LOWER PLATTE SOUTH
natural resources district
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Memorandum

Date: November 17, 2026

To: Board of Directors

From: David Potter, General Manager

RE: Land Resources Subcommittee Meeting Minutes.

The Land Resources Subcommittee met on Monday, November 16, 2026. There were two items for consideration. Subcommittee members present included Ken Vogel, Gary Aldridge, Tom Green, Gary Hellerich, David Landis, Lisa Lewis, Suzanne Mealer, and Susan Seacrest. Staff present included Donna Reid, Jeremy Gehle, and David Potter. Tom Cowan, NRCS District Conservationist, was also in attendance. Director Vogel called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m. and reviewed the agenda.

The first action item was **consideration of surface water quality BMP Fall Cost-Share Applications.** The District received five surface water quality applications for cost-share that qualify for Fall work. Three are in the district-wide program (which provides 60% of the average LPSNRD cost or 75% of the actual cost, whichever is less, up to $15,000) and two are in a targeted area (which provides for 75% of the average LPSNRD cost and 75% of the actual cost, whichever is less, up to $20,000). One application is in the eastern portion of the district and four are in the western portion. Funding for the five applications will come from the FY27 budget. The applications were also reviewed by the eastern and western review groups and recommended for approval.

The applications include:

- Pekarek – $15,000 for terraces, 4-13-5, Saunders County
- Christijaener – $13,960 for grassed waterways, 24-11-4, Seward County, SVL Pawnee Targeted
- Wunderlich – $7,790 for terraces, 14-8-6, Lancaster County
- Potter - $2,985 for sediment basin, 36-13-4, Butler County, SVL Meadowlark Targeted
- Soderquist - $15,000 for terraces, 5-9-13, Otoe County

It was moved by Hellerich, seconded by Landis, and unanimously approved by the Subcommittee to recommend the Board of Directors approve the five identified cost-share applications totaling an amount of $54,735.00.

Tom Cowan updated the subcommittee on the current soil conditions regarding construction of best management practices throughout the district.

The second action item was **consideration of Inter-Governmental Agreement for the Section 319 Program for the Twin Lakes Watershed Target Area Implementation Project.** The Twin Lakes Watershed was identified as a priority area in the District-wide Water Quality Management Plan. The District worked with Nebraska Game & Parks and the Department of Environment & Energy to develop a Project Implementation Plan and apply for funding through the Clean Water Action Section 319 Program. Since the Agreement was approved on July 1, 2021, LPSNRD has been promoting and implementing the best management practices (BMPs) identified in the Project Implementation Plan (PIP). Eligible cost-share projects are approved by the

LPSNRD Board of Directors, based on estimated construction costs, the PIP, our fiscal year budget, and the Agreement. The intent of the Project is to implement BMPs in the Twin Lakes Watershed which will reduce pollutant loadings to East and West Twin Lakes. This reduction will improve water quality entering the lakes from the watershed and help protect future in-lake quality improvements planned for the lakes by Nebraska Game & Parks.

The District has gained much interest from the producers in this watershed but dry conditions have impacted the construction of many of the approved BMPs. Many priority areas for the Twin Lakes Watershed experienced a historic drought for the originally planned duration of the Twin Lakes project. The drought made achieving NRCS compaction standards for construction impossible, however local support for these projects remained. Contracts were signed with producers for farm ponds, wetlands, and sediment basins throughout the priority area that could not be installed due to the drought conditions. To ensure that these producers could complete their projects, extensions for both time (~1 year) and resources ($60k federal, $40k match) were amended to the original project agreement. Most of these producers have waited years for their BMPs to be installed. Drought conditions have now been alleviated sufficiently for work to begin on the delayed projects.

To ensure the contracts previously signed are honored, the original Twin Lakes project closed out with an "Interim Final Report." The intention of this updated version of the PIP from Phase 1 is to complete any outstanding contracted work. This updated PIP is not intended to implement the "Phase 2" actions outlined within the document, only to complete Phase 1's goals and promises.

Staff have been working with Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (NeDWEE) on the updated Section 319 Project Implementation Plan and submittal to EPA. Staff received verification from NeDWEE on November 13th that EPA has accepted the updated Twin Lakes PIP with a minor comment. The comment has been addressed, the change submitted, and the district is expecting the updated Inter-Governmental Agreement to arrive shortly. A copy of the email from NeDWEE indicating approval by EPA, the EPA PIP Review Checklist, and the Updated and Revised PIP was provided to the subcommittee. Staff noted there are projects currently being planned, designed, staked, and constructed.

It was moved by Landis, seconded by Lewis, and approved by the Subcommittee 7-1 (with Aldridge voting present) to recommend the Board of Directors approve the Updated and Revised Section 319 Project Implementation Plan for the Twin Lakes Watershed Target Area Implementation Project and authorize the General Manager to sign an Inter-Governmental Agreement Amendment between NDWEE and LPSNRD regarding the Twin Lakes Watershed Target Area Implementation project that is consistent with the Project Implementation Plan, and includes such other terms and conditions as the General Manager determines necessary and Legal Counsel approves as to form.

Staff then updated subcommittee members on current cover crop applications. According to the District's Cover Crop Program, applications were due October 1st. There were 36 district-wide applications approved and two in the Twin Lakes Watershed.

There being no further business, Vogel adjourned the meeting at 5:47 pm.

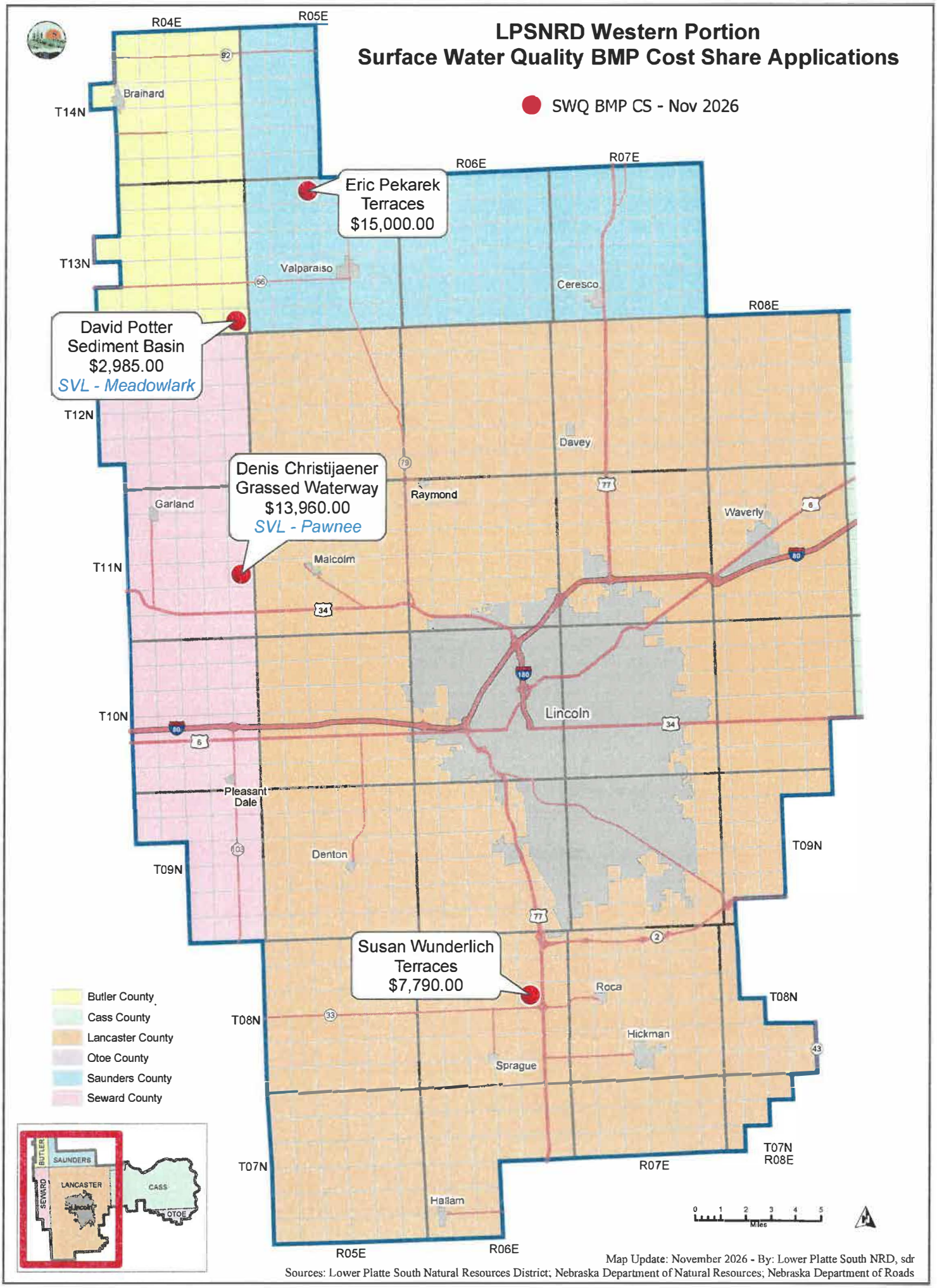
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WEST

