In the absence of generally accepted accounting principles for nonprimary government units, DEQ has chosen a comprehensive disclosure approach.
 - ❖ Continue to review and update the state CWSRF Handbook, which is found on DEQ's website.
4. DEQ will continue to implement extended term financing repayments (i.e., terms in excess of 20 years but not to exceed 30 years).
 - ❖ DEQ has obtained EPA approval for its extended term financing process. DEQ will implement a variable effective interest rate structure that is set based upon the repayment term, so that loan or extended term financing recipients can choose which funding terms they prefer. As in the past, the 20-year loans will incorporate the lower effective interest rate. If the extended term financing recipients choose an extended financing repayment option, they will pay 0.25% higher than the lower effective interest rate.
5. Ensure that the GPR goal of 10% of the capitalization amount is directed towards supporting such efforts as energy efficiency, water conservation, and innovative green projects. Use in-house environmental engineering expertise to facilitate meeting this goal.
 - ❖ This goal will be met by comparing end-of-project costs to initial estimates and making any corrections to the EPA reporting database.
6. Ensure compliance with Davis-Bacon wage provision and Single Audit Act requirements.
 - ❖ DEQ recently made changes to the CWSRF Loan Handbook to include

Davis Bacon language in form 6-C, which displays model contract language. Coordinate closely with the State Legislative Services Office in monitoring Single Audit Act results and the need for audit finding follow-up.

8. Update guidance checklists in the CWSRF Handbook to incorporate recent capitalization grant changes.
9. Update internal procedural manual to compile a comprehensive *cradle-to-grave* loan checklist.

IV. Information on the Activities to be Supported

A. Allocation of Funds/Assistance Terms

The primary type of assistance to be provided by the CWSRF is expected to be low-interest loans for up to 100% of project costs. The effective rate of interest will vary from a ceiling of 2.25% and a floor of 1.00%, for 20-year loans awarded directly by DEQ (DEQ Policy Memorandum 13-03). If a loan recipient prefers to repay its extended term financing over a 30-year period, the effective interest rate would be adjusted to a floor of 1.25%. For a project to be considered for a 30-year loan, the average design life of the project must equal or exceed 30 years. A floor is being established to help offset the effects of inflation and to encourage communities to complete their projects in a timely manner.

In some instances 0.00% loans will be considered if the community's annual cost per household exceeds 1.5% of the median household income. Additionally, the interest rate floor can be lowered below 1.00% for twenty year loans and below 1.25% for extended term financing, if the loan recipient sponsors a nonpoint source project.

All loans and extended term financings will be paid back over a period not to exceed 30 years. Some 30-year extended term financing disadvantaged loans could be available where the effective interest rate will be lower than 1.25%. This determination will be made on a case-by-case basis. CWSRF-specific disadvantaged loans, if required by the FFY 2013 appropriation, will be directed to those communities that are ready to proceed and that meet disadvantaged community criteria established in IDAPA 58.01.12.021. Principal and interest repayments must begin no later than 1 year after the initiation of operation date.

The FFY 2013 CWSRF allocation is expected to be approximately \$7,200,000. Principal forgiveness, **as of the writing of this IUP, will not be allowed for SFY 2014.**

If, subsequent to the publication of this IUP, principal forgiveness is required (see Attachment VI for further discussion of principal forgiveness):

To the extent that entities on the Fundable List qualify as disadvantaged, they will share equally, on a project cost pro-rata basis, in the monies that are available for principal forgiveness. DEQ will continue to target its subsidy resources to disadvantaged communities. For those entities that receive a subsidy (i.e., principal forgiveness) the interest on their loan or extended term financing will not begin accruing until the repayment phase (i.e., after the end of construction).

Principal forgiveness is capped at the amount necessary to keep user rates at 1.5% of median household income. To the extent that growth is funded with subsidized loans or extended term financing, it will only be for reasonable, average growth.

Should entities that are slated for principal forgiveness on the Fundable List opt out of the SRF loan or extended term financing process, or if the final costs are less than the initial estimates, their remaining subsidies shall be set aside in a pool. At the end of the state fiscal year, the pool balance will be allocated to those disadvantaged communities that:

- ❖ Entered into loans or extended term financings with DEQ during the course of the year and
- ❖ Will pay user rates that exceed 1.5% of the community's median household income, after taking into account the initial allocation of principal forgiveness.

B. Administrative Costs of the Water Quality State Revolving Fund

DEQ plans to reserve not more than 4% of the regular capitalization grant for administrative expenses.

C. Loan-Eligible Activities

CWSRF loans will provide for planning, design, and construction of secondary and advanced secondary wastewater treatment units, interceptors and appurtenances for infiltration/inflow correction, collector sewers and appurtenances, new interceptor sewers and appurtenances, combined sewer overflow correction, stormwater management programs, and recycled water distribution. CWSRF loan assistance will be provided to local communities, counties, sewer districts, and nonprofit sewer associations for the construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities. Loans or extended term financings may also be provided to sponsors of NPS projects to implement water pollution control projects. Such projects must be consistent with the State Water Quality Management Plan and demonstrate a nexus or benefit to a municipality. Additionally, funding will be provided for GPR activities to meet the anticipated Federal requirement for fiscal year 2013 of 10%.

D. Sponsorship Agreements

The traditional CWSRF loans will be leveraged to provide NPS project funding. The effective interest rate charged on wastewater treatment/collection facility loans or extended term financing may be adjusted to accommodate NPS projects that have a nexus with the point source community; however, even with a nexus, the NPS projects will have no direct impact on the sponsor's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The NPS projects will be administered by the Clean Water Act, Section 319 grant staff within DEQ. The NPS project will have the same administrative conditions as any Section 319 grant; however, CWSRF requirements such as Davis Bacon wage provisions may apply to the NPS project, and CWSRF cost eligibility criteria will apply. Additionally, sponsorship projects will be strongly encouraged to complete

their projects within the same timeframe as their point source counterparts. Since none of the NPS sponsorship projects are using point source solutions (i.e., Clean Water Act, Section 212), they will not need environmental reviews. See DEQ’s website for details: www.deq.idaho.gov/media/908842-loi-companion-1012.pdf.

A sponsorship agreement will be signed between the point source loan recipient, the DEQ Director and the NPS project manager. The amount of the point source loan will increase; however, the point source loan recipient’s rates will not be impacted by the NPS project. The NPS project costs will generally be funded by effective interest rate reductions, so that point source rate payers do not experience an increase in their rate burden.

Should any NPS project help to meet a municipality’s NPDES permit requirements, the NPS project will be treated as if it were an integral part of the point source project, with the reporting requirements that go along with a point source project.

For SFY 2014, DEQ may facilitate the sponsorship of three NPS projects. NPS projects selected will have a completed, technically correct 319 grant application (and are therefore in compliance with 40 CFR 35.3115 et seq.), be located in the same (4 digit HUC) watershed as their sponsor, and have their sponsor’s support in the NPS effort. Since none of the NPS Sponsorship projects (for SFY 2014) are using point source solutions (Clean Water Act, Section 212) they will not need to complete environmental reviews, nor will they be required to comply with cross-cutting requirements. Since the current inflation rate is about 3%, the diminution of interest earning to the SRF corpus does not represent a perpetuity concern (as long as the number of sponsorship projects is kept to a low number).

SRF Loan	Nonpoint Source (NPS) Project Goals (note: for complete NPS project applications/explanations/detail please see Attachments IX, X, and XI)	NPS Project Funding Amount	SRF Loan Modification
City of Inkom, WW14xx	Portneuf Soil and Water Conservation District – NPS goal/objective HML-3 (encourage the fencing of riparian areas to better manage stock access to streams)	\$249,600	Interest decrease on the 2.25%, \$2.5 m, 20-year loan
City of Franklin, WW1010	Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District – NPS goal/objective HML-2 (encourage the use of bio-remediation techniques and biofiltration systems for erosion control and stream channel stabilization) and HML-3 (encourage the fencing of riparian areas to better manage stock access to streams)	\$98,000	Reduction in the effective interest rate from 1.75% to 0.25% on a 20-year loan
City of Jerome, WW14xx	Twin Falls Soil and Water Conservation District – A suite of Best Management Practices that will benefit water quality; e.g., NPS goal/objective HML-2 (encourage the use of bio-remediation techniques and biofiltration systems for erosion control and stream channel stabilization) and HML-3 (encourage the fencing of riparian areas to better manage stock access to streams)	\$17,100	Interest decrease on the 1.25%, 30-year loan

V. Assurances and Specific Proposals

A. Environmental Reviews—Clean Water Act, Section 602(a) and Cross-Cutter Compliance, 40 CFR 35.3145

DEQ certifies that it will conduct environmental reviews of each Clean Water Act Section 212 project receiving assistance from the CWSRF. DEQ will follow its EPA-approved State Environmental Review Process (SERP) for conducting environmental reviews. Some projects (denoted on the Fundable List as *Tier II*) will not be required to engage in the complete suite of agency consultation to develop their environmental information documents. Projects that are sited over a sole source aquifer, sited by a Wild and Scenic River, or are joint funded with non-SRF federal funding will have to complete the normal suite of agency consultations, and these projects are denoted as *Tier I* projects on the Fundable List.

These procedures are outlined in the “Rules for Administration of Water Pollution Control Loans” (IDAPA 58.01.12.042). More detailed procedures are embodied in the *Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan Handbook* (Chapter 5). The Chapter 5 checklists may be found at www.deq.idaho.gov/media/651369-ww-loan-handbook.pdf.

DEQ agrees to comply with and to require recipients of loans from Idaho’s Water Pollution Control Loan Account to comply with applicable federal cross-cutting requirements (with the exception of those loans or extended term financings that qualify for Tier II consideration). DEQ will notify EPA when consultation or coordination by EPA is necessary to resolve issues regarding these requirements.

B. Binding Commitments—Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(3)

DEQ will enter into binding commitments for 120% of each quarterly payment within 1 year of receipt of that payment. Binding commitment dates are listed in Attachment I of this IUP.

C. Expeditious and Timely Expenditures—Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(4)

DEQ will expend all funds in the CWSRF in a timely and expeditious manner.

D. First-Use Enforceable Requirements—Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(5)

DEQ certifies that all major and minor wastewater treatment facilities that the state has previously identified as part of the National Municipal Policy (NMP) are

- ❖ In compliance, or
- ❖ On an enforceable schedule, or
- ❖ Have an enforcement action filed, or
- ❖ Have a funding commitment during or prior to the first year covered by an IUP.

E. Compliance with Title II Requirements—Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(6)

DEQ has met the specific statutory requirements for publicly owned wastewater treatment projects constructed in whole or in part before SFY 1995 with funds directly made available by federal capitalization grants. Therefore, DEQ no longer plans to use its federal capitalization grant and state match on *equivalency projects*. These projects meet the 16 specific statutory requirements provided by the Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(6) as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, Public Law 100-4 and are eligible under 201(b); 201(g)(1) and (2); 201(N); and 211.

F. State Matching Funds—Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(2)

DEQ agrees to deposit into the CWSRF from state monies an amount equal to 20% of the capitalization grant on or before the date on which the state receives each grant payment from EPA. These funds will be transferred from Idaho's Water Pollution Control Account. DEQ draws administrative funding at 100% federal. Draws for loan funding are split between state match and Federal funding at a ratio that ensures the full state match requirement is met for the overall award, despite the 100% federal treatment of administrative funds.

G. State Laws and Procedures—Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(7)

DEQ agrees to expend all grant payment in accordance with state laws and procedures.

H. Consistency with Planning

DEQ agrees that it will not provide assistance to any wastewater treatment project unless that project is consistent with plans developed under the Clean Water Act, Section 205(j), 208, 303(e), 319, or 320.

I. Reporting

DEQ agrees to provide data or information to EPA as may be required for national reports, public inquiries, or Congressional inquiries. Capitalization grant-funded recipients will be monitored for Single Audit Act compliance and annual reports will be sent to loan recipients telling them the amount of federal monies they received during the past year.

DEQ will comply with reporting requirements of the EPA Order on Environmental Benefits and the Federal Funding and Accountability and Transparency Act. Project information will be updated at least quarterly in the Clean Water Benefits Reporting System. The electronic *one-pager* for all funded projects will also be completed. A hard copy of each *one-pager* will be provided to EPA with the Annual Report.

J. Early Repayments

During the current fiscal year (July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013) DEQ received \$58,493,917 in early repayments. Outreach was performed to entities on the current Priority List to encourage timely utilization of the early repayments. Several entities, that were not previously fundable, applied for the funds made available through the early repayments (e.g., Weiser \$6 million, Caldwell Housing Authority \$1.7 million, Hayden area \$17 million, Coeur d’Alene \$11 million, Nampa \$17 million). While DEQ expects to commit the remaining early repayments in SFYs 2013 and 2014, we reserve the full three year timeframe for entering into binding commitments for these early repayments. Below is a table describing the early repayments.

Loan Number	Community	Principal Repaid	Date of Repayment
1894-01	Weiser	\$148,966	07/16/2012
1897-01	Pocatello	\$2,866,858	12/20/2012
1898-07	Boise	\$966,399	08/23/2012
1898-08B	S. Fork Coeur d’Alene Sewer	\$553,617	10/05/2012
1898-08C	S. Fork Coeur d’Alene Sewer	\$552,857	10/05/2012
1898-09	Pocatello	\$3,923,765	12/20/2012
1899-01	Pocatello	\$8,692,375	12/20/2012
1899-03	Coeur d’Alene	\$12,195,989	12/20/2012
1899-06	Boise	\$6,374,619	08/23/2012
1899-08	Burley	\$14,053,349	12/20/2012
1899-14	Rupert	\$3,294,349	12/20/2012
1899-15	St. Anthony	\$2,229,031	12/20/2012
WW0803	Chubbuck	<u>\$1,396,569</u>	01/17/2013
	Total →	<u>\$57,248,743</u>	

K. Transfers Between State Revolving Fund Loan Funds

Prior to SFY 2013, DEQ had not envisioned making transfers between the DWSRF and CWSRF. During SFY 2013, DEQ removed the statement from the IUP that no consideration would be paid to the possibility of transferring funds between the two SRFs. During SFY 2014, DEQ will be evaluating the potential to transfer funds between the two SRFs. This evaluation is driven by the disparity in comparative demand between the DWSRF and CWSRF. Should transfers become needed, DEQ reserves the right to transfer surplus funds originating back to FFY 1997 capitalization grant awards. See Attachment VIII for listings of capitalization grants. Per 40 CFR 35.3550 a state may reserve the authority to transfer funds in future years. Funds may be transferred on a net basis, provided that the 33% transfer allowance associated with the DWSRF program capitalization grants received is not exceeded. Only repayments will be used for transfers.

VI. Criteria and Method for Distribution of Funds

The following principles and procedures will be the basis for the administration, funding, allocation, and distribution of the CWSRF monies. The principles and procedures are designed to provide maximum flexibility for assistance and ensure long-term viability of the revolving program.

A. Program Administration

The 4% allowed in the capitalization grants provided by EPA will be set aside to be used for program administration. Program administration costs will be met by capitalization grant allocations and by fee revenues (to the extent that the annual capitalization grant is insufficient to meet our needs).

B. CWSRF Priority List

Letters of interest were sent to all cities, counties, and water and sewer districts in the state. Returned letters of interest and priority list rating forms were sent to project engineers in DEQ regional offices to complete a rating of projects in each region. The result of the rating and ranking was the preliminary Priority List that was presented during the public review and comment period. Separate letters of interest were sent to potential NPS applicants. Projects are rated using the following criteria:

1. Public health emergency certified by the DEQ Board or a Health District Board up to 150 Points
2. Regulatory Compliance Status up to 100 Points
3. Watershed Restoration up to 100 Points
4. Watershed Protection up to 100 Points
5. Preventing Impacts to Uses up to 100 Points
6. Sustainability up to 50 Points
7. Affordability up to 10 Points

Attachment III contains the guidance document that fully explains how DEQ staff applied the above criteria when rating individual projects.

