
APPENDIX J

FY 2001 Application Guidelines For The Oregon 319 NPS Water Quality Program

**FY 2001
APPLICATION GUIDELINES
for the
OREGON 319 NPS
WATER QUALITY PROGRAM**

Department of Environmental Quality
WATER QUALITY DIVISION
811 SW 6th Ave.
Portland, OR 97204

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*An active leader to restore, enhance and maintain
the quality of Oregon's air, water and land.*

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BACKGROUND

Section 319 of the 1987 Clean Water Act authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide grants to states for implementation of nonpoint source (NPS) pollution control programs and projects to help protect or improve water quality. The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the state agency having primary responsibility for carrying out Oregon's Section 319 program. The grant funds are used by DEQ to implement the Oregon NPS program and for various NPS pollution control projects (often called "water quality projects") within the state. EPA expects to allocate approximately \$2.7 million for FY 2001.

Despite Oregon's bountiful water resources and national reputation for clean streams, NPS pollution is threatening water quality in many aquifers, streams, lakes, and rivers throughout the state. We would like to encourage you to assist us in addressing priority water quality issues through the implementation of projects designed to protect groundwater and surface water. We believe that the emphasis should be on locally developed watershed projects.

To carry out this strategy, 319 funding is available to implement key elements of watershed protection: developing and implementing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Plans, targeting and coordinating best management practices (BMPs) in impaired watersheds (water bodies in need of TMDLs), with key groundwater and surface water pollution sources, applying BMPs on a watershed scale, and providing multi-agency coordinated watershed assessments.

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

To be eligible to receive Section 319 funds, NPS pollution control projects must be consistent with Oregon's State nonpoint source Management Program (NPSMP). Activities identified in the April 1991 NPSMP, which may be eligible for Section 319 funding include:

- ❑ Control of agricultural and non-agricultural (e.g. urban runoff, construction site erosion, etc.) sources of nonpoint source pollution;
- ❑ Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in the priority watersheds and regions (surface water and areas of groundwater quality concerns);
- ❑ Public information and education on nonpoint source pollution and its control if it is part of a watershed project and is aimed at getting greater implementation of BMPs;
- ❑ Programs which provide technical assistance for controlling nonpoint source pollution as long as they are part of a watershed project and are aimed at getting greater implementation of BMPs;
- ❑ Programs which address waterbody restoration, such as projects that restore wetlands, rivers, streams, riparian areas and other aquatic habitats. These proposals must also demonstrate that fundamental problems causing waterbody degradation or habitat destruction have been analyzed and are being addressed.

THE CLEAN WATER ACTION PLAN, CWAP

The Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP) was released on February 14, 1998 by federal agencies at the direction of President Bill Clinton. The CWAP charts a course toward fulfilling the original goal of the Clean Water Act -- "fishable and swimmable" waters for all Americans. Development and implementation of this plan is taking place with the assistance of 319 funds.

Among the many specific actions called for by the CWAP is one for states to develop "Unified Watershed Assessments" that identify watersheds not meeting clean water and other natural resource goals and where preventive action is needed to sustain water quality and aquatic resources. In Oregon, various agencies began developing Oregon's Unified Watershed Assessment. Existing information was compiled primarily from several sources, including:

- ◆ Clean Water Act Section 303(d); OR 1998 Section 303(d) List Priorities and Targets;
- ◆ The Oregon Plan, which was developed to address fishery and water quality issues, and directs and funds watershed assessments and restoration efforts statewide;
- ◆ The Northwest Forest Plan and the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) which provides a comprehensive assessment for Forest Service and BLM administered lands in Oregon;
- ◆ Both Tribes and the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission (CRI TFC) which have completed detailed assessments and restoration plans in Oregon and Columbia Basin watersheds.

Other State and locally led restoration and assessment efforts have been completed or are underway in Oregon. These efforts include

extensive public input, integration of numerous fishery and water quality criteria, and address issues at a variety of scales. The Oregon UWA does not revise or replace Federal, State, Tribal, and local watershed efforts but is intended to identify potential opportunities to link the Oregon Plan, Tribal restoration plans, Federal plans and other collaborative watershed assessment and restoration efforts.

Opportunities for funding the implementation of watershed restoration and protection as intended in the CWAP is best carried out by looking for ways to link funding sources appropriate to the tasks identified in watershed plans and strategies. Cost share dollars under the NRCS EQIP and CREP programs, OWEB's Watershed Enhancement Grants and Oregon's 319 Grants are some examples of excellent funding sources which could be linked. The process of integrating several programs to address the same NPS objectives, has begun. One of the mechanisms is through priority review, during the review of the 319 proposals submitted, which are reviewed by regional and/or state basin teams.

For more details on the Unified Watershed Assessment please visit the WEB page: <http://waterquality.deq.state.or.us/wq/uwa.htm>

TMDL SCHEDULE and 319 PRIORITIES

A priority ranking system was necessary to establish water quality work plans for the state to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads for addressing point and nonpoint sources of pollutants. The Department of Environmental Quality has developed a list of waters (303(d) List) where required pollution controls are not expected to attain or maintain water quality standards and to set priorities and target resources for use in developing Total Maximum Daily Loads. The Department considers all listed waters to be important resources to

the state. However, with hundreds of stream segments listed, many for multiple parameters, it is clear that not all TMDLs can be developed at the same time. The amount of staff time and resources required for TMDL development may vary widely depending on the amount of existing information, complexity, type of pollutant, number of point and non point sources, resources available and other issues.

The Oregon priorities for TMDL work should be viewed as a work plan in which the Department will focus resources. A high or low priority ranking does not necessarily mean that the river or lake is more important or less important, but rather that it is a waterbody selected for TMDL development for reasons identified in the prioritization process.

A portion of FY 2001 319 funding will be targeted to addressing TMDL priorities in Oregon. Table I lists the NPS coordinators throughout Oregon. We encourage you to keep in contact with them as you consider submitting a 319 application. Tables II, III and IV present basin project priorities determined with the TMDL schedule in mind. Please refer to them as you develop your proposal for funding. Information contained in the above mentioned tables may vary from year to year, as TMDLs progress and the schedule for TMDL shortens (refer to Figure I for a map presenting the TMDL schedule).

SELECTION PROCESS

Selection criteria to be used in making a recommendation to EPA for 319 funding will include nature and severity of the water quality problems to be addressed, adequacy of the project application and the potential for success. Viable projects must address the issues in Tables II, III, IV and V.

