

Eagle Creek Watershed Cost-Share Program



Prepared By:

Eagle Creek Watershed Alliance
Technical Committee

2010 (revision)
Grant A#305-10-1

Introduction

Eagle Creek Watershed (11 digit HUC 05120201120) is the catchment basin draining into Eagle Creek Reservoir. A recent adjustment (2009) to the way the State of Indiana assesses watersheds has results in a preference for watershed projects to work on the 10 digit HUC watershed scale/boundary. The 10 digit HUC code is 0512020111. IDEM has designated Eagle Creek Watershed and Eagle Creek Reservoir for Full Body Contact Recreational Use and Aquatic Life Use, while the reservoir also has an added use as a Drinking Water Supply. Pressures from agriculture, urban development, and increasing population demands threaten the sustainability of Eagle Creek Watershed for recreational use and aquatic life.

The entire watershed has a drainage area of 103,667 acres (the watershed area above the reservoir is 77,000 acres) and lies in parts of Boone, Hamilton, Hendricks, and Marion counties (Appendix A). Boone, Hamilton and Hendricks counties are predominantly agricultural counties. Marion County, in which the reservoir and only a small portion of the watershed are located in, is an urban county containing the City of Indianapolis. The watershed is comprised of eight (8) subwatersheds, six (6) of the subwatersheds join Eagle Creek, which is the main stream and flows into Eagle Creek Reservoir from the north. The other two subwatersheds do not join Eagle Creek but flow directly into the reservoir.

The predominant agricultural crops in Eagle Creek Watershed are corn and soybean. Tillage practices vary with each crop. According to 2003 and 2004 data from the Indiana Division of Soil Conservation, tillage practices for corn fields are dominated by conventional tillage while tillage practices for soybeans are dominated by no-till. Fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides are commonly used on agricultural fields and can be a source of contaminants in Eagle Creek Watershed. Corn fields are often more heavily fertilized than soybean crops and can likely contribute more to field run-off when combined with conventional tillage practices.

The watershed is negatively impacted by sedimentation from stream banks, cropland, construction sites, and ditches. Excessive nutrients from agricultural production, inadequate septic systems, animal waste and residential runoff, point source discharges and uncontrolled storm water also degrade water quality in tributary streams and in the reservoir. All streams in Eagle Creek Watershed were assessed and listed as impaired on the State 303(d) list due to E. coli concentrations higher than those recommended for full body human contact. Additionally, Eagle Creek - Kreager Ditch is listed as impaired due to low biotic integrity which suggests that it is not able to support a well-balanced, warm-water aquatic community. Eagle Creek Reservoir is impaired due to the presence of nuisance algae which impair the use of the reservoir as a public water source. It also has a Fish Consumption Advisory (FCA) for PCBs. A 2000 study by Commonwealth Biomonitoring to determine the watershed's biological integrity concluded the streams of Eagle Creek Watershed are unable to support diverse, healthy macroinvertebrate and fish communities.

Target Areas

The Cost-Share Program will target BMP implementation in high priority subwatersheds (12 digit HUCs: Lion Creek–Little Eagle Branch, 051202011104; Mounts Run, 051202011102; Fishback Creek, 051202011106; and Eagle Creek Reservoir–Eagle Creek, 051202011108) first (Appendix A). Then, secondarily or upon facing difficulties in the high priority subwatersheds, BMP projects will be implemented in the moderate priority subwatersheds (12 digits HUCs: Dixon Branch–Eagle Creek, 051202011101; Finley Creek–Eagle Creek, 051202011103 and; Jackson Run–Eagle Creek, 051202011107). These priority subs were established by the Eagle Creek Watershed Management Plan (2005, revised March 2009, pgs 135-136). . Priority subwatersheds were determined by evaluating the streams' levels of degradation and levels of vulnerability.

Target Audience

Both urban and agricultural audiences will be targeted for implementing Best Management Practices. Urban communities will consist of both individual landowners and corporate applicants, such as contractors and developers. Agricultural communities will consist of owners and producers of farmland and livestock operations.

Best Management Practices Available

Table 1 lists Best Management Practices available for funding through the Eagle Creek Watershed. Best Management Practices are targeted towards the following pollutants/problems as identified in the Watershed Management Plan (Section 7, pages 119-123): *E.coli*, atrazine, sediment, nutrients, and education. The table also lists the 75% percent cost-share rate for practices in addition to caps for the certain practices. Targeted pollutants are also listed next to each practice. Practices available for cost share funding are further described in the Glossary of Best Management Practices (Appendix F).