C. Fundable Projects

The highest rated projects on the adopted Priority List that are ready to proceed are selected for funding and are listed on the IUP. These fundable projects are listed on Attachment I. DEQ staff starts at the top of the Priority List and continues to select projects ready to proceed until all of the available funds are used. In cases where a lower ranked project is selected, it is because higher ranked projects have not indicated a readiness to proceed, do not meet the eligibility requirements for available funds, or because additional funding has become available. A project that is *ready to proceed* will have shown evidence of legal authority to enter into debt, have a completed facility plan, be able to meet GPR and Additional Subsidization requirements (if additional subsidization becomes allowable subsequent to the initial issuance of this Intended Use Plan), and have expressed a willingness to proceed with the CWSRF loan process.

In some cases, the project amount on the Fundable List may be less than the project amount on the Priority List. The Priority List amount is the estimate of the total project cost, while the costs on Fundable List are the amount that project applicants expect to borrow from the CWSRF. In each case, the difference will be provided from some other source, such as cash on hand or a grant from the Community Development Block Grant program administered by the Idaho Department of Commerce.

D. Disbursements

The estimated timing and amount of disbursements for the projects on the new IUP are added to the latest cash disbursement request projections for prior year funded and projected projects. The projections are normally provided to EPA in July each year. The projections are based upon estimated disbursement schedules submitted by loan or extended term financing recipients and projected timing of loan or extended term financing agreements, adjusted for corrections by regional project engineers and state office staff. These disbursements are tracked on an ongoing basis to project needed cash from all capitalization grants and state match. All funds will be expended in an expeditious and timely manner.

E. Federal Payments

The Idaho CWSRF has cumulative binding commitments in excess of the amount required for the current capitalization grant. This allows for the entire Federal payment to be made in a timely manner. Attachment IV provides for more detail.

F. State Match

Idaho's match for all capitalization grants is provided from funds that are drawn from the state Water Pollution Control Account. The Water Pollution Control Account derives its funding from a set amount of \$4.8 million from the state sales tax and is perpetually appropriated to DEQ under Idaho Code 63-36.

VII. Additional Information Requirements

A. Public Review and Comment

See Attachment V.

B. Bypass Procedures

A project may be bypassed if

- ❖ It does not support meeting GPR goals (if so designated on the Fundable List).
- ❖ It is not ready to proceed.
- ❖ It voluntarily opts out of the SRF loan process.
- ❖ The project does not meet eligibility requirements.
- ❖ It does not allow for timely use of loan or extended term financing funds.

In place of the bypassed project, the next highest ranking project(s) that is ready to proceed will be used (IDAPA 58.01.12.020.04.c). DEQ will use Priority List ranking as much as possible when preparing the IUP. However, the lack of adequate funding; changes in project scope; failure to pass a bond election; or other unforeseen circumstances may require that a project on the IUP be bypassed. If a project is bypassed, DEQ will offer loan or extended term financing funds to the highest ranked, ready-to-proceed project from the most current approved Priority List. To date, in SFY 2013, no entities have been bypassed.

ATTACHMENT I. Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fundable Listing

State of Idaho Water Quality State Revolving Loan Fund

for the Period of July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014

LIST OF FUNDABLE CLEAN WATER LOAN PROJECTS

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	Est. Project Cost	Est. Loan Commitment Date and Est. Funding Terms	Ancillary Requirements	Est. Cost of Green Infrastructure	Needs Category	NPDES or Land Application Permit #	Project Description
1	Country Club Hills Utilities	278	IFRO	\$960,000	April 2014 30 years, 1.25%	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Tier II SERP, Single Audit Act Compliance Reporting		IV-A	N/A	Install gravity sewer line to existing interceptor.
2	City of Newdale	244	IFRO	\$1,100,000	November 2013 20 years, 2.25%	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Tier I SERP, Cross-cutting Requirements, Single Audit Act and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Compliance Reporting	\$50,000 (improved pumps and motors, Business Case required)	X, I	N/A	Provide aeration in two treatment cells, removing accumulated sludge and sealing leaking ponds, land application, upgrading disinfection system, replacing the influent flow meter structure air release valves, slide gates.
3	City of Inkom	235	PRO	\$2,500,000	October 2013 20 years, 2.25%	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Tier I SERP, Cross-cutting Requirements, Single Audit Act and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Compliance Reporting	\$50,000 (high-efficiency motors and pumps, Business Case required)	X, I	ID-002024-9	Refurbish existing aerated treatment lagoons and construct a winter storage/summer land application system as the most economically feasible solution to addressing NPDES Permit compliance issues.
4	City of Jerome	230	TFRO	\$1,750,000	December 2013 30 years, 1.25%	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Tier I SERP, Cross-cutting Requirements, Single Audit Act and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Compliance Reporting	\$1,000,000 (high-efficiency lighting, pumps, motors; gray water distribution system; on-site energy generation, Business Case required)	II	ID-002016-8	Collection system improvements, to resolve several issues related to noncompliance and installation of a Membrane Bio-Reactor treatment process.
5	Hayden Lake Recreational Water and Sewer District	190	CRO	\$10,400,000	July 2013 30 years, 2.00%	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Tier I SERP, Cross-cutting Requirements, Single Audit Act and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Compliance Reporting	\$1,575,000 (energy savings from flow equalization, biological nutrient removal and reuse, Business Case required)	II	ID-002659-0	Upgrade to biological nutrient removal, chemical treatment, filtration and ultraviolet disinfection.
6	City of Hayden	190	CRO	\$9,813,594	September 2013 20 years, 2.25%	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Tier I SERP, Cross-cutting Requirements, Single Audit Act and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Compliance Reporting	\$1,575,000 (energy savings from flow equalization, biological nutrient removal and reuse, Business Case required)	II	ID-002659-0	Upgrade to biological nutrient removal, chemical treatment, filtration and ultraviolet disinfection.
10	City of Weiser	175	BRO	\$3,000,000	August 2013 30 years, 2.50%	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Tier I SERP, Cross-cutting Requirements, Single Audit Act and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Compliance Reporting	\$250,000 (energy efficiency; methane cogeneration, Business Case required)	I	N/A	Refurbish, aeration basins, clarifiers, chlorine contact chamber, thickeners, digesters, and belt press.
11	Elk Bend Sewer District	170	IFRO	\$1,250,000	April 2014 20 years, 2.25%	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Tier I SERP, Cross-cutting Requirements, Single Audit Act and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Compliance Reporting	\$400,000 (high-efficiency pumps and motors; and, reduction in waste processed, leading to reduced energy demands, Business Case required)	III-B, I, IV-A	N/A	Replace lift stations, add 4,000 feet of gravity sewer to Steelhead Bend, construct new treatment facility, and a new large soil absorption module.
14	City of Coeur d'Alene	140	CRO	\$11,000,000	July 2013 20 years, 2.25%	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Tier I SERP, Cross-cutting Requirements, Single Audit Act and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Compliance Reporting	\$2,000,000 (water conservation and energy efficiency; reuse of plant system water; reuse of effluent; advanced lighting; variable frequency drive pumps; NEMA premium motors;	II	ID-002285-3	Tertiary membrane filtration with solids recirculation.

ATTACHMENT I. (CONT.)

							and, aeration improvements, Business Case required)			
17	West Bonner Water and Sewer District	122	CRO	\$1,599,000	July 2013 30 years, 1.25%	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Tier I SERP, Cross-cutting Requirements, Single Audit Act and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Compliance Reporting	\$10,000 (high-efficiency pumping and motors, Business Case required)	IV-A, IV-B	WA-0022322	Construct large duplex sewage pump station, interconnect with existing wastewater through transmission pipeline via horizontal directional boring, and installation of a gravity sewer.
20	City of Nampa	95	BRO	\$17,000,000	September 2013 20 years, 2.25%	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Tier I SERP, Cross-cutting Requirements, Single Audit Act and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Compliance Reporting	\$3,000,000 (fine-pore diffusers for aeration; improved lighting and pumps, Business Case required)	I	ID-002206-3	Add aeration and selector basins, replacement of secondary effluent pump stations, construction of a new thickening facility, add a fourth primary digester, expansion of dewatering facilities, and demolition of trickling filters and secondary clarifiers.
Totals =====>				<u>\$60,362,594</u>			<u>\$9,910,000</u>			

NOTE: Pending a decision by the EPA, Region 10 staff the loan increase entered into in state fiscal year 2012 with the City of Lava Hot Springs may need to be reissued in state fiscal year 2014. If this reissuance is needed, the City's project will retain the same funding level and loan eligible costs incurred prior to the reissuance will continue to be considered as loan eligible.

ATTACHMENT II. Clean Water State Revolving Loan Priority Listing

State of Idaho Water Quality State Revolving Loan Fund for the Period of July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014 COMPREHENSIVE LISTING OF CLEAN WATER LOAN PROJECTS

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Reg. Office	Est. Project Cost	Needs Category	NPDES or Land Application Permit #	Est. Cost of Green Infrastructure	Project Description
1	Country Club Hills Utilities	278	IFRO	\$960,000	IV-A	N/A		Install gravity sewer line to existing interceptor.
2	City of Newdale	244	IFRO	\$1,100,000	X, I	N/A	\$50,000 (improved pumps and motors, Business Case required)	Provide aeration in two treatment cells, removing accumulated sludge and sealing leading ponds, land application, upgrading disinfection system, replacing the influent flow meter structure air release valves, slide gates.
3	City of Inkom	235	PRO	\$2,500,000	X, I	ID-002024-9	\$50,000 (high-efficiency motors and pumps, Business Case required)	Refurbish existing aerated treatment lagoons and construct a winter storage/summer land application system as the most economically feasible solution to addressing NPDES Permit compliance issues.
4	City of Jerome	230	TFRO	\$58,000,000	II	ID-002016-8	\$1,000,000 (high-efficiency lighting, pumps, motors; gray water distribution system; on-site energy generation, Business Case required)	Collection system improvements, to resolve several issues related to noncompliance and installation of a Membrane Bio-Reactor treatment process.
5	Hayden Lake Recreational Water and Sewer District	190	CRO	\$7,000,000	II	ID-002659-0	\$1,575,000 (energy savings from flow equalization, biological nutrient removal and reuse, Business Case required)	Upgrade to biological nutrient removal, chemical treatment, filtration and ultraviolet disinfection.
6	City of Hayden	190	CRO	\$7,050,000	II	ID-002659-0	\$1,575,000 (energy savings from flow equalization, biological nutrient removal and reuse, Business Case required)	Upgrade to biological nutrient removal, chemical treatment, filtration and ultraviolet disinfection.
7	City of Post Falls	190	CRO	\$10,836,000	II	ID-002585-2	\$1,836,000 (on-site energy generation; high-efficiency lighting, pumps and motors; heat pumps, aeration improvements, wastewater reuse; computer controls; phosphorus recovery for beneficial reuse, Business Case required)	Construct flow equalization to improve performance of biological nutrient reduction and tertiary treatment.
8	City of Kendrick	185	LRO	\$1,200,000	III-A	ID-002455-4	\$600,000 (high-efficiency pumps and motors; leak reduction leading to lower energy needs; reuse, Business Case required)	Installing rapid infiltration basins, adding sludge removal from lagoons and new chlorine disinfection facilities.
9	Hidden Lake Float Homes	175	CRO	\$1,760,000	IV-A, IV-B	ID-002659-0	\$352,000 (water conservation home fixtures, leak detection practices, reuse, Business Case required)	Connect to Heyburn Park's sewer treatment and water reuse system.
10	City of Weiser	175	BRO	\$6,000,000	I	N/A	\$250,000 (energy efficiency; methane cogeneration, Business Case required)	Refurbish, aeration basins, clarifiers, chlorine contact chamber, thickeners, digesters, and belt press.
11	Elk Bend Sewer District	170	IFRO	\$1,250,000	III-B, I, IV-A	N/A	\$400,000 (high-efficiency pumps and motors; and, reduction in waste processed, leading to reduced energy demands, Business Case required)	Replace lift stations, add 4,000 feet of gravity sewer to Steelhead Bend, construct new treatment facility, and a new large soil absorption module.
12	City of Notus	155	BRO	\$5,980,000	X, I	ID-002101-6	\$200,000 (high-efficiency motors and pumps, Business Case required)	Upgrade existing lagoons and land apply during growing months.
13	2 Forks Recreational Sewer and Water District	145	BRO	\$1,900,000	IV-B	LA-000214-01		Provide a pumping station and pipeline from Terrace Lakes to South Fork Landing Water Reclamation Facility.

ATTACHMENT II. (CONT.)

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Reg. Office	Est. Project Cost	Needs Category	NPDES or Land Application Permit #	Est. Cost of Green Infrastructure	Project Description
14	City of Coeur d'Alene	140	CRO	\$11,000,000	II	ID-002285-3	\$2,000,000 (water conservation and energy efficiency; reuse of plant system water; reuse of effluent; advanced lighting; variable frequency drive pumps; NEMA premium motors; and, aeration improvements, Business Case required)	Tertiary membrane filtration with solids recirculation.
15	City of Cambridge	135	BRO	\$2,349,000	III-A	ID-002180-6	\$1,231,000 (high-efficiency pumps, motors and lighting; computer controls; leakage reduction leading to reduced energy needs; implementation of aeration treatment, Business Case required)	Replace or rehabilitate aged collection lines to reduce leakage, repair lift station; improve treatment techniques and controls; increase lagoons freeboards; provide emergency power.
16	City of Cascade	130	BRO	\$6,384,000	III-B	ID-002316-7	\$6,000,000 (aeration improvements, reductions in waste treated leading to reduced energy demands, high-efficiency pumps and motors, Business Case required)	Replace or rehabilitate sewer piping and manholes, and make improvements to treatment methodologies.
17	West Bonner Water and Sewer District	122	CRO	\$1,599,000	IV-A, IV-B	WA-0022322	\$10,000 (high-efficiency pumping and motors, Business Case required)	Construct large duplex sewage pump station, interconnect with existing wastewater through transmission pipeline via horizontal directional boring, and installation of a gravity sewer.
18	Bottle Bay Recreational Water and Sewer District	121	CRO	\$2,500,000	III-B, X	LA00001504		Alternative not selected yet, but may include land acquisition for expansion of land application; construction of additional lagoon storage; upgrades to irrigation pumping system; upgrades to aging treatment system components; and replacement of deteriorated septic tanks. The system needs to address insufficient capacity.
19	City of Hansen	98	TFRO	\$2,613,000	I, II	ID-002244-6		New headworks, upgrade existing oxidation ditch aeration system; additional oxidation ditch; mechanical solids handling; disinfection modification; and tertiary effluent filtration. Replacing 4,800 of collection lines and 19 manholes.
20	City of Nampa	95	BRO	\$27,296,000	I	ID-002206-3	\$3,000,000 (fine-pore diffusers for aeration; improved lighting and pumps, Business Case required)	Add aeration and selector basins, replacement of secondary effluent pump stations, construction of a new thickening facility, add a fourth primary digester, expansion of dewatering facilities, and demolition of trickling filters and secondary clarifiers.
21	Montpelier Sewer	40	PRO	\$2,500,000	III-B	ID-002558-5		Replace deteriorated sewer line.
	Total =====>			\$161,777,000				

WARNING: USE OF THIS LIST AS A MAILING LIST OR AS A TELEPHONE NUMBER LIST IS PROHIBITED BY IDAHO CODE SECTION 9-348 AND IS PUNISHABLE BY A CIVIL PENALTY OF UP TO \$1,000.