The funds are targeted to NPS water quality projects that implement projects dealing with water quality priority issues in Oregon. Project priority categories include but are not limited to:

- ❑ Projects addressing the Total Maximum Daily Loads priorities listed in any of the subbasins listed in Tables II, III or IV (refer to Appendix A for a discussion on TMDL and water quality);
- ❑ Significant publicly owned lakes currently listed in the Priority streams document (303(d) list);
- ❑ Drinking water supplies from surface reservoirs and river intakes;
- ❑ Groundwater protection projects addressing contamination, Refer to Tables V for a list of priority needs;
- ❑ Ongoing agricultural and urban NPS projects making significant progress in addressing Nonpoint problems and can demonstrate a need to extend or expand the scope of the project;
- ❑ Other water bodies (surface or groundwater) that are publicly owned and locally important;
- ❑ Public water supplies that can demonstrate a need for protection or improvement. Funds requested could be used for NPS water quality improvements related to drinking water for public water systems. The proposed NPS improvements must be (at least partially) within the sensitive zones of drinking water protection areas as delineated under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act - Source Water Assessment Program. The improvements should focus on water quality problems related to the well(s) or surface water intake as demonstrated by raw water quality data prior to treatment by the public water system.
- ❑ Control of non-agricultural NPS pollution (such as urban stormwater, construction site erosion, etc.);
- ❑ Demonstration of innovative or alternative NPS control strategies or practices being part of an overall watershed project and used to promote greater implementation of best management

practices, BMPs (refer to Appendix B for a discussion on demonstration projects);

- ❑ Information/education of public or targeted groups on NPS pollution issues in a priority basin;
- ❑ Promoting increased use of BMPs in a watershed;

Higher priority will be given to projects demonstrating strong local/regional involvement and support, including financial support or other resource contributions from governmental/private sources.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

- ❑ Project applications are due by June 21, 2000.
- ❑ 12 copies are needed.
- ❑ Include a floppy disk with an electronic copy of the application. Use MS Word/Word Perfect, Times font, 12 dpi.
- ❑ **Project Applications need to be received by 5:00 PM on June 21, 2000 at the DEQ office:**

**Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Watershed Section. Attn. Ivan Camacho
811 SW 6th Ave.,
Portland, OR 97204.**

- ❑ **No Fax copies are allowed.**
- ❑ Project applications will be reviewed and scored by a regional team, consisting of various water quality / NPS representatives.
- ❑ Applicants will be notified of the recommendations for funding by November 20, 2000;
- ❑ DEQ anticipates that funds will be available by Feb. 16 2001.

Factors considered in the review include:

- ❑ Need for the project;
- ❑ Comprehensive workplan;
- ❑ Budget;
- ❑ Potential for success; and
- ❑ Suitability of project measures.

LETTING DEQ PEOPLE KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TRYING TO DO

We encourage you to make contact with DEQ field staff early in the process of preparing an application for 319 funds. Contact names and phone numbers are included in Table I. Viable projects must address the issues in Tables II, III, IV, and V. Once the FY 2001 grant award is received, DEQ staff will work with project applicants to develop a workplan for the first year of the project. Please refer to Table I for corresponding DEQ staff members.

QUESTIONS?

Please direct questions regarding the Section 319 program to:

Ivan Camacho, DEQ, NPS Program Coordinator (503/229-5088).

Questions about individual basin projects should be directed to regional DEQ staff (Table I).

APPLICATION GUIDELINES

These application procedures are intended to provide uniform guidance for the preparation of project applications to address NPS of pollution that affect water quality in Oregon.

- ❑ Applications should address all major NPS of contamination impacting the water resource to be protected. Proposed project components should reduce the pollutant load from identified sources, and should have a likelihood of producer/landowner acceptance.
- ❑ As appropriate, proposed projects should demonstrate new or innovative approaches that can be used to address NPS pollution.
- ❑ There is no minimum length of the application; however, the maximum number of pages allowed is 10, not including budget documentation.
- ❑ The application should address each component completely and concisely. Each project application should use the cover page and budget sheets attached to these guidelines. Do not attach separate covers or bindings, as these are only an inconvenience to the reviewers.

The project application should be divided into three parts:

- I. TITLE PAGE AND PROJECT SUMMARY
- II. PART I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION; and
- III. PART II: WATER QUALITY PROTECTION PLAN
- IV. PART III: BUDGET PAGE

I. TITLE PAGE AND PROJECT SUMMARY

Each application should include a cover page (title page). It should provide the following information:

1. Project Title
2. Applicant's information: Name, Address, Telephone Number
3. District(s) and/or Watershed Council/Agency/University submitting the application
4. Nonpoint source category impacted (urban runoff, agriculture)
5. Total funding requested. Match funding anticipated/secured
6. A one or two paragraph project summary stating the project's purpose and problem(s).

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Background information for the project application should include the following:

1. Identification of the water resource to be protected ;
2. Description of the type and extent of the existing water quality problems;
3. Pollutants causing the impairment;
4. Information on past/on-going related projects;
5. Providing details of the characteristics of the watershed / sub-basin, or project area.

III. WATER QUALITY PROTECTION PLAN

Tables II, III, IV and V provide specific guidelines as to what the priorities for funding will be for this year.

For assistance in developing this part of the project application we encourage you to contact the NPS/Healthy Stream Coordinator for the corresponding area. Names and telephone numbers as well as region/areas are included in Table I.

For this section, please provide specific information about the proposed work. Please include the following information in your application:

1. Project objectives:
2. Project description:
3. Link to the Oregon NPS Management program:
4. Develop a realistic schedule for project implementation.
5. Measures of success.
6. Evaluation and feedback mechanisms:
7. Participating agencies and organizations:
8. Project outputs.

Table I. HEALTHY STREAMS PARTNERSHIP (HSP) AND NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION COORDINATORS INFORMATION

NAME	BASIN/AREA of EXPERTISE (DEQ)	Phone number
Bruce Apple	Tillamook, Clatsop and Columbia	(503) 842-3038
Pam Blake	South Coast basins	(541) 269-2721
John Blanchard	Rogue basin	(541) 776-6010x240
Paul Heberling	Umpqua basin	(541) 440-3338x224
Bobbi Lindberg	Umpqua basin	(541) 686-7838x242
Brad Prior	319 grant coordination for South Coast, Rogue and Umpqua basins	(541) 776-6010x226
Beth Woodward	Lower Willamette, Clackamas, Middle Willamette, North Santiam	(503) 229-6351
Jared Rubin	Upper Willamette, South Santiam, McKenzie, Middle and Coast Fork Willamette	(541) 686-7838x261
Don Butcher	Umatilla Basin	(541) 278-4603
Bonnie Lamb	North Central Basins	(541) 388-6146
Steve Kirk	Klamath TMDL	(541) 388-6146
Mitch Wolgamott	Grande Ronde, Powder, Malheur and John Day basins	(541) 963-1331
Russell Harding	Columbia River Coordinator.	(503) 229-5284
Sheree Stewart	Drinking water, source water protection.	(503) 229-5413
Dale Doremus	Groundwater Policy / Planning	(503) 229-5878
Tom Meek	State Revolving Fund Contact	(503) 229-6412
I van Camacho	Statewide water quality protection projects	(503) 229-5088