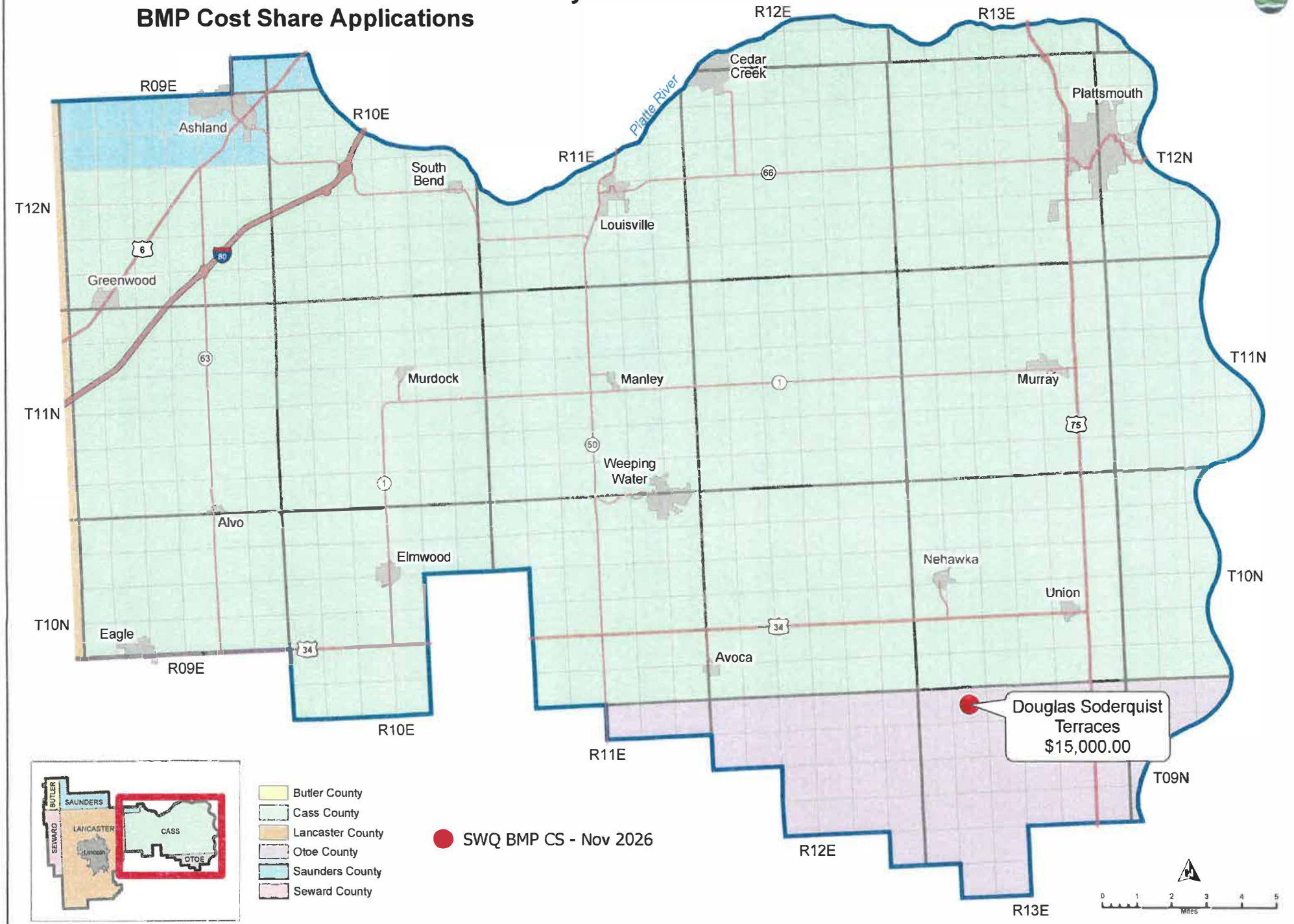
Applicant	SEC	TWN	RNG	County	Practice	Amount	Targeted Area
Eric Pekarek	4	13	5	Saunders	Terraces	$15,000.00	
Denis Christijaener	24	11	4	Seward	Grassed Waterway	$13,960.00	SVL - Pawnee
Susan Wunderlich	14	8	6	Lancaster	Terraces	$7,790.00	
David Potter	36	13	4	Butler	Sediment Basin	$2,985.00	SVL - Meadowlark
					TOTAL WEST	**$39,735.00**	

EAST

Applicant	SEC	TWN	RNG	County	Practice	Amount	Targeted Area
Douglas Soderquist	5	9	13	Otoe	Terraces	$15,000.00	
					TOTAL EAST	**$15,000.00**	
					TOTAL	**$54,735.00**	


LPSNRD Western Portion
Surface Water Quality BMP Cost Share Applications
SWQ BMP CS - Nov 2026
Eric Pekarek
Terraces
$15,000.00
David Potter
Sediment Basin
$2,985.00
SVL - Meadowlark
Denis Christijaener
Grassed Waterway
$13,960.00
SVL - Pawnee
Susan Wunderlich
Terraces
$7,790.00
R04E
R05E
R06E
R07E
R08E
T14N
T13N
T12N
T11N
T10N
T09N
T08N
T07N
Brainard
Valparaiso
Ceresco
Davey
Raymond
Garland
Waverly
Malcolm
Lincoln
Pleasant Dale
Denton
Roca
Hickman
Sprague
Hallam
Butler County
Cass County
Lancaster County
Otoe County
Saunders County
Seward County
BUTLER
SAUNDERS
SEWARD
LANCASTER
Lincoln
CASS
OTOE
Miles
Map Update: November 2026 - By: Lower Platte South NRD, sdr
Sources: Lower Platte South Natural Resources District; Nebraska Department of Natural Resources; Nebraska Department of Roads

LPSNRD Eastern Portion - Surface Water Quality BMP Cost Share Applications



Sources: Lower Platte South Natural Resources District; Nebraska Department of Natural Resources; Nebraska Department of Roads

Map Updated: November 2026- By: Lower Platte South NRD, sdr

David Potter

From: Johnson, Madeline <madeline.johnson@nebraska.gov>
Sent: Friday, November 13, 2026 9:26 AM
To: Jeremy Gehle; David Potter
Cc: Ross, Daniel; Martin, Tyler
Subject: Twin Lakes PIP Accepted
Attachments: PIP review checklist R7_Twin Lakes.pdf

Caution: This email originated from OUTSIDE the organization. Do not open suspicious links or attachments. Contact IT for assistance.

Good morning,

EPA has accepted the new Twin Lakes PIP with a minor comment.
I am sending you the comment in the attached document; we just need to update a date that hadn't gotten updated from the original PIP.

Thanks!

Madeline Johnson
Water Planning

Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment
245 Fallbrook Blvd.
Lincoln, Nebraska 68521-6729

Cell 402-471-0582
madeline.johnson@nebraska.gov

dwee.nebraska.gov

Project Implementation Plan Review Checklist

Project Title	Twin Lakes Watershed Target Area Implementation
State	Nebraska
Grant Appropriation Year	2026
Project Number (EPA/GRTS)	TBD
Grant Number	00740335
Project Start Date	September 2026
Project End Date	September 2029
319 Program Funds	
319 Project Funds	$300,000

Technical Advisor's Determination: **Accept with Comments** (choose one: Accept, Accept with comments, Needs revision)

Technical Advisor Name (typed): Katrina Ferry

KATRINA FERRY Digitally signed by KATRINA FERRY Date: 2026.11.12 12:05:10 -06'00'

Technical Advisor Signature

11/12/2026

Date (typed)

General Comments:

FY26 Grant has a start date of October 1, 2026. In order to use FY26 funds work will need to be on or after October 1, 2026. Page 16 mentions monitoring going into 2022-thinking this needs to be updated to reflect new timeline.

√ = complete; I = incomplete; N/A = not applicable

Standard Requirements

√ 1 The state identifies via transmittal letter or email, the priorities, goals, objectives, or milestones from the state's Nonpoint Source Management Program (NPSMP) that are relevant to the PIP under review.
For Project Funding the PIP contains a reference to the appropriate WBP, its date(s) of completion, revision, or updates, and describes what components or phases of the WBP are being implemented by the PIP.

√ 2 The state identifies the grant fiscal year(s) of PIP funding.

√ 3 If the PIP is implementing a subsequent phase of an ongoing project, the current status and any accomplishments of the previous project phase(s) are briefly summarized in the PIP.

√ 4 The PIP identifies the geographical extent of the project.
For project funds the PIP identifies its HUC-12(s) and smaller subwatersheds where implementation will occur.

√ 5 Goals, outputs, outcomes, and measures of success are identified in the PIP.
For project funds the PIP identifies types of BMPs to be implemented, quantities, Section 319 cost per type, total cost per type, the critical areas for implementation and load reductions for each applicable type of BMP.

For Projects whose major purpose is Information and Education the PIP clearly identifies the target audience and the mechanism for evaluating the effectiveness of the activity.

• **Results of Activities (Outputs)** – the project identifies the anticipated products/results from the accomplishment of work plan activities.

• **Projected Environmental Improvement (Outcome)** – information regarding the environmental improvement that is anticipated at the completion of the program/project. Environmental improvements are changes or benefits to the environment that are a result from the accomplishment of work plan commitments and outputs.

• **Established Baseline for Measurement** – the PIP provides a baseline for measuring the results of the project and discusses how this baseline will be used to determine whether the project resulted in environmental improvement (i.e., current condition, new condition).

√	6	The PIP includes a detailed implementation schedule and milestones.
√	7	The budget clearly breaks out each source of funds: Section 319 and match, other EPA, other federal, state funds, state in-kind, local funds, local in-kind, landowner contributions, and other funds.
√	8	The PIP includes a budget narrative. The narrative should describe the purpose and types of any travel, explain, and justify any equipment (cost per unit $5,000 or more), and describe any contracts, including the scope of work or services to be provided.
√	9	PIP budget costs are necessary, eligible, reasonable, and allocable.

Special Cases

N/A	11	For PIPs designed to protect unimpaired waters: The PIP is based on either a WBP containing the nine elements, or an accepted alternative plan to guide project implementation. The PIP, implementing a WBP or an accepted alternative plan to protect unimpaired surface and/or ground water, directly addresses priorities for protection of water quality outlined in the state NPS Management Program. Surface waters addressed in the protection-based PIP are assessed and included in the State Integrated Report.
√	12	For PIPs with water quality monitoring: the monitoring objectives, costs, time frames, and water quality parameters are clearly identified in the PIP.