ATTACHMENT III. Guidance for Integrated Priority System: Water Quality Project Ranking

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality						Priority Year	
Water Quality Project Rating – Integrated Priority System						FY 2014	
Water Pollution Control Loan Program						Total Points	
						0	
Section 1. Project Identification							
Project Name/City							
Project DUNS No.							
DEQ Staff Reviewer							
Date		Regional Office					
Description of Project/Problem(s) (use additional pages if necessary)							
Limited capabilities: WordWrap works; use <alt><enter> for manual carriage return; no <tab>							
Total Estimated Project Cost							
Estimated DEQ Loan Amount							
Water Quality Project Rating – Integrated Priority System Instructions							
An integrated priority system will be used by DEQ to annually allot available funds in accordance with the "Rules for Administration of Water Pollution Control Loans" (IDAPA 58.01.12). Each water quality project will be ranked using the integrated priority system in accordance with this guidance.							
Sections 2 through 6 include five major rating categories, and sections 7 and 8 are supplementary categories. Sections 2 through 5 and sections 7 and 8 apply to conventional wastewater (point source) projects. Section 6 and possibly sections 4 and 7 apply to nonpoint source (NPS) projects. Applicants with both conventional and NPS components can receive credit under both sections 5 and 6. Answer questions and generate a score for each section.							
Section 2. Public Health Emergency or Public Health Hazard*						0 or 150 points	
<i>IDAPA 58.01.12.020.02.a. Public health emergency or hazard certified by the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality, the Department, a District Health Department or by a District Board of Health – 150 points.</i>							
<i>* Board certification of public health emergency must accompany LOI and rating form.</i>							
Check one:						Possible	Score
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. There is no officially declared or designated public health emergency or hazard, or the proposed project will not resolve an officially declared or designated public health emergency or hazard. Enter 0 and proceed to section 3.						0	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. The proposed project will resolve an officially declared or designated public health hazard or emergency that is a documented health threat as certified by a Health District Board or the DEQ Board. Enter 150 at right and as the section 2 subtotal.						150	
Section 2 subtotal (0 or 150 pts)							0

Section 4. Watershed Restoration		0-100 points
<i>IDAPA 58.01.12.020.01.02.c. Watershed restoration (e.g., implementation of best management practices or initiation of construction at wastewater collection and treatment facilities as part of an approved total maximum daily load plan, implementation of nonpoint source management actions in protection of a threatened water, or is part of a special water quality effort) – up to 100 points.</i>		
<p>The project implements best management practices or initiates construction of wastewater collection and treatment facilities as part of an approved total maximum daily load (TMDL), protects threatened waters identified through Idaho's Nonpoint Source Management Program Plan, or is part of a special water quality effort (e.g., Governor's <i>Bull Trout Conservation Plan</i>).</p>		
<p>1. Points can be assigned based on a restoration from impacts to a 303(d) water body, threatened or endangered species, sole-source aquifer, or sensitive/special resource ground water.</p>		
Check all that apply:	Possible	Score
Surface Water (LOI questions 1 through 3)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project discharges to a 303(d) water body.	10	
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project is for a point source and is expected to reduce a pollutant of concern in the 303(d) listed water body.	10	
<input type="checkbox"/> TMDL has been approved by EPA.	7	
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project is for a point source that is exceeding its waste load allocation listed in the approved TMDL.	8	
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project is for a NPS and is expected to reduce a pollutant of concern in the 303(d) listed water body.	8	
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project will reduce two or more pollutants of concern for the 303(d) listed water body.	5	
Ground Water (LOI question 4)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project is expected to reduce pollutant concentrations in a sole-source aquifer (Eastern Snake River Plain, Spokane-Rathdrum, or Lewiston Basin).	20	
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project is expected to reduce pollutant concentrations in a designated Nitrate Priority Area.	5	
www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/ground-water/nitrate.aspx		
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project is expected to reduce pollutant concentrations in a designated Critical Ground Water Area.	2	
www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterInformation/GroundWaterManagement/		
Threatened and Endangered Species (LOI question 5)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project is expected to improve habitat for a threatened or endangered species.	5	
Subtotal for section 4.	(Section 4, part 1 subtotal: limit to 50 pts)	0
<p>2. Points are awarded according to the <i>expected</i> effectiveness of the project and the transferability of the demonstrated technologies to other parts of Idaho. The proposed project will either restore designated or existing beneficial uses, reduce the severity of NPS impacts, or will promote statewide NPS pollution reduction or remediation. More points will be awarded to projects that will have the greater overall reduction in pollutant load to the entire watershed (described by an 8-digit hydraulic unit code [HUC]).</p>		
Check one:	Possible	Score
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project will not result in a load reduction or will not reduce impacts to surface water or ground water.	0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project will result in an estimated 25% or less reduction in overall pollutant loading to the watershed.	15	
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project will result in an estimated 26%-75% reduction in overall pollutant loading to the watershed.	30	
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed project will result in an estimated greater than 75% reduction in overall pollutant loading to the watershed.	50	
	(Section 4, part 2 subtotal: limit to 50 pts)	0
Subtotal. Add section 4, parts 1 and 2.	(Section 4 subtotal)	0

Section 5. Watershed Protection from Impacts (conventional wastewater projects)		0-100 points
<i>NOTE: For point source projects that plan to sponsor NPS efforts as part of their loan.</i>		
<i>IDAPA 58.01.12.020.01.02.d. Watershed protection from impacts (e.g., improvement of beneficial use(s) in a given water body, evidence of community support, or recognition of the special status of the affected water body) – up to 100 points.</i>		
1. Points will be assigned based on the documented number of designated beneficial uses impacted by NPS pollutants. Eight points will be awarded for each of the five beneficial uses designated in the "Water Quality Standards" (IDAPA 58.01.08.100) for which the proposed project will prevent <i>or reduce</i> future impacts.		
Check all that apply:	Possible	Score
<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic life	8	
<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation	8	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water supply (domestic, agricultural, or industrial)	8	
<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife habitats	8	
<input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics	8	
(Section 5, part 1 subtotal)		0
2. Nexus/benefit to municipality – Points are awarded based on the commitment of a municipality, governing agency, or other eligible entity (e.g., local landowner, citizen group working through eligible entity) for <i>implementing</i> or <i>financing</i> a portion of the proposed NPS project managed by a loan-eligible entity. A support letter must indicate the commitment of the municipality, governing agency, or other eligible entity to implement or fund a portion of the proposed project. More points are awarded based on the degree of project support exhibited.		
Check one:	Possible	Score
<input type="checkbox"/> No support letters	0	
<input type="checkbox"/> One or two support letters	20	
<input type="checkbox"/> Three or more support letters	40	
(Section 5, part 2 subtotal)		0
3. State and National Priorities – Points will be assigned based upon recognition of the special status of waters or uses of those waters.		
Check all that apply:	Possible	Score
<input type="checkbox"/> This project is a State Priority –The project reduces impacts to either: a. State park or state recreation area b. Recognized blue ribbon fishery c. Designated Nitrate Priority Area www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/ground-water/nitrate.aspx d. Area of high ground water vulnerability (based on source water assessments) e. Project enhances the state's NPS management program www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/surface-water/nonpoint-source-pollution/idaho%27s-nps-management-program	10	
<input type="checkbox"/> This project is a National Priority – A statewide initiative project is intended to positively impact either: a. Threatened or endangered species www.fws.gov/idaho/Species.htm map.streamnet.org/wbsite/bluecriticalhabitat/viewer.htm b. Wilderness area www.publiclands.org/explore/spec_agency.php?agency=Wilderness%20Areas&picstate=ID c. Wild and scenic river d. EPA-designated sole-source aquifer yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/Sole+Source+Aquifers/ssamaps	10	
(Section 5, part 3 subtotal)		0
Subtotal. Sum of section 5, parts 1, 2, and 3.	(Section 5, parts 1, 2, and 3 subtotal)	0

Section 6. Preventing Impacts to Beneficial Uses (NPS projects only)	0-100 points
<i>IDAPA 58.01.12.020.02.e. Preventing impacts to uses (nonpoint source pollution projects) – up to 100 points.</i>	

NOTE: For sponsoring a NPS project to be completed by others, the project sponsor may also check section 7, part 1 uses (contact DEQ State Office to see if proposed project qualifies as a *sustainability* effort).

1. Points will be assigned based on the documented number of designated beneficial uses impacted by NPS pollutants. Seven points will be awarded for each of the five beneficial uses designated in the "Water Quality Standards" (IDAPA 58.01.08.100) for which the proposed project will prevent future impacts.

Check all that apply:	Possible	Score
<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic life	7	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation	7	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Water supply (domestic, agricultural, or industrial)	7	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife habitats	7	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics	7	_____
(Section 6, part 1 subtotal)		0

2. Nexus/benefit to municipality – Points are awarded based on the commitment of a municipality, governing agency, or other eligible entity (e.g., local landowner, citizen group working through eligible entity) for *implementing* or *financing* a portion of the proposed NPS project managed by a loan-eligible entity. A support letter must indicate the commitment of the municipality, governing agency, or other eligible entity to implement or fund a portion of the proposed project. More points are awarded based on the degree of project support exhibited.

Check one:	Possible	Score
<input type="checkbox"/> No support letters	0	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> One or two support letters	20	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Three or more support letters	40	_____
(Section 6, part 2 subtotal)		0

3. State and National Priorities – Points will be assigned based upon recognition of the special status of waters or uses of those waters.

Check all that apply:	Possible	Score
<input type="checkbox"/> This project is a State Priority – Project reduces impacts to either:	10	_____
a. State park or state recreation area		
b. Recognized blue ribbon fishery		
c. Designated Nitrate Priority Area		
www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/ground-water/nitrate.aspx		
d. Area of high ground water vulnerability (based on source water assessments)		
e. Project enhances the state's NPS management program		
www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/surface-water/nonpoint-source-pollution/idaho%27s-nps-management-program		
<input type="checkbox"/> This project is a National Priority – NPS or statewide initiative project is intended to positively impact either:	10	_____
a. Threatened or endangered species		
www.fws.gov/idaho/Species.htm		
map.streamnet.org/wbsite/bluecriticalhabitat/viewer.htm		
b. Wildmess area		
www.publiclands.org/explore/spec_agency.php?agency=Wilderness%20Areas&picstate=ID		
c. Wild and scenic river		
d. EPA-designated sole-source aquifer		
yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/Sole+Source+Aquifers/ssamaps		
(Section 6, part 3 subtotal)		0

4. For NPS-related projects, how long will the project owners, managers, or sponsoring agency operate and maintain the project after implementation.

Check one:					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Less than 5 years			1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Between 5 and 10 years			3	
<input type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 years			5	
				(Section 6, part 4 subtotal): max 5 pts	0
Subtotal. Sum of section 6, parts 1, 2, 3, and 4.				(Section 6, parts 1, 2, 3, and 4 subtotal)	0

Section 7. Sustainability Efforts				0-50 points	
<i>IDAPA 58.01.12.020.02.f. Sustainability efforts (e.g., prospective efforts at energy conservation, water conservation, extending the life of capital assets, green building practices, and other environmentally innovative approaches to infrastructure repair, replacement and improvement) – up to 50 points.</i>					

Nonpoint source project sponsorship (LOI question 2)				Points	Score
<input type="checkbox"/>	Applicant is willing to sponsor NPS project (rated by State Office for FY 2014)			20	
Management-based (LOI question 3) (check all that apply):					
Applicant proposes to implement or has implemented:				Points	Score
<input type="checkbox"/>	Capital budget that is funded and is supported by capital improvement plan			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Usage-based, full-cost pricing for wastewater systems			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Formal asset management system (using a tool such as EPA's Clean Up Program for Small Systems [CUPSS])			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sustainable design principles, including energy efficiency and design for disassembly			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Formal environmental management system (shown by International Organization for Standardization [ISO]14001 certification)			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sustainable infrastructure benchmarking program			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Actions to become an EPA GreenPower Partner			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Proposed project is a consolidated system (i.e., public/private, small/large, shared resource)			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implement <i>green</i> building management (based on Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design [LEED] O&M criteria)			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conduct professional energy audit and intend to substantially implement its recommendations			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (contact Grant and Loan Program)			20	

Technology-based (LOI question 4) (check all that apply):					
As part of this project, the applicant proposes to implement:					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Installation of water meters and employ other water conservation measures that result in a net 20% water use savings (e.g., use of WaterSense plumbing/irrigation products, gray water distribution/collection systems, leak detection)			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use/installation of energy-efficient lighting systems and other practices that result in a net 20% energy reduction:			20	
	Advanced fluorescent lighting				
	High-efficiency discharge lighting				
	Lighting controls				
	Variable frequency drive (VFD) pumps				
	Heat pumps that reclaim heat from treated effluent				
	Efficient replacements for vacuum dewatering systems				
	Energy-efficient motors that meet National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) Premium specification				
	Green roofs				
	On-site energy generation: methane clean combustion, fuel cells, solar, wind				
	Direct seeding				
	Hydromodification for riparian buffers				
	Wastewater reuse when other alternatives have been considered in the facility planning process				
	Decentralized system when other alternatives have been considered in the facility planning process				
	Gray water distribution system				
	Aeration improvements, such as fine bubble aeration, VFD blowers, or automated dissolved oxygen control				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Construct or renovate buildings to meet LEED criteria			20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Projects that result in energy savings and payback on capital and O&M costs but do not exceed the useful life of the asset such as:			20	
	Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system installation				
	Significantly reduce infiltration/inflow or eliminate lift station(s)				
	Tertiary filtration that reduces ultraviolet disinfection power requirements				
	Pressure line replacement resulting in reduced pumping costs				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Environmentally innovative wastewater treatment systems that result in:			20	
	Phosphorus recovery for beneficial reuse				
	Significantly reduce or eliminate use of chemicals in treatment				
	Significantly reduce or minimize residuals toxicity				
	Land application of effluent for groundwater recharge where there are other cost effective alternatives				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (contact Grant and Loan Program)			20	
Construction practices (LOI question 5) (check all that apply):					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Brownfield site is being used for the facility			10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recycled materials are specified for facility construction			10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (contact Grant and Loan Program)			10	
				(Section 7 subtotal: limited to 50 pts)	0

Section 8. Affordability		10 points maximum
<i>IDAPA 58.01.12.020.02.g. Affordability (current system user charges exceed state affordability guidelines) – 10 points.</i>		
A project is not affordable if the monthly user charge (based on operation, maintenance, replacement, and debt service) exceeds 1.5% of the monthly Median Household Income (MHI).		
1. Obtain city or community MHI from either (check one):		
<input type="checkbox"/> factfinder2.census.gov <input type="checkbox"/> 5-yr estimate <input type="checkbox"/> 3-yr estimate <input type="checkbox"/> 1-yr estimate		
<input type="checkbox"/> DEQ-approved community income survey		
Community name		
MHI (annual)	Year	2010
2. Adjust the MHI to January 2012 dollars using the Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI-U price index.		
http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl		
	2012 MHI (annual)	
	Monthly user charge	
a. Not affordable		10
b. Affordable		0
	(Section 8 subtotal)	0
Section 9. Final Score		
	Section 2 Subtotal – Public Health Emergency or Public Health Hazard (0-150)	0
	Section 3 Subtotal – Regulatory Compliance Status (0-100)	0
	Section 4 Subtotal – Watershed Restoration (0-100)	0
	Section 5 Subtotal – Watershed Protection from Impacts (Conventional WW Projects) (0-100)	0
	Section 6 Subtotal – Preventing Impacts to Beneficial Uses (NPS Projects Only) (0-100)	0
	Section 7 Subtotal – Sustainability Efforts (0-50)	0
	Section 8 Subtotal – Affordability (0-10)	0
	Total	0

ATTACHMENT IV. EPA Payment Schedule

SFY 2014

<u>Quarter Ending</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>
09/30/2013	\$6,912,000	\$6,912,000	FFY13 Cap Grant
12/31/2013	\$288,000	\$7,200,000	FFY13 Cap Grant

Payments are defined as increases to the amount of funds available from the Automated Clearinghouse (ACH). The EPA payment schedule assumes that the FFY 2013 award will occur after July 1, 2013. Capitalization grant money will be exclusively disbursed to projects at a ratio of 82.7586% Federal to 17.2414% State Match until the full amount of state match required by the capitalization grant has been disbursed. The remaining grant draws will be at 100% Federal.