Table II. WESTERN OREGON PRIORITY SUB-BASINS FOR 319 PROJECTS IN FY 2001

South Coast TMDL Status 03/00								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
1999	Lower Rogue	Lobster Creek,	Temperature	Complete	Complete	High	High	Planning, RipZn Enhncmt, Sed. abatement
1999	Coquille	Upper So Fork	Temperature	Complete	Complete	Complete	High	RipZn Enhancement, Sed abatement
2000	Coquille	East Fork Coquille River	Temperature	Complete	Complete	Complete	High	Monitoring, RipZn Enhncmt, Sed. abatement
2000	Coos Bay	Larson Slough,	Temperature, bacteria	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Condition Assessment
2000	Coquille	Middle Fork (Big Creek)	Temperature	Complete	Complete	High	Medium	Monitoring
2001	Chetco	Chetco River(upper)	Temperature	USFS	High	High	Medium	Monitoring, enhancement planning
2001	Coquille	Lower So Fork	Temperature, bacteria	In Progress	High	High	Medium	Monitoring, enhancement planning
2001	N Tenmile	Tenmile Lake	Aquatic weeds, algae	In Progress	High	High	Medium	Monitoring, enhancement planning
2001	Sixes	Elk River	Temperature	Medium	High	High	Medium	Monitoring, develop planning components
2001	Coquille	North Fork	Temperature, bacteria	High	High	Medium	Medium	Condition Assessment
2002	Sixes	New River, Fourmile, Morton, Floras	Temperature	Complete	Complete	High	High	Planning, RipZn Enhncmt, Sed abatement
2002	Chetco	Chetco River (lower)	Temperature	In Progress	High	High	Medium	Monitoring, enhancement planning
2002	Sixes	Sixes River	Temperature	In Progress	High	High	Medium	Monitoring, enhancement planning
2002	Chetco	Hunter Creek	Temperature	High	High	Medium	Medium	Condition Assessment, Monitoring
2002	Coquille	Cunningham Creek	Bacteria, DO	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Condition Assessment
2002	Coquille	Catching Creek,	Temperature	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Condition Assessment
2003	Sixes	Floras, Croft Lakes	Aquatic weeds, algae	High	High	Medium	Medium	Condition Assessment, Monitoring
2004	Coos	Coos Bay	Bacteria	High	High	High	High	Assessment, Monitoring, Planning, Implementation

Rogue Basin TMDL Status 7/99								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
1999	Middle Rogue	Bear Creek	Temp, bact, hab/flow mod	Low	High	High	Medium	TMDL Development
	Lower Rogue	Grave Creek	Temperature	High	High	Medium	Medium	Assessment
	Illinois River	Sucker Creek (Private Lands)	Temp, hab/flow mod	Low	High	High	Medium	TMDL Development
		Sucker Creek (Fed Lands)	Temp, hab/flow mod	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Planning
		Illinois River Lawson	Temperature	Low	High	Medium	Medium	TMDL Development
	Applegate	Williams Creek	Temperature	High	High	Medium	Low	Assessment
		Star/Beaver/Palmer	Sediment, hab/flow mod	High	High	Medium	Low	Assessment
		Little Applegate	Temperature	Low	High	Medium	Low	TMDL Development
	Upper Rogue	Foster/Woodruff/Ab bott	Temperature, hab mod	Low	High	Medium	Low	TMDL Development
2000	Illinois	E. Fork Illinois	Temp, flow modification	High	High	Medium	Low	Assessment
		Althouse Creek	Temperature	High	High	Medium	Low	Assessment
		West Fork Illinois	Temp, flow modification	High	High	Medium	Low	Assessment
		Deer Creek	Temperature	High	High	Medium	Low	Assessment
		Illinois River - Josephine	Temperature	High	High	Medium	Low	Assessment
		Briggs Creek	Temperature	High	High	Medium	Low	Assessment
		Illinois River-Klondike	Temperature	High	High	Medium	Low	Assessment
		Silver Creek	Temperature	High	High	Medium	Low	Assessment
		Indigo Creek	Temperature	High	High	Medium	Low	Assessment

Umpqua TMDL Status 7/99								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
1999	No. Umpqua	Little River	Temp, sed, pH, hab. mod	Low	Low	Low	Med	Implementation
	So. Umpqua	West Fork Cow Creek	Temperature	High	High	Low	Med	Assessment
	Umpqua	Lower Smith River	Temperature	Low	Low	Low	High	Implementation
2000	So. Umpqua	So Umpqua Headwaters	Temp, pH, sed, flow mod.	Low	Low	Low	Low	None
		Middle Cow Creek	Temperature	High	Low	Low	Med	Assessment
		Lower Cow Creek	Temp, pH, tox. hab mod	High	Low	Low	Med	Assessment
	No. Umpqua	Steamboat/Canton Ck.	DO, pH, tem, sed, hab. mod.	Low	Low	Low	Low	None
		Rock Creek	Temperature	Low	High	High	Low	TMDL
	Umpqua	Upper Smith River	Temperature	Low	High	High	Low	TMDL
		Loon Lake		Low	High	High	Med	TMDL
2001	So. Umpqua	Elk Creek	Temp, flow mod	Med	Med	Low	Med	Assessment
		Galesville		Med	Med	Low	Med	Assessment
		Middle South Umpqua	Bact,DO,pH,temp.	Low	Med	Low	Med	TMDL
	No. Umpqua	No Umpqua Headwaters	DO, pH, temp, hab. mod	Low	Low	Low	Low	None
		Tyee Frontal		Low	Low	Low	Med	Implementation
	Umpqua	Calapooya Creek	Bac, DO, pH, tem, flow /habitat	Med	Low	Low	Med	Assessment
2002	So. Umpqua	Myrtle Creek	T, hab./flow mod	Med	Low	Low	Med	Assessment
		Olalla/Lookinglass	Biol. crit, flow mod	Med	Low	Low	Med	Assessment
		Lower South Umpqua	T, pH, DO, bact, hab. mod.	Low	Low	Low	Med	Implementation
	No. Umpqua	Middle North Umpqua	Temp, DO, pH	Low	Low	Low	Med	Implementation
		Lower North Umpqua	Temp, flow mod	Med	Low	Low	Med	Assessment
	Umpqua	Elk Creek	Bact, DO, temp, flow mod.	Med	Low	Low	Med	Assessment
		Reedsport/Elkton Fr.		Low	Low	Low	Med	Implementation
		Smith/Umpqua Estuary		Med	Low	Low	High	Implementation

