Competine Creek Partnership Project 1011-006

Financial Accountability

Watershed Improvement Funds

Grant Agreement Budget Line Item	Total Funds Approved ($)	Total Funds Approved-Amended ($)	Total Funds Expended ($)	Available Funds ($)
Salary and Benefits	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 0
Terraces	$ 118,750	$ 118,750	$ 119,079.63	$ -329.63
Water and Sediment Control Basins	$ 16,000	$ 16,000	$ 15,669.33	$ 330.67
Grade Stabilization Structures	$ 24,500	$ 24,500	$ 23,727.52	$ 772.48
Total	$ 199,250	$ 199,250	$ 198,476.48	$ 773.52
Difference				$ 773.52

Total Project Funding

Funding Source	Cash		In-Kind Contribution		Total	
	Approved Application Budget ($)	Actual ($)	Approved Application Budget ($)	Actual ($)	Approved Application Budget ($)	Actual ($)
WIRB	$ 199,250	$198,476.48			$ 199,250	$198,476.48
WSPF	$ 150,000	$195,857.95			$ 150,000	$ 195,857.95
EQIP	$ 180,000	$398,656.62			$ 180,000	$398,656.62
IFIPS	$ 100,000	$7,500.00			$ 100,000	$7,500
SIDCA	$ 73,000	$11,803.22			$ 73,000	$11,803.22
REAP	$ 15,000	$0.00			$ 15,000	0.00
ISU and In-kind			$ 10,574	$ 6,500	$ 10,574	$6,500
CRP	$ 13,976	1,876.28			$ 13,976	1,876.28
Landowner	$ 239,526	$484,902.22			$ 239,526	$484,902.22
IDALS Salary		$36,910.65				$36,910.65
WPF		$2,484.55				$2,484.55
Total	$ 970,752	$1,338,467.97			$ 981,326	$1,344,967.97

Watershed Improvement Fund contribution: Approved application budget: 20 %

Actual: 15 %

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Environmental Accountability

To estimate the sediment delivery reduction we used the sediment delivery calculator for approved practices. We estimated a 3,756 ton reduction of sediment per year from reaching Competine Creek. We nearly reached our goal of 3,807 t/yr, falling short by only 51 tons. Total estimated phosphorus reduction was 4,882.8 lbs. per year

Grade Stabilization structures have been constructed to control 524 acres of runoff water. Our original goal was to control 1080 acres with a corresponding 9% flood reduction.

Cover crops are starting to become adopted within the watershed, but were not documented in the sediment reduction numbers. Cover crops are becoming an increasingly accepted practice. We will continue to educate and advise landowners on the options and benefits of this practice to reduce erosion and nitrogen runoff.

Water monitoring was conducted by Pekin FFA High school students as a means of outreach to educate students about water quality and their local watershed. Due to the short time frame and two years of drought, we were unable to collect significant stream data to show any changes in the watershed.

Practices and Activities

Practice or Activity	Approved Application Goal	Approved Application Goal	Accomplishments	Percent Completion
Terraces	Ft.	62,286	115,738	186
Water and Sediment Control Basins	No.	12	43	358
Grade Stabilization Structures	No.	12	7	58
CRP Buffers	Ac.	40	5.37	13
Urban Conservation Practices	No.	2	0	0
Nutrient Sampling & Analysis	Ac.	2000		
Field Days	No.	2	2	100

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Program Accountability

Grade Stabilization structures were challenging for this project. We were able to identify; sites that demonstrated erosion concern, sites that fit logistically into the landscape, and sites that had landowner interest. However, finding sites that met all three categories was more difficult. Despite the challenges in locating suitable sites, design and construction within the time frame of the project was a bigger problem. Grade stabilization structures are considered low priority for NRCS engineering workload. Due to the engineering workload obstacle, it is also recommended to hire private engineers and include engineering design cost into the budget. That way, larger projects can be designed in a timely manner and constructed within the project time frame. Using Agren to identify potential sites and prepare landowners for the costs and potential obstacles was a big help in our project. Issues such as pool area backing onto neighbors could be identified early, and accurate cost estimates helped the process run smoothly.

Enrolling CRP buffers was another challenge for our project, though the need for buffering cattle pastures was reduced after some of the landowners in the watershed are no longer raising cattle.

As part of our original agreement to address urban runoff, we met with Wayne Pettersen to identify sites for rain gardens. After touring the watershed we decided that, due to the lack of urban area within the watershed and no quality sites, rain gardens within Competine were a minimal resource concern.

We averaged 61% cost share for all completed projects with a maximum cost share of 75%.

Competine Creek Partnership Project
WIRB Final Completed Practices