

Watershed Planning and How to Write a Fundable 319 Grant

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Introduction

- Discussion of IEPA 9 Minimum Elements
- Components of a “implementable” Watershed Based Plan
 - La Moine, Bear Creek, Bureau Creek, Upper Lake Michigan, Lower DuPage, Embarras
- Plan implementation and components of fundable 319 applications
 - La Moine, Indian Creek/Dago Slough, Otter Lake

The 9 Minimum Elements

1. Identify the causes and sources of pollutants
2. Estimates of the pollutant load reductions needed
3. The Non Point Source (NPS) measures and locations needed to meet reduction targets
4. Estimate of the technical and financial resources needed to implement the plan
5. Public/Information Component
6. A Schedule for Implementation
7. Milestones
8. Criteria to determine if reductions are being met
9. Monitoring plan

Minimum Element #1

- Pull water quality and impairment data directly from IEPA 303(d) list
 - Document what the problems are and where they are coming from

Segment ID	HUC 10 Cedar Creek	Waterbody Name	Miles / Acres	Designated Use	Potential Causes
IL_DJFC	0713000509	Indian Creek	8.13	Aquatic Life	Phosphorus (Total), Sedimentation/Siltation, Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
IL_DJFCA	0713000509	Dago Slough	3.23	Aquatic Life	Phosphorus (Total), Sedimentation/Siltation

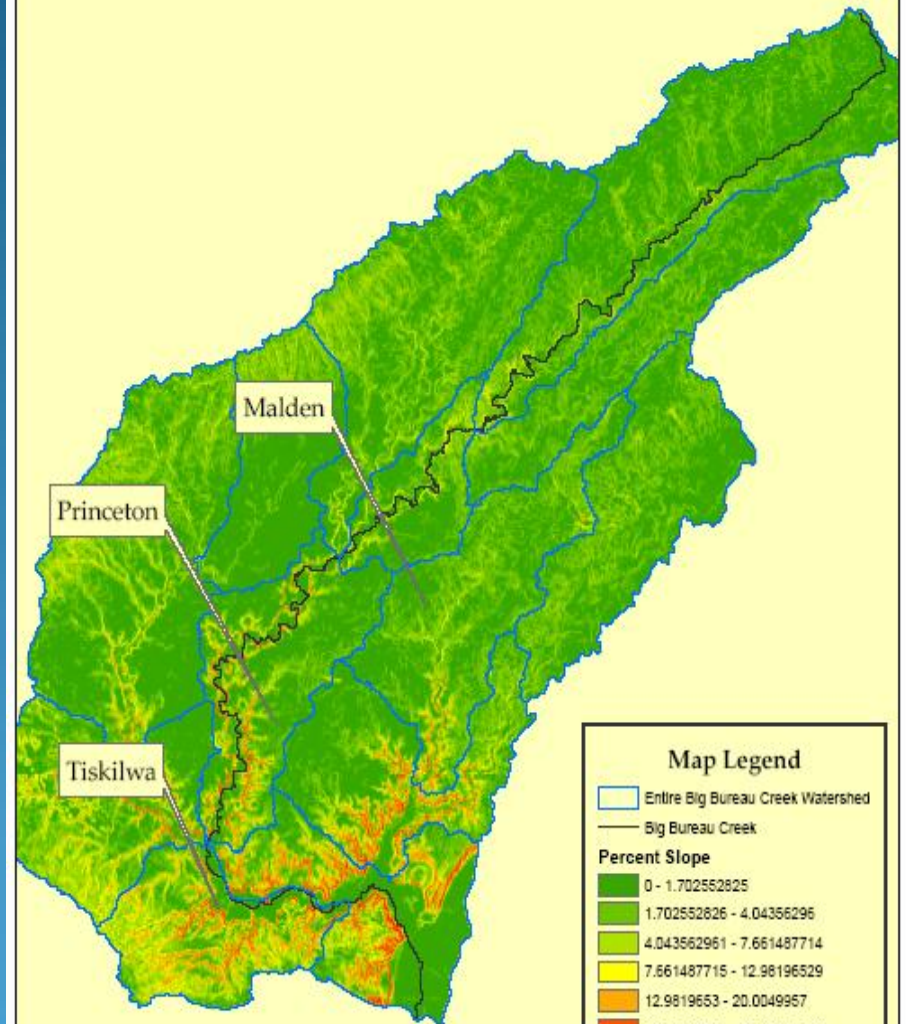
Minimum Element #1 +

- Characterize watershed using available data
 - Landcover
 - Streams
 - Watershed Boundaries
 - Soils
 - Public Lands
 - High quality resources, T&E species
 - Cultural Resources
 - Elevation Data
 - Other.....

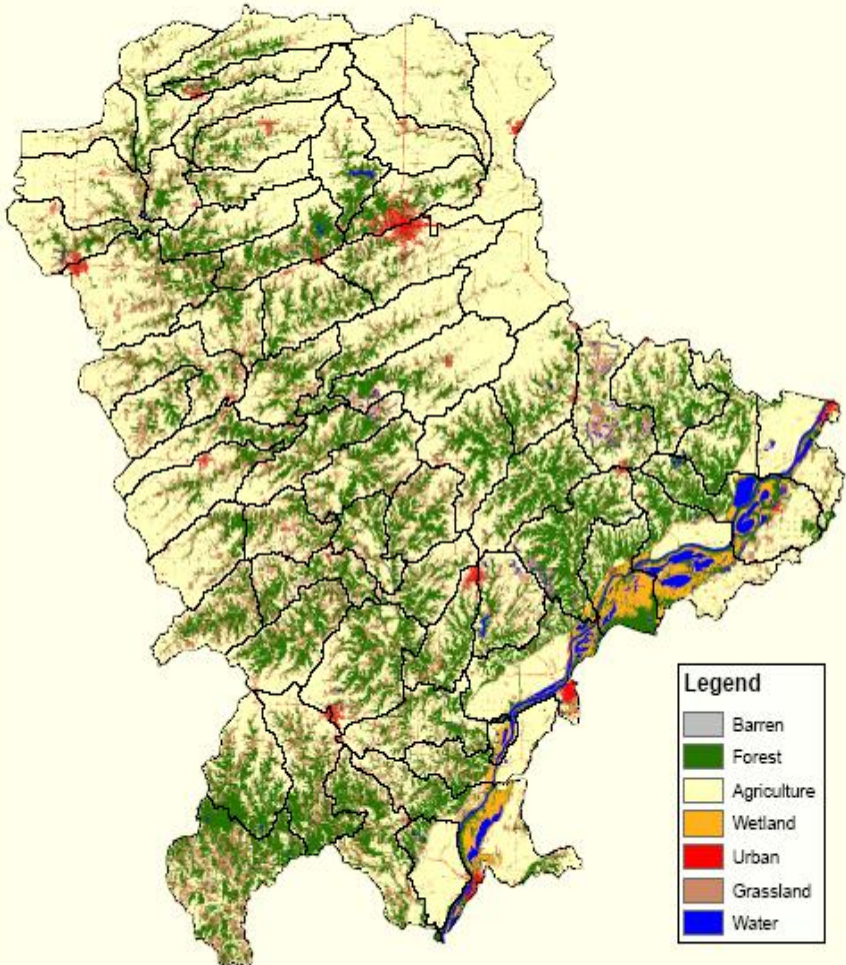
La Moine River 2004 IEPA Impaired Waters



Total Watershed Area - 318,126 acres or 498 Square Miles
Total Stream Length - 392,772 feet



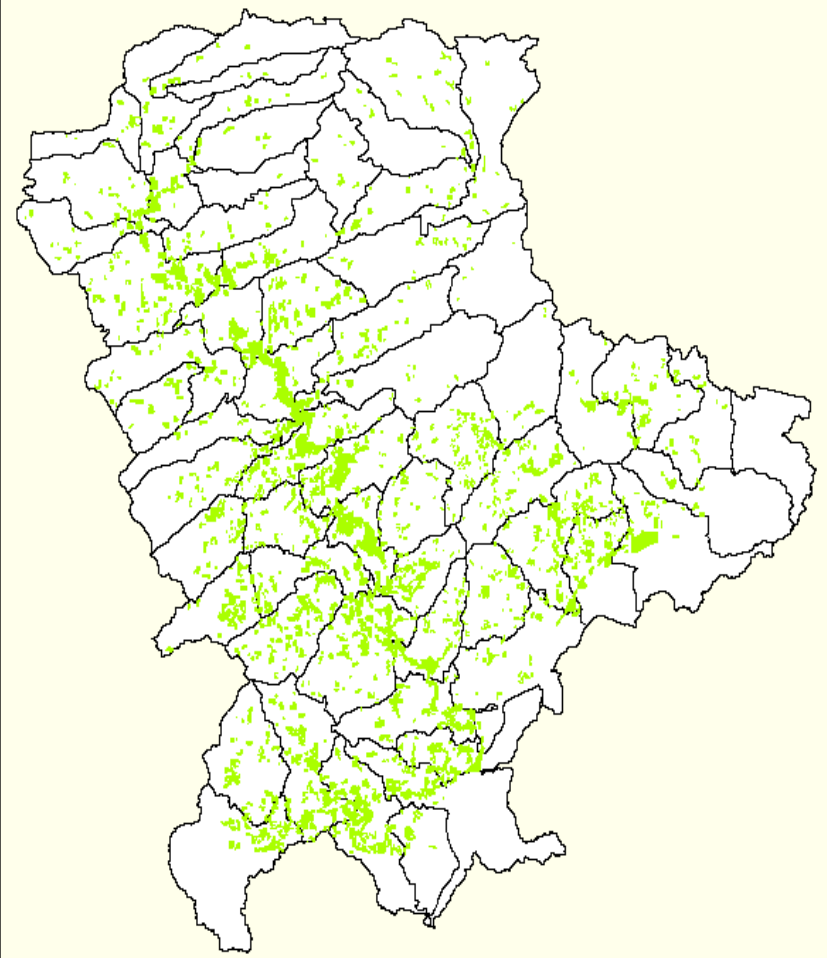
La Moine River Ecosystem Partnership Current Landcover



- Legend**
- Barren
 - Forest
 - Agriculture
 - Wetland
 - Urban
 - Grassland
 - Water



La Moine River Ecosystem Partnership CRP/CREP/WRP

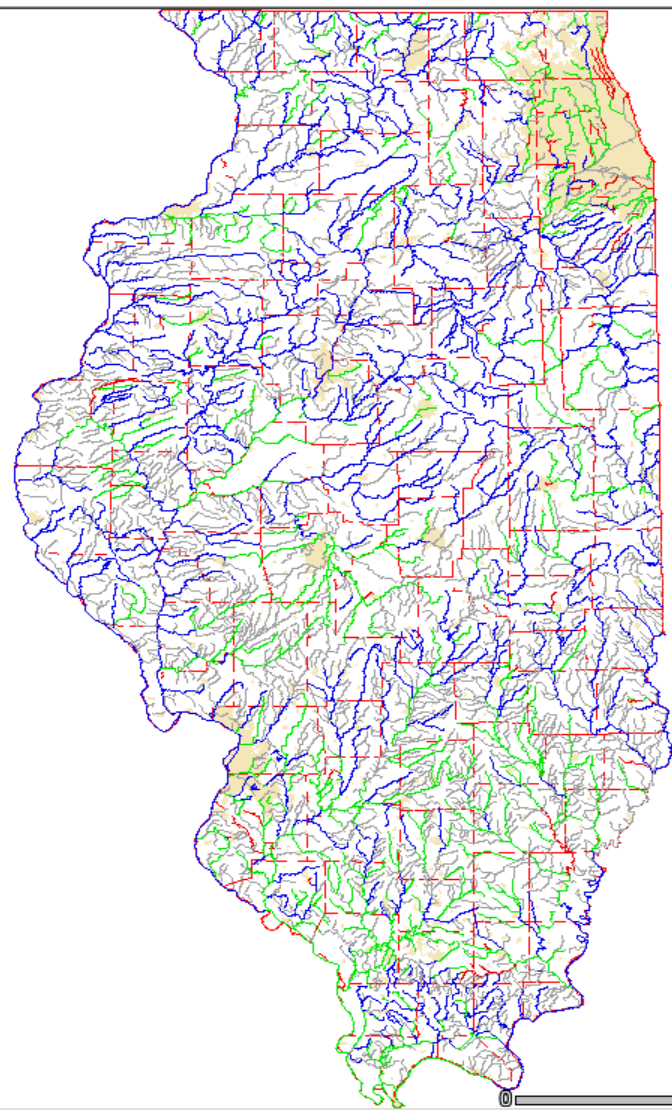
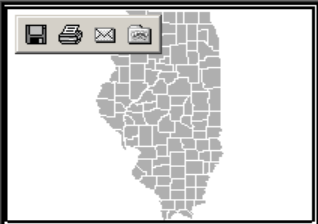