Table III. NORTHWEST OREGON PRIORITY SUB-BASINS FOR 319 PROJECTS IN FY 2001

Willamette								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
Approved 11/25/1998	Columbia Slough	Lower Willamette	Algal Growth/ Phosphorus	Done	Needed	Needed	In Development	Implement Phosphorus Control Strategies identified in MOAs and Permits
Approved 11/25/1998	Columbia Slough	Lower Willamette	DO/BOD	Done	Needed	Needed	In Development	Implement BOD Control Strategies identified in MOAs and Permits
Approved 11/25/1998	Columbia Slough	Lower Willamette	Bacteria	Done	Needed	Needed	In Development	Implement Bacteria Control Strategies identified in MOAs and Permits
Approved 11/25/1998	Columbia Slough	Lower Willamette	Toxics (Pb, DDT/DDE, Dieldrin, Dioxin, PCBs)	Done	Needed	Needed	In Development	Implement Toxics Control Strategies identified in MOAs and Permits
Approved 11/25/1998	Columbia Slough	Lower Willamette	Temperature	Needed	Needed	Needed	In Development	Need additional temperature data (FLIR, continuous monitoring) of Slough

Willamette Basin:

The DEQ has begun the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for the Willamette River and some of its tributary rivers and streams. The DEQ is scheduled to complete TMDLs for nine of the 12 Willamette River sub-basins by the end of 2003. The nine sub-basins targeted for completion by 2003 are the Lower Willamette, Clackamas, Middle Willamette, North Santiam, South Santiam, Upper Willamette, McKenzie, Middle Fork and Coast Fork. TMDLs for the Yamhill and Molalla-Pudding sub-basins are not due until 2007. With Tualatin TMDLs nearly complete, the DEQ is approaching the work on TMDLs for the remaining 9 sub-basins as one large project.

319 Grant funds could help address non-point source issues in the Willamette Basin. Given the schedule for TMDL completion, proposals should relate to the characterization of non-point source problems (source identification) and monitoring that will ultimately help support TMDL development. In addition, Forward Looking Infrared Radiometry (FLIR) for 303(d) listed stream segments and the correlation of flow with other parameters of concern have been identified as basin-wide priorities. In developing your proposal for funding for the Willamette Basin we encourage you to contact the corresponding DEQ individual. Please refer to Table I for the names and phone numbers. These individuals could be great resource as you identify NPS issues to be addressed in the basin.

North Coast								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
In Developmnt, due in 2000	Tillamook	Wilson-Trask-Nestucca	Temperature	Done	Needed	Needed	NEP CCMP	Implement Temperature Management Strategies identified in CCMP
In Developmnt, due in 2000	Tillamook	Wilson-Trask-Nestucca	Bacteria	Done	Needed	Needed	NEP CCMP	Implement Bacteria Management Strategies identified in CCMP
Done (1/27/1994) In Revision, due in 2000	Tualatin	Tualatin	ALGOL Growth/ Phosphorus	Done	Needed	Needed	Done	Implement Phosphorus Control Strategies identified in Management Plans
In Developmnt, due in 2000	Tualatin	Tualatin	Temperature	In Development	Needed	Needed	In Development	Implement Temperature Management Strategies
In Developmnt, due in 2000	Tualatin	Tualatin	Bacteria	In Development	Needed	Needed	In Development, Related to P Control	Implement Bacteria Management Strategies identified in Management Plans

North Coast: Nehalem-Nestucca								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
due in 2000	Nehalem	Nehalem	Temperature	Watershed Plan Being Developed	Needed	Needed	In Development	Additional Temperature Assessment
due in 2001	Nehalem	Nehalem	Bacteria	Watershed Plan Being Developed	Needed	Needed	In Development	Additional Bacteria Assessment
due in 2000	Nestucca	Wilson-Trask- Nestucca	Temperature	Watershed Plan Action Available	Needed	Needed	In Development	Implement Practices in Watershed Action Plan
	Nestucca	Wilson-Trask- Nestucca	Bacteria	Watershed Plan Action Available	Needed	Needed	In Development	Implement Practices in Watershed Action Plan
	Nestucca	Wilson-Trask- Nestucca	Sediment	Watershed Plan Action Available	Needed	Needed	Needed	Additional Sediment Assessment, Implement Practices in Watershed Action Plan

North Coast: Columbia River								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
Dec 2001	Lower Columbia	Columbia	Bacteria, DO, Toxics (as DDE, DDT, PCB, pH)	Bi-state study, LCREP CCMP	Needed	Needed	LCREP CCMP	Implementation of LCREP CCMP
Dec 2001	Lower Columbia	Columbia	Total dissolved gas	USACOE gas abatement, EPA model	Commencing development in conjunction with Y2K waiver	Needed	USACOE gas abatement	TMDL development implementation planning
Dec 2001	Lower Columbia	Columbia	Temperature	EPA Model	Needed	Needed	Needed	Finalization of EPA model, conceptual approach for TMDL
due in 2001	Lower Columbia	Columbia	N/A	Needed	N/A	Needed	Needed	Survey and management plan for non-indigenous aquatic invasive species.

Table IV. EASTERN OREGON PRIORITY SUB-BASINS FOR 319 PROJECTS IN FY 2001

Eastern Region: Columbia River								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
Dec 2001	Lower Columbia	Columbia	Total dissolved gas	USACOE gas abatement, EPA model	Commencing development in conjunction with Y2K waiver	Needed	USACOE gas abatement	TMDL development implementation planning
Dec 2001	Lower Columbia	Columbia	Temperature	EPA Model	Needed	Needed	Needed	Finalization of EPA model, conceptual approach for TMDL
Eastern Region: Klamath Basin								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Priorities
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
2000	Sprague	All watersheds	Temperature Dissolved oxygen PH	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	Reduction of sediment, stream temperature, nutrients and bacteria simultaneously; low cost restoration of degraded wet meadows; reduction of one/more of the following parameters - stream temperature, sediment, nutrients, bacteria; public awareness of nps pollution in urban situations. Use of innovative bmps, and/or education components.
2000	Upper Klamath lake	All watersheds	T, DO, pH, Algae/weeds	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	Same as above.

Eastern Region: Umatilla basin								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementa tion	
In development, 2000	Umatilla	All watersheds	Temperature, sediment, bacteria (basin-wide); nitrate (Wildhorse) ammonia (L. Umatilla)	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	Reduction of stream temp., sediment, nutrient, and bacteria impacts simultaneously
								innovative technologies that include monitoring and education components
								Raise public awareness of NPS pollution in urban situations
								Low cost restoration of degraded wet meadows
								Education component as a demonstration project. Projects that control introduction of pesticide residual into groundwater and surface waters; include monitoring and/or education/demonstration components; address reduction of one or more of the following: parameters: stream temperature, sediment, nutrient, and bacteria impacts.

TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
In development, 2000	Umatilla	All watersheds	Temperature, sediment, bacteria (basin-wide); nitrate (Wildhorse) ammonia (L. Umatilla)	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	Reduction of stream temp., sediment, nutrient, and bacteria impacts simultaneously
In development, 2001	Walla Walla	All	Temperature	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	Raise public awareness of NPS pollution in urban situations
	Walla Walla	All	Temperature	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	Low cost restoration of degraded wet meadows
	Walla Walla	All	Temperature	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	Education component should focus on its use as a demonstration project. Projects that prevent and control introduction of pesticide residual into groundwater and surface waters. Projects that include monitoring and/or education/demonstration components. Projects that address reduction of one or more of the following: parameters: stream temperature, sediment, nutrient, and bacteria impacts

Eastern Region: Umatilla basin								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
ie. In development, 2001	Willow	All	Temperature, pH (basin-wide), bacteria (Balm Fork)	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	Reduction of stream temp., sediment, nutrient, and bacteria impacts.
	Willow	All	Temperature, pH (basin-wide), bacteria (Balm Fork)	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	innovative technologies that include monitoring and education components
	Willow	All	Temperature, pH (basin-wide), bacteria (Balm Fork)	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	Raise public awareness of NPS pollution in urban situations
	Willow	All	Temperature, pH (basin-wide), bacteria (Balm Fork)	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	Low cost restoration of degraded wet meadows
	Willow	All	Temperature, pH (basin-wide), bacteria (Balm Fork)	In progress	In progress	Needed	Needed	Education component should focus on its use as a demonstration project; prevent and control introduction of pesticide residual into ground / surface waters; include monitoring/ education / demonstration; address reduction of: stream temperature, sediment, nutrient, bacteria.

Eastern Region: Grande Ronde								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Need
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
1999	Upper Grande Ronde	All watersheds	Temperature, sediment, habitat, D.O., pH, algae, nutrients, bacteria, flow				Needed	Reduction of stream temp., sediment, nutrient, and bacteria. Increase late season flow. Riparian Restoration. Flood plain reconnection. Education and outreach related to listed parameters.
2000	Lower Grande Ronde	All watersheds	Temperature, Flow, habitat, sediment,		Needed	Needed	Needed	Same as above
2000	Wallowa	All watersheds	Temperature, Flow, habitat, sediment, bacteria, pH		Needed	Needed	Needed	Same as above
2000	Imnaha	All watersheds	Temperature, habitat, sediment,		Needed	Needed	Needed	Same as above

Eastern Region: Hood Basin								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Priorities
				Assessment	TMDL Development	Planning	Implementation	
2000	Hood River	All watersheds	Temperature	Done	In progress	In progress	Needed	TMDL implementation and reduction of stream temperature - including riparian vegetation and habitat enhancement, increased in-stream flows
			Toxics	In progress	Needed	Needed	Needed	Prevent and control introduction of pesticide residual into groundwater and surface waters - including monitoring , BMPs or demonstration components.
			Sediment, nutrients pH bacteria	Needed	Needed	Needed	Needed	Projects that include monitoring, education/demonstration strategies, innovative technologies, raising public awareness about NPS pollution in urban, agricultural, or forest
2001	Mile Creeks	All watersheds	Temperature	In progress	In progress	In progress	Needed	TMDL development and reduction of stream temperature - riparian vegetation and habitat enhancement, increased in-stream flows
			Sediment	In progress	Needed	Needed	Needed	TMDL development and reduction in sedimentation – including monitoring, BMPs or demonstration components
			Toxics, nutrients pH bacteria	Needed	Needed	Needed	Needed	Projects that include monitoring, education/demonstration strategies, innovative technologies, raising public awareness about NPS pollution in urban, agricultural, or forest

Eastern Region: Deschutes Basin								
TMDL Submission Date	Sub-Basin	Watershed	Listed Parameters	Programmatic Activity Needs for 319 Funds				Primary 319 Project Priorities
2002	Upper Deschutes	All watersheds	Temperature	In progress	Needed	Needed	Needed	Projects that address collection of data, assessment of conditions, education/demonstration strategies
			Sediment & Turbidity	Needed	Needed	Needed	Needed	Projects that address collection of data, assessment of conditions, education/demonstration strategies
			pH dissolved oxygen	Needed	Needed	Needed	Needed	Projects that address collection of data, assessment of conditions, education/demonstration strategies
2002	Little Deschutes	All watersheds	Temperature	In progress	Needed	Needed	Needed	Projects that address collection of data, assessment of conditions, education/demonstration strategies

Table V. GROUNDWATER-RELATED 319 PRIORITIES, FY 2001

Investigation Area	319 Priorities	GWMA or Assessment Area	Characterization Complete	Implementation Documents	Milestones	Problem	Assessment	Projects Required By Action Plan
Priority Lower Umatilla Basin	(1) On-site system demonstration projects, (1) Evaluation of nitrate leaching from food processing waste water land application during winter, (2) Evaluation of differential nitrate leaching due to irrigation water mgt., nutrient application, and/or crop rotation.	Groundwater Management Area	1995	(1) 12/97 Action Plan, (2) MOA between SWCDs, ODA, & DEQ, & (3) Action Plan Implementation Work Plan	Annual Reports plus Evaluations at 12/2001, 12/2005, & 12/2009 & every 4 yr. thereafter	Nitrate	Initial assess. complete, bimonthly sampling continuing	(1) Develop options for local govt. to address cumulative impacts of septic systems (2) Determine where septic system loadings could create WQ problems based on development and hydrogeology (3) Determine how to incorporate WQ concerns into development proposals
Northern Malheur County (Owyhee & Malheur Basins)	(1) Bi-monthly sampling of monitoring well network, (1) Educational programs to teach irrigation mgt. practices to farm owners and workers, (2) Evaluation of differential nitrate leaching due to irrigation water mgt., nutrient application, and/or crop rotation, (2) Research economic viability of converting from flood irrigation to drip irrigation for lower-value crops	Groundwater Management Area	1990	6/91 Action Plan	Informal annual reviews and trend analysis of first 5 yr. of data due in 1996	Nitrate	Initial assessment complete, bimonthly sampling continuing	(1) Assist OSU Erg Exp. Station in their research projects (pg. 51 of Action Plan), (2) Assist OSU Extension and SCS in their educational and demonstration projects (pg. 52-54 of Action Plan)

