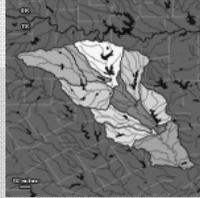


Federal & State Perspectives on WPPs

- Why Watershed Planning is a great tool for achieving water quality standards



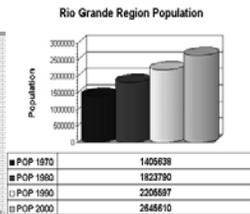
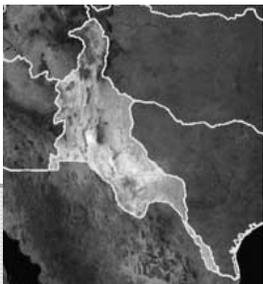
When it comes to watershed planning



To Quote former President Clinton,

“I FEEL YOUR PAIN”

WHY Watershed Plans?



Three Answers

It's the right thing to do!

- Watershed planning is the most comprehensive approach that combines:
 - Science
 - Community Input
 - Strategic Planning

To get the water quality improvements we need.

It is required under our CWA 319 Guidelines

- [a.k.a. – “because we say so”]
- The current guidelines for details the use of incremental funds to be used for the development, implementation, and monitoring of WPPs.

Why is this statement in the Guidelines?

- In 1999 Congress increases the 319h budget by 100% with proviso that new \$\$ be used more comprehensively;
- EPA modified Guidelines to achieve goal of better targeting, so the 9 element WPP evolved overtime, 2004 most current.

319(h) funds: 2 categories

- Incremental Funds
 - Funds WPP development, implementation, and monitoring for success in the watershed
- Base Funds
 - Supports basic program needs such as salaries, supplies, outreach, ambient monitoring, projects not tied to WPPs

Why WPPs: Answer #3

- To Restore 319 Funds reduced in last 5 years; increase beyond highest allocation
 - 2002-2005 319h allocation went from \$238M to \$199M; a decrease of \$40M nationally
 - This equated to \$4M less for R6 states to implement their programs
- OMB reviewed the 319h program and overall rated it a Poor Performer

O. M. B. -



- Administration implements a MBA approach to evaluate agencies
- OMB reviews 319h- we don't fare well
 - Program in existence for 15 years; \$2B invested
 - Only handful of WQ success and delisting through 319h activities
 - PART, PAMS instituted as tools to track program effectiveness

WPPs play role in achieving program success

- PART
 - Pollution Assessment Rating Tool: Annually tracks sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus reductions per state
- PAMS
 - Performance Assessment Measurement Strategy: Annually tracks regions to goals on 90 water related assessment measures

PAMS –

Relevant for NPS / WPPs

WQ-9a,b,c: nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment

WQ-10: #of waterbodies identified by states mostly impacted by NPS that are partially or fully restored

SP-10: #of waters(2002) not meeting WQS, where these are now fully/partially met

SP-11: Remove specific causes of impairment

SP-12: Improve WQ condition in a watershed using watershed approach

To ensure this happens...

- Marcus Peacock, former OMB Executive is appointed Deputy Administrator for EPA. He blogs at <http://blog.epa.gov/blog>



You could say EPA is Proud as a Peacock

Remember Jerry Macguire?



In a contract negotiation one catch phrase was, "Help me Help You" or at EPA we would say "Help Us Help You"

- So Think of EPA as Tom Cruise



- Think of the State or local watershed groups as Cuba Gooding Jr.



- Think of the WPP as that contract so we can prove to OMB we all warrant restoration of funding and someday funding to meet our need to restore WQ

Interacting: Other Federal Agencies

- Compliment, engage, integrate:
- USDA [EQIP, CREP, WHP]
- USGS & USFWS – monitoring/Assessment
- USACE
- CW State Revolving Funds (SRF) –
 - \$60B available for low interest loans for NPS
 - Clean Water Needs Survey would benefit from better i.d. of funding needs from WPPs & NPS Assessment

Current Issues Affecting WPPs

- 2006 HQ Survey of WPPs had the following Findings
 - Scale of plan too large
 - Forgot to set goal
 - Most Plans did well with Elements A&E
 - Most Plans had difficulty with Elements B, D, and H
 - Many struggled to calculate expected load reductions due to lack of data, complicated models

Current Issues Affecting WPPs cont.

- Funding
- Ensure future workplans are linked to WPP
- Lack of EPA, State, local capacity
- RECOMMENDATIONS:
 - Share successful plans amongst each other
 - Train staff, train locals
 - Greater Partnership with EPA and states