Collecting Available Data

- Agency websites and locations of available map based and other information
 - See state agency websites
 - EPA Digital Mapping tools
 - NRCS Soils Data Mart and NRCS Digital Gateway
 - Other – USGS etc...
 - Endless supply of GIS/other data available on the web or just call and ask someone



help metadata zoom in zoom out zoom last full extent pan identify query measure clear use select print hyperlink download overview legend/layer



Refresh Map

Select Active Layer:
IEPA 305(b) Assessed Streams

- Available Layers:
- Water Quality
 - Infrastructure
 - Water Resources
 - Admin/PLSS
 - Background Images

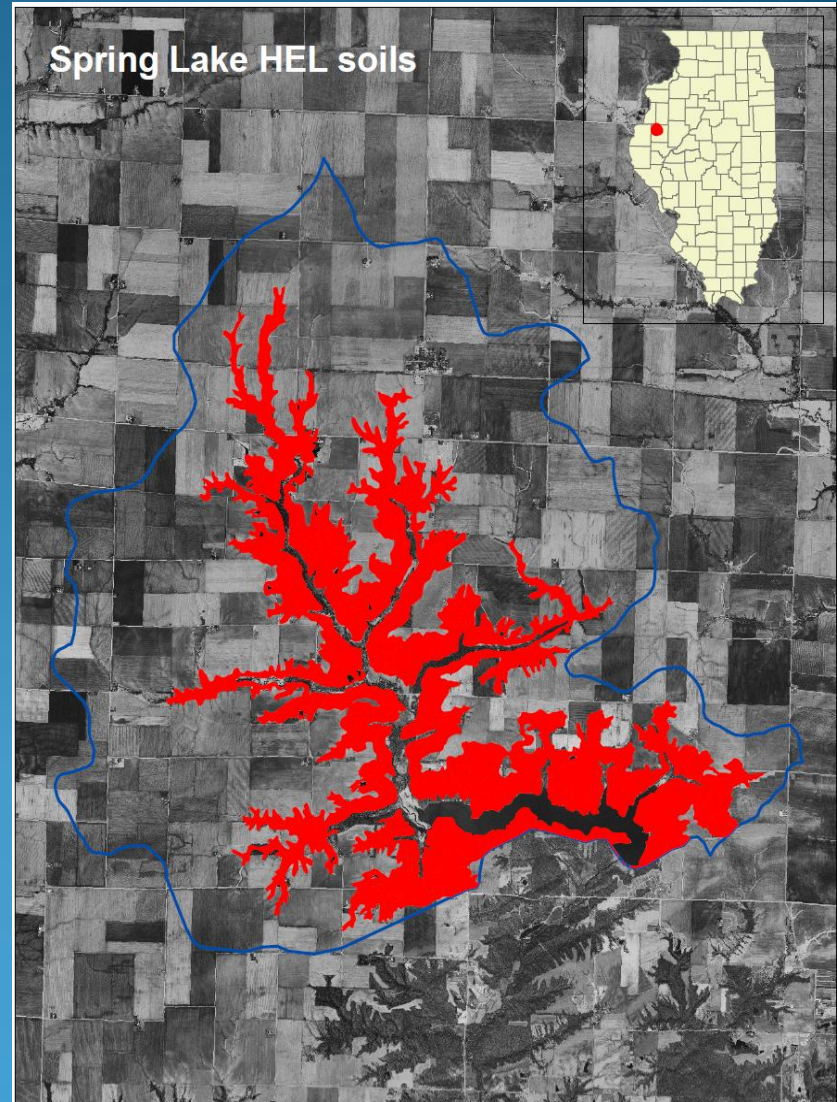
Refresh Map

Minimum Element #1 +

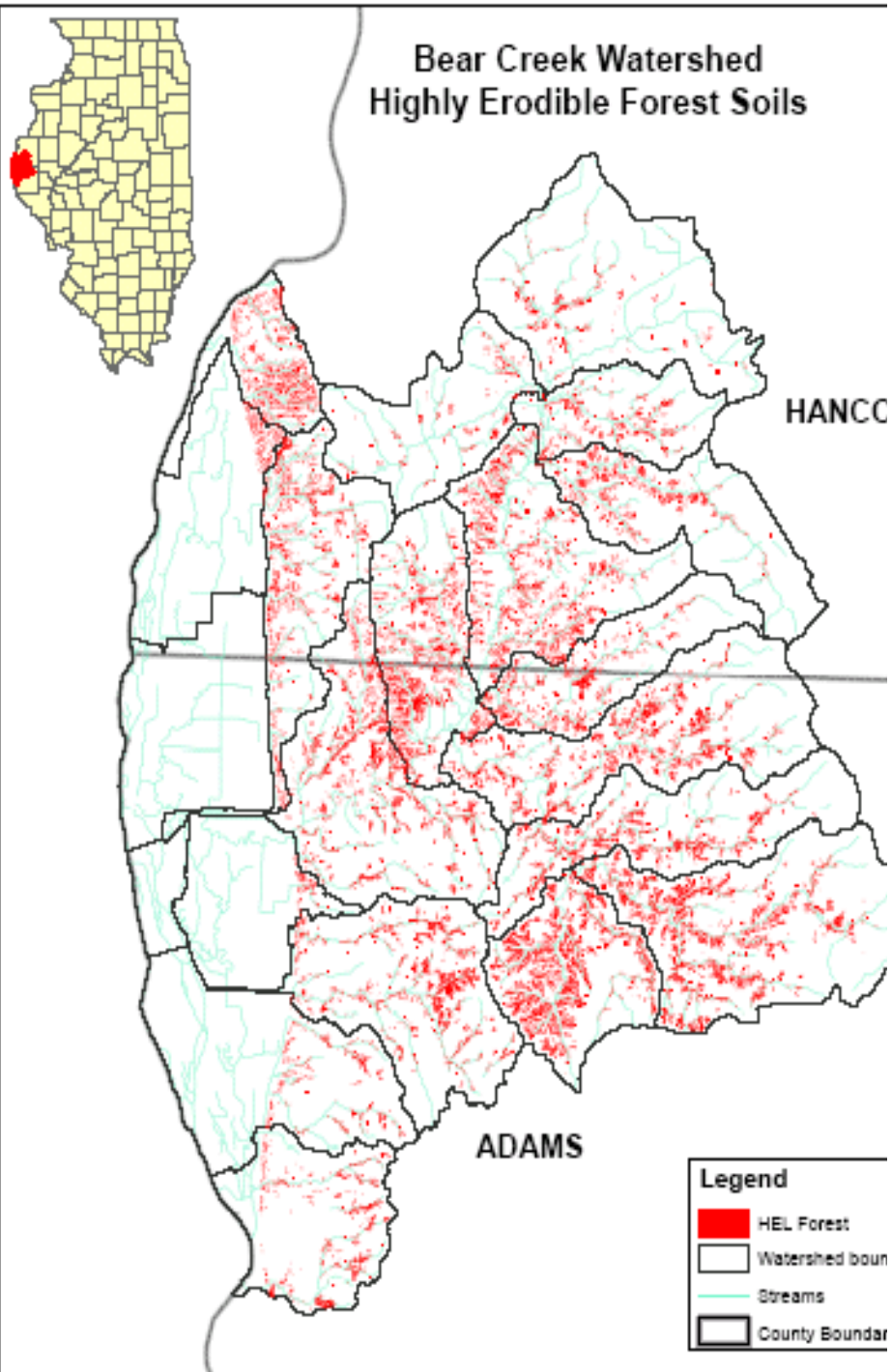
- Analyze watershed using available data
 - Especially important if dealing with a very large watershed
 - Allows you to compare and PRIORITIZE smaller “subwatersheds” where implementation and locating site specific BMPs is manageable

Examples of Some Analysis

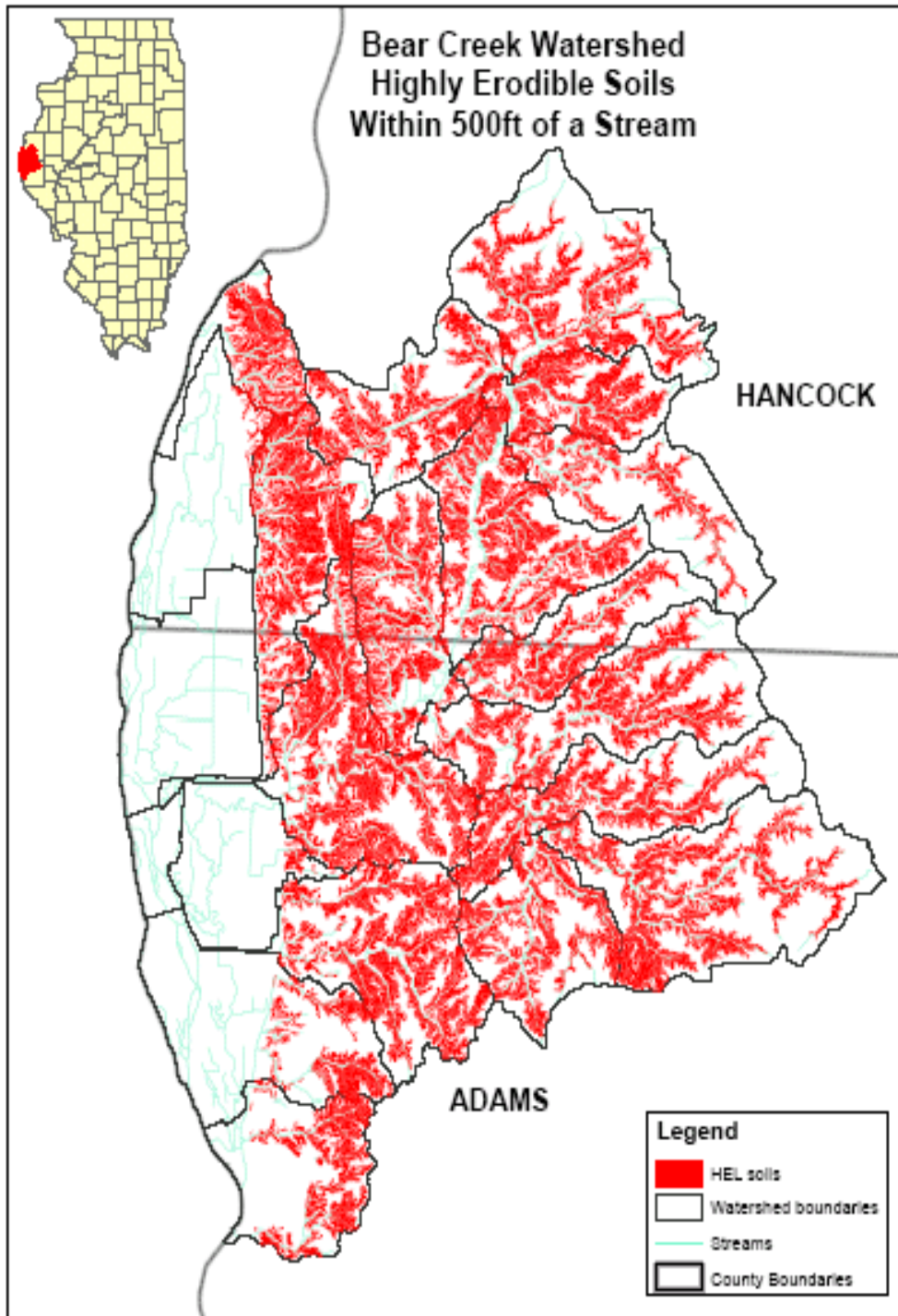
- Acres of a particular landcover type
 - Forest, wetland, row crop
- Length of Impaired or high quality streams
- Percentage of streams buffered
- Stream Sinuosity
- Landscape fragmentation
- Acres of eroding soils



Bear Creek Watershed Highly Erodible Forest Soils



Bear Creek Watershed Highly Erodible Soils Within 500ft of a Stream



- watershed boundaries
- sample sites
- HEL soils within 1000ft of a stream
- all other HEL soils
- streams
- roads