Upper Willamette basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public education and community involvement in basin specific groundwater quality issues, • Outreach to private well owners, • Hydrogeologic investigations to assist in GWMA investigations • Investigations into groundwater surface water interactions 	<p>The Upper Willamette Valley has been targeted for future Ground Water Management Area (GWMA) investigations due to identification of extensive groundwater contamination in the area. These projects integrate well with an overall watershed approach to water quality issues.</p> <p>The Willamette is currently the focus of TMDL studies and is in the process of developing a Water Quality Management Plan</p>
TMDL limited streams, where reduced input from stormwater is needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of potential impacts of stormwater injection and or infiltration on groundwater quality • Analysis of pretreatment options and innovative technologies • Development of BMPs for injection and infiltration of stormwater which ensure protection of both groundwater and surface water. • Public outreach and community involvement projects 	<p>In areas of TMDL limited streams, where reduced input from stormwater is needed, communities are looking for alternative methods of stormwater management. Some of these practices, including infiltration or injection into the subsurface, have the potential to impact groundwater quality. Projects are needed that focus on stormwater management practices that will assist in enhancing natural groundwater recharge, while ensuring that pollutants associated with stormwater do not impact groundwater quality.</p> <p>These projects could be tied to the Upper Willamette Valley priority groundwater projects or integrated into the TMDL priorities.</p>

Appendix A. TMDL and the OREGON 319 Program

The term Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has a two-fold meaning: First, a TMDL is the total amount of a pollutant, per day, that a water body may receive from all sources combined (point, non-point, or natural background) without violating water quality standards. Second, TMDL refers to a plan or strategy to return a water body to compliance with water quality standards. It can be used interchangeably with the term "water quality management plan."

TMDLs are an important tool in the control of water pollution. Each river, stream, or lake has a safe or healthy level of water quality. Water quality standards, found in state law, define these levels. When these standards have been exceeded, the water body goes on the "303(d)" list of impaired waters needing a TMDL. State and federal laws require that TMDLs be done for all impaired waters, based on this 303 (d) list.

The State is proposing a multi-step process for priority ranking and targeting. The key element in the state's approach to setting priorities is to change the way the state has identified the geographic area in its TMDL development. Historically, the state has listed a few stream segments that do not meet water quality standards where point sources of pollutants are a major contributor and priorities for addressing these sources could be developed on a segment by segment basis. Based on more recent guidance, the 303(d) list has changed considerably with hundreds of waterbodies now listed. The Department believes that a more holistic approach to identifying state priorities is appropriate to best protect the beneficial resources that are impaired by the water quality. Typically, factors that cause or contribute to a beneficial use being impaired do not occur just within a particular stream segment, but occur in a watershed, sub basin, or in some cases in an entire basin. The

Department believes that a geographic area is a more appropriate unit upon which to base priorities. In the case of beneficial uses related to salmon, the entire sub basin should be evaluated. Where pollutants that affect salmon appear on the list, they should be clustered together in the entire geographic area for TMDL development, rather than ranked segment by segment. Once a geographic area has been targeted for TMDL development, the Department may apply further criteria (second tier criteria) to identify the high priority areas within the sub basin. These criteria are explained below.

319 Funds can be used to provide matching financial assistance to local groups that have indicated a desire to lead the restoration process through the conduct of assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring activities.

Examples of projects targeted for implementation include those involving:

1. Non-point source related watershed projects that also implement TMDLs.
2. Planning and implementation of water quality plans on a watershed basis through a non-regulatory, locally led approach.
3. Demonstration projects showing innovative BMP technology.
4. Unified watershed assessments that coordinate monitoring and evaluation of water quality data by various water resource agencies.

WHAT PROBLEM WILL TMDLs ADDRESS?

The intent of TMDLs, found in §303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, is to identify water bodies that do not meet water quality standards, and then begin the cleanup process to protect water quality and water users. While the identification procedure is a dynamic one, Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality currently includes such water bodies in what is commonly referred to as the 303(d) list.

WHAT IS OREGON DOING NOW?

Not all basins will have TMDLs developed at once. DEQ has prioritized the order for allocating resources to develop TMDLs as follows:

- ◆ Currently, DEQ is working on TMDLs for the Columbia Slough in Portland, and Klamath, South Umpqua, Grande Ronde and Umatilla rivers.
- ◆ These waterbodies are ranked the highest on the list as the result of prioritization process.
- ◆ Concurrently, DEQ will be working on priority areas under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. These watersheds include the Rogue, Umpqua, and Tillamook basins and the Upper Grande Ronde sub-basins.

Landowners who are not in these basins but are interested in seeking support for projects addressing NPS pollution issues may begin working on water quality management plans by calling the HSP/NPS staff listed on Table I, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, or The Oregon Department of Forestry to request information and assistance.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

While the process has been in motion for a number of years, the future sequence envisioned includes:

- ◆ further refinement and prioritization of the 303(d) list;
- ◆ calculation of the allowable amount of pollution from point and nonpoint sources for each water body on the 303(d) list;
- ◆ development of water quality (TMDL) plans, which would include BMPs, for each water body on the 303(d) list due to NPS pollution monitoring, to ensure that the water quality plans meet their goals, i.e., water bodies meeting water quality standards.

DEQ advocates a process that encourages local leadership in the development of water quality plans, offers as much individualized technical assistance as possible, customizes flexible solutions for each individual watershed, and delists water bodies when an approved plan is being implemented

Appendix B. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT/COST SHARE REQUIREMENT GUIDELINES

BACKGROUND

The 1987 federal Clean Water Act allows Section 319 funds to be used to provide financial assistance to individuals only if such assistance is part of the costs of carrying out a "demonstration project". As a result, any nonpoint source (NPS) pollution control project (sometimes called "water quality project") which intends to use Section 319 funds to provide cost-share or other financial incentives to farmers or other individuals must be designed and implemented to qualify as a "demonstration project".

This document will provide guidance on the criteria for a "demonstration project" and on potential activities a NPS pollution control project may utilize to qualify as a "demonstration project". This guidance has been developed using available information in federal laws and guidance, recommendations from various state and federal agency personnel, and experience with Oregon's nonpoint source pollution control programs.

GUIDANCE

Clean Water Act Section 319 funds are not intended to be used as a cost share program. There are other resources, such as NRCS funds and potentially State Revolving Fund loans, better suited to that purpose. Instead, the 1987 federal Clean Water Act allows Section 319 funds to be used to provide assistance to individuals to carry out "demonstration projects". One can think of it as seed money to start good ideas, particularly those it would be difficult to fund by other means.

For purposes of Oregon's Section 319 NPS pollution control program, a NPS pollution control project will be considered to qualify as a "demonstration project" only if it addresses an issue for which not enough information is available and contains a comprehensive public information & education component. The Oregon NPS program looks for the following as important aspects of demonstration projects:

- ◆ promotion of new technology;
- ◆ technology that is broadly transferable to other geographic areas (multiplier effect);
- ◆ inclusion of effective public information and outreach to influence adoption of the technology within and beyond the project area.