NDEE NPS 319 Project Implementation Plan
Lower Platte South Natural Resources District
Twin Lakes Watershed Target Area Implementation
56-2082

Project Sponsor:	Lower Platte South Natural Resources District Project Manager: David Potter, General Manager 3125 Portia St. Lincoln, NE 68521 (402) 476-2729 dpotter@lpsnrd.org https://www.lpsnrd.org/
Project Partners:	*Lower Platte South Natural Resources District:* Provide project funding. Serve as local project lead on education & outreach activities and provide technical assistance to stakeholders and participants to install BMPs. *Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment:* Funding through the EPA Section 319 for landowner outreach, public engagement, and installation of conservation practices. Assistance in water quality sampling and monitoring. *Natural Resources Conservation Service:* Technical assistance, BMP design and implementation assistance, and project technical advisor. *Nebraska Game and Parks Commission:* Technical assistance, project technical advisor, and stream stabilization demonstration project. *University of Nebraska - Lincoln Extension:* Assistance with landowner and producer outreach, field days, and education.
Project Area:	Watershed area above East and West Twin Lakes, Seward County, Nebraska Approximately 26% of the South Branch Middle Creek HUC12 (102002030201) Total of 6,835 acres
319 Project Funds:	$300,000
Non-Federal Match:	$277,000
Project Duration:	September 2026 – September 2029 (3 Years)

Introduction/Background

The Lower Platte South Natural Resources District (LPSNRD), located in southeast Nebraska, covers approximately 977,525 acres, including nearly all of Lancaster and Cass counties and parts of Butler, Otoe, Saunders, and Seward counties (Figure 1). According to 2015 data from the US Census Bureau, the population of the area is approximately 303,000, which includes both rural residents and residents of 36 communities. The LPSNRD serves diverse rural and urban interests: 85% of the land is rural, but 89% of the population is urban or located in a city or village.

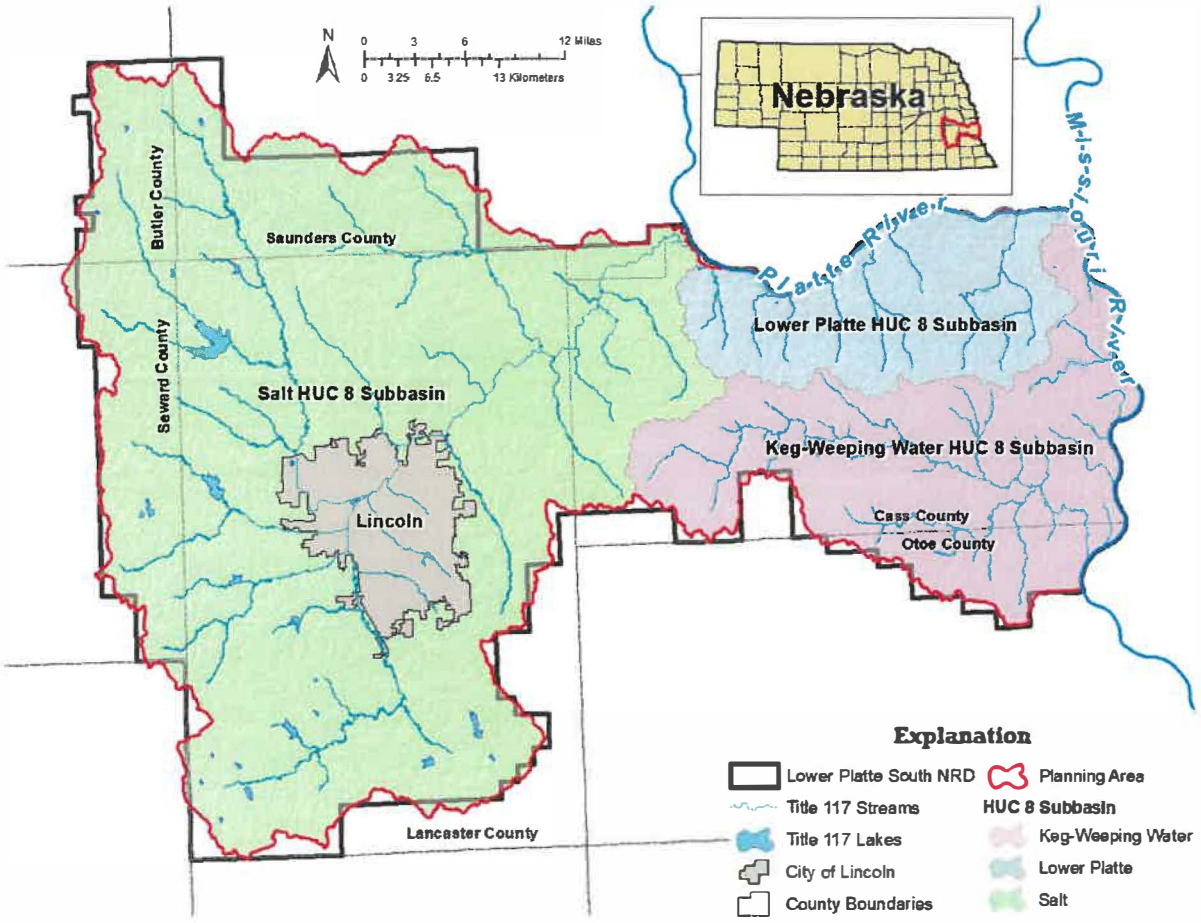


Figure 1: Location of Lower Platte South Natural Resources District

The LPSNRD and other area partners have a long history of managing water quality and completing watershed-based projects. Multiple projects, plans, and programs have been developed or completed in recent years. In May 2019, EPA accepted the LPSNRD District-wide Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). The WQMP identified and prioritized several waterbodies within the District that are impaired due to nonpoint source pollution. Of those initial priorities, the District has elected to begin implementation with the East & West Twin Lakes Target Area (Figure 2).

East and West Twin Lakes, collectively known as Twin Lakes, are located in Seward County. The lakes are owned by the US Army Corps of Engineers and were originally constructed for flood control purposes.

Currently, the lakes are leased to the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC), which manages them and the surrounding wildlife management area for recreation and wildlife purposes. The lakes lie on unnamed tributaries of the South Branch Middle Creek (LP2-21010) and are connected at conservation pool elevation by a narrow, shallow channel. East Twin Lake (LP2-L0240) encompasses 149 surface acres, with an approximate drainage area of 2,986 acres. West Twin Lake (LP2-L0260) encompasses approximately 45 surface acres. Although West Twin Lake is significantly smaller than East Twin Lake, it has the larger drainage area, at 3,836 acres. Both lakes and their drainages comprise approximately 26% of the South Branch Middle Creek HUC12 sub-watershed (102002030201).

The Twin Lakes Watershed was selected for project implementation from the WQMP based on several factors:

- East Twin Lake is impaired from total phosphorus, total nitrogen, and Chlorophyll A.
- West Twin Lake is currently identified as impaired from total phosphorus, total nitrogen, ammonia, and Chlorophyll A.
- Most importantly, NGPC, who was a stakeholder during development of the WQMP, has indicated that they plan on completing a lake renovation project in the near future. However, any improvements to the lakes will not be sustainable unless land treatment and water quality improvements are implemented in their drainage areas. The Twin Lakes Watershed Project offers this opportunity, at a scale at which the LPSNRD can focus efforts and demonstrate success in a relatively short time period.

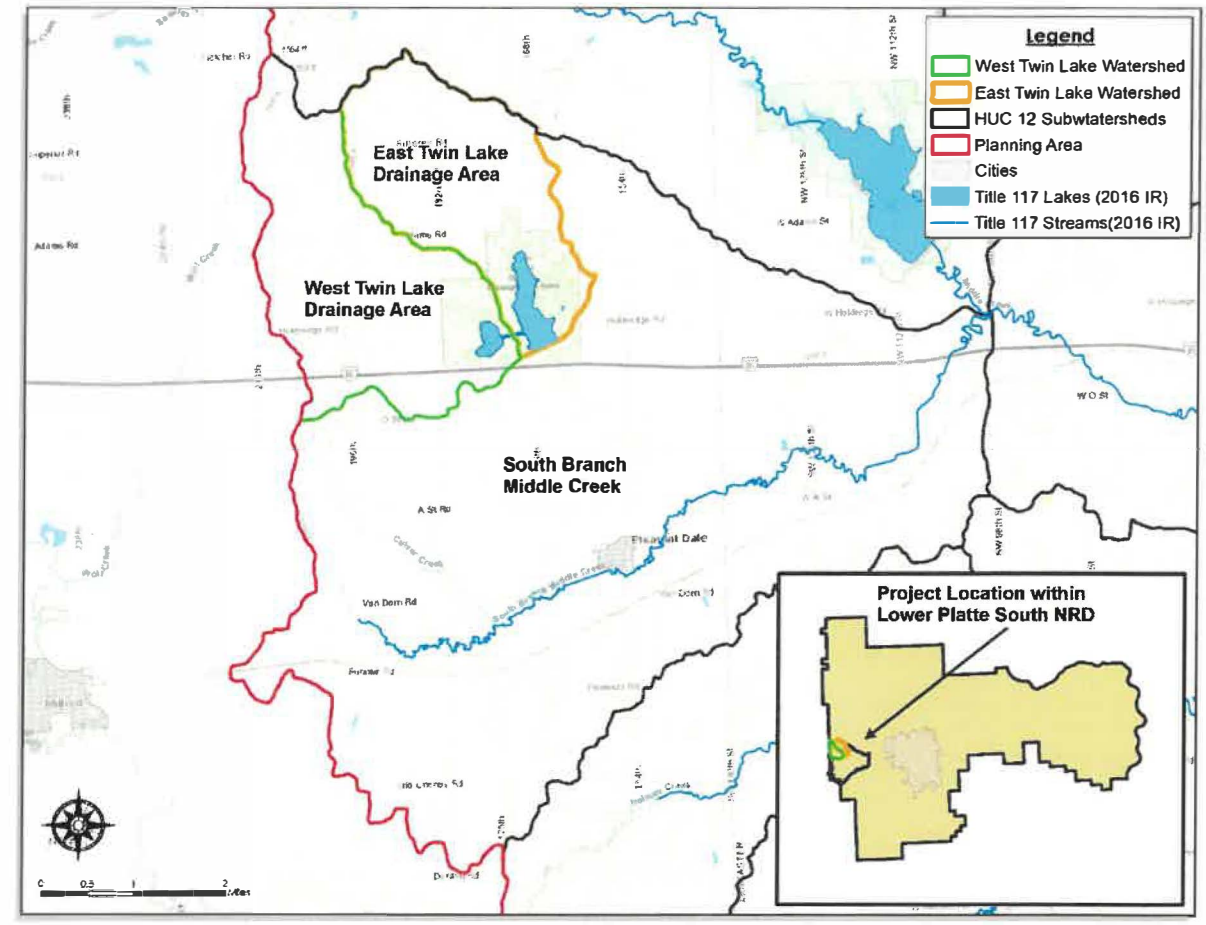
The overall intent of this project is to implement best management practices (BMPs) in the Twin Lakes watershed. This will reduce pollutant loadings to East and West Twin Lakes, which will improve water quality entering the lakes from the watershed and help protect future in-lake water quality improvements planned for the lakes.