ATTACHMENT V. Public Notification and Involvement Strategy

FOR STATE FISCAL YEAR 2014 WATER QUALITY AND DRINKING WATER PRIORITY LISTS

The public will be involved in the SFY 2014 Priority List development at several points in the process. Involvement for the drinking water and water pollution control lists was solicited directly from the systems through a survey of system interest that was mailed out by DEQ early in the Priority List process. Information on the completed letter of interest forms was used by state and regional office staff in preparing draft lists. A copy of the letter of interest form will be included as attachments in the final IUP. The DEQ SRF staff has found that combining information obtained directly from eligible entities with that provided by DEQ engineering staff results in the most accurate listing of infrastructure needs.

Notification that all four SFY 2014 Priority Lists are available for public review was given in Idaho's six major (regional) newspapers for approximately 4 weeks. Notices will be published three times in each of the newspapers. Copies of proofs of publication will be included as attachments to the final IUP.

Notification of availability of the lists was also placed on DEQ's website from March 15 to April 15, 2013.

Approval packages related to the four lists will be sent to the Board of Environmental Quality prior to their meeting on May 9, 2013. Copies of the issue analyses for the CWSRF loan/extended term financing lists and the Board agenda will be included as attachments upon Board action. DEQ staff will make presentations at the Board meeting on May 9, 2013, and answer questions about the lists. The Board will be asked to approve all lists on May 9, 2013.

ATTACHMENT VI. Description of Disadvantaged Loans

In conjunction with the standard loans/extended term financing, the Department shall award loans/extended term financing to applicants deemed disadvantaged using the following criteria, to the extent required by the most recent federal capitalization grant. To qualify for a disadvantaged loan or extended term financing, an applicant must have an annual cost of waste water service for residential customers that exceeds 1.5% of the median household income. The annual cost includes all operating, maintenance, replacement, and debt service costs, both for the existing system and upgrades being financed with state revolving funds. If the applicant's service area is not within the boundaries of a municipality, the applicant may use the census data for the county in which it is located, or may use a Department-approved income survey (which details the community's median household income).

First, to set financing terms that reduce obligations below 1.5% of median household income, the repayment term will be extended to 30 years. If at a 2.25% effective interest rate and with 30-year repayment extended term financing, the annual user charge continues to exceed 1.5% of median household income, then the effective interest rate may be reduced.

Second, the effective interest rate will be reduced from the rate established by the Director to a rate that results in an annual charge equal to 1.5% of median household income. The effective interest rate reduction may result in an effective interest rate of as low as 1.25%.

Principal forgiveness is not allowed at the time of the writing of this Intended Use Plan.

However, if the Congress allows for an increase to the CWSRF appropriation then principal forgiveness may be allowed:

If principal forgiveness is eventually required due to subsequent Congressional action and a 1.25% effective interest rate and 30-year repayment extended term financing result in the annual user charge still exceeding 1.5% of median household income, then the principal that causes the user charge to exceed 1.5% may be reduced. The amount of principal reduction for all projects will be capped at the maximum allowed by the capitalization grant. The principal reduction will be based on the pool of qualifying disadvantaged communities (projects) receiving an equal share in the amount available for principal reduction. Principal forgiveness is for disadvantaged communities and is to be spread out amongst those communities and may not be provided in excess to lower a community status to below 1.5% of the median household income.

- At the end of the state fiscal year any unallocated principal forgiveness (identified in the Fundable List – Attachment I), will be allocated to those disadvantaged entities that signed loans with DEQ during the state fiscal year and still qualify as disadvantaged. Therefore, if a project's budget increases after the Fundable List is established, any year-end reallocation of unused principal forgiveness will take into account the project's new cost.
- If a disadvantaged community accepts principal forgiveness and their project is completed under budget, their remaining principal forgiveness will be allocated to those

disadvantaged entities that signed loans with DEQ during the state fiscal year and still qualify as disadvantaged.

- If a project that is identified to receive disadvantaged assistance (on the Fundable List) opts out of the loan process and the funding thereby goes to a lower rated project, that lower rated project (if the community is disadvantaged) may receive a proportion of the disadvantaged assistance (however, the ratio of principal forgiveness to dollars loaned will remain consistent).

ATTACHMENT VII. Decision-Making Strategy for Fundable Versus Non-fundable Portions of the Priority List

**FOR STATE FISCAL YEAR 2014
WATER QUALITY AND DRINKING WATER PRIORITY LISTS**

To develop the fundable portion of the Priority List, several factors were taken into account. These included, but are not limited to,

the project's timeliness in completing the facility plan/engineering report,
completing the Environmental Information Document,
having the legal authority to incur debt, and
overall readiness to proceed.

The draft terms to be offered are given on the Fundable List; however, at the time of the offer these may be adjusted. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's Policy Memorandum 13-03 gives the Department's Director the ability to set effective interest rates for the CWSRF program. As noted in the memorandum, "there could be some 'disadvantaged loans' where the effective interest rate will be below 1.00%..." This determination is made on a case-by-case basis.

ATTACHMENT VIII. Listing of Capitalization Grants—Reference for Potential Transfers Between Funds

Excerpt from Most Recent
DWSRF Annual Report (for
State Fiscal Year 2012)

Federal Fiscal Year	Capitalization Grant Amount
1997	\$14,157,800
1998	7,121,300
1999	7,463,800
2000	7,757,000
2001	7,789,100
2002	8,052,500
2003	8,004,100
2004	8,303,100
2005	8,285,500
2006	8,229,300
2007	8,229,000
2008	8,146,000
ARRA	19,500,000
2009	8,146,000
2010	13,573,000
2011	9,418,000
Total	<u><u>\$152,175,500</u></u>

Excerpt from Most
Recent CWSRF Annual
Report (for State Fiscal
Year 2012)

Federal Fiscal Year	Capitalization Grant Amount
1989	\$4,577,200
1990	4,738,000
1991	10,343,215
1992	9,534,900
1993	9,431,000
1994	5,813,800
1995	6,007,800
1996	6,318,400
1997	6,576,800
1998	6,577,300
1999	6,577,900
2000	6,555,200
2001	6,496,100
2002	6,510,800
2003	6,467,800
2004	6,471,800
2005	5,243,500
2006	4,242,300
2007	5,207,300
2008	3,274,300
ARRA	19,239,100
2009	3,274,300
2010	10,002,000
2011	7,222,000
Totals	<u><u>\$166,702,815</u></u>

ATTACHMENT IX. Grant Application for Portneuf SWCD

Print Application - §319 Grant Application - IDEQ

12/20/12
<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/Applications/319G/PrintApplication.aspx?...>

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Project Name: Topaz-Middle River Streambank Project

Project Code: PRO1300320

Project Sponsor:

Organization Name: Portneuf SWCD
Organization Phone: 208-237-4628
Organization Fax: 2082373412
Organization Email: banks.chris08@gmail.com
Organization Address: 1551 Baldy Avenue
Postal Code: 83201 **City, State:** POCATELLO, ID

Project Field Officer: Chris Banks
Field Officer Phone: 208-221-5681

Project Location

Primary County: BANNOCK

Other Affected Counties:

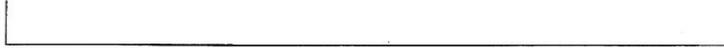
HUC: 17040208

Latitude: -112.085352

Longitude: 42.623034

Project Location Description: The Topaz-Middle Portneuf River project will focus on severely eroding stream banks in the Topaz reach of the Portneuf River. The project area is located just west of the City Lava Hot Springs. The project is bounded on the North by the Portneuf Range, West by the Marsh Valley, and East by the Fish Creek Range. The Project will also include off-stream watering systems for livestock, with some exclusionary fencing. The project will improve water quality by reducing livestock impacts in and around critical riparian areas. The Middle Portneuf watershed contains 174,976 acres or 273 square miles also in Bannock County.







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TMDL Effort

Is this project part of a TMDL effort?

Yes

If yes, please provide the name of the TMDL in the box below and describe how the project fits into the overall load reduction effort.

TMDL Name/Description - [Find My TMDL](#)

The Portneuf TMDL Revision (IDEQ, 2010) provides recent water quality sampling on Marsh Creek at the permanent continuous monitoring station located near McCammon. This station indicates that the creek transports from 2 to almost 90 tons of totals suspended solids (TSS) per day. It also shows that Marsh Creek carries from 13 to 388 lbs of total phosphorous (TP) and from almost 260 to 1680 lbs of total nitrogen (TN) daily (IDEQ, 2010). The revised TMDL calls for reductions from 3% to 80% for TP, and 5% to 85% for TN. The revision (IDEQ, 2010) also provides recent water quality sampling on the Portneuf River at a permanent continuous monitoring station located near Edson Fichter Nature area. This station indicates that the river transports from 3 to almost 310 tons of TSS per day. It also showed that the Portneuf River carried from about 12 to 908 lbs of TP daily (IDEQ, 2009). The revised TMDL calls for reductions from 10% to 88% for TSS and 7% to 86% for TP. In the Marsh Creek watershed, there are 112 animal facilities identified with a lack of livestock water sources, inadequate waste storage, and runoff from corrals or pens (ISCC, 2002) thirty-five (35) of those animal facilities directly impact Marsh Creek. The Middle Portneuf watershed has seventy (70) animal facilities identified with 40 directly impacting the Portneuf River. However, these facilities in the Middle Portneuf are much smaller in size, area, and influence than those facilities identified in the Marsh Creek watershed.

Expected Project Outcomes and Benefits

Please provide a project description including expected outcomes and benefits.

The Topaz-Middle Portneuf Watershed Project consists of streambank restoration in the Middle Portneuf River through four different landowners' properties. There will be approximately 2 miles of Riparian Habitat addressed as well by improving bank stability and grazing management along critical reaches.

How is the project tied into an overall water quality management effort or planning process?

Phase I Project of the Marsh Creek Watershed

Phase I of the Marsh Creek Watershed project identified six (6) animal facilities. These projects installed approximately \$526,670 of BMPs from 2007 to 2011. At the close of the project \$249,637.77 of §319 funds had been expended for completed BMPs listed below: waste containment facilities*fence, 4-wire barbed*fence, corral*pipeline, offsite water*pumping plants for water wells*heavy use protection*watering facility*water wells*livestock use exclusion*heavy use protection.

Phase II Project of the Marsh Creek Watershed

Phase II of the project began in April 2009 with DEQ 319 funding, and the Portneuf SWCD is working to address animal facilities, riparian habitat, and critical crop, range, and pasture lands. The Portneuf SWCD received nine (9) applications to install over \$500,000 of BMPs by May 2011. These contracts cover approximately 5,000 critical acres and nearly 10 miles of the Marsh Creek and its tributaries.

Phase III Project of the Marsh Creek Watershed

Phase III of the Marsh Creek Watershed Project began in the fall of 2010 and is scheduled to end December 31, 2014. Currently there are five landowners participating in the Phase III grant working on fencing, off-site watering facilities, use exclusion, heavy use protection, streambank stabilization, and corral relocation. The landowners are continuing on with the tradition of success in the Marsh Creek Watershed Project. This project has also provided the opportunity for the Portneuf SWCD to work with Trout Unlimited (TU), Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), United States Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS), United States Forest Service (USFS), Portneuf River Project (PRP), and Portneuf Watershed Partnership (PWP).

Phase III of the Marsh Creek Watershed Project is just getting underway. Five contracts have been established between the Portneuf SWCD and interested landowners. To date there has been 9,642 feet of four strand barbed wire fence installed, 400 feet of corral fence installed, and 11 acres of streambank excluded to reduce impacts from grazing livestock.



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Tracking Project Results

What parameters would be monitored to evaluate project results?

Monitoring is currently being conducted in the projects watersheds as part of the Portneuf Watershed Partnership's coordinated effort among several agencies and organizations. The PSWCD initiated an intensive monitoring program in 2009 with the Phase II grant, and is continuing with Phase III as well. This monitoring program includes both in situ continuous monitoring at two sites on Marsh Creek, and grab samples near BMP installations. Chemical analysis for nutrients is also being conducted. During construction the project coordinator, ISCC, and ISDA will certify to the PSWCD that BMPs are installed according to NRCS standards and specifications. After implementation is complete, the results of the project will be monitored qualitatively by conducting BMP effectiveness monitoring as well as quantitatively through chemical analysis of water quality. In addition, photo points will be used to compare project locations before and after BMP implementation.

BMP EFFECTIVENESS

BMP effectiveness monitoring involves on-site inspection of projects to verify that they are operating properly and are effectively improving water quality. This will be conducted by the Project Coordinator, ISDA, and ISWCC.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Historical monitoring and characterization efforts will be used to bracket project effectiveness post-implementation. Monitoring in the watersheds was conducted by IASCD from 1999 to 2001 and again from 2006 to 2008. Additional water quality monitoring has been conducted by IDEQ sporadically during the same timeframe. The PWP currently operates a continuous monitoring station and conducts monthly water quality monitoring on Middle Portneuf River. In aggregate, these data enable the project coordinator to document the changes from the projects implemented in the watersheds.

MONITORING PROTOCOL

Monitoring sites will be located throughout the watershed to determine changes in water quality, riparian health, and resource condition, due to BMP implementation. Specific parameters that will be measured are stream discharge, turbidity, suspended sediment concentration, nutrients, bacteria, dissolved oxygen, pH, total dissolved solids, and temperature. Monitoring will occur throughout the year with proper QA/QC measures. Long term monitoring will be done by the PSWCD and ISCC and will involve inspections to ensure BMPs are operating properly.

PHOTO MONITORING POINTS

Prior to implementation, photo documentation of the project area will be made. Photos will be cataloged and available for comparison of the project post implementation.

PROJECT SITE SELECTION

The project will target priority areas, as identified by the project committee, in the project watersheds with the specific goal of reducing agricultural pollutants, stabilizing stream banks, and restoring beneficial uses.

Estimated Total Project Funding

*Your final §319 Grant Application will not be considered without matching contributions that amount to a minimum of 40% of the project's total cost.

Estimated Total Cost of Project: \$428,004.00

Estimated Matching Funds Amount: \$184,752.00

Estimated §319 Grant Amount: \$243,252.00

Include a brief description of the sources of the 40% match contribution.

Portneuf Soil and Water Conservation District (PSCWD), Portneuf Watershed Partnership (PWP), Portneuf River Project (PRP), Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA), Project Participants (landowners)



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Regional Priority

With assistance from [your DEQ regional office grant contact](#), describe the regional priority of the watershed or waterbody, where the project is located, and the work being proposed.

The Portneuf River is a §303(d) listed stream segment with an approved TMDL Implementation Plan. These are in the Tier 1 category for treatment units in the Portneuf River. TMDL Agricultural Implementation Plan (ISCC, 2002).

Project Details

Waterbody Type: River/Stream

Project Type: Agriculture
Riparian area degradation

Primary Pollutant(s) To Be Addressed:

- Bacteria
- Nitrogen
- Phosphorous
- Sediment

Beneficial Uses Affected by Project:

- Aesthetics
- Aquatic life
- Recreation
- Water supply
- Wildlife habitat

Primary BMP(s) to be implemented: (Best Management Practices)

- Channel Bank Vegetation (acre)
- Channel Stabilization (ft)
- Critical Area Planting (acre)
- Fence (ft)
- Heavy Use Area Protection (ac)
- Pest Management (ac)
- Pipeline (ft)
- Prescribed Grazing (ac)
- Pumping Plant (no)
- Streambank & Shoreline Protection (ft)
- Tree/Shrub Establishment (ac)
- Use Exclusion (ac)
- Water Well (no)
- Watering Facility (no)



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Estimated Annual Load Reduction

Describe how you expect this project will reduce the Estimated Annual Pollutant Load of this water system.

[Calculate Annual Load](#) - Questions? Contact Jerry West (208.373.0264 - jerry.west@deq.idaho.gov)

The Topaz Middle Portneuf Project will focus on streambank restorations with four different land owners. The Topaz reach of the Portneuf River is deeply incised and has a high lateral recession rate. These four landowners have witnessed other ongoing projects in the area, (Carolyn Williams Hill Project and the Topaz Gauge Station Project) and have approached the Portneuf SWCD about participation in a similar project.