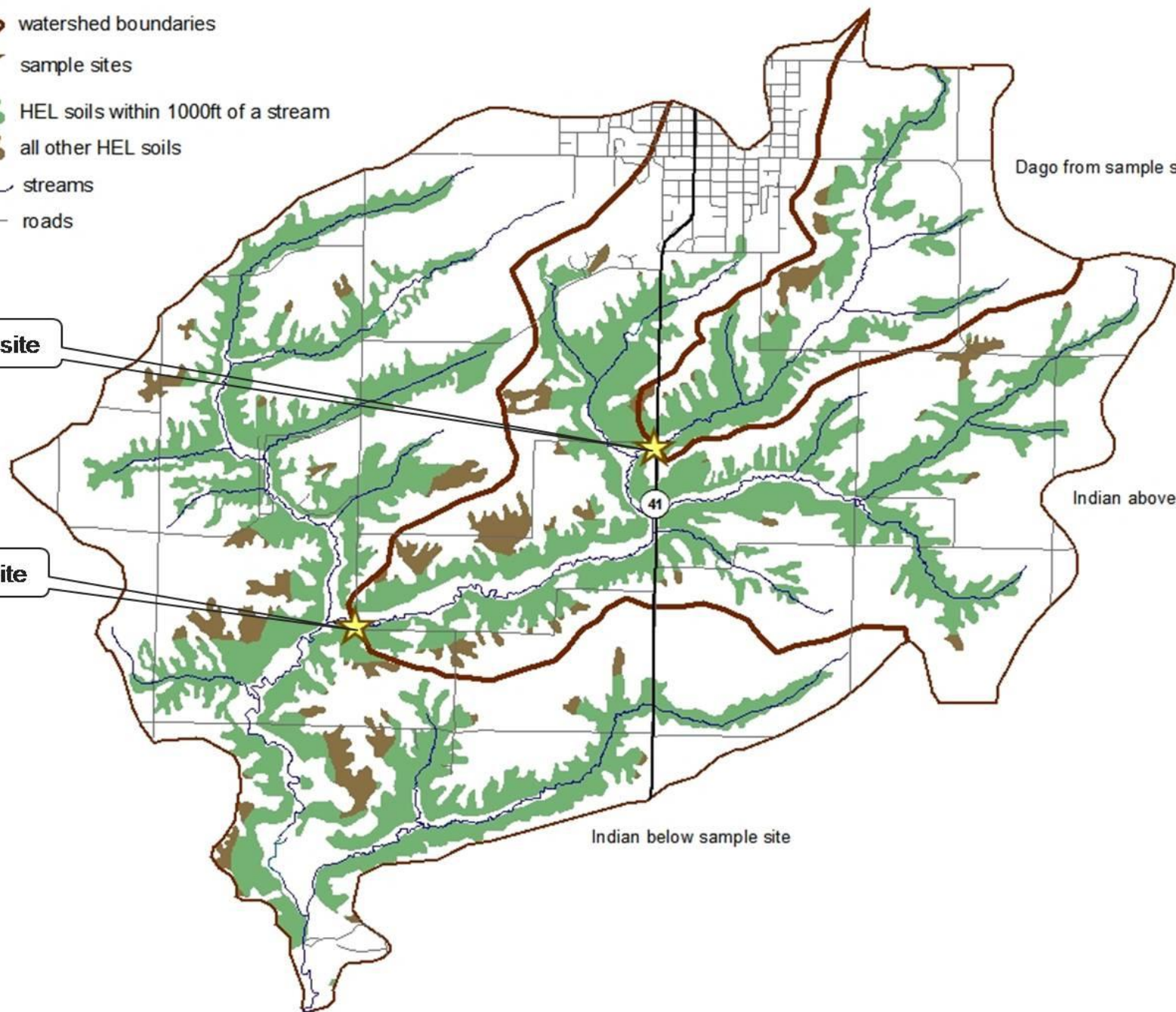
Sample site

Sample site

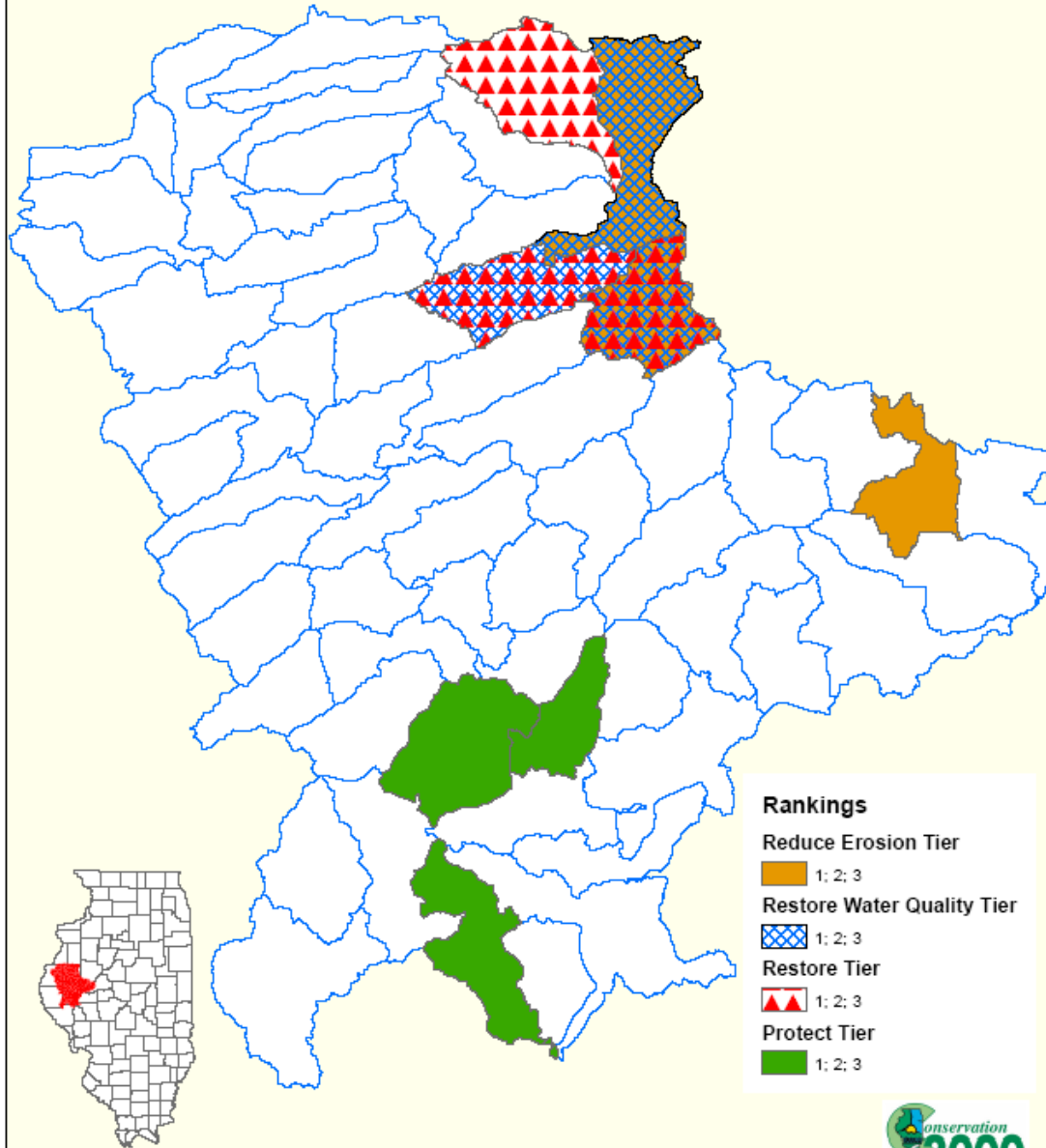
Dago from sample site

Indian above sample site

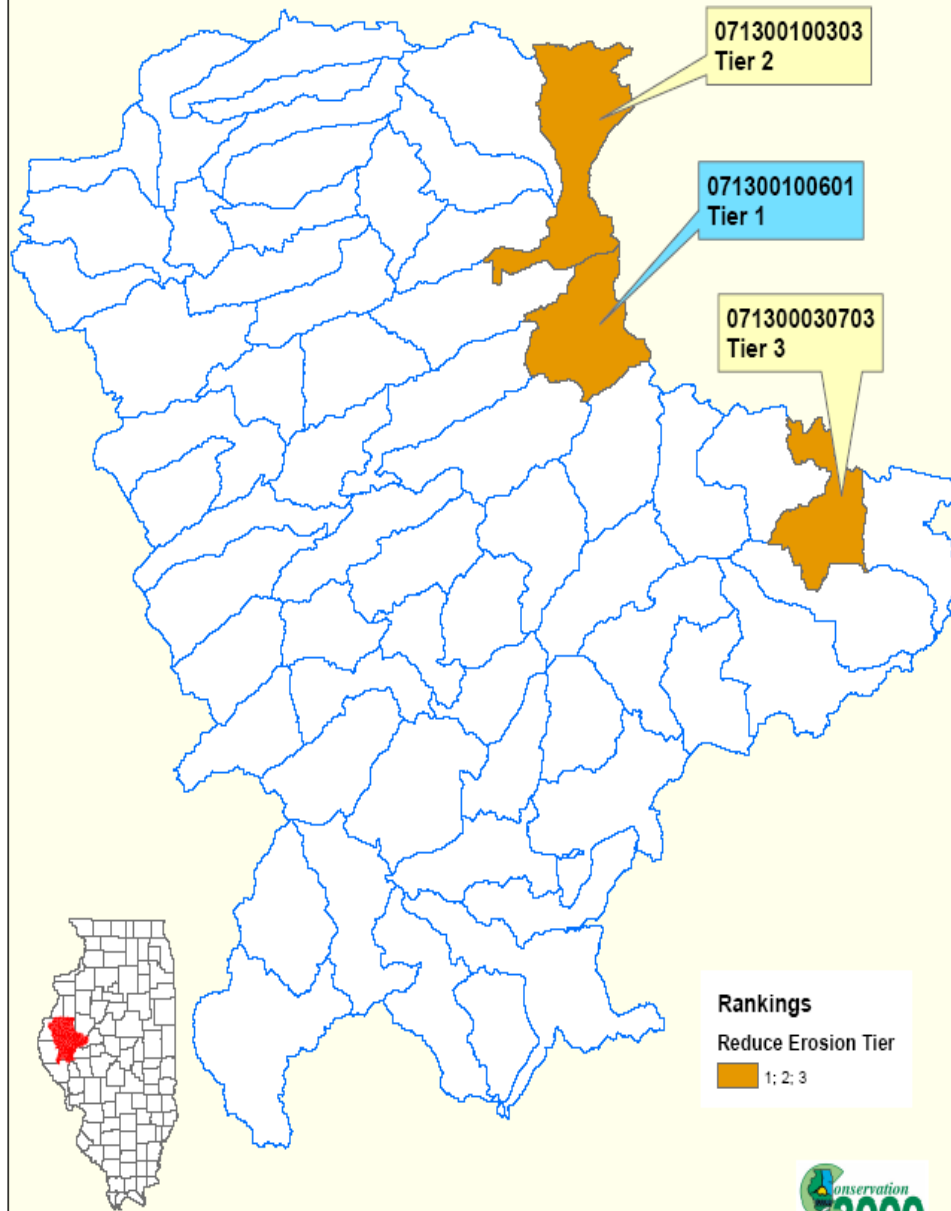
Indian below sample site



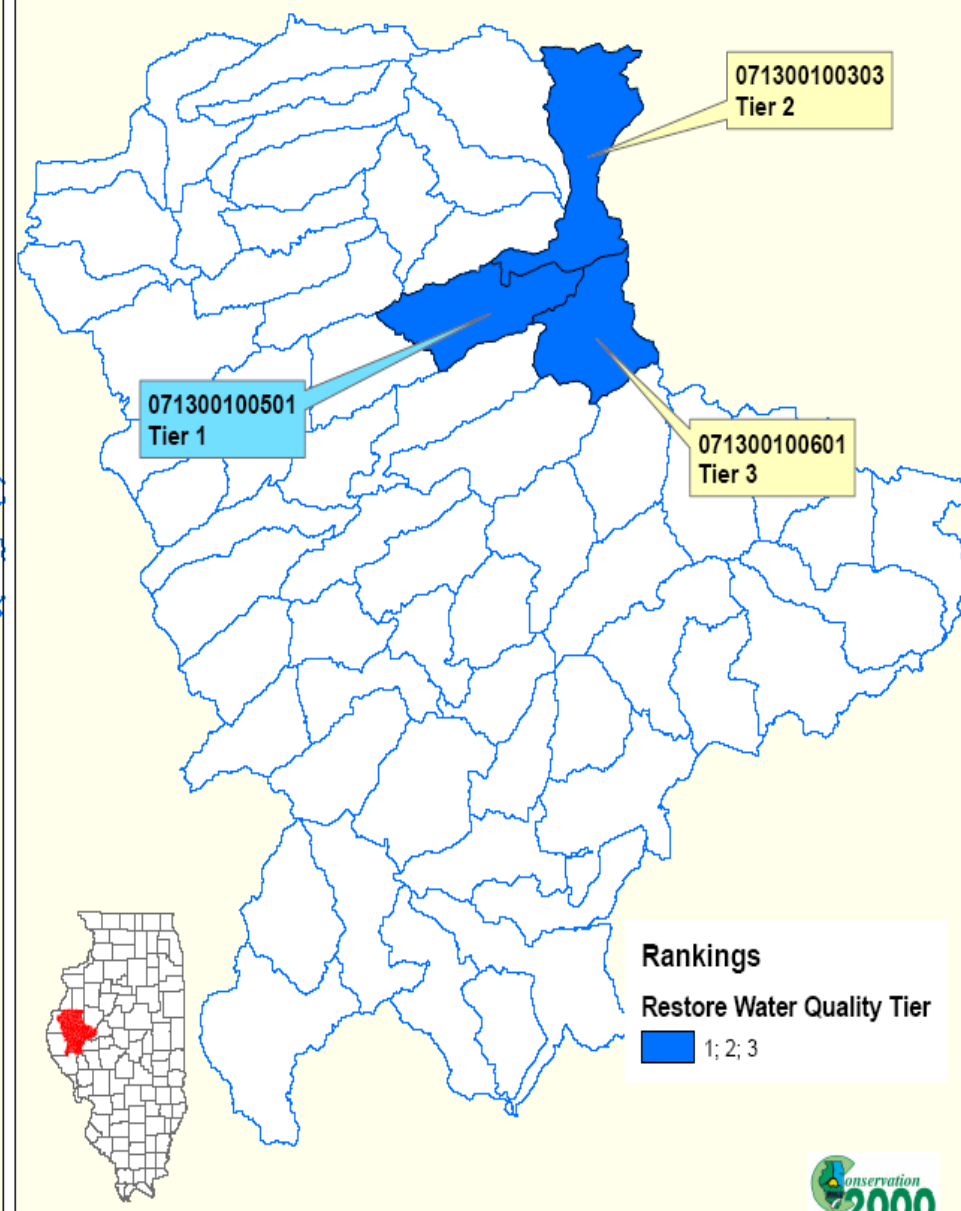
La Moine River Watershed Combined Watershed Priority Rankings