2026 Update:

Many priority areas for the Twin Lakes Watershed Target Area Implementation experienced a historic drought for the originally planned duration of the Twin Lakes project. The drought made achieving NRCS compaction standards for construction impossible, however local support for these projects remained. Contracts were signed with producers for farm ponds, wetlands, and sediment basins throughout the priority area that could not be installed due to the drought conditions. To ensure that these producers could complete their projects, extensions for both time (~1 year) and resources ($60k federal, $40k match) were amended to the original project agreement. Most of these producers have now waited years for their BMPs to be installed. Drought conditions have now been alleviated sufficiently for work to begin on the delayed projects.

To ensure the contracts previously signed are honored, the original Twin Lakes project closed out with an "Interim Final Report." The intention of this updated version of the PIP from Phase 1 is to complete any outstanding contracted work. This updated PIP is not intended to implement the "Phase 2" actions outlined within the document, only to complete Phase 1's goals and promises.

Figure 2: Project Area Map



Project Description

The purpose of this project is to improve the water quality within the East and West Twin Lakes Watershed. The existing WQMP outlined a full implementation strategy to address the following nonpoint source pollutants: phosphorus, nitrogen, sediment. The impairments derive from both external pollutant loading to the lakes and internal pollutant loading that has built up over the years. Nutrients are being targeted due to their direct contribution to the impairments in Twin Lakes. Sediment is also being targeted, as it contributes both to nutrient loads and volume loss in the lakes.

This project will address only the external loading sources; internal sources will be addressed in future phases during NGPC's lake renovation work. The LPSNRD will work with participating landowners and producers to implement a variety of BMPs. The project strategy relies on enhancing the cost-share of existing BMP programs from LPSNRD, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and/or others that may be identified, to increase landowner participation rates and the number of acres receiving treatment. These efforts will be paired with water quality monitoring and information and education (I&E) efforts, which were also identified in the WQMP.

Project Goals and Objectives

The following goals match those listed in the WQMP to illustrate how this project works towards meeting those goals. Objectives and action items are based on those found in the WQMP and have been modified to reflect specific project activities. Items highlighted below were unable to be completed and will be the focus for the remainder of the project.

Goal 1: The surface and groundwater resources within the LPSNRD target areas, or special priority areas, will be enhanced through a comprehensive and collaborative program that efficiently and effectively implements actions to restore and protect natural resources from degradation and impairment.

Objective 1: Base natural resources management actions on sound data and effective directing of resources.

Action 1.1: Gather most recent available data on (1) water quality and (2) existing BMPs in the watershed.
Action 1.2: Work with the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy (NDEE) to collect water quality sampling data for nutrients and sediment in the drainage areas above East and West Twin Lakes
Action 1.3: Identify gaps in available baseline data and work with partners (e.g., NDEE, NRCS) to develop additional necessary monitoring.
Action 1.4: Delineate target areas for landowner education, based on areas in greatest need of BMPs.
Action 1.5: Work with NRCS to identify most effective BMPs for lands in the watershed, and discuss with landowners their preferred BMPs, based on landowners' individual practices.
Action 1.6: Review monitoring data and BMP-implementation locations annually to ensure land-treatment coverage across the watershed and document effects of BMPs on water quality.

Goal 2: Resource managers, public officials, community leaders, and private citizens will be informed about the effects of human activities on water quality and change their behavior in order

support actions to restore and protect water resources from impairment by nonpoint source pollution.

Objective 1: Work with project partners to provide focused information and education to stakeholders within the project area to help them understand the resource concerns and benefits of implementing BMPs.

Action 1.1: Establish a partnership with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and NDEE to work toward developing a citizen science program in the watershed.
Action 1.2: Engage with and educate crop consultants, agri-chemical dealers, organic producers, and other agricultural service providers about water quality issues and programs available to producers.
Action 1.3: Collaborate with partners to target stakeholder education regarding water quality and conservation practices. LPSNRD will hold an annual public meeting/BMP workshop, field tours, and other informal meeting settings. If necessary, a facilitator will be utilized as part of public meetings.
Action 1.4: Provide targeted education materials to farmers discussing the benefits of soil health and the practices they can take to enhance it.
Action 1.5: Develop and distribute signage to post on participating properties, showing the source of funding and the project partners.

Objective 2: Provide technical assistance to landowners and producers in the project area to help them implement and maintain BMPs.

Action 2.1: Collaborate with NRCS to provide technical assistance to participants in selecting, installing, and maintaining BMPs.
Action 2.2: Regularly solicit feedback from landowners to improve the assistance they receive as part of this project.

Goal 3: The water, land, and biological resources utilized for beneficial uses in the LPSNRD WQMP target areas will be healthy, productive, and sustainable through actions of the LPSNRD, communities, and other resource agencies.

Objective 1: Provide cost-share to landowners and producers to increase the adoption or installation of priority BMPs within the project area to reduce pollutant loads to downstream waterbodies.

Action 1.1: Enroll new lands in BMP cost-share programs to increase the total number of acres in the watershed with BMPs installed.
Action 1.2: Use, and possibly expand, the LPSNRD's farm pond cost-share program to provide landowners in the watershed target area the opportunity to construct new farm-pond dam structures.
Action 1.3: Work with partners to develop projects to protect and stabilize streambanks and channel beds, to reduce the amount of sediment reaching the Twin Lakes from the watershed.

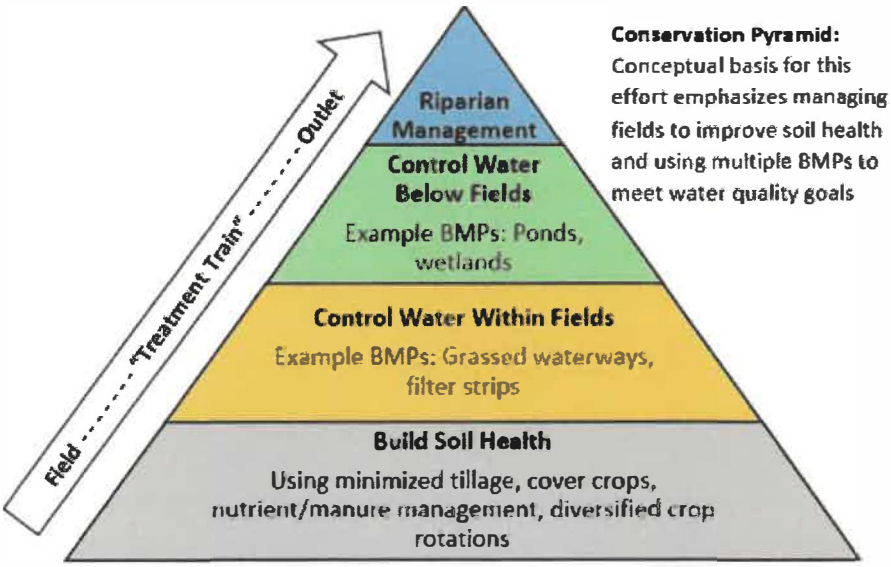
In addition to the BMP implementation described here, NGPC will be constructing one to two stream stabilization demonstration projects at sites on the perimeter of the Twin Lakes Wildlife Management Area property. NGPC has selected the sites primarily because they are easily visible from the roads that cross the stream segments to be improved. This level of visibility will provide landowners in the

watershed with an opportunity to see for themselves the scope and benefits of stream stabilization projects, thus providing an additional form of education in the watershed.

Proposed Management Practices

Currently, assistance for BMPs is available through the NRCS's Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and the LPSNRD's Land Treatment Programs. However, these programs are not specific to the Twin Lakes Watershed, and LPSNRD programs do not currently target this watershed for funding. LPSNRD will, through this project, designate this watershed as a "targeted area", allowing the LPSNRD to expand and enhance cost-share and outreach programs in this area to achieve higher rates of BMP adoption and installation, and offer some programs that are not currently eligible in the watershed. NGPC, in tandem with this project, will implement stream stabilization demonstration sites on Twin Lakes property that they manage, to show area landowners the benefits of addressing in-stream erosion. LPSNRD will actively participate in NGPC's outreach efforts around the demonstration project.