The project will work to restore approximately 1,200 feet of the Portneuf River throughout each of the four participants properties. The project will also focus on installing off-stream watering facilities for livestock. This will reduce the impacts of livestock on the streambank and in critical riparian zones. Special care will be taken to try and reestablish vegetative cover in the Riparian zones and reduce the amount of bare bank that is currently visible throughout each of the project locations.

Estimated Load Reductions:

TSS- 111.5 Tons/Year

Phosphorous- 9,198 Lbs/Year

Nitrogen- 2,637 Lbs/Year

Monitoring Plan

1. What long term monitoring will be incorporated into the project design?

Monitoring is currently being conducted in the watersheds by the PWP's and PSWCD's coordinated effort (please reference Appendix A). During construction the project coordinator, ISWCC, and ISDA will certify to the PSWCD that BMP's are installed according to NRCS standards and specifications. After implementation is complete, the results of the project will be monitored qualitatively by conducting BMP effectiveness monitoring as well as quantitatively through chemical analysis of water quality. In addition, photo points will be used to compare project sites before and after BMP implementation. BMP effectiveness monitoring involves on-site inspection of projects to verify they are operating properly and are effectively improving water quality. This will be conducted by the Project Coordinator, Project Monitoring Coordinator, ISDA, and ISWCC.

Prior to implementation, photo documentation of the area will be made. Photos will be catalogued and available for comparison of the project site post-implementation.

2. Who will do the project monitoring?

Long term monitoring will be done by the PSWCD and IASCD will involve inspections to ensure BMPs are functioning properly. PWP coordinates the continuous water quality monitoring site and data.

3. How will monitoring be funded?

The Monitoring will be funded by a combination of administrative funds, and match from the PWP, PSWCD, PRP, and Project Participants.

Public Information and Education

Please describe all public outreach efforts that will be part of this project.

The PSWCD believes that the best way to bring change in the project area is through a program of information and education. From written materials to field tours, the PSWCD will pursue any means possible to inform landowners of their role in improving water quality. The PSWCD wants to educate landowners to recognize and voluntarily address agricultural runoff. The goals of the education and information program are to: 1. Demonstrate BMPs to farmers, ranchers, and residents. 2. Create a desire, on the part of the producers in the area to implement BMPs. 3. Develop public awareness and understanding of the 319 non-point source program. 4. Develop public awareness of agricultural pollution. 5. Develop public support of control of agricultural pollution. 6. Inform the public of the value of BMPs. The Portneuf SWCD Information and Education program messages will be conveyed through newspaper and newsletter articles, the PSWCD website (www.pswcd.org), displays at the South Bannock County Fair, other agricultural events, and area tours of the ongoing work of BMPs. These outreach activities are a key component in the success of the PSWCD in meeting the project goals.



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Project Tasks/Work Plan

Title	Dates	Responsible Party	§319	Match	Total
#1 - Implementation	Jun 2013 - Dec 2016	Project Participants, Portneuf SWCD, IASCD	\$208,937.00	\$169,662.00	\$378,599.00
Timeframe Description:	This task will start as soon as a contract with DEQ is secured sometime around June 2013. This will include final on site planning with BMPs scheduled in a systematic way to achieve the goals of the project. The Portneuf SWCD will establish a cost list of the BMPs to be used which will insure that all landowners are treated fairly. As soon as the individual contracts and designs are signed and approved by the Portneuf SWCD the landowner will be able to begin the installation of BMPs. Having an approved design will insure the longevity of the BMPs. When a BMP is certified by the engineer, the landowner will submit a payment request to the Portneuf SWCD. This will be reviewed and approved at a monthly board meeting then it will be compiled with other requests and be sent on to DEQ to make the reimbursement payment.				
Deliverables:	1: Conservation Plan and Contract created and approved by the Portneuf SWCD 2: Cost list created and approved by the Portneuf SWCD 3: Install the BMPs by land owner or contractor with certification by engineer 4: Project update sent to DEQ each time a reimbursement is requested from DEQ 5: Engineer certification of each BMP 6: Portneuf SWCD approval of each BMP reimbursement.				
#2 - Outreach	Jun 2013 - Dec 2016	Portneuf SWCD, IASCD, PWP	\$4,618.00	\$1,665.00	\$6,283.00
Timeframe Description:	Landowners, local government officials, schools, and local industry will be included in the outreach part of the project. The Portneuf SWCD sponsors a tour each summer to showcase the projects that are completed in the county, and promote the natural resource benefits of each project. Each August there will be a booth at the county fair to promote this and other projects the Portneuf SWCD oversees. The PSWCD website is updated regularly, and newsletters are published every 2-3 months with distribution to over 800 people.				
Deliverables:	1: Portneuf SWCD Fair Booth highlighting the project 2: Tour each summer of the project to highlight the benefits of the project 3: Newsletter articles.				
#3 - BMP Monitoring	Jul 2013 - Dec 2016	Landowner, IASCD, PSWCD, PWP, PRP	\$14,771.00	\$240.00	\$15,011.00
Timeframe Description:	Back ground monitoring will be conducted prior to the installation of BMPs. Photo points will be established which will be used to compare before and after project installation. BMP effectiveness monitoring will begin once BMPs are installed and continue for the life of the contract.				
Deliverables:	1: Photo points established at each site 2: BMP effectiveness monitoring for life of contract 3: Stream Visual Assessment and Stream Erosion Control Inventory will be performed at each project location before and after implementation.				
#4 - Reporting	Oct 2013 - Jan 2017	Portneuf SWCD, IASCD	\$14,926.00	\$13,185.00	\$28,111.00
Timeframe Description:	Semi annual reports will be submitted to DEQ giving a summary of the progress of the project. A final report will be compiled based on the information contained in the semiannual reports. The final report will finish up the project. It will summarize the BMPs installed with their associated cost along with sources of match.				
Deliverables:	1: The Portneuf SWCD and IASCD will compile a final report to document the water quality benefits, load reductions, and BMP costs of the project.				

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Administrative Costs - May Not Exceed 10% of Overall Project Budget

Position Title	Hours	Rate/Hour	Total	Match Amount	§319 Amount
Administrative Assistant	13	\$555.00	\$7,215.00	\$0.00	\$7,215.00
District Board	570	\$25.00	\$14,250.00	\$14,250.00	\$0.00
Monitoring	150	\$31.25	\$4,687.50	\$1,875.00	\$2,812.50



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Subcontractual Costs - Must be Tied to Work Plan Tasks

Description	Total Amount	§319 Amount	Match Amount
BMPs	\$298,108.73	\$169,532.55	\$128,576.18
Project Coordinator	\$54,843.75	\$54,843.75	
Technical Support	\$4,687.50		\$4,687.50
Engineering (ISDA)	\$7,500.00		\$7,500.00
Engineering (ISWC)	\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00



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Travel Costs - Include Mileage/Rate, Meals, Lodging, ETC.

Category	Description	Quantity	Rate	Total	Match Amount	§319 Amount
Personal Vehicle	District Board Travel	19188	\$0.46	\$8,826.48	\$8,826.48	
Other	Project Coordinator	8070	\$0.46	\$3,712.20		\$3,712.20
Other	Engineer (ISDA)	4920	\$0.46	\$2,263.20	\$2,263.20	
Other	Engineer (ISWC)	1380	\$0.46	\$634.80	\$634.80	
Other	Technical Assistance (ISWC)	5904	\$0.46	\$2,715.84	\$2,715.84	



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Supplies, Operating, and Equipment Costs

Description	Total Amount	§319 Amount	Match Amount
Paper, Ink, Folders, Postage	\$2,435.00	\$1,236.00	\$1,199.00
Tours, Audit, Computer, Printer, Internet	\$11,124.00	\$3,900.00	\$7,224.00



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Indirect Costs - Not to exceed 10% of combined Administrative and Travel Costs



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Matching Sources

Source Title	Match Type	Amount
1 - Portneuf SWCD	In-Kind	\$22,673.00
2 - ISWC	In-Kind	\$13,038.14
3 - Cooperators	In-Kind	\$139,257.86
4 - ISDA	In-Kind	\$9,783.20

Letters of Support

List all letters of support received here. Include copies of all stated letters with your final/signed hard copy application.

Signature Authority

Signature Authority Name:
Signature Authority Title:
Signature Authority Phone:



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Total Project Cost as Tasks

	Page	Entries	Match	§319	Total
Estimated Project Cost:	3		\$184,752.00	\$243,252.00	\$428,004.00
Tasks/Work Plan Total:	6	4	\$184,752.00	\$243,252.00	\$428,004.00

Your current match amount meets or exceeds the 40% of project total cost requirement and your total cost has been broken down into tasks equaling the estimated total project cost.

Tasks Total as Budget Categories

Area	Page	Entries	Match	§319	Total
Tasks/Work Plan:	3	4	\$184,752.00	\$243,252.00	\$428,004.00
Administrative Costs:	7	3	\$16,125.00	\$10,027.50	\$26,152.50
Subcontractual Costs:	8	5	\$145,763.68	\$224,376.30	\$370,139.98
Travel Costs:	9	5	\$14,440.32	\$3,712.20	\$18,152.52
Equipment Costs:	10	2	\$8,423.00	\$5,136.00	\$13,559.00
Indirect Costs:	11	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Totals:			\$184,752.00	\$243,252.00	\$428,004.00

*Administrative costs may not exceed 10% of your total project cost.

Match Total as Match Entries

	Page	Entries	Total
Estimated Matching Funds:	3		\$184,752.00
Match Entries Total:	12	4	\$184,752.00

Your current match totals are equal to your original match estimate on page 3.

Signature ()

Date

ATTACHMENT X. Grant Application for Middle Bear River Watershed

FRANKLIN

Print Application

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Project Name: Middle Bear River Watershed-Mound Valley

Project Code: POC1100190

Project Sponsor

Organization Name: Franklin Soil & Water Conservation District
Organization Phone: 208-852-0884
Organization Fax: 208-852-0802
Organization Email: fswcd@earthlink.net
Organization Address: 98 East 800 North Suite #5
PRESTON, ID 83263

Project Field Officer: Lyla Dettmer
Officer Phone: 208-852-0562

Project Location

Primary County: FRANKLIN
Other Affected Counties:
HUC: 16010202
Latitude: 42.403179
Longitude: -111.725464

Location Description: Vision for the Middle Bear River Watershed The varied human uses and natural areas in the Bear River watershed are managed to minimize runoff and pollution, making Bear River a healthy stream that supports habitat for native vegetation and wildlife The Bear River Watershed-Mound Valley project begins at the Franklin/ Caribou county line and includes the Bear River watershed to the headwaters of the Oneida Reservoir. This valley is labeled Mound Valley on USGS quadrangles. The focus of this project is applying conservation to the land uses of Streambank, Riparian zones, Adjacent agricultural lands, and Grazing uplands using proven science-based Best Management Practices (BMPs). We have been contacted by landowners located in the Mound Valley that wish to complete Conservation projects on the main stem of the Bear River and the tributaries that enter the Bear River in this valley. We have used our expertise to facilitate this varied diverse set of projects and landowners into one cohesive watershed project. Streambank and Riparian zones: These types of source BMPs are implemented directly in the stream channel, including the riparian area, and are aimed at controlling bed and bank soil erosion. Management techniques may include livestock exclusion etc. Structural BMP used here can be further broken down into passive and active. Passive is usually a BMP such as fencing and revegetation of bank to accomplish stream restoration by allowing the stream to do much of the recovering on its own. Active BMPs, use aggressive, usually engineered techniques to restore natural form and function in area where a stream has a low potential to recover on it own. Active BMPs may include channel stabilization, large woody riparian plantings, and fish & wildlife habitat development. Adjacent agricultural lands and Grazing uplands: This type of source BMPs are implemented away from the stream channel to trap and filter pollutants near their source before they flow into the stream channel. Often they involve management practices such as irrigation management, prescribed grazing, and pest management. Structural BMPs may include off-stream water facilities, critical area planting, sediment basins, Pasture and Hayland planting, and filter strips.





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TMDL Effort

Is this project part of a TMDL effort?

Yes

If yes, name and description of the TMDL and how the project fits into the overall effort.

The Bear River is a diverse, distinct water body and excess amounts of any pollutant reduce the quality of water, which eventually threatens the beneficial uses of the water. Our project is located within the sub watersheds of Cottonwood Creek, Williams Creek, and Trout Creek. These creeks enter the main stem of the Bear River within our project area. The §303-(d) list states the pollutants in Bear River as flow alteration, nutrients, and sediments. Cottonwood Creek is listed on the §303-(d) list for sediment. (TMDL, 2005) Williams Creek is listed on the §303-(d) list for nutrients and sediments. (TMDL, 2005) Trout Creek is not listed on the §303-(d) list, but appears to be a source of phosphorus. (TMDL, 2005) Stream segments have been evaluated for support of beneficial uses. Beneficial use means "the reasonable and appropriate use of water for a purpose consistent with Idaho State laws and the best interest of the People" (SAWQP.1993) The designated beneficial uses for surface waters of the Bear River –Below Alexander Reservoir to above Oneida Reservoir have been identified as follows: Agricultural Water Supply, Salmonid Spawning, Cold Water Aquatic life, Primary Contact Recreation. Assessment of BURP data indicates the stream is not supporting its beneficial uses. (TMDL, 2005) Specific to the Cottonwood and Williams creeks, the primary beneficial use is coldwater aquatic life. Assessment of BURP data indicates the streams are not supporting their beneficial uses. Watershed restoration involves the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs). A BMP is defined as an interrelated collection of structural measures and management techniques that can be applied to help mitigate non-point source pollution and implement effective stream restoration efforts. Many of these BMPs would be effective for use on the existing land uses in the Bear River watershed to affect ecosystem restoration. For this project we will focus on Streambank, Riparian, and Adjacent agricultural land along with Grazing uplands

Expected Project Outcomes and Benefits

Project description including expected outcomes and benefits.

The ecosystem approach is defined as "a method for sustaining or restoring natural systems and their functions and values. It is goal-driven and it is based on a collaboratively developed vision of desired future ecosystem conditions that integrates ecological, economic, and social factors" (Interagency Et al, September 1996). Streams and rivers that are subject to the increased influence and impact from human activities often become degraded. This degradation commonly takes the form of one or more of the following: •A reduction in the amount and diversity of aquatic wildlife and other habitat. •A reduction in the base flow contribution from groundwater. •An increase in water temperature. •An increase in bed and bank erosion. •Changes in the distribution and character of sediment in the channel with local increases in sediment deposition. •Increases in nutrient loading and a general degradation of water quality. •Changes in channel geometry which tend toward a straightening of the original plan form alignment, and associated steepening of the gradient, and an increase in the channel cross section (channelization) resulting in a loss of connection with the natural flood plain. All of these impacts result in the loss of much of the natural form and function of the stream leading, in most cases, to a single function which is drainage and flood control. Watershed restoration such as this Bear River project is an intervention, or an attempt to restore most or all of the natural form and function of the original un-impacted stream. Overall Project Goal THE MIDDLE BEAR RIVER WATERSHED: MOUND VALLEY PROJECT IS A WATERSHED-WIDE, COOPERATIVE EFFORT TO RESTORE, ENHANCE, AND PRESERVE THE BEAR RIVER WATERSHED. In order to assess opportunities and constraints for restoration and determine a plan of action, the following objectives were identified and prioritized. 1. Improve the water quality of Bear River by focusing on sedimentation and nutrient loading. 2. Restore rangelands and wildlands for wildlife and domestic animals. 3. Produce cost effective improvements An ecosystem is an interconnected community of living things, including humans and the physical environment in which they interact. The goal of the ecosystem approach is to restore and sustain the health, productivity, and biological diversity of ecosystems while supporting sustainable economies and communities. Many factors such as interagency conflict, incompatible data bases, a lack of research on ecosystem functioning, inconsistent planning and budgetary cycles, and differing agency organizational structures, have hampered development of a coordinated approach to actively restoring or

sustaining the health of the ecosystems that are the cornerstones of viable economies. Because ecosystems do not follow political boundaries working to restore or sustain ecosystems productivity involves a perspective that crosses artificial boundaries. Just as landowner collaboration is important, finding ways to increase voluntary cooperation with state, tribal and local governments, as well as with non-governmental organization and the public is key to an effective ecosystem approach. None of this is possible without effective partnerships originating from a knowledgeable leader. This project implements several key components of the ecosystem approach, including: •A partnership of private interests with federal, state, and local public interest representatives to carry out the initiative. •A common set of goals refined into measurable objectives and used as a basis for developing restoration and management alternatives. •Attempts to integrate management of human and natural resources, including all natural media (water, air, and living resources). •Uses science to set goals and measure progress by monitoring using adaptive management. •Utilizes cooperative programs to leverage resources and mobilize the widest range of available expertise. •Demonstrates efforts to inform and engage youth and volunteers in the restoration endeavors.