La Moine River Watershed Priority Watershed Rankings: Erosion Reduction



La Moine River Watershed Priority Watershed Rankings: Restore/Improve Water Quality



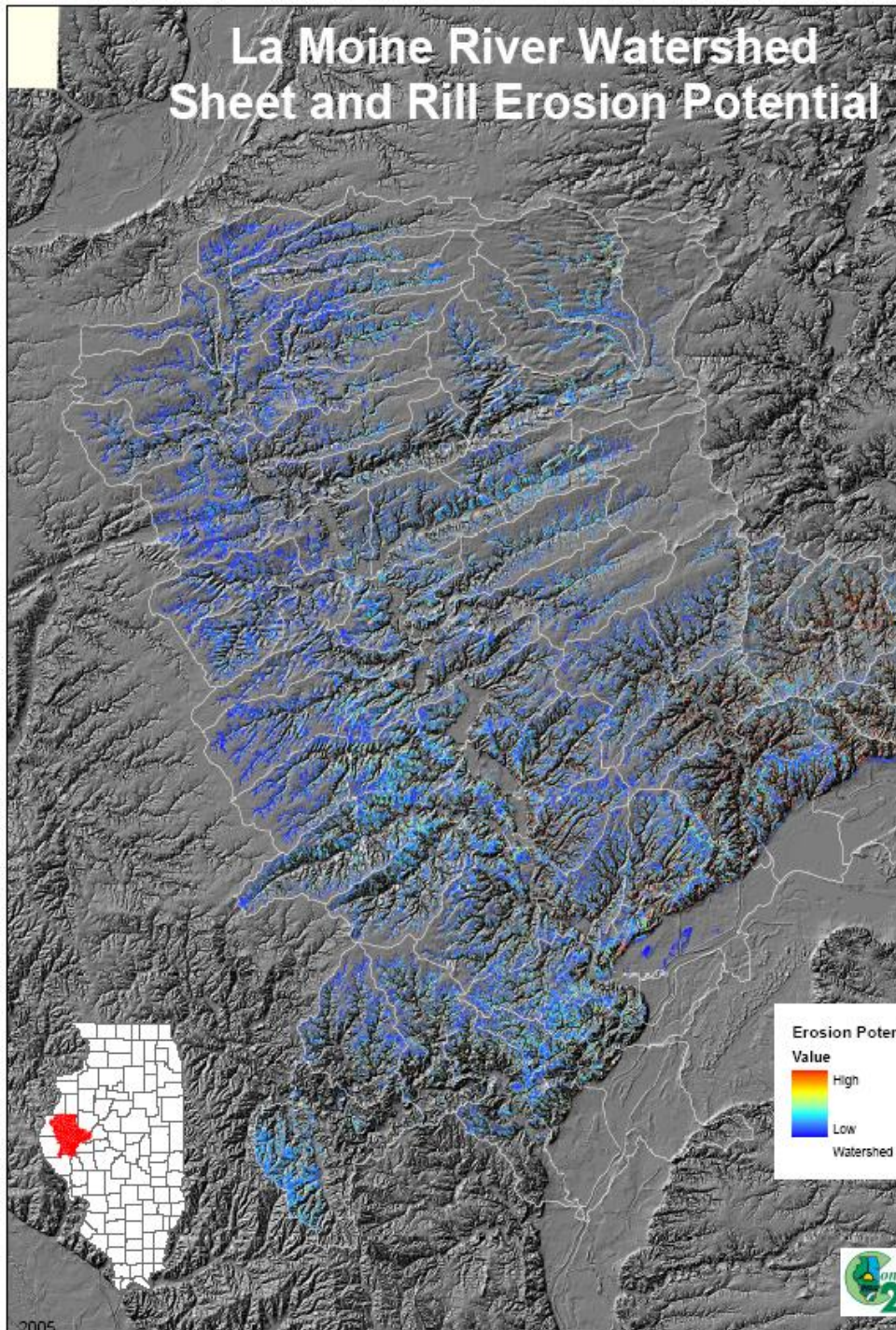
Minimum Element #2

- Pollutant Load Reductions needed – Two ways:
 1. Build or implement pollution load model
 1. Pros: customized to watershed, flexible, can use to model individual BMPs
 2. Cons: based on assumptions, requires technical assistance
 2. Estimate using existing literature
 1. Pros: relatively simple and cost effective
 2. Cons: general and based on broad averages, no ability to use to model BMPs, not site specific

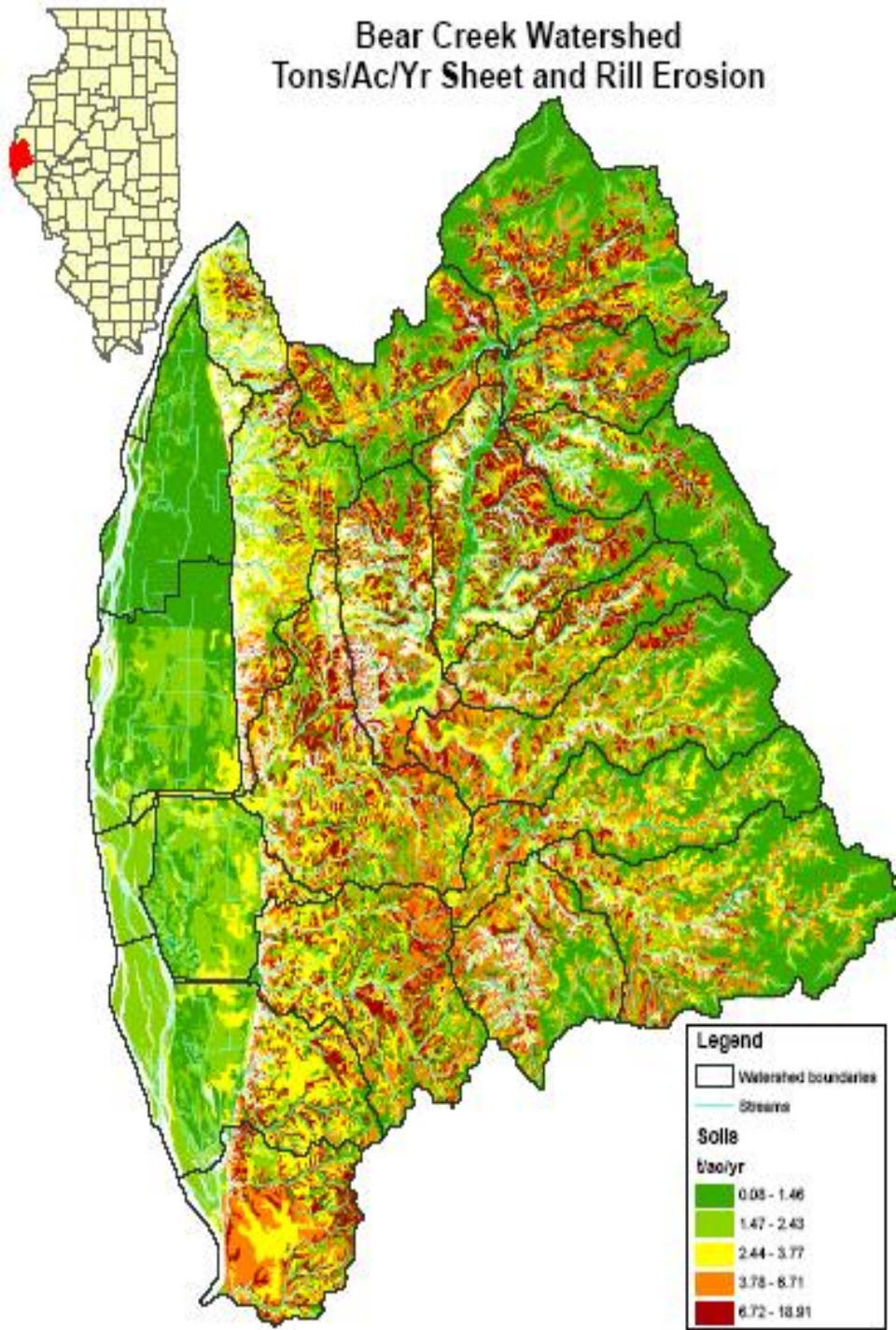
Pollution Loading Model

- Numerous models available
 - More complex, higher the cost
- Key: pick a model that allows you to 1) quantify pollutant loading for your watershed at the smallest scale and 2) allows you to evaluate BMPs
- Recommend using GIS and developing a custom model
 - Using soils, landuse, and rainfall
 - Ability to quantify pollutant loading at a very small scale

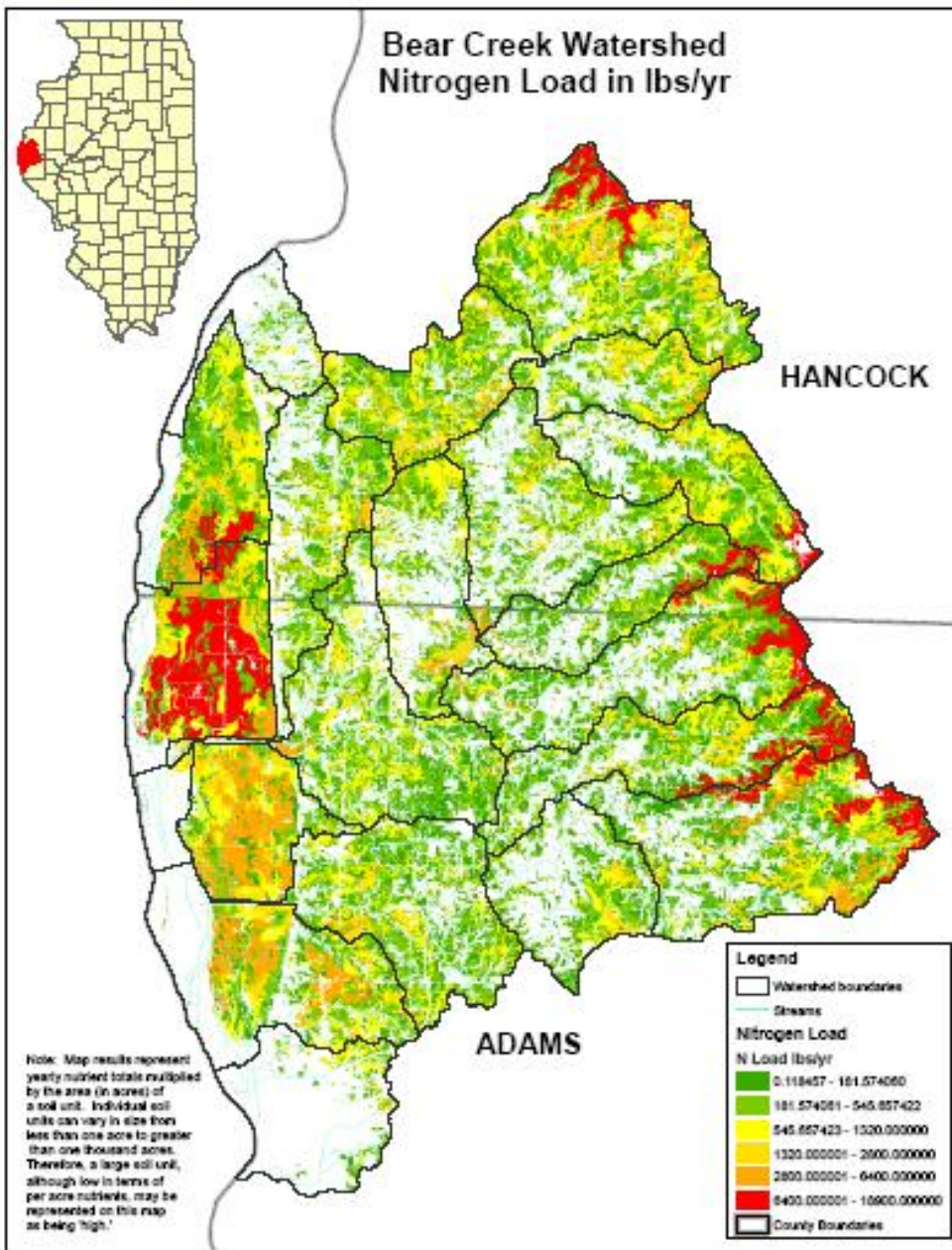
La Moine River Watershed Sheet and Rill Erosion Potential