Table 1: Best Management Practices

Conservation Practice	Pollutants Addressed	ECWA % Cost-Share	ECWA Cap	Notes
GENERAL PRACTICES				
Filter Strips (393)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$400	Minimum 30' width, maximum 120' width. To follow NRCS caveat - cannot be driven on
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$475	
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)	sediment, nutrients	75%		
Constructed Wetland, Wetland Restoration, or Wetland Creation (656, 657, 658)	sediment, nutrients, <i>e.coli</i>	75%	\$500/ac	Permit may be needed; consult with IDEM Project Manager before implementing
Critical Area Treatment & Seeding (342)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$500	
Grade Stabilization Structure (410):	sediment, nutrients	75%		or 70% of actual cost or LICA cost/ln ft
<i>Rock chute</i>		75%	\$2,500	Consult with IDEM Project Manager before implementing; permit may be needed
<i>Straight pipe</i>		75%	\$1,100	
<i>Concrete tow wall</i>		75%	\$3,750	
Pipeline (516)	<i>e.coli</i> , nutrients, sediment	75%	\$0.88/ft.	In conjunction with Watering Facility (614) and Prescribed Grazing Plan (528)
Tree and Shrub Establishment (612)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$450/ac	Minimum 1 acre
Diversion (362)	sediment, nutrients, <i>e.coli</i>	75%	\$3/ft	Permit may be needed
Stream Restoration (daylighting) (NRCS Publication NEH-654))	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$100/ft	Permit may be needed; http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/ENG/stream-docs.html

Conservation Practice	Pollutants Addressed	ECWA % Cost-Share	ECWA Cap	Notes
AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES				
Alternative Watering System (614):	<i>e.coli</i> , nutrients, sediment	75%		Requires fencing out of stream (IDEM)
<i>Spring Development</i>		75%	\$1104/each	
<i>Watering Facility Portable</i>		75%	\$95/each	
<i>Ball or Fountain Tank</i>		75%	\$500/each	
Cover Crops (340)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$25/ac	
No-Till* (equipment modification or pre-emergent chemicals) (329)	sediment, nutrients, atrazine	75%		
Nutrient Management Planning (Row Crop) (590)	sediment, nutrients	75%		
Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan	sediment, nutrients, <i>e.coli</i>	90%		Use TSP process to perform CNMPs; CNMPs pay at 90%
Pest Management Planning (Row Crop) (595)	nutrients, <i>e.coli</i> , atrazine	75%	\$2/ac	
Waste Storage Facility (313):	<i>e.coli</i> , nutrients	75%		No new facilities; not installed at CAFOs; above & beyond permit requirements
<i>concrete pit</i>		75%	\$0.70/ cu ft	
<i>earthen pit</i>		75%	\$0.20/cu ft	
<i>dumpster/trailer</i>		75%	\$8000/40-yd dumpster	
Pasture/Hayland Seeding (512)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$60/ac into existing pasture; \$150/ac new pasture	
Stream Crossing (578)	sediment, nutrients, <i>e.coli</i>	75%	\$2/sq ft - stone crossing	\$35/ft culvert <25"d, single tube; \$50/ft >25"d, single tube (includes surfacing); requires a permit; requires fencing animals from stream; permit may be needed

Conservation Practice	Pollutants Addressed	ECWA % Cost-Share	ECWA Cap	Notes
Streambank Fencing (382)	sediment, <i>e.coli</i>	75%	\$1.50/ft	Requires grazing plan; permit may be needed; no temporary fencing (IDNR-LARE)
Grassed Waterways (412)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$6/ft	Use native vegetation
Two-Stage Agriculture Ditch (582)	sediment, nutrients	75%		Permit may be needed
Heavy Use Area Protection (561)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$0.75/sq ft	
Livestock Composting Facility (317)	nutrients, <i>e.coli</i>	75%	\$0.50/sq ft	Livestock must currently be present on the property
Prescribed Grazing Plan (528)	sediment, nutrients, <i>e.coli</i>	75%	\$19/ac	Livestock must currently be present on the property
URBAN PRACTICES				Consult with IDEM Project Manager before implementing
Bioretention/Rain Garden (City of Indianapolis Technical Design Standards)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$15/sq ft	Section 4.5, pgs 82-95
Bioswale/Swales (City of Indianapolis Technical Design Standards)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$7/sq ft	Section 4.7, pages 104-111
Infiltration Basin or Trench (City of Indianapolis Technical Design Standards)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$5/sq ft	Section 4.8, pages 113-119
Media Filtration – Sand Filter (City of Indianapolis Technical Design Standards)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$7/sq ft	Section 4.10, pages 130-138
Permeable Pavement (City of Indianapolis Technical Design Standards)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$8/sq ft	Section 4.2, pages 47-63
Naturalize/Retrofit Wet Detention Basin** (City of Indianapolis Technical Design Standards)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$15/ln ft	Section 4.12, pages 145-153; preliminary cost estimates have been given in linear feet; permit may be needed

