

Recovery Potential Metrics **Summary Form**

Indicator Name: FUNDING ELIGIBILITY

Type: Social Context

Rationale/Relevance to Recovery Potential: As adequate funding is widely recognized as a major driver of restoration success, eligibility for significant restoration sources is a strong influence on the social context for recovery potential. Waters without eligibility for restoration funding may have very limited opportunities especially if facing an expensive restoration effort. A major amount of restoration takes place through relatively few funding sources, thus eligibility for those sources can be crucial. Some major federal sources with limited eligibility include Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319 nonpoint source funds and State Revolving Funds; USDA agricultural programs such as WHIP, EQIP, CREP, CSP and WRP; and SMCRAA abandoned minelands remediation funds.

How Measured: Crosswalk watershed boundaries for impaired waters of interest with selected funding programs either by currently active project information, or by implied eligibility determined from existing spatial data (e.g. agricultural activities, abandoned minelands). Scoring can be done by presence/absence of eligibility for selected or any funding sources, or by total counts of eligible programs, by watershed.

Data Source: Geographic data may be generalized but still may be sufficient to note watershed-specific activities. Availability varies with program considered. Funding programs can be found through the EPA (See: <http://water.epa.gov/aboutow/owow/funding.cfm>) or the federal government (See: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/fedfund/>). EPA has been collecting data on CWA Section 319 project locations since 2004 (<http://epamap32.epa.gov/radims/>).

Indicator Status (check one or more)

- Developmental concept.
 Plausible relationship to recovery.
 Single documentation in literature or practice.
 Multiple documentation in literature or practice.
 Quantification.

Comments: Operational, but continually modifiable with additional funding information.

Examples from Supporting Literature (abbrev. citations and points made):

- (Leach and Pelkey 2001) themes relating to watershed partnership success include [note that **bolded ones** are spatially representable for recovery screening with existing data while others are usually not available as spatially explicit data]: **funding, broad and inclusive membership**, committed participants, **effective leadership**, bottom-up leadership vs balanced among levels, trust, low or moderate conflict (vs none), geographic scope, limited scope of activities, adequate time, well-defined process rules, consensus rules, **formal enforcement mechanisms, effective communication, adequate sci-tech info**, monitoring data on outcomes, training in collaboration, **agency support and participation, legislative encouragement, community resources**.
- (Tetra Tech, Inc. unpublished project notes, 2005) Attribute data indicating the presence (1) or absence (0) of targeted funding for 303d watersheds under each NRCS program and a summary measure that counts the number of NRCS funding programs within each 303d watershed (FUND_ELG). Linked watershed results to corresponding segments in

303d streams table (IL303d). Map displays were produced in GIS to show 303d segments color-coded based on the summary measure (FUND_ELG) for (1) statewide view - showing all 303d streams and (2) closeup screen-grab showing several example 303d segments with NHD tributaries, including upstream/downstream segments. * Note, other NRCS programs are targeted for statewide application, including the Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) and Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP). In addition, there may be state and local programs that provide additional conservation funding for selected watersheds. Contacted NRCS and Illinois state personnel to gather additional information on environmental funding programs (NRCS and state personnel). NRCS provides funding for conservation activities under several programs in Illinois. Data on watershed funding priorities are available for several programs: a) Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) - assigned to HUCs based on 2004 maps, HUCs cross-referenced with Illinois watersheds; b) Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) - Illinois River Basin; c) 2005 Conservation Security Program (CSP) - Lower Kaskaskia, Middle Wabash-Busseron, and Kishwaukee watersheds; d) Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) - Cache River, Carlyle Lake. Locations of these various watershed projects are provided on the Illinois NRCS website (<http://www.il.nrcs.usda.gov/>). This information was used to identify the various funding programs targeted for 303d watersheds. Additional watershed-priority information for other programs was not readily available.