The WQMP includes a strategy to adopt BMPs across multiple scales to create a "treatment train" effect that will lead to pollutants being avoided, controlled, and finally treated. The NRCS calls this type of BMP system "Avoid, Control, and Trap". LPSNRD and project partners will encourage landowners to adopt multiple practices based on the principles encapsulated in the Conservation Pyramid, illustrated in Figure 3.



Modified from Tomer and others, 2013

Figure 3: The "Conservation Pyramid"

In the WQMP, BMPs were evaluated and prioritized for the watershed through GIS mapping, water quality modeling, and review by technical advisors, stakeholders, and the general public. Table 1 shows the practices that were identified and prioritized within the WQMP for the Twin Lakes Watershed. Detailed descriptions of each BMP can be found in Chapter 7 and Appendix E of the WQMP. Average pollutant reductions (treatment efficiencies) were identified through water quality modeling and a

review of scientific literature, which are documented within Chapter 10 and Appendix D of the WQMP. In addition, representative NRCS conservation practice standard codes are included in Table 1 for each practice. NRCS publishes technical literature and design standards for each of these practices, which are also eligible for cost-share from the NRCS.

This project will expand the implementation of proven conservation practices throughout the Twin Lakes Watershed. Through the adoption and installation of BMPs, project partners expect to achieve progress toward the water quality goals identified within the WQMP.

Table 1: Summary of Priority BMPs from WQMP, Estimated Treatment Efficiencies, and Representative NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Codes

Estimated Pollutant Reduction/Treatment Efficiency by BMP					
Representative NRCS Practice Code	**Best Management Practice (BMP)**	**Total Nitrogen**	**Total Phosphorus**	**Sediment**	**Atrazine**
n/a	**Education & Information**	10%	10%	10%	10%
n/a	**Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Upgrade**	85%	85%	0%	0%
590, 595	**Non-structural & Avoidance BMPs (Working Lands Management)**	20%	35%	0%	40%
	Nutrient management				
	Nitrogen Inhibitors				
	Soil and Plant Tissue Sampling				
	Integrated Pest Management				
382, 528, 578, 614	**Grazing Lands Management BMPs**	15%	15%	15%	0%
	Exclusion or cross fencing				
	Alternative Water Sources				
	Grazing Management Plans				
	Stream Crossings				
340	**Cover Crops**	60%	15%	20%	0%
390, 391, 393, 580	**Riparian Buffers**	50%	60%	65%	30%
329	**No-Till Farming**	55%	45%	75%	0%
332	**Contour Buffer (Filter) Strips**	50%	60%	65%	30%
362, 561, 590, 367, 635, 313	**Non-permitted Animal Feeding Operation (AFO) Facility BMPs**	60%	80%	70%	0%
	Animal Waste / Manure Storage Systems				
	Clean Water Diversion Systems				
	Vegetative Treatment Systems (VTS)				
	Terraces				
	Containment				
	Evaporation Ponds				
	Open Lot Runoff Management				
	Heavy Use Area Protection				
	Feed Management Practices				
656, 658, 378, 350	**Wetlands, Farm Ponds, or Sediment Basins**	55%	70%	85%	0%
391, 580	**Stream Restoration**	77%	77%	77%	0%
600	**Terraces**	20%	70%	85%	30%
638	**Water and Sediment Control Basins (WASCOBS)**	55%	68%	86%	30%
412	**Grassed Waterways**	10%	25%	65%	30%

Source: Water quality modeling documentation within the Lower Platte South District-wide WQMP

Phase 1 will focus almost exclusively on BMPs selected from the list in Table 1 and for which LPSNRD already has cost-share programs; currently, LPSNRD has no program for wetlands and stream stabilization and will review any such requests as they are received. This strategy has two advantages: (1) LPSNRD can more quickly implement the new targeted area using established program guidelines and mechanisms and (2) landowners in the watershed may already be familiar with several of the BMPs proposed for this phase, through previous LPSNRD and NRCS education efforts. Based on the actual levels of each BMP implemented in Phase 1, the LPSNRD will then assess which additional BMPs from Table 1 may be incorporated into the subsequent project phase. With this approach, LPSNRD will also be able to plan for additional program expansion as needed to incorporate additional Phase 2 BMPs and ensure those mechanisms are in place prior to the beginning of Phase 2, again paving the way for a smoother beginning to Phase 2 implementation.

Tables 2 and 3 show the proposed cost-share rate distribution for each BMP that will be included in Phase 1 of the project, along with estimated counts of BMPs that project partners will pursue in the watershed; the final count of BMPs actually implemented through this project, however, may vary from this estimate. The final numbers and types installed will depend on interest from willing landowners and suitability of BMPs to specific locations. LPSNRD will tailor its outreach activities to build local buy-in, showcase successful practices, and increase landowner participation in the watershed.

LPSNRD recognizes that many of the practices listed in Tables 2 and 3 are eligible for support through EQIP, and the LPSNRD will provide additional cost-share to landowners with successful EQIP applications, as shown in Table 2. For the purposes of planning and implementation, however, LPSNRD assumes that all practices will be funded with Section 319 and LPSNRD matching funds. The addition of Section 319 support for BMPs will allow the LPSNRD to add this area as a targeted area eligible for cost-share assistance that is not currently available and to provide assistance at a higher cost-share rate than would otherwise be available through its programs.

Table 2: Distribution of Cost-Share Rates

Practices to be implemented through LPSNRD programs. Funding for construction only; design and engineering costs are not eligible for cost-share. Practice must be completed and paid out prior to end of three-year project period. All percentages are approximate.

BMP	Total % cost-share available	NRD match % share of total cost	319 % share of total cost	Landowner % share of total cost
Sediment basins	90	35	55	10
Grassed waterways	90	35	55	10
Terraces	90	35	55	10
WASCOBS	90	35	55	10
Farm ponds[1]	90	35	55	10
Stream stabilization	75	25	50	25

[1]Application must be received in Year 1 of the project period and be completed and paid out prior to end of three-year project period.

Additional practices. All percentages are approximate.

BMP	Total cost share	NRD share	319 share
Cover crops[2]	$35/acre single species $40/acre multiple species	$14/acre single species $16/acre multiple species	$21/acre single species $24/acre multiple species
CRP incentive	$75/acre[3,6], Year 1 only $100/acre[4,6], Year 1 only	$30/acre $40/acre	$45/acre $60/acre
Riparian buffers[5,6]	Triple $/acre, Year 1 only	40% of triple payment	60% of triple payment

[2]Up to $5,000 per farm. An individual may enroll more than one farm. All other provisions of LPSNRD's Cover Crop Program shall apply.
[3]Additional payment in Year 1 of enrollment only, for all other vegetation types not included in Note 4 below. NRCS must certify that acres are enrolled and seeding has been successfully completed prior to payment.
[4]Additional payment in Year 1 of enrollment only, for grass mixtures including at least 12 species of forbs, wildflowers, or pollinators. NRCS must certify that acres are enrolled and seeding has been successfully completed prior to payment.
[5]Administered through the Nebraska Buffer Strip Program. Requires contract length of 5-10 years and seeding of a native grass mix. Additional incentive, calculated at (3 * $/enrolled acre), paid in Year 1 of enrollment only. All other provisions of Nebraska Buffer Strip Program shall apply.
[6]Additional incentive payments may be available through NGPC, if landowner grants public access to enrolled acres, in accordance with NGPC's conditions for participation.

Practices eligible for potential EQIP funding. Additional cost share from NRD and/or Section 319 to increase total amount available to landowners with successful EQIP applications. Funding for construction only; private design will not be funded. Practice must be completed and paid out prior to end of three-year project period.

BMP	EQIP % share	NRD % share	319 % share	Total % cost share	Landowner % share
Wetlands	75	15	--	90	10
Sediment basins	50	15	25	90	10
Grassed waterways	50	15	25	90	10
Terraces	45	20	25	90	10
WASCOBS	45	20	25	90	10
Stream stabilization	50	10	15	75	25

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender.

Table 3: Estimated Counts of BMP Adoption

BMP Practice	Estimated Count	Unit
Farm ponds, sediments basins, or wetlands	5	# of BMPs
Cover crops	750	acres of BMP
CRP incentive	300	acres of BMP
Riparian buffers	20	acres of BMP
Grassed waterways	6	acres of BMP
Stream stabilization	700	feet
Terraces	21,120	feet
WASCOBS	10,000	feet

Pollutant Sources

Nonpoint source pollution identified for management through this project includes sediment, phosphorus, and nitrogen loading to East and West Twin Lakes; internal loads from waterfowl, resuspension, and phosphorus release have also been identified, but this project will address only external (watershed) pollutant sources. Elevated levels of phosphorus and nitrogen have caused algal blooms, impaired aquatic life, and led to the lakes being listed as impaired in the Section 303d list. Four major sources of pollutants were identified in the WQMP: corn/soybean farmland, grass/pasture, unpermitted animal feeding operations (AFOs), and stream erosion. Other sources, which account for a very small fraction, include other crops, forest-urban, onsite wastewater systems, and atmospheric deposition. Figures 4 and 5 depict the relative contributions from each major source.

Although neither East Twin Lake nor West Twin Lake is listed as impaired from sediment, conservation pool volume-loss estimates indicate that an impairment may exist. Twin Lakes are annually losing between 0.56% and 0.82% of the original conservation-pool volume. The high end of this range falls slightly above the 0.75% volume-loss criteria used by NDEE to determine an impairment. Total volume-loss since construction is estimated between 28% and 41%. The low end of this range falls above NDEE assessment criteria of 25%. Soil and streambank erosion contribute a large part of the incoming sediment, as well as phosphorus, load.