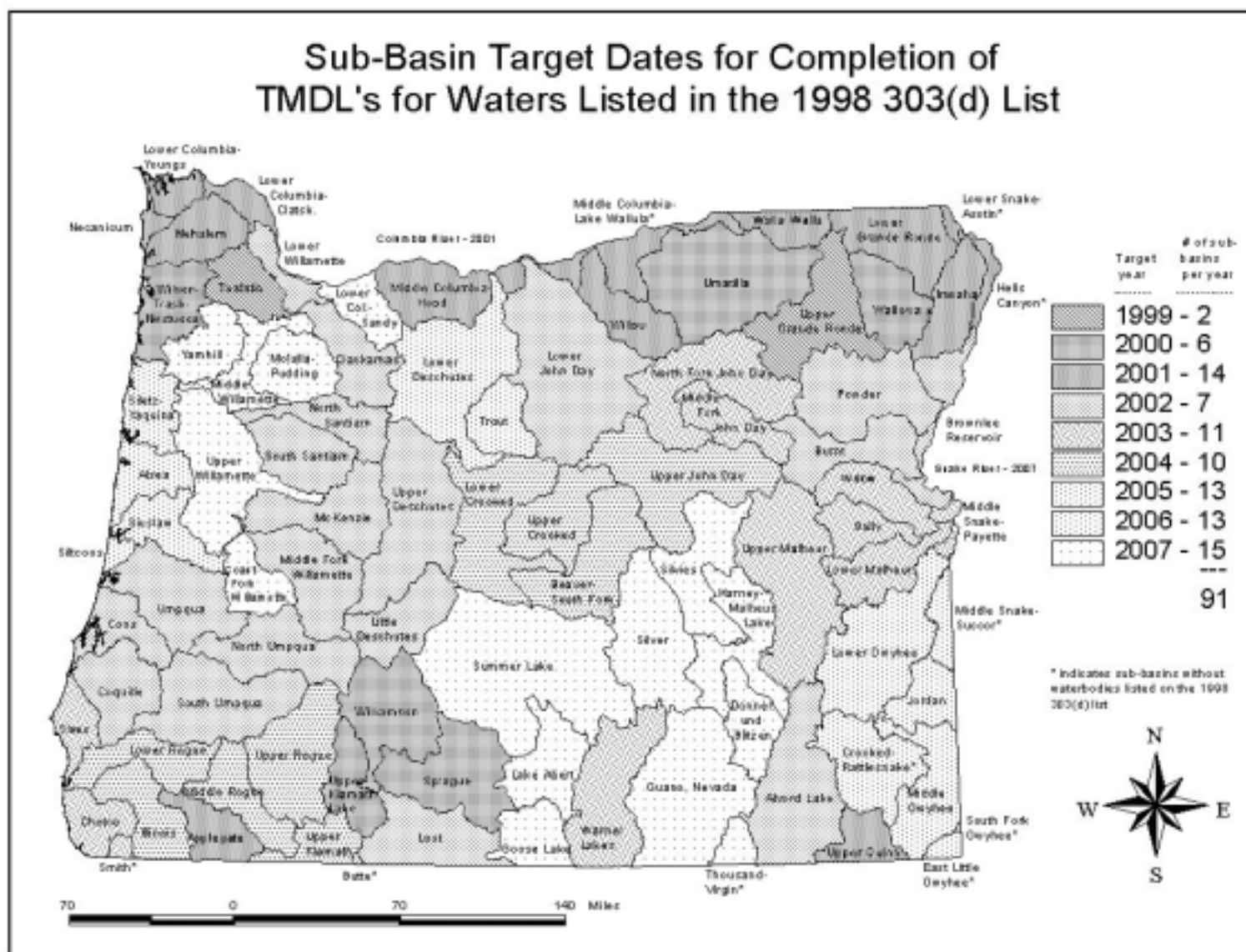


Figure 1. TMDL Schedule for OR Subbasins

APPLICATION PAGES:

I. TITLE PAGE AND PROJECT SUMMARY

Each application should include a cover page (title page). It should provide the following information:

1. Project Title
2. Applicant's information: Name, Address, Telephone Number
3. District(s) and/or Watershed Council/Agency/University/other submitting the application
4. Impacting nonpoint source category (urban runoff, agriculture, etc.).
5. Hydrological unit code (8-digit code) for the project area. Basin and subbasin name.
6. Funding requested. Match funding anticipated/secured. 319 grants require a 40% match of the portion funded under 319 funds.
7. A one or two paragraph project summary stating the project's purpose and problem(s), and how it is intended to be remediated.

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Background information for the project application should include the following:

1. Identification of the water resource to be protected:

The project application should identify the specific water body to be protected by the proposed project. The resource may be a stream segment, public lake, municipal water supply, groundwater recharge area, marsh, or other resource of local/state significance.

Information provided should include, but is not limited to:

- ☐ Name
- ☐ Location
- ☐ Size

- ☐ Watershed area/geographic location
- ☐ Managing agency or organization
- ☐ Public Uses
- ☐ Violation of surface water standards

2. Relevance to other projects in the watershed;

3. Description of the type and extent of the existing water quality problems

The application should identify the water quality problems being encountered and describe the impact that these problems are having on the use of the water resource. These impacts may be in a variety of forms:

- ☐ Surface water standards violations;
- ☐ Loss of surface area or volume;
- ☐ ALGOL plant growth;
- ☐ Drinking water standards violations;
- ☐ Increased water treatment costs;
- ☐ Loss of habitat;
- ☐ Loss of recreational value;
- ☐ Reduced recreational use;
- ☐ Local observations of resource use decline, or other use statistics are appropriate information for the project application, if they indicate that decline in use of the water resource may be a result of NPS pollution;
- ☐ Local observations of decline of the water resource itself also need to be included in the project application.

4. Pollutants causing the impairment may include:

- ☐ Nutrients;
- ☐ Pesticides;
- ☐ Animal wastes;
- ☐ Sediments;
- ☐ Toxins;
- ☐ Temperature

5. Information on past/on-going related projects:

The application being developed may be a part of a larger effort to enhance the water resource or its use. Agencies or organizations may have already contributed to the development or improvement of the water resource. If so, provide information detailing this. Other plans may also still be in the development stages, but may be contingent on correction of existing water quality problems. If so, also provide this information.

6. Providing details of the characteristics of the watershed / subbasin, or project area.

- ☐ Project size;
- ☐ Geographic setting;
- ☐ Landowners;
- ☐ Land use; and other characteristics that affect the project. This information should be quantified as well as possible. Land use in the watershed or project area should be detailed as accurately as possible.