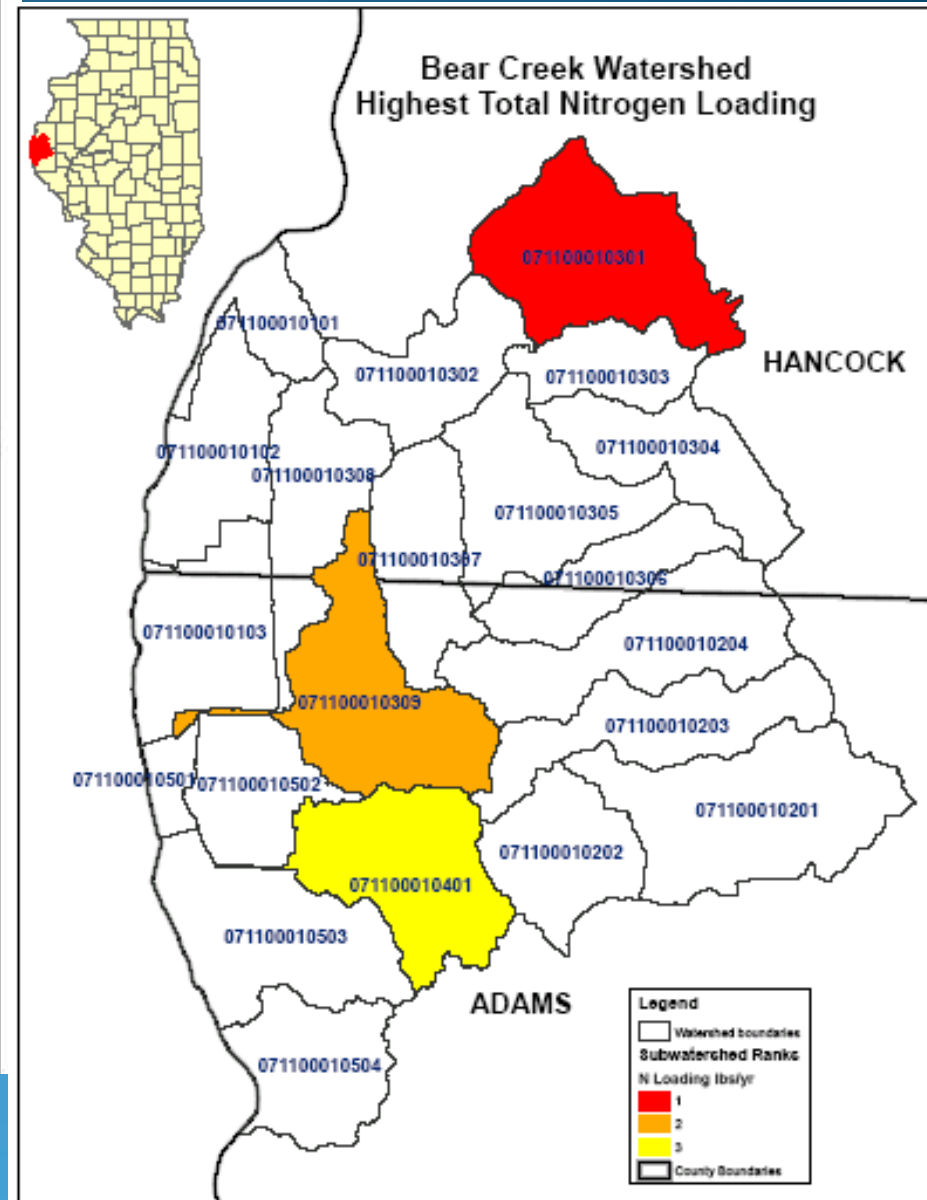
Bear Creek Watershed Tons/Ac/Yr Sheet and Rill Erosion



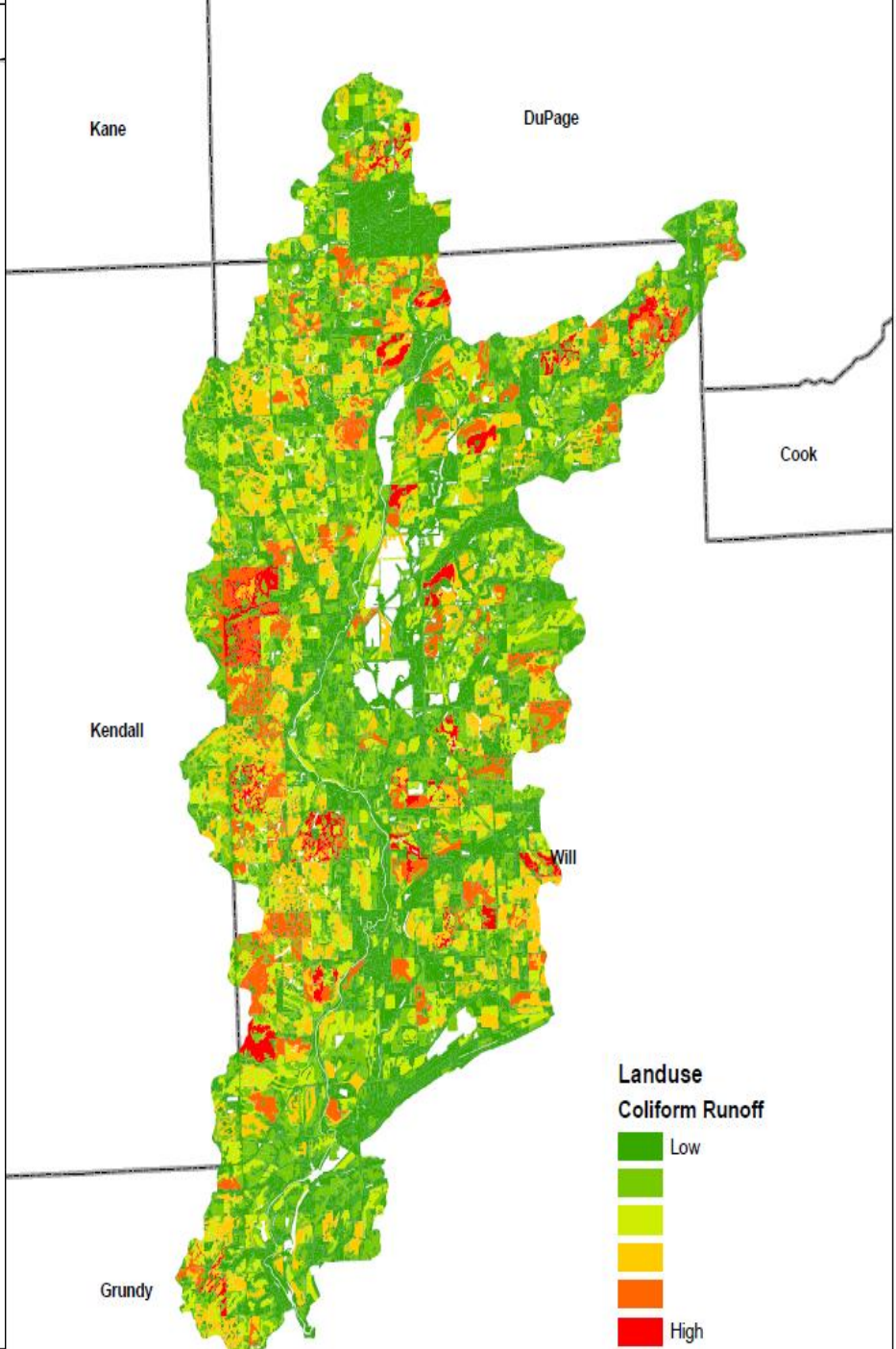
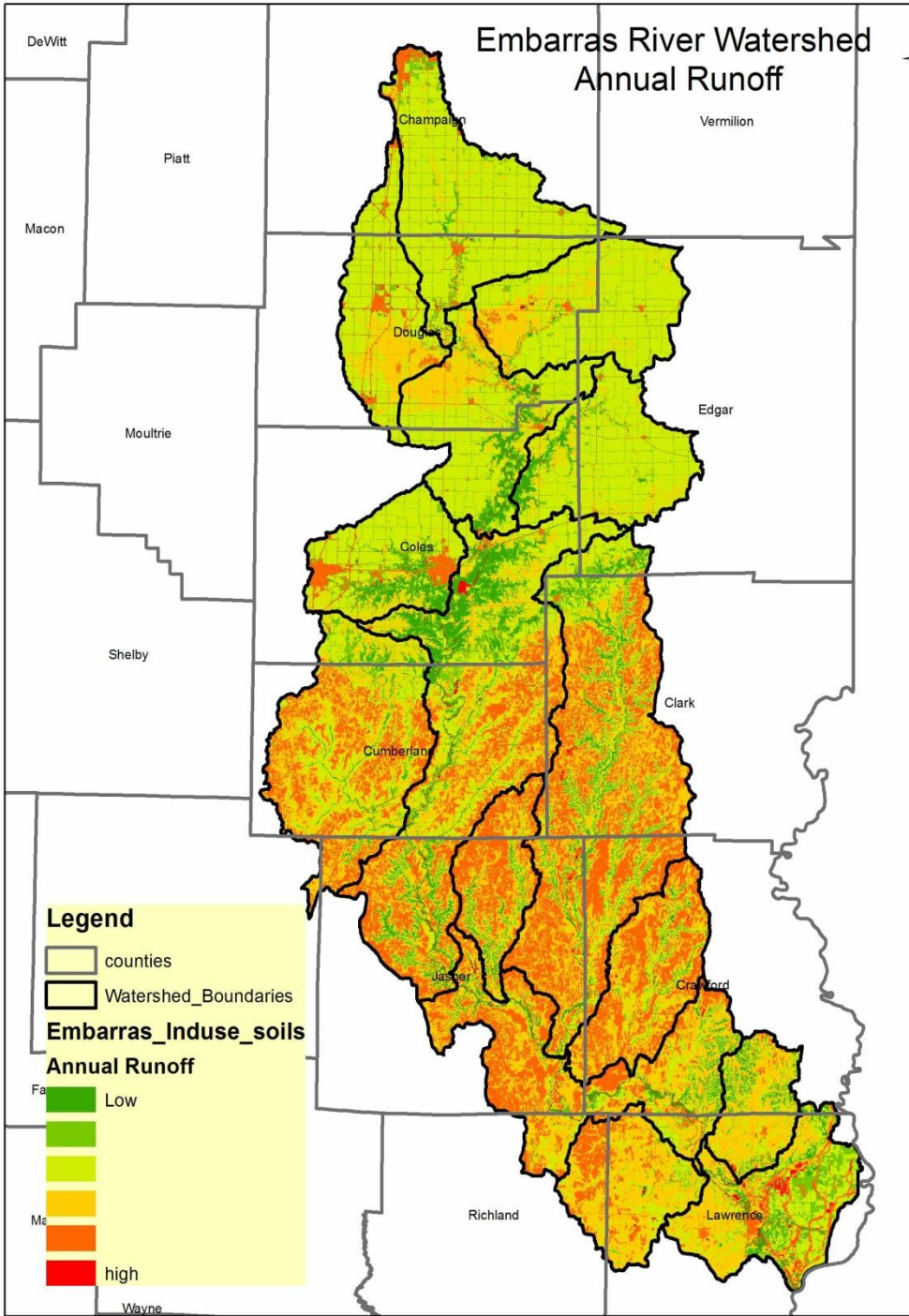
Bear Creek Watershed Nitrogen Load in lbs/yr