Pollutant sources were identified, evaluated, and quantified through water quality modeling in the WQMP using existing water-quality sampling data and watershed data. Table 4 summarizes the average annual pollutant loads for the drainage area associated with each lake. Detailed pollutant loads by source are in Chapter 10 and Appendix D of the WQMP.

Table 4: Average Annual Existing Pollutant Loads from Twin Lake Watershed

	Phosphorus (lbs/yr)	Nitrogen (lbs/yr)	Sediment (tons/yr)
West Twin Lake Watershed	6,609	30,823	2,309
East Twin Lake Watershed	3,886	20,343	1,098
Total	10,495	51,166	3,407

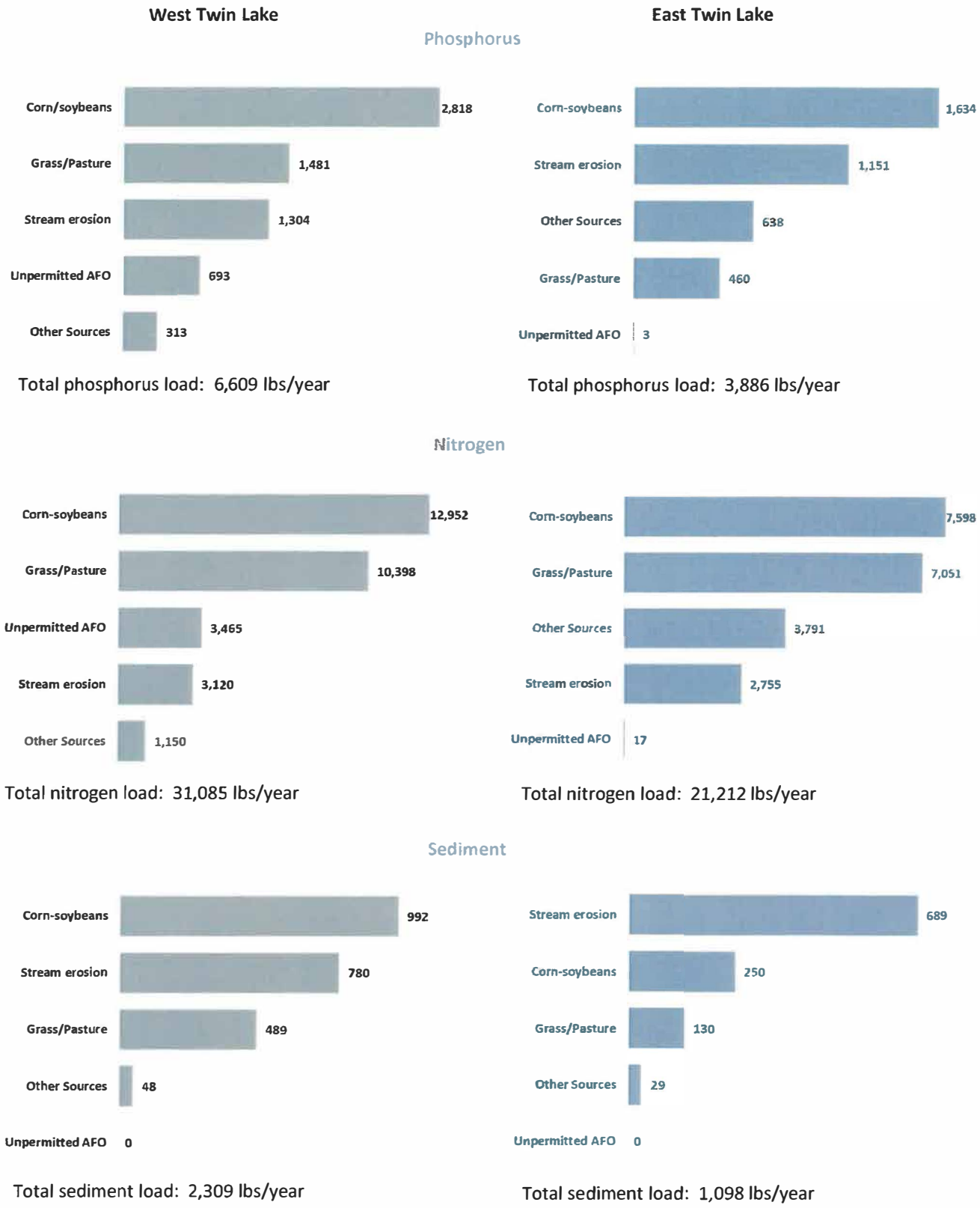


Figure 4: Top Sources of Pollutants in the Watershed

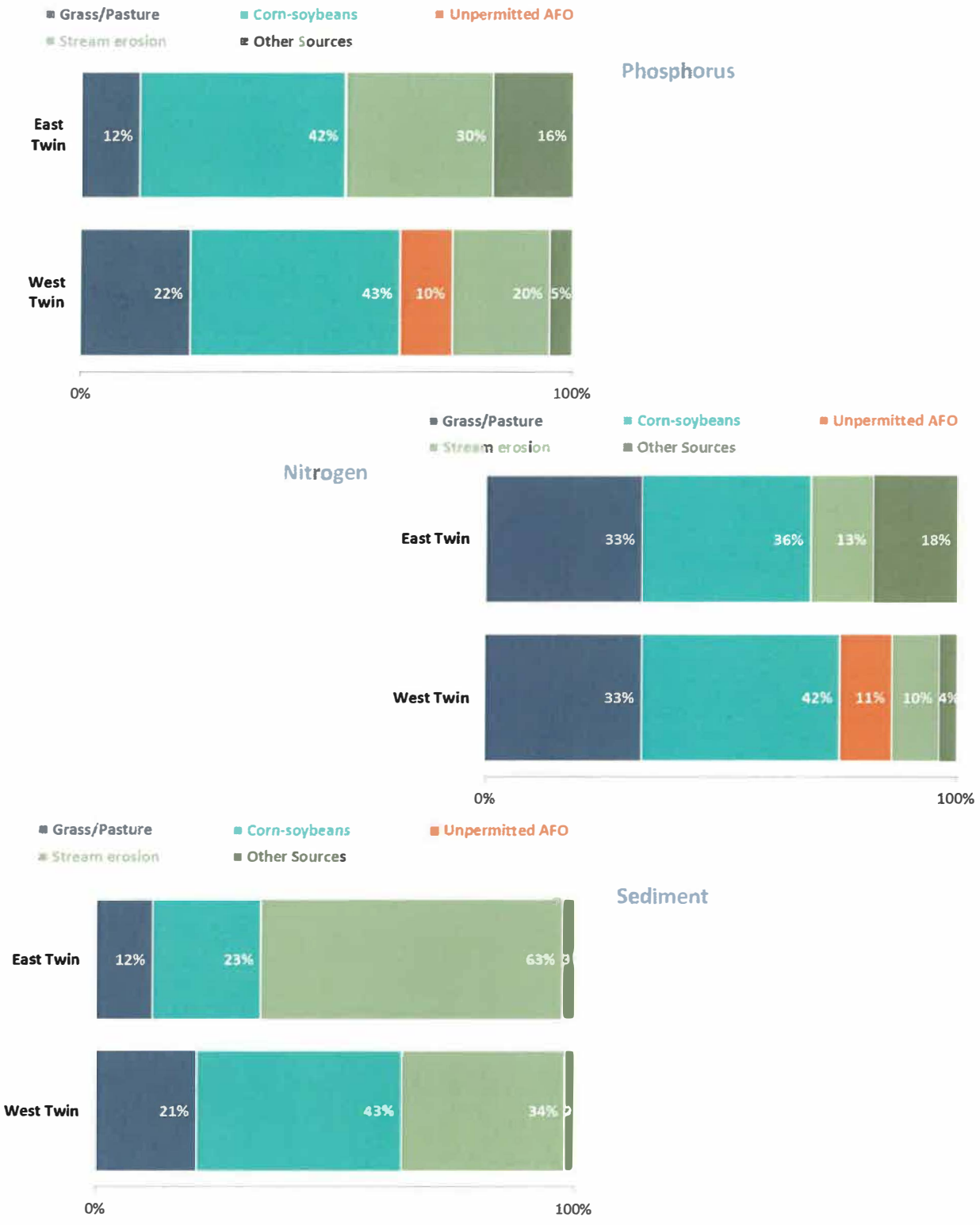


Figure 5: Top Sources of Pollutants in the Watershed

Load Reduction

Implementing a long-term, comprehensive strategy for Twin Lakes that includes both external and internal management practices will result in Twin Lakes meeting water-quality standards for in-lake nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations. This project will focus on reducing pollutant loads from the watersheds above Twin Lakes, with future projects focused on internal reductions. Project partners also anticipate that, if in-lake nutrient concentrations move toward meeting the water quality standards, then Chlorophyll A will also be brought into line with the standard. Aesthetic benefits will also result from this project as sediment loading is reduced and, eventually, lake storage and pollutant attenuation capacity are increased.

The WQMP estimated the maximum level of BMP adoption or implementation that stakeholders and technical advisors considered reasonable. This level of BMP adoption was then modeled to identify pollutant load reduction targets from external pollutant sources in the Twin Lakes watershed (Table 5). These reductions will serve as long term goals for LPSNRD efforts in the watershed. The remaining pollutant load reductions needed for Twin Lakes to meet in-lake water quality standards will come from in-lake management measures.