How is the project tied into an overall water quality management effort or planning process?

While there is a wide range of groups that may be in a position to lead a local conservation effort, Conservation Districts, under Idaho State Law title 22 chapter 27 are charged with facilitating cooperation and agreements between agencies, landowners, and others; developing comprehensive conservation plans; and bringing those plans to the attention of landowners and others in their District. Thus, Conservation district are experienced in assessing resource needs, determining priorities, and coordinating programs to meet the needs and priorities. The Franklin SWCD has a long tradition of providing ways to improve agricultural production and devising more environmentally sound farming techniques. FSWCD subscribes to and believes that many conservation practices can be effective in improving water quality. These elements include development of upland forage and water sources, improved irrigation and drainage management systems, establishment of wildlife habitat, protection and restoration of streambanks and riparian areas, and improved manure management practices. The process of restoring the Bear River watershed will require cooperation and volunteerism from many sources. Consequently stream restoration efforts will be varied. It is critical that a qualified entity that fully understands the planning process and can effectively work with various disciplines leads the effort. In addition it is extremely important to have technical assistance that is properly trained in engineering and geomorphology as well as basic conservation to develop designs for successful implementation. Based on these guidelines, the Franklin SWCD will provide oversight and coordination of technical expertise for the various stream restoration activities in the watershed to encourage continuity for one area of treatment to the next and to assist with suggestions for funding and streamlined permitting. The Franklin SWCD action plan associated with the Middle Bear River Watershed: Mound Valley exemplifies Locally Led Conservation. It is based on the principle that community stakeholders are best suited to deal with natural resources problems. We have blended the USDA Local Working Group (LWG) into our prioritization of natural resource concerns. This group consists of a diverse assortment of community stakeholders that are best suited to identify and resolve local natural resource problems. During 2007, this group identified the resource concerns for Franklin County. They prioritized these concerns into the top 5 based on the probability of landowner acceptance without regard to program specifics. These 5 concerns are: 1) Noxious Weeds and Pest and Insects, 2) Streambank Erosion, 3) Quantity of Irrigation Water, 4) domestic animals-inadequate water, 5) Animal waste in soil and nutrients in surface water. They evaluated the USDA programs and authorized the Franklin SWCD to locate additional funding targeted to addressing the bio-nutrient runoff and sedimentation from Animal Feeding Operations. During January 2008 this diverse group once again met. They directed us to continue to address the top 5 natural resource concerns. This project will use a watershed basis to address each of these concerns. Because the scale of land management varies widely it is important to address nonpoint source pollution by contributors. Building on the foundation of the TMDL, the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan (Ag Plan) is an action plan that describes the nonpoint source agricultural sector pollution as it relates to water quality. The goal of full support of the identified beneficial uses will be achieved through an implementation strategy. This strategy is known as the Northern Middle Bear River Total maximum Daily Load Implementation Plan for Agriculture. The objectives and tasks recommended in this strategy will reduce the amount of sediment and nutrients in the Bear River from agricultural sources. The Middle Bear River Watershed-Mound Valley project is intended to be a part of the agricultural implementation plan for the Bear River section below Alexander Dam to the Oneida dam. It will reduce the amount of sediment and nutrients, specifically phosphorus, in the Bear River watershed. This water quality improvement will be accomplished by applying an ecosystem approach that targets streambank/riparian, rangelands, and adjacent agricultural landuse components of a watershed.



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Tracking Project Results

Parameters specifically tracked and reported to monitor the project results.

This project will evaluate water quality and discharge rate of tributaries within the Middle Bear Watershed and attempt to determine which areas contribute the greatest level of loading with respect to TMDL parameters. Samples will be collected on a semi-annually in the spring and fall. Parameters that will be evaluated include riparian vegetation-greenline, field results of the chemicals phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, and nitrate. Macroinvertebrates, turbidity, temperature, pH, and flow will be done with field assessments. Annually we will collect grazing lands vegetation type and abundance. The term "monitor" is defined as to watch or check. Although it is not an explicit part of the definition, the term monitoring suggests a series of observations over time. This repetition of measurements over time for the purpose of detecting change distinguishes monitoring from inventory and assessment. The goal of our monitoring plan is to quantitatively and qualitatively detect the change in the load contributions of sediment and phosphorus created by the implementation of best management practices to protect riparian areas, maintain the adjacent agricultural lands, and manage rangeland. Our monitoring plan is based on the knowledge that the each landuse component of the watershed does not exist in its own world. The Streambank/riparian area, the adjacent agricultural land, and the rangelands are equally connected to and dependent upon a community of people and animals for resources, support, and enrichment. We have tailored our monitoring to the unique characteristics of each of these landuse components and separated each into the following 4 stages each dependent on the other. BASELINE MONITORING,,, will be used to characterize existing water quality conditions, and to establish a database for planning or future comparison. (PNW, 2001). This monitoring will be done once at the first of the project before any implementation of BMPs is begun. EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING,,, will assess whether a particular activity had the desired effect. Evaluating individual BMPs may require detailed and specialized measurements using specific tools best made at the site of, or immediately adjacent to, the management practice. Thus effectiveness monitoring usually occurs outside the stream channel and riparian areas, even though the objective of a particular practice is intended to protect the designated uses of a water body. (PNW, 2001) This monitoring is tailored to the landuse and will be done semi-annually for three years and will eventually merge into field reviews and long-term monitoring. IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING,,, will assesses whether activities were carried out as planned. Typically this is an administrative review. Many believe that implementation monitoring is the most cost-effective means to reduce nonpoint source pollution because it provides immediate feedback to the managers on whether the BMP process is being carried out as intended. (PNW, 2001). Construction inspections will be done on a site-specific basis while implementation of the BMP is underway. PROJECT MONITORING,,, this assesses the impact of a particular activity or project on water quality. Comparing data taken before and after or upstream and downstream of the particular project completes this assessment. (PNW, 2001)

Projected Total Project Funding

Estimated Matching Funds Amount:	\$160,457.74
Estimated \$319 Grant Amount:	\$198247.00
Estimated Total Cost of Project:	\$358,704.74

Included description of the basis for the 44.73% match contribution.

Franklin SWCD Watershed approach involves local people developing their own restoration goals and strategies. In addition to the local support or buy-in, the funds needed to accomplish the goals of the Bear River TMDL will be significant. Success will depend greatly on enlisting and obtaining support of all stakeholders and the resources they can provide. Funding will have to include integration of programs. Leveraging of these funds will allow for larger projects to be completed without depleting the funds of one program, yet giving the benefits of the whole project back to all involved. Cost-effectiveness in improving water quality and the economic impacts solutions will have on the farmer required to make the change are important considerations because they affect the acceptability of the project. Pollution controls for nonpoint sources benefit the water resource and society, but often do not provide an economic benefit to the landowner who installs and maintains them. This is why financial incentives are critical for promoting implementation of BMPs. We use the USDA-NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) 2008 Division V Cost-list for budgeting and contracting. Implementation cost share will be based on actual invoices and receipts not to exceed the contracted

amount. Technical assistance and indirect expenses received from the Preston NRCS field office are not included. Equipment rental will be comparable to the county average. Travel cost associated with construction review and monitoring includes mileage at 45.5 cents mile. The administration, monitoring, and engineering match is created by leveraging this federal 319 money with various state and local agencies in-kind and additional grant funds. This makes it possible to offer a cost share of 18% for Streambank , 23% for adjacent agricultural, and 33% for rangeland to the landowners. This will increase the acceptability of these practices to the local landusers. Yet it is policy of the Franklin SWCD board that the land owners contribute either money or time toward the implementation of their projects. We have found that this increases the long term maintenance of these practices.



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Regional Priority

With assistance from your DEQ regional office program contact, describe the regional priority of the watershed or waterbody where the project is located.

Nonpoint pollution is considered one of the most serious forms of contamination threatening the water resources. Agriculture accounts for up to two-thirds of this pollution (Long 1991). Due to the inherent nature of phosphorus to attach to sediment particles, there is often a relationship between total suspended solids and total phosphorus. Data collected near the Utah-Idaho border indicate a correlation between the two parameters ($r^2=0.64$, $p < 0.001$, $n=118$). Achieving total phosphorus targets in the Bear River should result in meeting total suspended sediment targets (TMDL, 2005). The correlation between total suspended solids and total phosphorus specific to the Middle Bear River is $y = 0.01x + 0.0759$ $R^2 = 0.8598$. The highest level of effort required to remove the phosphorus mass from the Bear River will have to occur in the reaches from Alexander dam to Oneida dam and Oneida dam to the State line. Multiple tributaries enter the Bear River in this stretch and because of the loading from tributaries, which drain mostly agricultural and forest land, best managements practices that reduce sedimentation in the adjacent agricultural and uplands will have to be implemented along with practices focused on the main stem if water quality TMDL goals are attained

Project Details

Waterbody Type:	River/Stream
Category(s):	Agriculture
Primary Pollutant(s) To Be Addressed:	Phosphorous Sediment
Beneficial Uses Affected by Project:	Aquatic life Wildlife habitat
Primary BMP(s):	Channel Stabilization (ft) Critical Area Planting (acre) Fence (ft) Field Border (ft) Filter Strip (acre) Fish Passage (no) Watering Facility (no) Pasture & Hayland Planting (ac) Prescribed Grazing (ac) Range Planting (ac) Spring Development (no) Streambank & Shoreline Protection (ft) Tree/Shrub Establishment (ac) Upland Wildlife Habitat Mgmt. (ac)



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Estimated Annual Load Reduction

Describe how you expect this project will effect the Estimated Annual Load of this water system.

Many factors determine the movement of nutrients and sediments within most landscapes, including vegetative cover (landuse), soil type (erodability), slope length, slope angle, and frequency and intensity of rainfall. The watershed is the area providing both water and sediment to the stream. Each stream has its own unique watershed defined as the area enclosed by the high point or ridge that separates one watershed from the adjacent one. Precipitation falling within the watershed flows overland until reaching the stream network where flow then concentrates and flows along the network with the volume of water increasing as tributary after tributary joins to accumulate higher and higher flows down the stream. As water flows across the surface of the watershed it also entrains particles of soil, which are carried with the water flow and delivered to the same streams network. The sediment in the streams may be either transported or deposited depending on the characteristic of the flow and the size of the sediment. Land use and the character of the surface of the watershed can have a large impact on streams by effecting runoff rates and the input rates of sediment, woody debris, and chemical pollutants. A well-vegetated watershed with deep soils will absorb precipitation, releasing it slowly, and the root structure associated with vegetation will help hold soils in place against the erosive effects of rainfall and runoff. If vegetation is removed or changed (for example by development, land clearing, logging, grazing, wildfire etc.), both the hydrograph (rate of water delivery) and sedigraph (rate of sediment delivery) will be altered, commonly resulting in an increase in the amount and rate of runoff and a corresponding increase in the amount of sediment delivered to the system. These kinds of changes also reduce the amount of water that infiltrates from the surface into the ground water. If groundwater levels are reduced, then the amount of water slowly released into the streams will also be reduced, causing a reduction in the "base flow". Base flow is the amount of water between storm/runoff events that is released to the stream network by the groundwater. As sediment is delivered to the system so are nutrients. Phosphorus movement in runoff occurs as particulate P and dissolved P. Particulate P is attached to sediment as it moves with the runoff. Dissolved P is in the water solution. In general particulate P is the major portion (75%-90%) of the P transported in runoff from cultivated land. Dissolved P makes up a larger portion of the total P in runoff from pastures and field with reduced tillage. (Id-NRCS, Nov. 2002) The Middle Bear River TMDL stated that total phosphorus and to a lesser degree total suspended solids were widespread in their exceedence of water quality criteria. Specific to the MR3 reach the "inflowing Bear River exceeds the phosphorus criterion in each of the hydrologic periods". Non-point loads must be calculated and evaluated relative to other sources in order to fully address the sources of excess phosphorus and sediment (TMDL, 2005). Specific load analysis of Mainstem Bear River below Alexander Reservoir to Oneida Reservoir (MR3) provides the following: Phosphorus Estimated load= 32,620 kg/yr below Alexander Reservoir and 59,099 kg/yr at Oneida Reservoir Target Load= 32,252 kg/yr below Alexander reservoir and 31,007 kg/yr at Oneida Reservoir Load Reduction= 368 kg/yr below Alexander Reservoir and 28,092 kg/yr at Oneida Reservoir Total Suspended Solids Estimated load= 8,067,695 kg/yr below Alexander Reservoir and 20,355,279 kg/yr at Oneida Reservoir. Target Load= 8,067,695 kg/yr below Alexander reservoir and 20,355,279 kg/yr at Oneida Reservoir. Load Reduction=0 kg/yr below Alexander Reservoir and 0 kg/yr at Oneida Reservoir. Specific load analysis of Trout Creek includes load allocation of 1,112 kg/year for total phosphorus and 586,581 kg/year for total suspended Solids. Specific load analysis of Williams Creek includes load allocation of 334 kg/year for total phosphorus and 95,413 kg/year for total suspended Solids. Specific load analysis of Cottonwood Creek includes load allocation of 1,028 kg/year for total phosphorus and 479,447 kg/year for total suspended Solids Our proposed load reduction based on land uses are as follows: Streambank and Riparian: To estimate long-term stream erosion rates we used Streambank Erosion Condition Index (SECI). This method produces an index by ranking six factors; bank stability, bank condition, bank cover, channel slope, channel bottom, and deposition. Stream erosion rates are estimated by applying Lateral Recession Rates (LRRs) to bank height and bank length measurements (NRCS 2000). Reach 1-Wheeler-Main stem Length 1,000 feet, Erosion Severity= Severe, Sediment load reduction= 163.9 tons per year, Phosphorus load reduction= 1,506.2 lbs per year Reach 2-Fox-Main stem Length 9000 feet, Erosion Severity= Moderate, Sediment load reduction= 15.3 tons per year, Phosphorus load reduction=140.6 lbs per year Reach 3-Fox-King Creek Length 500 feet, Erosion Severity= Moderate, Sediment load reduction= 8.5 tons per year, Phosphorus load reduction= 78.1 lbs per year Adjacent agricultural uplands: We used the data compiled and evaluated in the Conservation System guides. Our Idaho common resource area is Eastern Idaho Plateaus-Sagebrush Steppe and woodland-covered hills and low mountains. These area are described as a unit that occupies an elevational band between the higher mountain and the lower inter-montaine valleys. Potential natural vegetation is mostly sagebrush

steppe. Cool season grasses are more common than in the adjacent, drier units. Juniper woodland vegetative sites occur on shallow rocky soils. Treatment units were identified to describe the cropland. These Treatment units categorized cropland by slope, ranges, climate, geographic location, use, management, and production capabilities. The Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to estimate the overland flow sediment loading. This model is an equation for sediment production by sheet and rill erosion on overland flow areas. Factors used in this equation vary and include the rainfall factor (R), the soil erodibility factor (K), and the crop rotation/management factor (C). The Watershed treatment units connected to the Middle Bear River Watershed-Mound Valley are as follows: Unit 1: Non-irrigated cropland with low rainfall (less than 15 inches of annual precipitation), 0-4 percent slopes. Total acres 2,245, erosion rate 2.8 tons per acre per year. Unit 2: Non-irrigated cropland with low rainfall (less than 15 inches of annual precipitation), 4-12 percent slopes. Total acres 2,400, erosion rate 10.4 tons per acre per year. Unit 3: Non-irrigated cropland with low rainfall (less than 15 inches of annual precipitation), 12+ percent slopes. Total acres 2,307, erosion rate 15.5 tons per acre per year. Unit 7: Sprinkler irrigated cropland 0-4 percent slopes. Total acres 8,988, erosion rate 4.1 tons per acre per year. Unit 8: Sprinkler irrigated cropland 4-12 percent slopes. Total acres 7,723, erosion rate 8.0 tons per acre per year. Unit 9: Surface irrigated cropland 0-4 percent slopes. Total acres 95, erosion rate 5.0 tons per acre per year. We propose to treat 200 acres of Unit 1 thus our Sediment load reduction= 3 tons per year, Phosphorus load reduction=27.57 lbs per year and 150 acres of Unit 3 thus our Sediment load reduction= 3.9 tons per year, Phosphorus load reduction= 35.8 lbs per year Rangelands and Wildlands: Land in this component of the watershed is characterized by the presence of upland vegetation consisting of native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees. The average erosion rate is .05 to 2.0 tons/acre/year. Where improper grazing management occurs, erosion rates can exceed 2.5 tons/acre/year. The average sedimentation rate is 0.1 to 0.7 tons/acre/year. When over utilized, the average annual sedimentation rate can exceed 0.7 tons/acre/year. We propose to treat 2,740 acres at an erosion rate of 1.16 tons per acre per year and a sediment deliver ratio of 15%. The Sediment load reduction= 3 tons per year, Phosphorus load reduction= 27.57 lbs per year.