Bear Creek Watershed Highest Total Nitrogen Loading



Embarras River Watershed Annual Runoff



Minimum Element #3

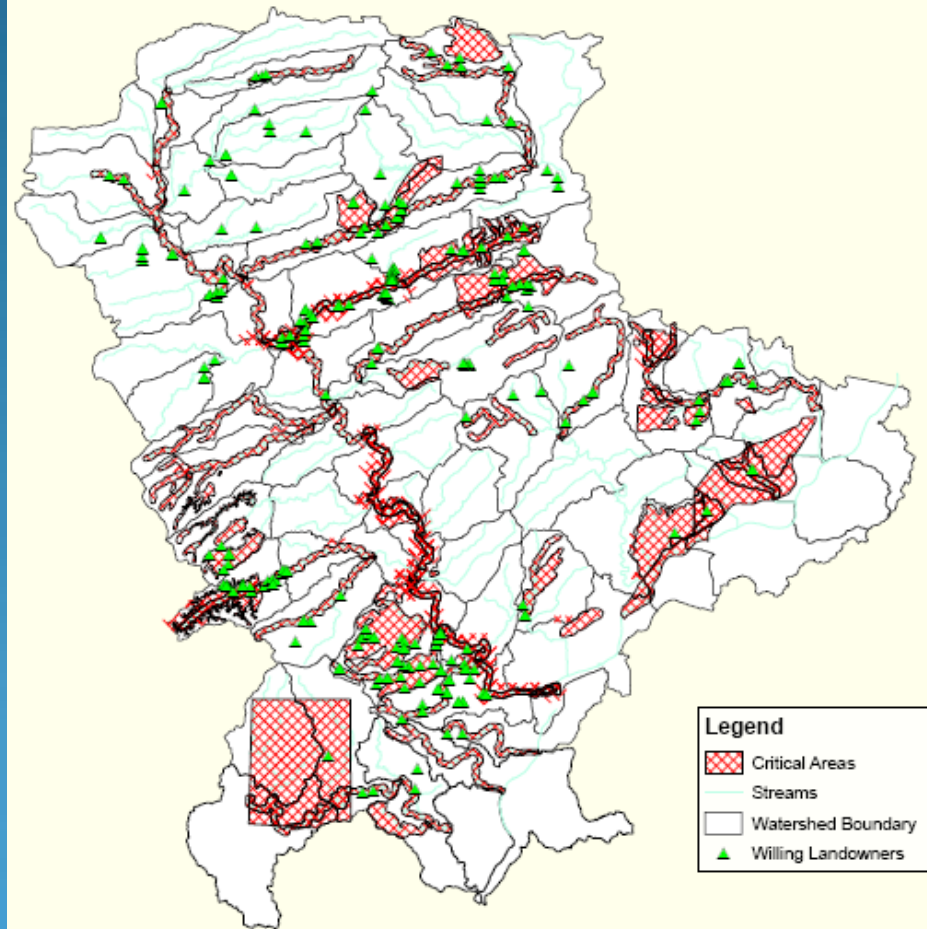
- Identify treatment measures and expected load reductions from implementation
 - GET OUT IN THE WATERSHED AND ASSESS THE LAND AND TALK TO PROPERTY OWNERS!
 - If specific locations are not identified it is very difficult to take a plan and use it to apply for funding on-the-ground projects
 - If locations are known, it is easier to estimate pollution load targets and expected reductions

Identifying Landowners/BMP

Locations

- Implement mail survey to assess willingness
- “Cold Calling”
- NOW – GET OUT AND ASSESS THE WATERSHED!
- “Windshield Survey”
 - Compare locations to plat maps

La Moine River Ecosystem Partnership Willing Landowners and Critical Areas



Data Sheet Gully Erosion

Date	
County	

ID # (corresponds to GPS point)	
Average Width (ft)	
Depth (ft)	
Length (ft)	
Number of years eroding (estimate)	
Soil Texture	
Dry Density	
Correction Factor	

Soil Textural Class	Dry Density (tons/ft ³)	Correction Factor
Sands, Loamy sands	0.055	0.85
Sandy loam	0.0525	0.85
Fine Sandy loam	0.05	0.85
Loams, sandy clay loams, sandy clay	0.045	0.85
Silt Loam	0.0425	1
Silty clay loam, silty clay	0.04	1
Clay loam	0.0375	1.15
Clay	0.035	1.15
Organic	0.011	1.5

Willing Landowner (Yes or No)	
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Other BMP Recommendations	
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Comments/Notes	
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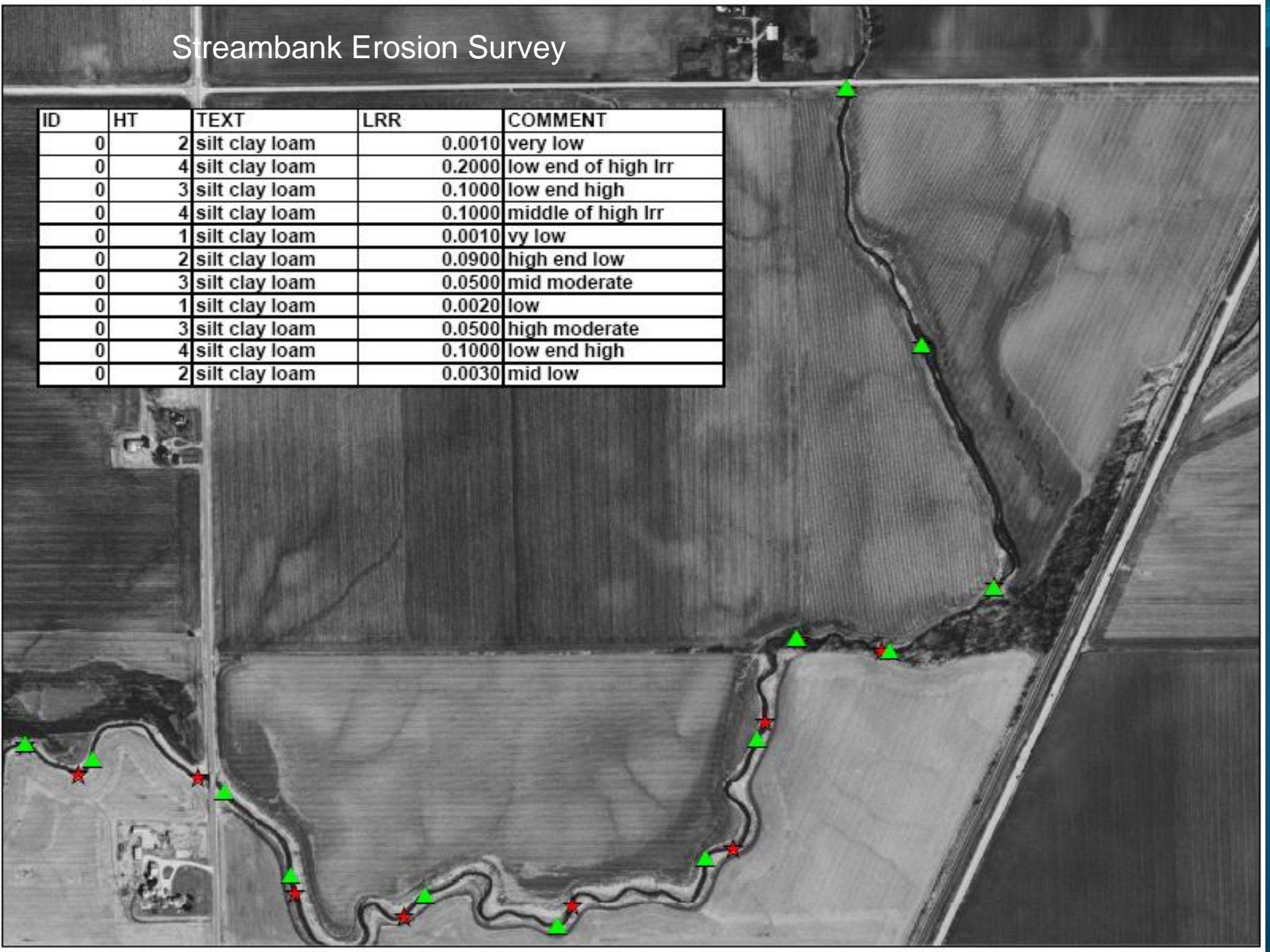


Field survey of gully erosion

- Used to quantify problems and identify project sites

Streambank Erosion Survey

ID	HT	TEXT	LRR	COMMENT
0	2	silt clay loam	0.0010	very low
0	4	silt clay loam	0.2000	low end of high lrr
0	3	silt clay loam	0.1000	low end high
0	4	silt clay loam	0.1000	middle of high lrr
0	1	silt clay loam	0.0010	vy low
0	2	silt clay loam	0.0900	high end low
0	3	silt clay loam	0.0500	mid moderate
0	1	silt clay loam	0.0020	low
0	3	silt clay loam	0.0500	high moderate
0	4	silt clay loam	0.1000	low end high
0	2	silt clay loam	0.0030	mid low



La Moine Results

Streambank Survey

Total Net Erosion (tons/yr)	Average Height (ft)	Average Annual Recession Rate	Total Length (in ft; both banks)	Nitrogen Load (lbs/yr)	Phosphorous Load (lbs/yr)
3,276	3.75	Moderate-High	266,414	12,273	3,682

- This represents approximately 24.6 lbs of sediment for every foot of eroding bank per year.
- Considering the entire La Moine River basin has 17,735,291 stream feet, at 24.6 lbs/ft of erosion, this would mean the basin could contribute (conservatively) over 200,000 tons of sediment annually from streambank erosion alone.

Canoe Inventory



ID	WAT	AC	STR LN	BANK	SEVER	FENCE	CROSSING	WETLAND AC	OTHER	TYPE	HEAD	PIC
0	voel creek	150	1800	B	3	Y	2	5	tal needed - good habitat potential	S	0	0
0	dugout creek	400	3000	B	3	Y	4	15	in other drainage - consider treatment	F	0	0
0	spring creek	100	1500	B	3	Y	3	10	heavily grazed - tal - upper tributary	S	0	0
0	spring creek	150	500	B	3	Y	1	5	over grazed - good habitat potential in headwaters	S	55	34
0	spring creek	2	0	B	4	N	0	0	a few hogs consider wetland at outlet of opp	O	10	0
0	spring creek	75	1000	B	3	Y	2	3	good habitat potential - erosion	S	30	37
0	spring creek	80	1200	B	3	Y	2	5	cannot see cattle acces to stream - needs treatment - feeds	F	35	0
0	spring creek	15	0	B	2	N	0	4	confined - dalry - consider waste magement	O	30	0

Other; Windshield Livestock Inventory



La Moine Results

Total Number of Livestock Operations in the La Moine River Watershed 1,539

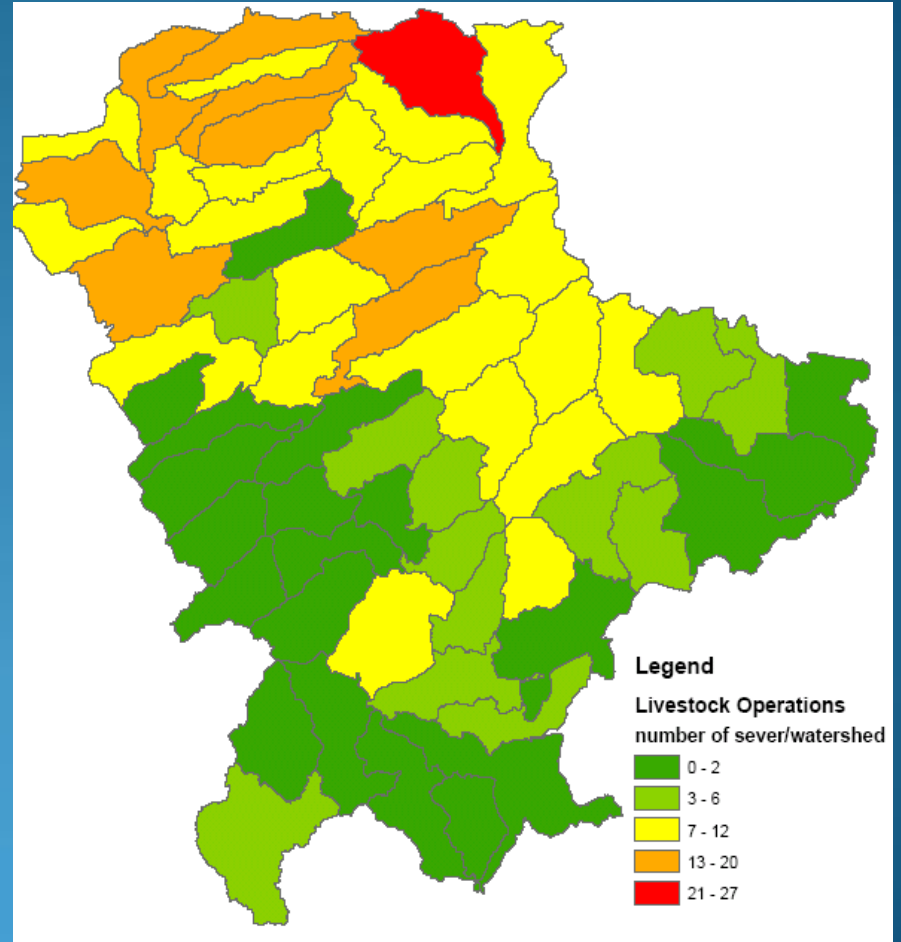
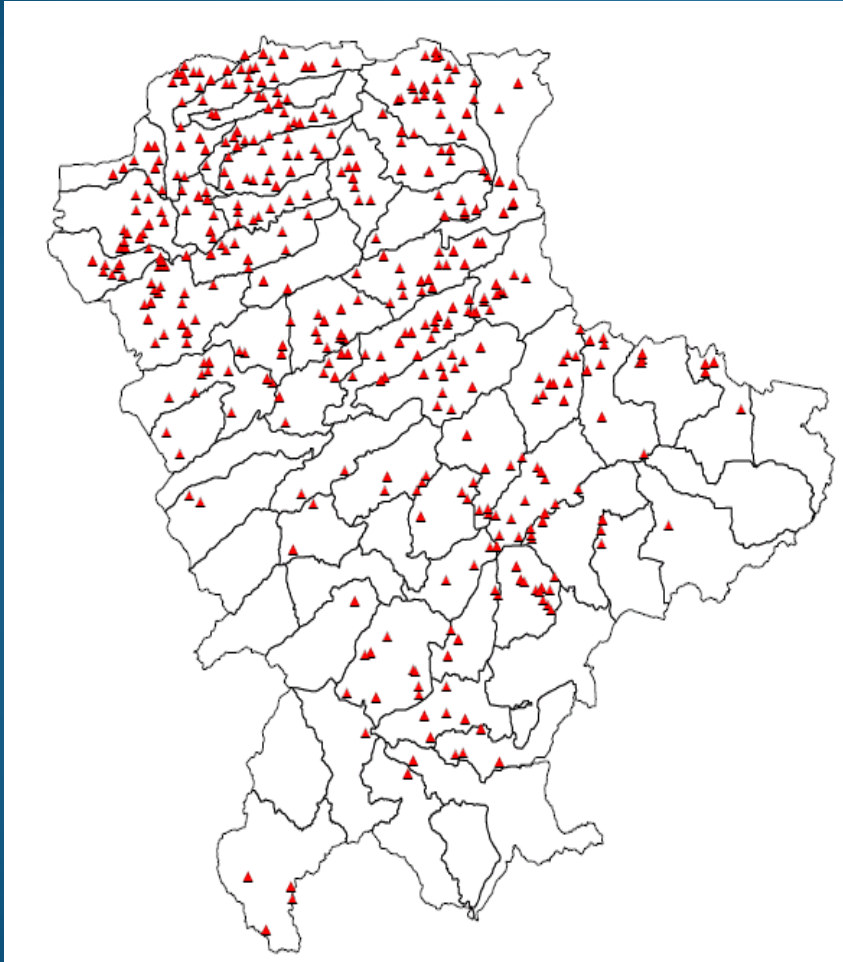
Waterbody	Acres	Stream Length
Name of stream or drainage where operation is located	Approximate size of operation in acres	approximate length in feet of stream impacted
N/A	223,930	1,362,315 ft or 258 miles