Table 5: Long Term Load Reduction Goals from Twin Lakes Watershed

Reduction from Current Load	Phosphorus		Nitrogen		Sediment	
	lbs/yr	%	lbs/yr	%	lbs/yr	%
West Twin Lake	4,438	67%	20,106	65%	1,535	66%
East Twin Lake	2584	66%	13,423	63%	558	51%
Total	7,022	67%	33,529	64%	2,093	61%

Source: Modeling Report

Initial estimates suggest that the load reduction goals in Table 5 may not be achieved with a single project phase. If that is the case, then LPSNRD will explore additional project phases. As this project progresses water quality monitoring and updated pollutant load reductions (based on final BMP designs) will help to inform this assessment. LPSNRD estimates that this project will result in the load reductions summarized in Table 6; the Appendix contains additional load reduction data. Actual reduction of pollutant loads may vary considerably depending on the location, size of the treated area, and final design of BMPs. Locations will be determined as the project progresses and landowners or producers sign up for practices.

Table 6: Estimated Pollutant Load Reductions Due to Project

	Phosphorus (lbs/yr)	Nitrogen (lbs/yr)	Sediment (tons/yr)
Existing Watershed Load*	10,495	52,297	3,407
Reductions due to BMPs**	4,278	17,418	2,360
New Load	6,217	34,879	1,047
Reduction to Current Load	41%	33%	69%

**Source: Modeling report*
***Source: Updated BMP Calculator Tool*

Communications

Communication efforts began during the development of the WQMP, which included meetings with technical staff, stakeholders, and the public. These activities generated information on the values and general concerns of residents and stakeholders within the watershed, provided education on the sources of impairments, and solicited feedback on proposed management practices for the watershed. Successful implementation of the WQMP will depend on the continued participation of willing landowners.

Communication, education, and outreach will continue to play crucial role in maintaining stakeholder and landowner participation in implementation during this project. LPSNRD's Watershed Coordinator will be a central point of contact for all agencies, partners, stakeholders, landowners, and public throughout the project. Because of their proximity to the watershed, the Villages of Malcolm or Pleasant Dale may serve as a central meeting location.

The WQMP identified the following target audiences for communication efforts:

- Recreational water users of East and West Twin Lakes;
- Land managers, tenants, and property owners within Twin Lakes drainage area; and
- Agricultural producers with existing BMPs who may be interested in implementing additional practices.

Specific educational efforts of this project will include the following, which the LPSNRD will conduct in collaboration with NRCS, the University of Nebraska, and other partners:

- Site visits with landowners and producers
- Targeted coffee shop meetings, tailgate sessions, and other informal/casual informational exchanges
- Website and social media posts
- Distribution of flyers, pamphlets, brochures, or other products describing BMPs and/or the project
- Postcard mailings utilizing GIS database
- Installation of signage at BMP demonstration sites, key watershed entrances or landmarks, and other highly visible areas
- Watershed tours with all stakeholders to see existing BMPs and review impaired sites
- Annual BMP workshops or townhall meetings
- Surveys and questionnaires
- Other peer-to-peer outreach and meetings
- Media releases, informational brochures, and newsletter articles
- Activities with area high schools or FFA programs (e.g., citizen science, water quality test kits)
- A NGPC stream stabilization demonstration site will be a featured project within the watershed. Construction will be ongoing simultaneously with other watershed BMP sign-ups. LPSNRD and NGPC will use onsite signage and opportunities to meet with landowners to showcase the project and its benefits to increase landowner buy-in.

Note: All events will follow local directed health measures; social distancing and virtual meeting formats will be employed as needed.

Monitoring and Evaluation

For this project, the LPSNRD will work with NDEE to capture pre- and post-project water sampling information. This information will be utilized to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of BMPs adopted and installed in improving water quality in the lakes.

NDEE and the LPSNRD will work together in a joint agency partnership to collect data within the watershed in 2027. LPSNRD will collect biweekly samples from May 1 to September 30 at the three tributaries that enter the Twin Lakes (Figure 6).

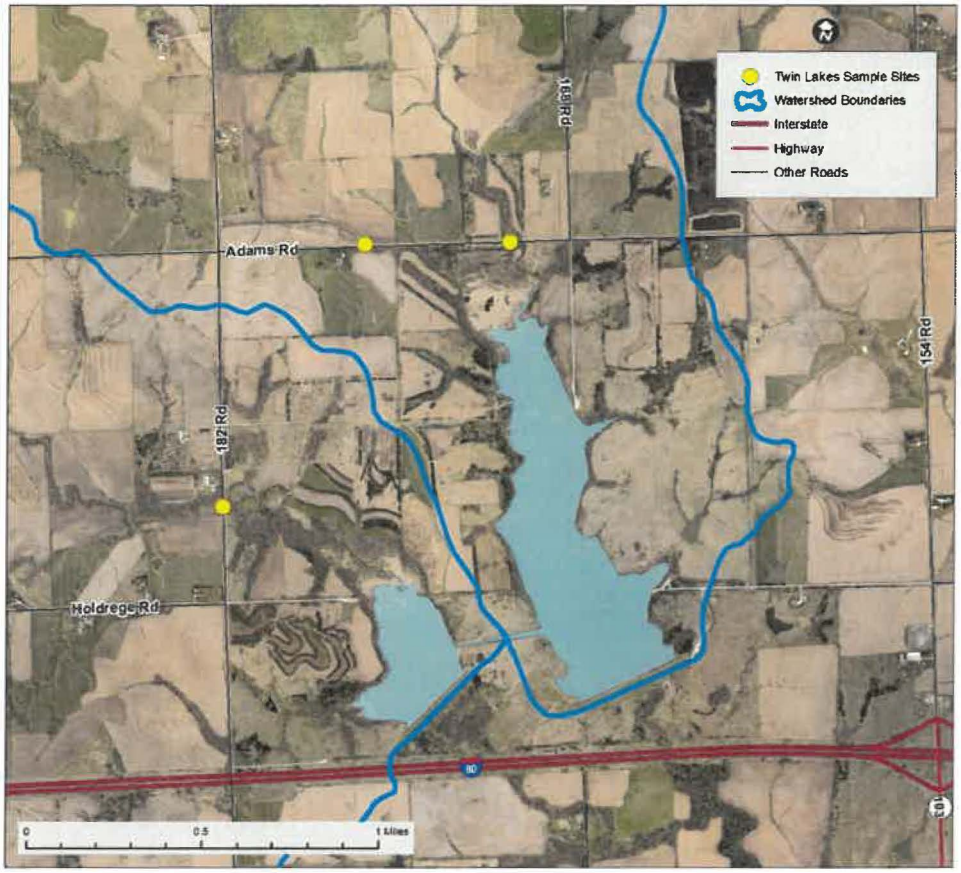


Figure 6: Sampling site locations

NDEE will take up to six water quality samples from these same sites during runoff events. This sampling will be continued into 2028 if weather limits the amount of successful samples that can be obtained. Tables 7 and 8 show parameters that will be analyzed in the samples collected. Data obtained from these samples will provide a sufficient baseline from which to determine the effectiveness of the BMPs to be installed in the watershed through this project.

Table 7: Field-Measured Parameters for Twin Lakes Monitoring

Parameter	Units	STORET Number	Holding Time	Method Analysis
Water Temp.	°C	00010	ASAP	Meter
Diss. Oxygen	mg/l	00299	ASAP	Meter
pH	Stand. units	00400	ASAP	Meter
Conductivity	µmhos	00095	28 days	Meter
Turbidity (field)	NTU	N/A	14 days	Meter

Table 8: Lab-Analyzed Parameters for Twin Lakes Monitoring

Parameter	Units	STORET Number	Container	Preserv.	Holding Time	Method Analysis	Reporting Limit
NHHS Lab							
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	00530	500 ml plastic	Cool 4°C	28 days	EPA 160.2	5 mg/l
Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total	mg/l	00625	500 ml plastic	H2SO4, pH<2 Cool 4°C	28 days	EPA 351.2	0.5 mg/l
Nitrate/Nitrite Nitrogen, as N	mg/l	00630	500 ml plastic	H2SO4, pH<2 Cool 4°C	28 days	EPA 353.2	0.05 mg/l
Phosphorus, as P, Total	mg/l	00665	500 ml plastic	H2SO4, pH<2 Cool 4°C	28 days	EPA 365.4	0.04 mg/l
LPSNRD Lab							
Bacteria, E. coli	Col./ 100 mL	50468	120 ml sterilized plastic	Cool 4°C	6 hours	Colilert™ 9223 B-QT	1 col./100 ml

LPSNRD will base its short-term and ongoing monitoring and evaluation of project effectiveness on the following criteria:

- Tracking numbers and types of BMPs installed and mapped in GIS
- Quantifying pollutant load reductions for sediment and nutrients using reduction estimates for BMPs that are implemented
- Assessing rates of producer and landowner adoption of conservation practice programs
- Examining quality and quantity of outreach activities, materials and methods
- Measuring increased awareness and knowledge about nonpoint sources pollution management through feedback surveys and questionnaires
- Additional sampling at the sites shown in Figure 6

If implementation efforts stall or are unsuccessful, the types of BMPs and the outreach approach will be adjusted as necessary.