Provide the following information:

- ☐ Cropland
- ☐ Pasture
- ☐ Timber
- ☐ Publicly owned areas
- ☐ Number of farmsteads or landowners
- ☐ Urban
- ☐ Other uses
- ☐ Highly erodible land acres
- ☐ Farm Service Agency (FSA) plan coverage
- ☐ Status of FSA plan implementation
- ☐ Wetland determination status

The application should provide general information on:

- ☐ Management practices
- ☐ Existing BMPs

Livestock information for the project area should be quantified as completely as possible:

- ☐ Type and number of livestock
- ☐ Existing livestock facilities
- ☐ Permitted animal waste facilities
- ☐ Animal waste storage and handling methods
- ☐ Animal waste land application methods and rates.

Non-agricultural sources:

- ☐ Industries that are impacted by poor water quality
- ☐ Industrial sources of pollution
- ☐ Impacts of urban or residential areas on water quality

A map of the watershed or project area should be included in the project application.

In the next section please document how you intend to quantify the practices necessary to fully address the water quality problem. As you set the goals for the project, you will also need to identify the critical areas or problems that have the most major impact on the water resource.

Critical areas or problems that have a major impact on the water resource should be identified. For example:

- ☐ Increased sedimentation load caused by forestry operations;
- ☐ Areas with high sediment delivery to the water resource caused by other than forestry sources;
- ☐ Gullies;
- ☐ Livestock access to water resources;
- ☐ Feedlots in proximity to the water resource;
- ☐ Intensively cropped land in proximity to the water resource;
- ☐ Other problem areas.

III. WATER QUALITY PROTECTION PLAN

This section expects you to provide specific information about the proposed work. Please document the following: project objectives, activities, schedule, evaluation criteria, budget, participating entities and project outputs.

1. Project objectives:

Project objectives should be set to address all of the water quality problems identified in the background portion of the project application. Make project objectives measurable and realistic.

For each BMP and practice used, determine a reasonable project objective. Objectives like 100% participation or 100% application of practices may not be realistic for the project.

In selecting the BMPs and other practices to be used in the project, keep in mind that not all areas of a watershed contribute equally to the water quality problems. The project should focus on the watershed areas and practices which will have the biggest impact in addressing water quality problems.

2. Project description:

The project and its likelihood for success should be determined on the basis of landowner contact related to proposed project activities, surveys, local experience, and/or the experience of similar projects.

The project description should include information on:

- ☐ Which BMPs or practices will be offered
- ☐ Quantity of each BMP or practice necessary
- ☐ Total cost to implement each BMP or establish each practice
- ☐ Likelihood of landowner acceptance

- ☐ Explanation of how 319 funds will be used to complement and leverage other funding to solve identified resource problems.

Information and education activities to promote the project and encourage public interest should be identified. These activities may include:

- ☐ News releases
- ☐ News letters
- ☐ Field days
- ☐ Demonstrations
- ☐ Project or landowner committees
- ☐ Outdoor classrooms
- ☐ Public presentations
- ☐ Videos
- ☐ Radio spots
- ☐ Public reports

3. Link to the Oregon NPS Management program:

The Oregon nonpoint source Management Program is a DEQ document, dated April 1, 1991, that outlines Oregon's nonpoint source pollution control program and provides information on what is currently being done, and what Oregon intends to do in the future to address its NPS problems. Informal updates have been submitted to EPA yearly. Tables II, III, IV and V provide specific guidelines as to what the priorities for funding will be for this year.

For assistance in developing this part of the project application we encourage you to contact the NPS/Healthy Stream Coordinator for the corresponding area. Names and telephone numbers as well as region/areas are included in Table I.

4. Develop a realistic schedule for project implementation.

Showing planned activities for each project year, who will perform the activities, anticipated cost and projected completion dates. Examples of types of activities that might be listed in a schedule include:

- ☐ Hire staff;
- ☐ Develop an annual workplan;
- ☐ Conduct organizational meetings;
- ☐ Prepare implementation plans;
- ☐ Conduct work activities (separate out by each activity);
- ☐ Install BMPs;
- ☐ Prepare and submit semi-annually and annual project reports

5. Measures of success.

Examples of ways to measure success of the project would be:

- ☐ Water quality plan development and/or implementation
- ☐ Implementation of demonstrated or recommended BMPs
- ☐ Number of landowner/farmer contacts;
- ☐ Changes in attitudes or knowledge levels of project participants – which can be determined by conducting pre-project and post-project surveys;
- ☐ Reduced sediment load;
- ☐ Reduced use of nutrients and/or pesticides;
- ☐ Photographic evidence;

- ☐ Education and public information activities;
- ☐ Number of individuals participating;
- ☐ Water quality monitoring (to measure success normally requires the existence of pre-project baseline water quality data).

However, there are several drawbacks to using water quality monitoring data to measure a projects' success. Drawbacks include:

- Expense
- Personnel time needed to collect samples
- Extensive staff training required to properly collect and analyze samples

Alternatives to using water quality monitoring to measure success may be to use habitat evaluation or bio-monitoring, if the appropriate expertise is available to the project.

6. Evaluation and feedback mechanisms:

It is important to evaluate the project regularly to determine if it is accomplishing its objectives. Identify the methods by which the progress and achievements of the project will be reviewed, and needed changes will be made.

One method of review is to compare the status of the "measures of success" to the original project objectives. Periodic public meetings can also be successful in evaluating public interest and public perceptions of the success of the project. Quarterly and annual project reports can also be used to evaluate the project.

7. Participating agencies and organizations:

List and discuss the role of each agency, government, college or private organization that is participating in the implementation of the project. Participation can be in the form of financial contribution, technical assistance, sponsorship, volunteer labor, supply donations, or other types of support. Also describe other activities that are also occurring in the project area that contribute or are related to the project.

Letters of support, which include committed resources, from cooperating agencies or organizations are effective ways of showing their support for the proposed project. Letters of support should always show what the contribution to the project will be from that

agency or organization. Attach letters of support at the end of the project application.

8. Project outputs:

Identify the products that will result from the project activities. These products may include:

- ☐ Achievement of project goals and objectives;
- ☐ Materials developed from public information and education activities;
- ☐ Impacts on water quality (good or bad).

IV. BUDGET PAGE

Please include information on the proposed budget. 319 funded project require a 40% non-federal match. This amount is 40% of the cost of the project or portion of a project to be funded with 319 funds, not of the amount requested from 319.

Nonpoint Source GRANT BUDGET PAGE

Project Name: Contractor Name: Address: _____ Phone:	Length of project: From:
	To:
	Minimum Match Requirement <div style="text-align: right;">\$</div>
	319 Requested Amount <div style="text-align: right;">\$</div>

Expenditure Summary	319 Grant Expenditures	Non Federal Match Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Personnel			
Equipment			
Supplies			
Travel			
Inkind expenditures			
TOTAL			