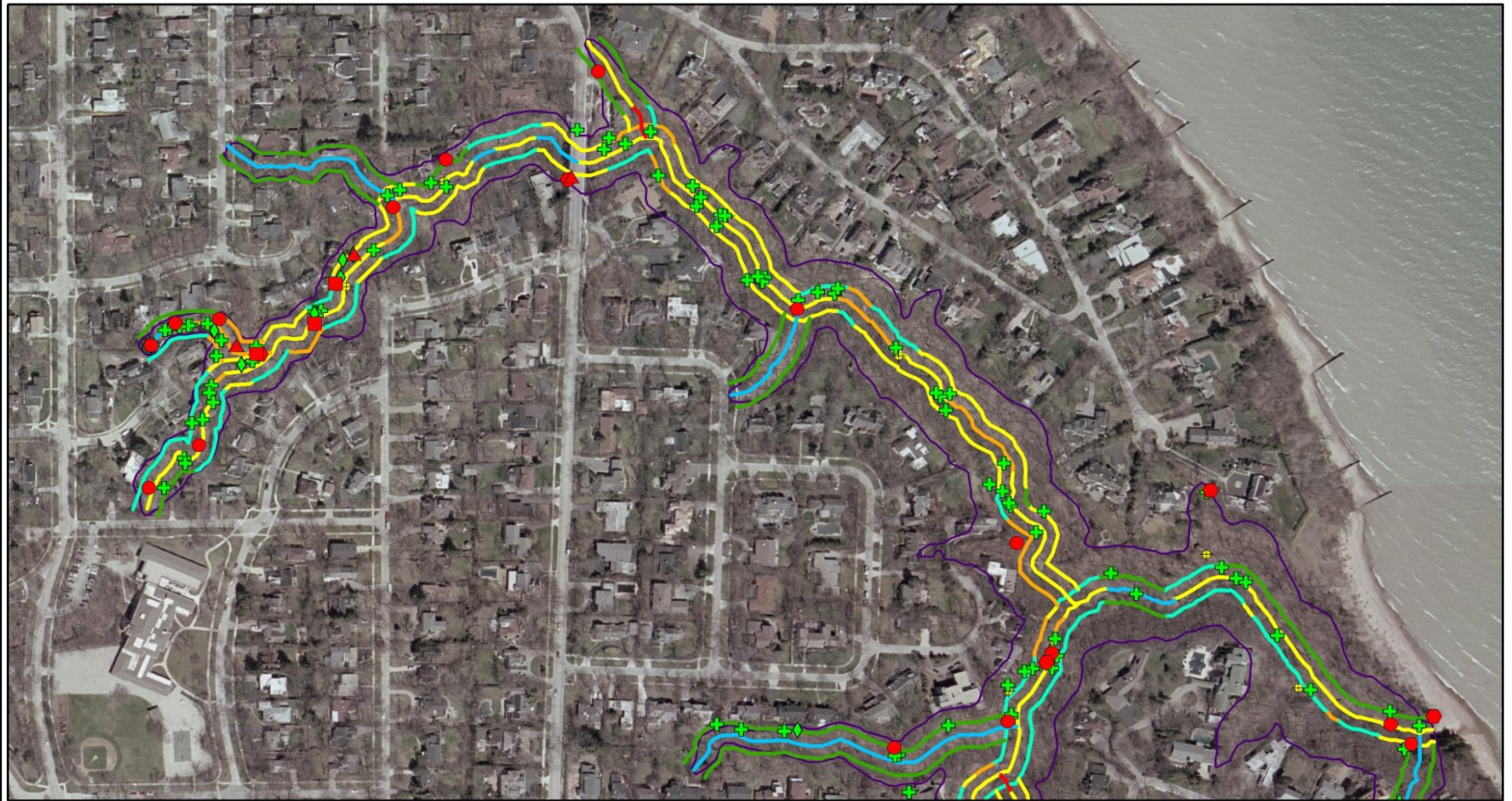
Bank	Severity	Fence
L/R	1, 2, 3, or 4	y/n
N/A	27% of all operations have a significant or severe (3 or 4) impact	44% of all operations require stream fence

Crossing	Wetland Acres	Type	Head
Number of stream crossings needed	Estimate of the acres of runoff retention or wetland restoration needed	S = stockers or cow/calf / F= feeders / C = confinement	Estimate of the number of head of cattle if visible
1207	3929	54 confinement operations	18,825 (under estimation)

La Moine Results

Severe Livestock Operations





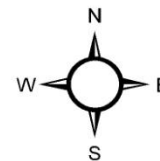
Lake Michigan Watershed
Ecosystem Partnership
Strategic Subwatershed
Identification

c/o Alliance for the Great Lakes
17 N. State St., Suite 1390
Chicago, IL 60602
312-939-0838

Date: 2/2009

Legend

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| ✦ Gully | Channel Stability Rank | Bank Stability Rank |
| ● Existing/Working Structure | 1 | 1 |
| ● Failing Structure | 2 | 2 |
| ■ Log Jam | 3 | 3 |
| ▲ Knick Point | 4 | 4 |
| ✦ Residential/Municipal Stormwater | 5 | 5 |
| ✦ Exposed Pipe | | |
| □ Top of Bank | * sections with a rank of 1 are considered the worst | |