Schedule

The following table outlines the anticipated project schedule:

Table 9: Project Schedule

	Year															
	2026				2027				2028				2029			
Communication Activities	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
Project brochure/educational materials																
Conduct public meeting/BMP workshop																
Install watershed/BMP signage																
Information Gathering and Assistance																
Solicit producers for cost share programs																
Implement BMPs																
Construction Activities																
BMP construction																
NGPC stream stabilization demo construction																
Monitoring Activities																
NDEE/LPSNRD baseline sampling																
Additional NDEE/LPSNRD sampling activities																
Other monitoring (e.g., BMP tracking)																
Other																
Complete semiannual reports																
Complete project and submit final report																
Apply for Phase 2 Section 319 funds																

Milestones

The following table outlines the anticipated project schedule:

Table 9: Project Milestones

	Year															
	2026				2027				2028				2029			
Communication Activities	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
Project brochure/educational materials																
Conduct public meeting/BMP workshop																
Install watershed/BMP signage																
Information Gathering and Assistance																
Solicit producers for cost share programs																
Implement BMPs																
Construction Activities																
BMP construction																
NGPC stream stabilization demo construction																
Monitoring Activities																
NDEE/LPSNRD baseline sampling																
Additional NDEE/LPSNRD sampling activities																
Other monitoring (e.g., BMP tracking)																
Other																
Complete semiannual reports																
Complete project and submit final report																
Apply for Phase 2 Section 319 funds																

Budget

The total cost of this project is estimated to be $647,600 over three years, and a detailed breakdown in federal and non-federal contributions are shown in Table 10. Cost estimates were based upon those provided in the WQMP and proposed cost-share rates; however, final costs of BMPs will be determined when they are sited. The project will be accomplished through funding from Section 319, LPSNRD land treatment programs, and landowner contributions. The project strategy relies on enhancing the cost-share of existing BMP programs from LPSNRD; the Appendix contains anticipated unit costs per BMP. Additional funding from existing USDA, NRCS, or FSA financial assistance programs, such as EQIP, will be utilized, where possible, to achieve the maximum levels of BMP adoption or construction; these federal funds, however, are not eligible as match towards Section 319 funds, and the LPSNRD does not assume a defined level of participation from these programs.

Section 319 funds are being matched by non-federal funds (percentages approximate):

- Section 319: 45%
- Non-federal: 55%

The non-federal share includes landowner contributions toward BMP implementation, which vary according to practice. LPSNRD will budget additional funds toward, e.g., education and monitoring, to accomplish project goals, but LPSNRD is not seeking Section 319 match for these costs.

Table 10: Project Budget

Activity	Section 319 (federal funds)	LPSNRD (non-federal match)	Landowner (non-federal match)	NDEE (other federal funds)	USDA, NRCS, FSA (other federal funds)*	Total
Twin Lakes Project BMP Implementation						
BMP cost-share	$300,000.00	$208,000.00	$60,000.00			$568,000.00
Other NRD funds						
Personnel						
Salary & benefits		$50,000.00				$50,000.00
Education						
Watershed education		$7,000.00				$7,000.00
Water quality test kits**		$3,000.00				$3,000.00
Supplies						
Printing, mailing, etc.		$1,000.00				$1,000.00
Watershed & BMP educational signage		$1,000.00				$1,000.00
Monitoring						
2021 baseline sampling		$2,000.00		$5,600.00		$7,600.00
Additional project sampling		$5,000.00		$5,000.00		$10,000.00
Contractual* **						
Total	**$300,000.00**	**$277,000.00**	**$60,000.00**	**$10,600.00**	**$ –**	**$647,600.00**

** LPSNRD acknowledges that EQIP funding may be available for certain BMPs and will work with successful applicants to that program. EQIP cost-share is not included in the project budget at this time.*

*** Water quality test kits to be used for citizen science/public education & outreach purposes only*

****Additional contractual costs may accrue in the course of project implementation. LPSNRD has not developed an estimate for these costs at this time.*

Table 11: Twin Lakes Project Interim Final Report Budget Table.

PROJECT: Twin Lakes Watershed Implementation Project — Grant Expenditure/Reimbursement																
Total Expenditure					Actual Total Const. Cost	Other Funds: Landowner Share	Eligible Reimbursement		Reimbursements					Unreimbursed Eligible Funds Amount	NRD Contribution	
Date	Check #	Vendor	Invoice #	Amount			%	Amount	Date	Source	Claim #	Claim Amount	Reimb. Amount		%	Amount
12/8/21	47003	Here's Your Sign Designs (and shipping)	25574	$607.34										$607.34	100%	$607.34
12/28/21	47088	Ficken, Rick	7147-SE	$15,680.08	$18,347.45	$2,667.37	60%	$9,408.05							40%	$6,272.03
2/24/22		LPSNRD - personnel		$3,265.36										$3,265.36	100%	$3,265.36
									2/22/22	NDEE/EPA	1	$9,408.05	$9,408.05			
6/9/22	47874	Matzke Family Farms Partnership, LLC	7153-SE	$350.00	$320.00	($30.00)	60%	$210.00							40%	$140.00
6/25/22		LPSNRD - personnel		$2,468.53										$2,468.53	100%	$2,468.53
									6/27/22	NDEE/EPA	2	$210.00	$210.00			
1/31/23	48987	Thomas L. Sieck Revocable Trust	7244-SE	$11,054.60	$13,293.50	$2,238.90	60%	$6,632.76							40%	$4,421.84
3/23/23	49236	Jason Radford	7243-SE	$23,087.81	$31,412.00	$8,324.19	60%	$13,852.69							40%	$9,235.12
5/18/23	49575	Rick Bay	7297-SE	$1,155.00	$724.50	($430.50)	60%	$693.00							40%	$462.00
6/7/23		LPSNRD - personnel												$3,289.59	100%	$3,289.59
									6/23/23	NDEE/EPA	3	$21,178.45	$21,178.45			
12/15/23	50653	Paula Wehling	7387-SE	$4,604.52	$5,132.05	$527.53	60%	$2,762.71							40%	$1,841.81
5/10/24	51192	Rick Bay	7397-SE	$1,190.00	$990.00	($200.00)	60%	$714.00							40%	$476.00
5/10/24	51191	Rod Schildt	7416-SE	$2,292.50	$1,632.00	($660.50)	60%	$1,375.50							40%	$917.00
1/15/25	52178	Larry G. Schildt Trust	7516-SE	$19,978.51	$26,421.23	$6,442.72	60%	$11,987.11							40%	$7,991.40
2/5/25	52221	Pleasant Dale American Legion		$50.00										$50.00	100%	$50.00
2/14/25		LPSNRD - personnel		$12,810.31										$12,810.31	100%	$12,810.31
									3/4/25	NDEE/EPA	4	$16,839.32	$16,839.32			
5/19/25	52683	Rick Bay	7492-SE	$1,190.00	$1,100.00	($90.00)	60%	$714.00							40%	$476.00
6/5/25		LPSNRD - personnel		$1,400.24										$1,400.24	100%	$1,400.24
									6/26/25	NDEE/EPA	5	$714.00	$714.00			
		TOTALS		**$101,184.80**	**$99,372.73**	**$18,789.71**		**$48,349.82**				**$48,349.82**	**$48,349.82**	**$23,891.37**		**$56,124.57**

Table 11 shows that the project spent $48,349.82 in 319 funds and $56,124.57 in match funds in the first phase of the Twin Lakes Watershed Target Area Implementation Project. Phase I used less than a quarter of the total 319 funds but allocated the remaining funding (~$311k) to be spent on several BMP contracts that were on hold due to drought conditions. Construction is now planned to begin in late 2026 and continue through the remaining duration of the updated agreement.

Table 12: Remaining Budget to Complete Producer Contracts

Activity	Section 319 (federal funds)	LPSNRD (non-federal match)	Landowner (non-federal match)	Total
BMP cost-share	$251,650.18	$220,875.43	$60,000	$532,525.61

Appendix

Table A-1: Load Reductions per BMP

Conservation Practice (measurement units)	Estimated Load Reduction by Conservation Practice								
	Anticipated number of BMPS	E. coli Bacteria	Units	Total Nitrogen	Units	Total Phosphorus	Units	Sediment	Units
Watershed Education (square miles)	10	5.8	CFU/100mL	4,970.8	lbs	1,016.3	lbs	599.5	tons
CRP (acres)	300	6.7	CFU/100mL	8,100.0	lbs	2,397.0	lbs	1,284.0	tons
Cover Crops (acres of BMP)	750	0.9	CFU/100mL	1,882.7	lbs	149.9	lbs	108.3	tons
Riparian Buffers (acres of BMP)	20	0.9	CFU/100mL	53.4	lbs	16.0	lbs	9.4	tons
Wetlands/Farm Ponds/Sed. Basins (acres treated)	800	8.0	CFU/100mL	1,378.7	lbs	307.8	lbs	99.2	tons
Stream Restoration (feet of stream stabilized)	750	1.0	CFU/100mL	51.1	lbs	21.3	lbs	12.8	tons
Grassed waterways (acres)	6	0.3	CFU/100mL	4.0	lbs	2.4	lbs	2.8	tons
Terraces (miles of BMP)	4	1.5	CFU/100mL	77.8	lbs	67.6	lbs	44.4	tons
WASCOBS (feet of BMP)	10,000	10.0	CFU/100mL	900.0	lbs	300.0	lbs	200.0	tons
Totals		35.1	CFU/100mL	17,418.5	lbs	4,278.4	lbs	2,360.3	tons

Source: Modeling Report

Table A-2: Unit Cost per BMP

Conservation Practice (measurement units)	Anticipated number of BMPS	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Watershed Education (square miles)	10	$5,000.00	$15,000.00
CRP (used filter strip numbers)	300	$100.00	$30,000.00
Cover Crops (acres of BMP)	750	$40.00	$30,000.00
Riparian Buffers (acres of BMP)	20	$570.00	$11,400.00
Wetlands/Farm Ponds/Sed. Basins (acres treated)	800	$45,000.00	$225,000.00
Stream Restoration (feet of stream stabilized)	750	$150.00	$112,500.00
Grassed waterways (used riparian buffer numbers)	6	$6,500.00	$39,000.00
Terraces (miles of BMP)	4	$14,843.00	$59,372.00
WASCOBS (feet of BMP)	10,000	$5.00	$50,000.00
Total			**$557,272.00**

Based on USDA NRCS cost docket for Nebraska used for EQIP and state-based cost-share programs