Monitoring Plan

1. What long term monitoring will be incorporated into the project design?

We will finalize and execute a monitoring plan that clearly addresses the goal, encourages the use of appropriate analysis, takes into consideration cost-benefit, and increases the efficient use of management resources. Monitoring tools specific to the entire project include: PHOTO MONITORING,,,based on the Project's objectives we will locate photos points using a meter board to best document change. We will establish camera location for optimum coverage of the photo point. Adequate documentation might require multiple photo points from the same camera location or multiple camera location focusing on the same photo point (Hall F, 2001). Photo points will be categorized by project site to document the installation of the source protection practices and demonstrate the difference these management changes provided to the landowner and water quality. SITE SELECTION AND INVENTORY,,,This provides both ecological and management information. This general site description provides a good description of the physical site characteristics (precipitation, potential natural vegetation, topography, soil texture. This can be very important to study microclimates, current vegetation types, weed invasions, and soil erosion. Monitoring tools specific to the stages of all landuse components in the watershed include: FIELD REVIEWS,,,Using the assumption if a BMP is correctly installed and maintained, the good science behind its creation guarantees its effectiveness. These reviews will make certain that the conservation practices are installed correctly and the Operation and Maintenance Agreement is being followed. In addition, the field reviews will utilize various tools for evaluation. Using a site-specific concept, various evaluation methods and onsite measurements such as the BMP Effectiveness Evaluation Field Sheet will be used on an annual basis to yield qualitative (level I) and quantified (level II) results (Resource, 2003). QUALITY ASSURANCE CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION,,,Conservation practices standards and specifications are included in the "Field Office Technical Guide" (FOTG) of the Natural Resources Conservation Service. These standards are a set of statements that defines the practice; identifies the purposes and applicability; list special planning and designing considerations and the operation and maintenance requirements. During implementation, site visits will be done to ensure the construction is to the specified standards and specifications. Monitoring tools specific to the stages of the watershed landuse components include: Rangeland Baseline and Effectiveness Monitoring We will base our rangeland monitoring on the Rangeland Vegetation Inventory Field Lab Manual.(Hankins and Lauchbaugh, July 2003) Each monitoring site will be at least 6 feet by 6 feet squared. The site will be representative of the surrounding rangeland in terms of slope and plant species. The study plots are relatively small areas, but by excluding livestock and wildlife and monitoring vegetation in several small plots, the results can be averaged and used to represent conditions over the whole area. BIOMASS ESTIMATION,,,This protocol yields an estimate by weight of the productivity of the site at the time it is performed. Biomass directly correlates the number of animals the rangeland can support, the potential for wildfire danger, and the watershed characteristics of the site. Biomass is heavily dependent on the amount of rainfall received and will vary from year to year. A 50 cm by 5 cm plot frame (1/4 m²) will be clipped at 5, 15, and 25 meters. GROUND COVER SURVEY,,,This is a good measure of the proportions of different types of vegetation, or bare ground, and how cover types are distributed on the site. Cover is defined as the percent of the ground surface covered by vegetation or other coverage including rock, litter, moss, or bare ground. Cover is thought to be ecologically significant because it is an estimate of how much a plant dominates an ecosystem. Cover is also an important to measure because it is related to hydrologic processes such as infiltration or risk of erosion. Plant species inventory... This ranks individual species that make up the vegetative cover and biomass, and accounts for individual noxious weeds that are present. Decisions are made with the most abundant or productive species in mind. After completing these protocols, individuals should have the data necessary to assess the current rangelands habitat condition and potential suitability for the various animals found on rangelands. If the protocols are repeated on the site over time, individuals can assess trends such as a weed populations, productivity, and /or plant species abundance on the rangeland. Riparian Baseline and Effectiveness Monitoring RIPARIAN PLANT ASSESSMENT,,,This tool is used to document a physical survey of the riparian area. We will evaluate the type, abundance, and serial status of riparian vegetation located adjacent to the waterbody. This FSWCD data sheet quantifies

the riparian plant diversity and density. Necessary tools and materials are minimal. We will use a 100-foot tape measure and visually inspect and document the vegetation at 1-foot intervals to get an average of grass, forb, bare ground, woody vegetation, litter, gravel (<1.5"), and cobble (>1.5"). **WOODY SPECIES REGENERATION**,,,This method is designed to measure the density and age class structure of shrubs or tree species. A measurement of woody species regeneration is made using a 6- foot wide belt along the greenline of the riparian area. Using the greenline edge as the center of the measurement helps to ensure that sampling is done in a setting where regeneration of woody species is most likely to occur. During the count we will count each stem that occurs 12 or more inches from the ground and age them by the 4 categories of sprout, young, mature, and dead. Measurement of the age-class distribution can provide an evaluation on whether management is satisfactory to maintain or eventually reach appropriate coverages and densities of woody species. **Agricultural Land Baseline and Effectiveness Monitoring IDAHO ONEPLAN**,,,This is an on-line tool that uses specific site-specific details to create a nutrient management plan and conservation plan. This software interfaces with GIS data accessed online to identify vulnerable resource areas. This is instrumental in a measurement of current conditions. This is then compared to conditions after implementation of BMPs. **PHOSPHORUS ASSESSMENT TOOL**,,,This uses a limited number of landform site and management characteristics to determine the probability of off site transport of phosphorus and the impact of applied best management practices has at mitigating situations where transport can occur. The landform is a description of a number of soil, hydrology, and land management site characteristics (USDA-NRCS Nov. 2002). The assessment uses the following nine characteristics: soil test phosphorus, P fertilizer application rate, P fertilizer application method, organic P source application rate, organic P source application method, runoff class/runoff index, runoff conservation practices, soil erosion, distance to nearest receiving waterbody. We will conduct an analysis using an excel worksheet that will allow the site characteristic to be assigned a weight. The program calculates the weighted value as each characteristic is entered and totals it and determines the risk level. The risk level can be changed with the implementation of BMPs. Long-term Monitoring... this monitoring will pick up where field reviews left off to confirm the value to the natural resources from our project. The Franklin SWCD with technical assistance from SCC will revisit each project site annually. We will set aside \$200.00 in our operating budget to do visual inspections in the spring and a field review with photos in the fall annually

2. Who will do the project monitoring?

FSWCD staff, USU Extension-water educators, Franklin County High School-Ecology class Preston Junior High-Gifted and Talented, and SCC technical staff The core of this Ecology curriculum will be education of water quality based on hands-on participation by 15-20 high school students and two teachers in the spring and 15 8th graders and 1 teacher in the fall.

3. How will monitoring be funded?

319 grant funds, USU Extension, Franklin County High School-Ecology class Preston Junior High-Gifted and Talented, SCC in-kind technical assistance, and FSWCD in-kind technical assistance and operating funds.

Public Information and Education

Please describe any public information and education that may be part of this project.

The Franklin SWCD is engaged in an on-going effort to educate landowners on water quality. Information and education for this project has three goals: increase the awareness of the FSWCD district's role, motivate the Bear River watershed landowners to implement best management practices (BMPs), and involve the public in water quality issues. These messages will be conveyed through newspaper and newsletter articles, displays at the Franklin County Fair and agricultural events, daily contact by the supervisors with landowners, and speaking engagements. Local working group will take public input annually and is committed to follow through with the consensus decisions of the group.. We will organize an annual Fall Conservation Tour. Invited guests will include our supervisors, county commissioners, agency technical personnel, media representatives, and landowners. As part of our legislature outreach with the Idaho Association of Conservation Districts we will present this 319 project as a success story to the Idaho state Legislature annually in late February in Boise. We also will use this project to demonstrate the benefits of improving water quality to the Franklin County Commissioners during an annual review--march meeting. Utah State University has recently begun managing the Adopt-A-Stream program for the Bear River Watershed. We have partnered with the USU extension and the "A River Runs through Us" student education utilizing various hands on activities to educate on water quality. We have expanded this into an ecology curriculum using both education and conservation implementation. This will be applied Mid-April to Mid-May in the Franklin County High School. Various components of this 15-day curriculum will be repeated in the fall with the Preston Junior High Gifted and Talented 8th graders.



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Project Tasks/Work Plan			
Title	Dates	Responsible Party	Cost
1. Project management & oversight	05/2010 - 05/2013	FSWCD, SCC	\$27,193.97
Timeframe Desc:	Budgeting, reporting, and leading the conservation project to successful completion semi annual reporting		
Deliverables:	Grant Budgeting 1>Compile invoices, compare match 2>Document match 3>Request reimbursements 4> Dispersal of funds after job certification 5> Annual financial review by September Grant administration 1> Complete sub-grant agreement and contract 2> Semi-Annual report by April 1 and October 1 each year 3>Annually estimate load reduction for nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment 4>Assist in IDEQ field reviews upon request Coordinate Stakeholders 1> Compile and distribute pertinent information		
2. BMP planning	05/2010 - 06/2010	FSWCD, SCC	\$11,215.52
Timeframe Desc:	Use models and insight for preliminary planning then complete the necessary applications and permitting using tools such as standard forms and GIS data.		
Deliverables:	Quantitative results 1> Use proven models to update watershed data (SISL, SVAP, SECI, RUSLE-2 etc.) Qualitative data 1> Use technical expertise from such sources as NRCS, Depart of Agriculture, Forest srvice etc. to update watershed data. 1>Environmental Impacts (CPA-52) 2>Soils-general (USDA-NRCS soil survey) 3>Soils-prime and unique or statewide importance (USDA form AD-1006 or NRCS-CPA-106) 4>Wetlands (USFWS Wetland inventory) 5>Sensitive Species (Conservation Data Center GIS) 6>Ground water nitrate area and management area		
3. BMP Monitoring	06/2010 - 10/2013	FSWCD,SCC, USU Ext, FC high, Preston Jr High	\$52,625.81
Timeframe Desc:	compile and approve monitoring plan then successfully monitor based on project parameters. Most important—document results in annual and final reporting to DEQ.		
Deliverables:	Monitoring plan 1>chemical monitoring protocols 2>biological monitoring protocols 3>submit to DEQ 60 days prior to monitoring Baseline Data 1>Document baseline data using landuse component specific tools by 2> Compile data by project site using an excel worksheet 3> Photo-document baseline conditions by Document photo point location with a GPS. 4> Site inventory and assessment. Effectiveness Monitoring 1> Document semi-annual data using landuse component specific tools in the Spring and Fall 2> Compile data by project site using an excel worksheet within 1 month of monitoring 3> Photo-document conditions semi-annually Implementation Monitoring 1>Create and sign construction inspection plan with landowner 2>Complete construction logs during BMP implementation 3> Photo-document BMP implementation 4>Complete BMP Effectiveness Evaluation Field Sheet 5>Certify implementation meets appropriate standards and specifications Long term Monitoring 1>Annual field reviews per project site in the fall for 10 years. 2>Annual photo-documentation in the fall for 10 years. 3>Annual visual inspections in the spring for 10 years. Project Monitoring 1>Water Quality Sampling Project Monitoring plan approved. 2>Sample semi-annually. 3>Compile data.		

4. BMP Design	07/2010 - 09/2010	FSWCD,	\$29,017.24
Timeframe Desc:	Using the services of a qualified technician and engineer prepare structural design and revise them if necessary so that ultimately an as-built design is produced.		
Deliverables:	Inventory Resources 1>Complete site-specific assessment 2>Complete site-specific survey Develop structural design 1> Riparian area designs 2> Rangeland area designs 3> Agricultural land designs Plan and Design Approval 1> Technical agency (ISDA, NRCS,SCC) approval before landowners sign. 2> Contract with landowners. Obtain Appropriate Permits 1> ACOE section 404-permits 2> IDWR off-stream stockwater use permits 3> Cultural resources Review and redesign 1> Obtain information and/or data during construction from field observation. 2> Produce as-built final design.		
5. Information & Education	08/2010 - 09/2013	FSWCD, SCC,	\$21,119.53
Timeframe Desc:	Address the 3 Information and education goals of this project by completing the task deliverables.		
Deliverables:	Coordinate Stakeholders 1>Compile and distribute reports of information and progress 2>Host annual local working Group meeting 3>Project is on schedule Public Relations Achievement 1> Display project at Franklin County Fair in August 2011, 2012, 2013. 2>Highlight project at Idaho State Capital during the IASCD legislature display in February. 3>demonstrate result to the Franklin County Commissioners in March. 4>Host a conservation tour with stakeholders in fall 2011, 2012, 2013. 5>File regular news releases to inform public. Young Adult Education 1>Organize Ecology course syllabus. 2>Provide 15, 5-hour hands-on days of education focused on Soil, Water, Animal, Air, and Plants. 3>provide hand-on education focuses on Soil, water, animal, air, and Plants to the Gifted and Talented eight graders. 4>Highlight project success with press releases.		
6. BMP Implementation	09/2010 - 01/2013	FSWCD, FC High, Pacificorp-ECC, IDF&G, Cooperator, SCC	\$206,524.83
Timeframe Desc:	Implement approved contracts and designs to the appropriate standards and specifications.		
Deliverables:	Construction 1> Riparian area practices implemented 2> Rangeland practices implemented 3>Agricultural land practices implemented Quality Assurance Inspection 1>Construction inspection diary during implementation 2>Construction photos during implementation 3>BMP Operation and Maintenance reviewed annually for 10 years Certification 1> Interim monthly reports from engineer or technician 2>Final Worksheet completed 3>Formal certification letter from engineer or technician		
7. Final Report	03/2013 - 05/2013	FSWCD, SCC	\$11,007.83
Timeframe Desc:	Finalize the project by compiling and submitting a final report within the submittal time frame.		
Deliverables:	1>Compile all data throughout the project life. 2>Organize this data with transparency. 3>Submit to DEQ the final report within 3 months of project.		
			Total: \$358,704.73



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Administrative Costs			
Title	Hours	Rate/Hour	Total
District Manager	1099	\$25.00	\$27,475.00
FSWCD board Oversight	120	\$45.00	\$5,400.00
Running Totals	1219	\$26.97 (average)	\$32,875.00



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Subcontractual Costs	
Description	Amount
Streambank/Riparian BMP	\$76,500.00
Adjacent Agricultural BMPs	\$43,000.00
grazing uplands BMPs	\$60,000.00
Technical support (burdened rate) 31.25/hr x 320 hours/annually x 3 yrs	\$30,656.25
Project Monitoring	\$28,836.88
Engineering support (burdened rate) \$100/hr x 114 hours/annually x 3 yrs	\$34,200.00
Construction Inspection—Project Coordination	\$30,000.00
Running Total	\$303,193.13



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Travel Costs				
Category	Description	Quantity	Rate	Total
Other	FSWCD truck- monitoring	5200	\$0.46	\$2,366.00
Personnal Vehicle	FSWCD board	10656	\$0.46	\$4,848.48
Other	SCC truck-Technical Support	8309	\$0.46	\$3,822.14
Lodging	Legislature update--Boise	2	\$75.00	\$150.00
Personnal Vehicle	I and E tour legislature--boise	2967	\$0.46	\$1,349.99
Running Total				\$12,536.61



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Supplies/Equipment/Operating Costs	
Description	Cost
monitoring supplies	\$2,400.00
Financial audit	\$4,500.00
Information and Education Conservation Tour	\$600.00
office supplies--paper, toner, postage	\$2,600.00
Running Total	\$10,100.00



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Indirect Costs	
Description	Cost



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Matching Sources		
Source Title	Match Type	Amount
FSWCD	Soft	\$26,296.48
ISCC	In-Kind	\$37,478.25
USU extension	In-Kind	\$3,683.00
Franklin County High School	In-Kind	\$19,000.00
Preston Junior High	In-Kind	\$3,000.00
Idaho Fish and Game	Soft	\$7,000.00
Pacificorp-ECC	Hard	\$20,000.00
Cooperators/Landowners	In-Kind	\$44,000.01
Running Total		\$160,457.74

Letters of Support

List letters of support here. Include copies of stated letters with your hard copy application.