1:4,112

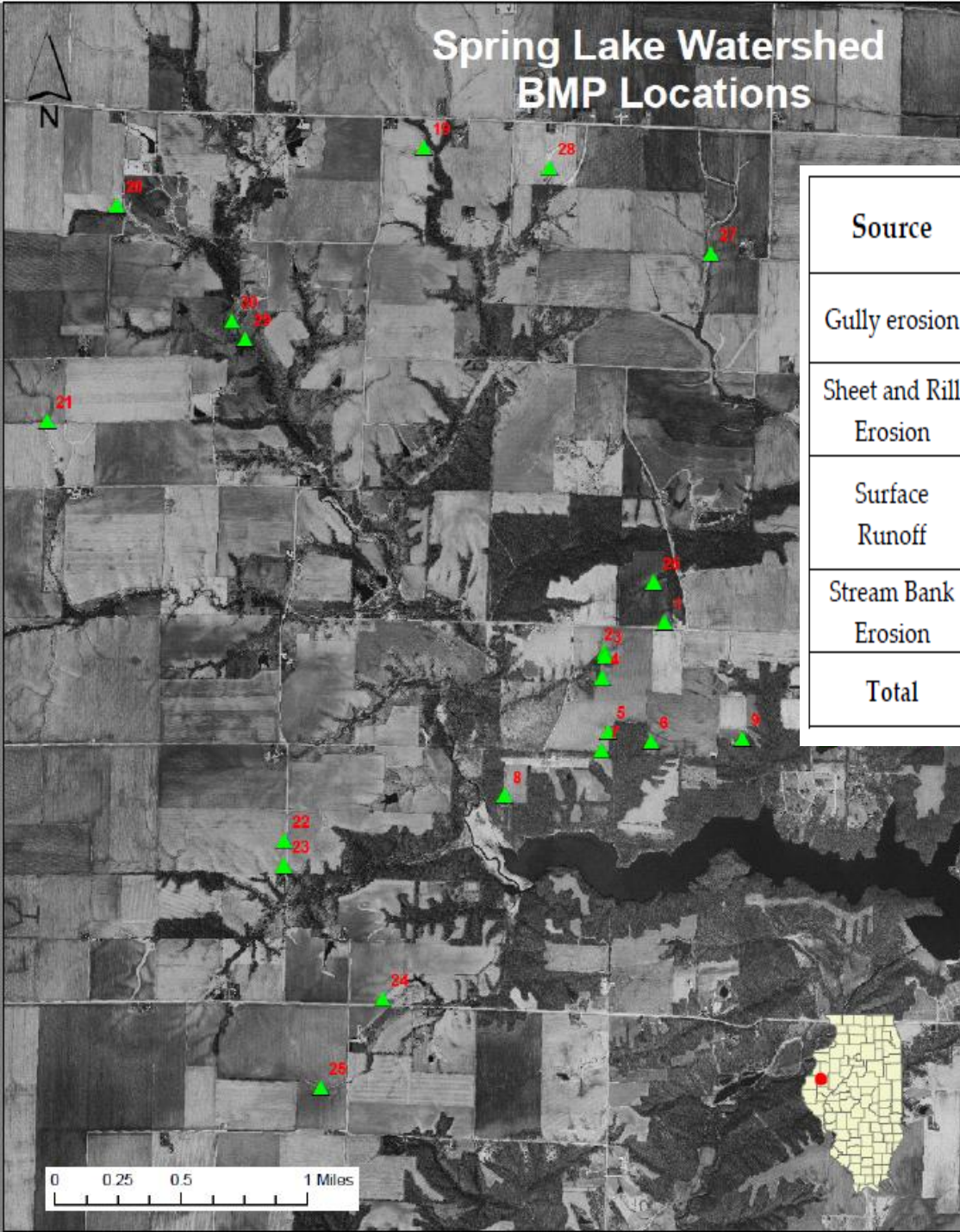
0 0.02 0.04 0.08 Miles

**Ravine 1L
North Section
Ranked 5 out of 47**

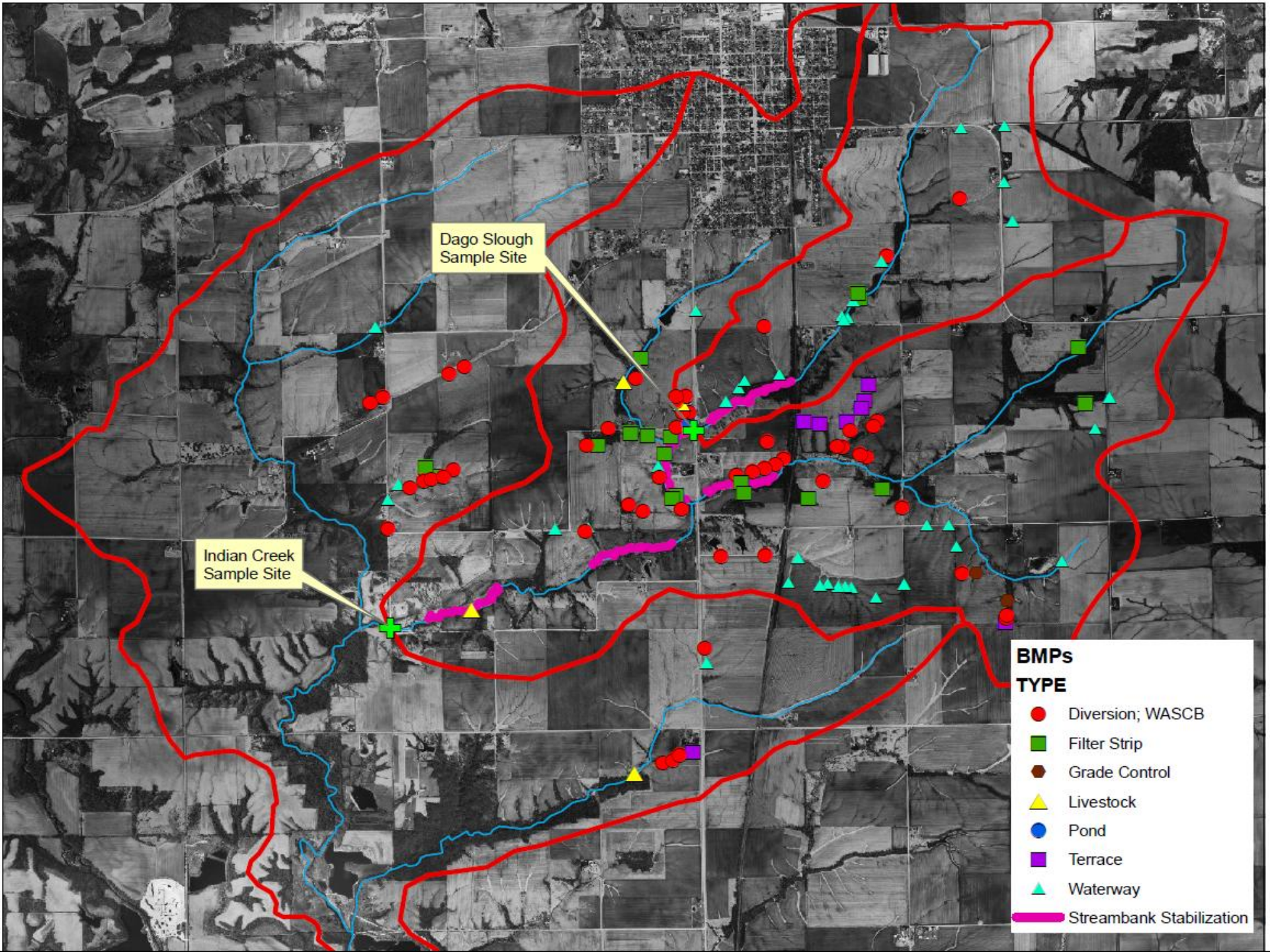
**For
Erosion Potential**

Disclaimer: This map is for general information purposes only. A Registered Land Surveyor should be consulted to determine the precise location of features on the ground. This map does not constitute a regulatory determination and is not a base for engineering design. This map is intended to be viewed and printed in color.

Spring Lake Watershed BMP Locations



Source	Number	Sediment (tons/yr)	N (lbs/yr)	P (lbs/yr)
Gully erosion	29	729	2345	894
Sheet and Rill Erosion	29 drainages	962	3261	1223
Surface Runoff	29 drainages	n/a	1317	208
Stream Bank Erosion	500ft	46	158	47
Total		1,737	7,081	2,372

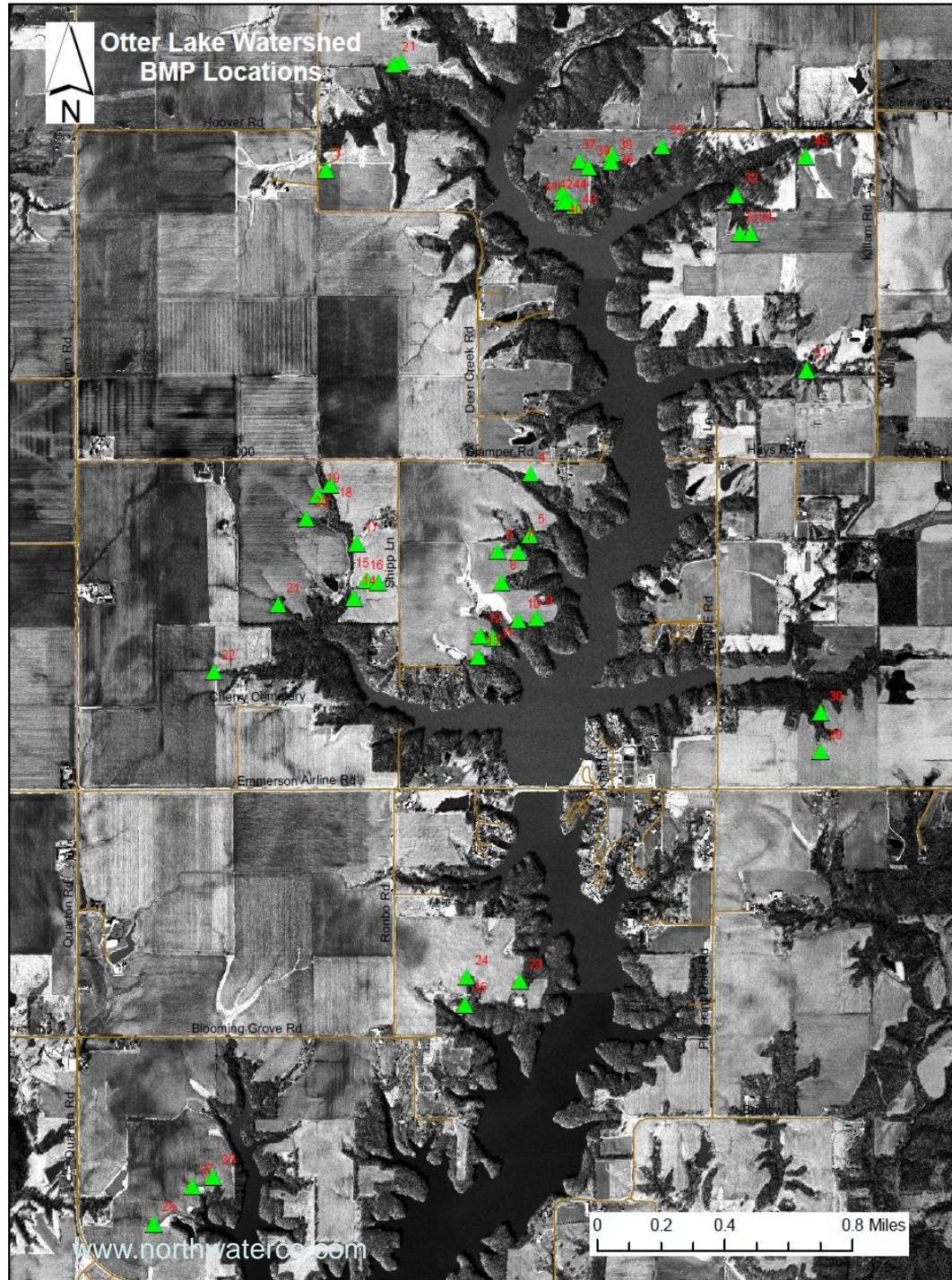


Dago Slough
Sample Site

Indian Creek
Sample Site

- BMPs**
TYPE
- Diversion; WASCB
 - Filter Strip
 - Grade Control
 - ▲ Livestock
 - Pond
 - Terrace
 - ▲ Waterway
 - Streambank Stabilization

Best Management Practice Locations – Otter Lake



Minimum Element #4

- Technical and financial resources

BMP Type and Number	Unit Cost	Indian Creek Above Sample Site	Total Cost	Indian Creek Below Sample Site	Total Cost	Dago Slough	Total Cost
WASCB	\$2,500	54	\$135,000	21	\$52,500	14	\$35,000
Filter Strip*	\$500	15	\$7,500	2	\$1,000	2	\$1,000
Terrace	\$1,500	7	\$10,500	1	\$1,500	0	0
Livestock**	\$8,700	1	\$8,700	1	\$8,700	0	0
Grass Waterway	\$1,800	20	\$36,000	4	\$7,200	15	\$27,000
Grade Control	\$8,000	2	\$16,000	0	0	0	0
Streambank Stabilization	N/A	3	\$386,487	0	0	2	\$236,475
Wetland	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retention Basin	\$10,000	0	0	0	0	1	\$10,000
Gutter System (livestock)	\$3,000	1	\$3,000	0	0	1	\$3,000
Diversion	\$2,000	1	\$2,000	0	0	2	\$4,000
Other	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total – All BMPs		101	\$604,987	29	\$70,900	35	\$316,475

Minimum Element #4

- Technical and financial resources

Best Management Practice	Funding Sources	Notes/Cost Share Rates
<p>Filter Strips</p> <p>Riparian Buffers</p> <p>Dry Dams (WASCBs)</p> <p>Grass Waterways</p> <p>Terrace</p> <p>Diversion</p>	<p>IEPA – 319 program</p> <p>NRCS – EQIP program</p> <p>FSA – CRP program</p> <p>SWCD – CPP program</p> <p>US F&W – Acres for wildlife program</p> <p>IDNR/SWCD – CREP program</p> <p>IDNR – SWG program</p> <p>NRCS – WHIP program</p> <p>IDNR – Special Wildlife Funds Grants</p>	<p>CREP eligible acres must be in the 100 year floodplain and/or have cropped ground with erodibility index of 8 or greater adjacent to riparian zones; must have cropping history of at least 4 years between 1995 and 2001.</p> <p>SWG program requires 50% state match and must address goals/species outlined in the State of Illinois Comprehensive Wildlife Plan.</p> <p>NRCS, FSA, and SWCD programs provide 60% cost-share, however, some special programs and practices can provide up to 90%. FSA, CREP and some NRCS programs also provide annual rental payments for taking ground out of production.</p>

Minimum Elements: The Rest

- Develop a implementation schedule
- Identify Milestones
 - “Install 50 Dry Dams in priority watersheds by 2015”
- Criteria; are pollutant reductions being met?
 - Tons/sediment
 - Improved aquatic habitat
- Monitoring Plan
 - Monitoring of water quality
 - Administrative monitoring

Overall Keys to Successful Plans

- Strong local leadership and dedicated support/management staff
- Clear direction; must have someone to keep the plan on track and push implementation
- Plan must be SPECIFIC but try to keep things simple
 - Exactly where and what
- Plan should meet requirements of multiple funding sources

La Moine River Watershed Plan Implementation



Implementing a Plan

- Plan must have clear direction with actual projects identified
- Match projects with appropriate state and federal funding programs
 - USDA – Agricultural programs
 - IEPA – Federal clean water programs
 - State – varies by state



US Army Corps
of Engineers ®



La Moine River Ecosystem Partnership (LMREP)

- collaboration of more than 25 organizations
- dozens of committed landowners and residents



Preserve, Protect & Enhance

- Numerous grants funded and projects completed 2006-2008
 - Restoration conservation, and research
 - Education and outreach to landowners and residents

Source	# grants	Cash	Match	Total
C2000 (includes EQIP)	9	113,275	135,792	249,067
IEPA	7	305,000	177,000	482,000
State Wildlife Grants	1	90,000	90,000	180,000
US Fish and Wildlife	1	5,000	2,200	7,200
		\$513,275	\$404,992	\$918,267



- **Ralph Welch Gully Stabilization**

- **Stabilize and stop erosion on 300ft gully draining to La Moine River**
- **Funded by Illinois Environmental Protection Agency**



- Runoff control system; livestock operation
- Funded with unused grant funds





Restoration and Conservation

Wolf/Hutchins Livestock Management Project

- \$120,000.00 Project; Livestock fencing, crossings, pasture management, watering system, wetland and riparian zone restoration, streambank stabilization, upland erosion control, modeling
- Funding sources: NRCS EQIP, SSRP, C2000, Trees Forever

FEB 10 2006















Streambank Stabilization – Stone Toe Protection



Grade Control - Riffle







Tree Clearing and Prairie Restoration



Restoration and Conservation

• La Moine dump cleanup and Illinois River Sweep



Education and Outreach

• Wheels for Conservation

• 44 people including 8 presenters and 14 landowners



Education and Outreach

- Developed a presentation for civic, conservation, and service groups

Organization	# of Participants	City
Schuy-Rush Audubon	10	Rushville
Macomb Kiwanis	30	Macomb
Prairie River Network Mtg	20	
Rushville Rotary	20	Rushville
Two River RC&D Annual Mtg	20	Roseville
4th graders-RIMiddle School	16	Rushville
Environmental Summit	250	Macomb
PreK-8th Science Update Conference	189	Macomb
Earth Day Fair	150	Macomb

Congratulations
You made it

The END

Questions?