Natural Resources Conservation Services Pacificorp-Environmental Coordinating Committee Franklin County Commissioners Franklin County High School Idaho State Soil Conservation Commission Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game Utah State University Extension Also attached is the complete list of resources

Signature Authority

Signature Authority Name: Steven Chatterton

Signature Authority Title: District Chairman

Signature Authority Phone: 208-852-0562



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Total Project Cost as Tasks

	<u>Page</u>	<u>Entries</u>	<u>Total</u>
Estimated Total Project Cost:	3		\$358,704.74
			Match \$160,457.74
			Grant Amount \$198,247.00
Tasks/Work Plan Total:	6	7	\$358,704.73

The total of your tasks/work plan is less than the estimated total project cost.

Tasks Total as Budget Categories

	<u>Page</u>	<u>Entries</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tasks/Work Plan:	6	7	\$358,704.73
Administrative Costs:	7	2	\$32,875.00
Subcontractual Costs:	8	7	\$303,193.13
Travel Costs:	9	5	\$12,536.61
Equipment Costs:	10	4	\$10,100.00
Indirect Costs:	11	0	\$0.00

Total: \$358,704.74

Your current budget categories total matches the total cost of your tasks/work plan. Your administrative costs are less than 10% of your tasks/work plan total. Your indirect costs total is less than 10% of the administrative and travel costs totals.

Match Total as Match Entries

	<u>Page</u>	<u>Entries</u>	<u>Total</u>
Estimated Matching Funds:	3		\$160,457.74
Match Entries Total:	12	8	\$160,457.74

Your current match totals equal your original match estimate.

Signature (Steven Chatterton)

Date

ATTACHMENT XI. Grant Application for Cottonwood Riparian Fencing

SELDONIC

Print Application - §319 Grant Application - IDEQ

<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/Applications/319G/PrintApplication.aspx?...>

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Project Name: Cottonwood Riparian Fencing

Project Code: TFRO1300330

Project Sponsor

Organization Name: Twin Falls Soil and Water Conservation District

Organization Phone: 208-733-5380

Organization Fax: 208-734-5138

Organization Email: csnyder@northrim.net

Organization Address: 1441 Fillmore St. A

Postal Code: 83301 **City, State:** TWIN FALLS, ID

Project Field Officer: Cindy Snyder

Field Officer Phone: 208-733-5380

Project Location

Primary County: TWIN FALLS

Other Affected

Counties:

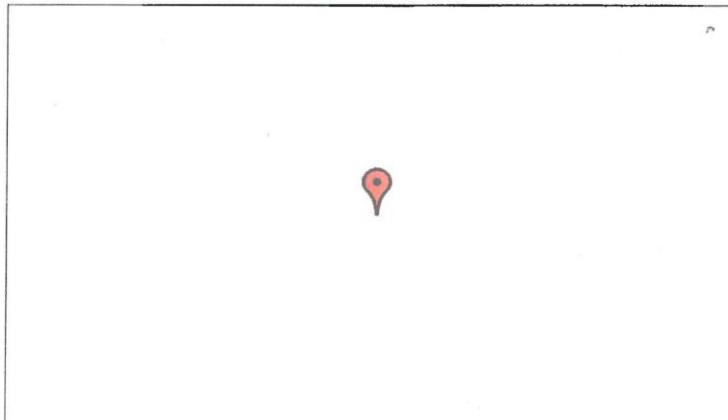
HUC: 17040212

Latitude: -114.312744

Longitude: 42.317939

Project Location Legal description of the Cottonwood Riparian Fencing Project is Section 35 Township 12 South Range

Description: 17 East. The project will be done on the lower end of Cottonwood Creek, along the Foothills Road in Twin Falls County.





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TMDL Effort

Is this project part of a TMDL effort?

Yes

If yes, please provide the name of the TMDL in the box below and describe how the project fits into the overall load reduction effort.

TMDL Name/Description - [Find My TMDL](#)

Upper Snake Rock TMDL —

This project will be implemented on the fourth order of Cottonwood Creek. A TMDL has been completed on this stretch of Cottonwood Creek for fecal coliform, total suspended solids and total phosphorus.

Expected Project Outcomes and Benefits

Please provide a project description including expected outcomes and benefits.

This project will include installing a diversion structure in Cottonwood Creek to replace an existing irrigation headgate that is falling. Bank erosion around the existing structure is contributing sediment to Cottonwood Creek. The structure is located on Bureau of Land Management land and is near a camping area. Campers are attracted to the existing structure and are contributing to the streambank erosion. Installing a new irrigation headgate with a 10-foot wide cement apron will reduce streambank erosion. Additionally, planting willows at the site will screen the structure from the public's eye and help reduce human impact to the area while also providing shade to the stream and help the stream segment attain beneficial uses.

Riparian fencing and berming along a one-mile stretch of Cottonwood Creek above the Foothills Road will exclude cattle from the creek when it is the area is used as winter pasture. This portion of the project will allow the streambank to stabilize, reducing the amount of sediment and nutrients in Cottonwood Creek, which discharges into Rock Creek and eventually the Snake River. About 500 head are wintered along the creek in this area, which is privately owned. Willow plantings in the exclusion area will also help stabilize the streambank and provide shade to the stream.

How is the project tied into an overall water quality management effort or planning process?

Both the Middle Snake River and Rock Creek are on the 303(d) list. Any surface waterbody discharging to either stream must meet the criteria required to attain beneficial uses and/or state water quality standards. The Upper Snake Rock Watershed Management Plan has been approved the USEPA as a total maximum daily load. An implementation plan has been written and approved by IDEQ-TFRO. Therefore, these streams and any surface waterbody are a high priority for clean up (IDEQ-TFRO).



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Tracking Project Results

What parameters would be monitored to evaluate project results?

The Twin Falls SWCD will identify monitoring site above and below the proposed project site and collect baseline data. The sites will be monitored for three years after project completion. Additionally, the Twin Falls SWCD will work with a NRCS range conservationist to conduct a riparian assessment before and after the project completion.

Estimated Total Project Funding

*Your final §319 Grant Application will not be considered without matching contributions that amount to a minimum of 40% of the project's total cost.

Estimated Total Cost of Project: \$29,250.00

Estimated Matching Funds Amount: \$12,200.00

Estimated §319 Grant Amount: \$17,050.00

Include a brief description of the sources of the 40% match contribution.

Landowner will provide in-kind match in the form of labor to construct the berms and build the riparian fence.

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture will provide in-kind match for engineering work for this project.

Twin Falls SWCD will provide half the monitoring costs and also public outreach efforts.



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Regional Priority

With assistance from [your DEQ regional office grant contact](#), describe the regional priority of the watershed or waterbody, where the project is located, and the work being proposed.

The regional priority of the Cottonwood Riparian Fencing project in relationship to Rock Creek and the Snake River is strong. Both the Middle Snake River and Rock Creek are on the 303(d) list. Any surface waterbody discharging to either stream must meet the criteria required to attain beneficial uses and/or state water quality standards. The Upper Snake Rock Watershed Management Plan has been approved the USEPA as a total maximum daily load. An implementation plan has been written and approved by IDEQ-TFRO. Therefore, these streams and any surface waterbody are a high priority for clean up (IDEQ-TFRO). Cottonwood Creek carries the in-stream water quality limits under the Upper Snake Rock TMDL that define total phosphorus as <0.100 mg/L, total suspended sediment at <52.0 mg/L and bacteria at <126 cfu/ml Escherichia coli (geometric mean).

Project Details

Waterbody Type: River/Stream

Project Type: Agriculture
Riparian area degradation

Primary Pollutant(s) To Be Addressed:

Bacteria
Phosphorous
Sediment
Temperature

Beneficial Uses Affected by Project:

Aquatic life
Water supply
Wildlife habitat

Primary BMP(s) to be implemented: (Best Management Practices)

Diversion (ft)
Fence (ft)



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Estimated Annual Load Reduction

Describe how you expect this project will reduce the Estimated Annual Pollutant Load of this water system.

[Calculate Annual Load](#) - Questions? Contact Jerry West (208.373.0264 - jerry.west@deq.idaho.gov)

The Cottonwood Creek Riparian Fencing Project will reduce the estimated annual pollutant load of this water system in two ways. First, by reducing the amount of bank erosion at the existing irrigation head gate. Second by restricting livestock access to the streambank during the winter feeding period. The combination of these two approaches will reduce total suspended sediments by an estimated XX percent.

Monitoring Plan

1. What long term monitoring will be incorporated into the project design?

The Twin Falls SWCD will work with the USDA- Agricultural Research Service laboratory in Kimberly, Idaho, to collect water samples above and below the proposed project area beginning in the winter of 2012-13. This will provide baseline data before construction begins. ARS will continue to collect water samples at regular intervals during the winter feeding and irrigation seasons for three years following completion of the project.

2. Who will do the project monitoring?

USDA Agricultural Research Service

3. How will monitoring be funded?

ARS will do the monitoring in exchange for having access to the project data.

Public Information and Education

Please describe all public outreach efforts that will be part of this project.

The project will be highlighted in conservation district newsletters as well as a poster display during the Twin Falls County Fair.



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Project Tasks/Work Plan

Title	Dates	Responsible Party	§319	Match	Total
#1 - Project design	Jan 2013 - Jul 2014	ISDA	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Timeframe Description:	Design irrigation diversion and certify that project meets specifications.				
Deliverables:	Provide a design for the irrigation diversion structure and provide inspections during the construction process. Provide a final report that all specifications were met during construction.				
#2 - Riparian Fence	Jul 2013 - Oct 2013	Twin Falls SWCD	\$4,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$9,000.00
Timeframe Description:	Fence will be installed along one-side of Cottonwood Creek (fence already exists on the other side of the Creek) for 1 mile. The fencing component of this project must be completed before the winter feeding season begins or will be postponed until the summer of 2014.				
Deliverables:	The riparian fence will restrict cattle access to Cottonwood Creek during the winter feeding season helping to stabilize the streambank and reduce sediment, nutrient and bacteria loads to the creek.				
#3 - Construct berms	Jul 2013 - Oct 2014	Twin Falls SWCD	\$1,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$4,000.00
Timeframe Description:	Berms will be built during the summer/fall before the winter feeding period begins.				
Deliverables:	Berms will be constructed along the creek to reduce the potential of a storm-related event from washing livestock manure and accompanying sediment and nutrients into the creek.				
#4 - Project management	Jul 2013 - Feb 2015	Twin Falls SWCD	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
Timeframe Description:	Provide oversight of project from construction through completion.				
Deliverables:	Ensure project construction stays on track and that project objectives are met. Write all reports as needed. Ensure financial goals are met.				
#5 - Project administration	Jul 2013 - Dec 2015	Twin Falls SWCD	\$550.00	\$0.00	\$550.00
Timeframe Description:	Provide administrative support during the construction and completion of project.				
Deliverables:	Ensure that all reports and invoices are filed in a timely fashion. Track project expenses and prepare all financial reports.				
#6 - Construct Irrigation diversion	Oct 2013 - Apr 2014	Twin Falls SWCD	\$10,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$12,000.00
Timeframe Description:	Construction of the new headgate must be completed between when the irrigation season ends in the fall and before the next season begins in the spring. If this window is missed in the winter of 2013-14, construction would be delayed until 2014-15.				
Deliverables:	Replace existing irrigation headgate with a new gate that includes a concrete apron to protect the new structure.				
#7 - Information and education	May 2014 - Sep 2015	Twin Falls SWCD	\$0.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Timeframe Description:	I&E efforts will focus on the project benefits following construction of the project.				

Deliverables:	The Twin Falls SWCD will include an article in its newsletter discussion construction of the project and a follow up article the following year to highlight the project's benefits. The project will also be included in the district's annual display during the Twin Falls County Fair.
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Administrative Costs - May Not Exceed 10% of Overall Project Budget

Position Title	Hours	Rate/Hour	Total	Match Amount	§319 Amount
Administrative clerk	28	\$20.00	\$550.00		\$550.00
Project manager	40	\$25.00	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00



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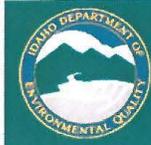
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Subcontractual Costs - Must be Tied to Work Plan Tasks

Description	Total Amount	§319 Amount	Match Amount
Construct irrigation structure	\$12,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$2,000.00
Riparian fence	\$9,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$5,000.00
Construct berms	\$4,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$2,500.00
Information & education	\$1,200.00		\$1,200.00
Project design	\$1,500.00		\$1,500.00



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Travel Costs - Include Mileage/Rate, Meals, Lodging, ETC.



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Supplies, Operating, and Equipment Costs



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Indirect Costs - Not to exceed 10% of combined Administrative and Travel Costs



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Matching Sources

Source Title	Match Type	Amount
1 - Twin Falls SWCD	In-Kind	\$1,200.00
2 - ISDA	In-Kind	\$1,500.00
3 - Landowner (labor and some expenses)	In-Kind	\$9,500.00

Letters of Support

List all letters of support received here. Include copies of all stated letters with your final/signed hard copy application.

Bureau of Land Management

A presentation will be made to the Mid-Snake WAG on August 15, 2012, and we anticipate receiving a letter of support at that time.

Signature Authority

Signature Authority Name: Barry Bollwinkel
Signature Authority Title: Twin Falls SWCD chairman
Signature Authority Phone: 208-733-5380 ext. 3



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Total Project Cost as Tasks

	Page	Entries	Match	§319	Total
Estimated Project Cost:	3		\$12,200.00	\$17,050.00	\$29,250.00
Tasks/Work Plan Total:	6	7	\$12,200.00	\$17,050.00	\$29,250.00

Your current match amount meets or exceeds the 40% of project total cost requirement and your total cost has been broken down into tasks equalling the estimated total project cost.

Tasks Total as Budget Categories

Area	Page	Entries	Match	§319	Total
Tasks/Work Plan:	3	7	\$12,200.00	\$17,050.00	\$29,250.00
Administrative Costs:	7	2	\$0.00	\$1,550.00	\$1,550.00
Subcontractual Costs:	8	5	\$12,200.00	\$15,500.00	\$27,700.00
Travel Costs:	9	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Equipment Costs:	10	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Indirect Costs:	11	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Totals:			\$12,200.00	\$17,050.00	\$29,250.00

Your current budget categories total matches the total cost of your tasks/work plan. Your administrative costs are less than 10% of your tasks/work plan total. Your indirect costs total is less than 10% of the administrative and travel costs totals.

Match Total as Match Entries

	Page	Entries	Total
Estimated Matching Funds:	3		\$12,200.00
Match Entries Total:	12	3	\$12,200.00

Your current match totals are equal to your original match estimate on page 3.

Signature ()

Date