Conservation Practice	Pollutants Addressed	ECWA % Cost-Share	ECWA Cap	Notes
Green Roof (City of Indianapolis Technical Design Standards)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$20/sq ft	Section 4.1, pages 32-45
Parking Lot Retrofits/Curb Cuts (City of Indianapolis Technical Design Standards)	sediment, nutrients	75%	\$7/sq ft	Section 4.9, pages 121-129

*No-till equipment modifications include, but are not limited to the following: chaff spreader on combine, no-till coulter, row cleaners, split nitrogen applications, variable rate phosphorus, potassium, and lime applications.

**Applications will only be considered to retrofit existing basins in order to add a water quality benefit. The grant cannot pay for practices that are primarily used to create water quantity benefit.

When circumstances warrant, payment caps can be adjusted on a case by case basis at the discretion of the ECWA Technical Committee. The applicant will need to make a written request to the Technical Committee for such a cap adjustment. The request should include the rationale for the adjustment.

Individual practice caps may be increased by up to 20% if the participant installs more than two complementary practices and/or conducts maintenance on their septic system. Such septic system maintenance can occur concurrently with the implementation of cost-share BMPs or can have occurred in the past three years, assuming a receipt for pumping services can be provided to the ECWA Technical Committee.

Maximum payment for a landowner will not exceed 10% of the current grant's Cost-Share budget. Additional funds may be made available if it can be proven that significant water quality improvement can be achieved. Cost-Share funds will not be used to obtain any federally required permits. Consultants will be sought in order to obtain any necessary permits. Any required permit application fees are the responsibility of the applicant to acquire. However, any consulting fees incurred in order to gather data or complete analysis/modeling necessary to garner the permits can be cost-shared at 75%.

Agricultural BMPs will be installed based on NRCS standards. Equipment available for Cost-Share funding can include modifications to seeding equipment for no-till practices or nutrient applications. Urban BMPs will utilize City of Indianapolis' Technical Design Standards (<http://www.sustainindy.org/sustainable-infrastructur.cfm> (under the section Green Supplemental Document)) as baseline guidance; however, all urban BMPs will be designed and stamped by a licensed professional engineer. Should no standard exist for a BMP to be implemented, IDEM will review the proposed practice on a case-by-case basis. Cost-Share funds cannot be used to pay for urban practices that are primarily used to create a water quantity benefit or a minimum water quality benefit that may be required by local ordinances.

A maintenance agreement with the landowner will be required as part of the program. Required maintenance commitments are outlined in the Estimate and Maintenance Agreement Form (Appendix C).

Program Advertisement

The methods listed below will be used to advertise the Eagle Creek Cost-Share Program:

- Newsletters
- News Articles
- Public Meetings
- One-on-one contact
- Brochures
- Website

Review Process

The Watershed Coordinator and Agricultural Liaison will work together to administer both the Agricultural and Urban Cost-Share Programs. This includes all paperwork involved in the program. They will work with individual applicants to assure proper completion of the application (Appendix B), and the Project Budget and Maintenance Agreement Form (Appendix C). Once applications have been received, they will go through the following review process:

1. Application will be ranked based on the established Ranking Sheet (Appendix D).
2. Applications and ranking sheets will be distributed to the Technical Committee for Review. Many members of the Technical Committee are also members of the Steering Committee. Therefore, the Steering Committee will not be involved in the review process unless deemed necessary by the Technical Committee.
3. Field visits may be made at the discretion of the review committee.
4. Estimates will be sought and the Project Budget and Maintenance Agreement Form will be signed.

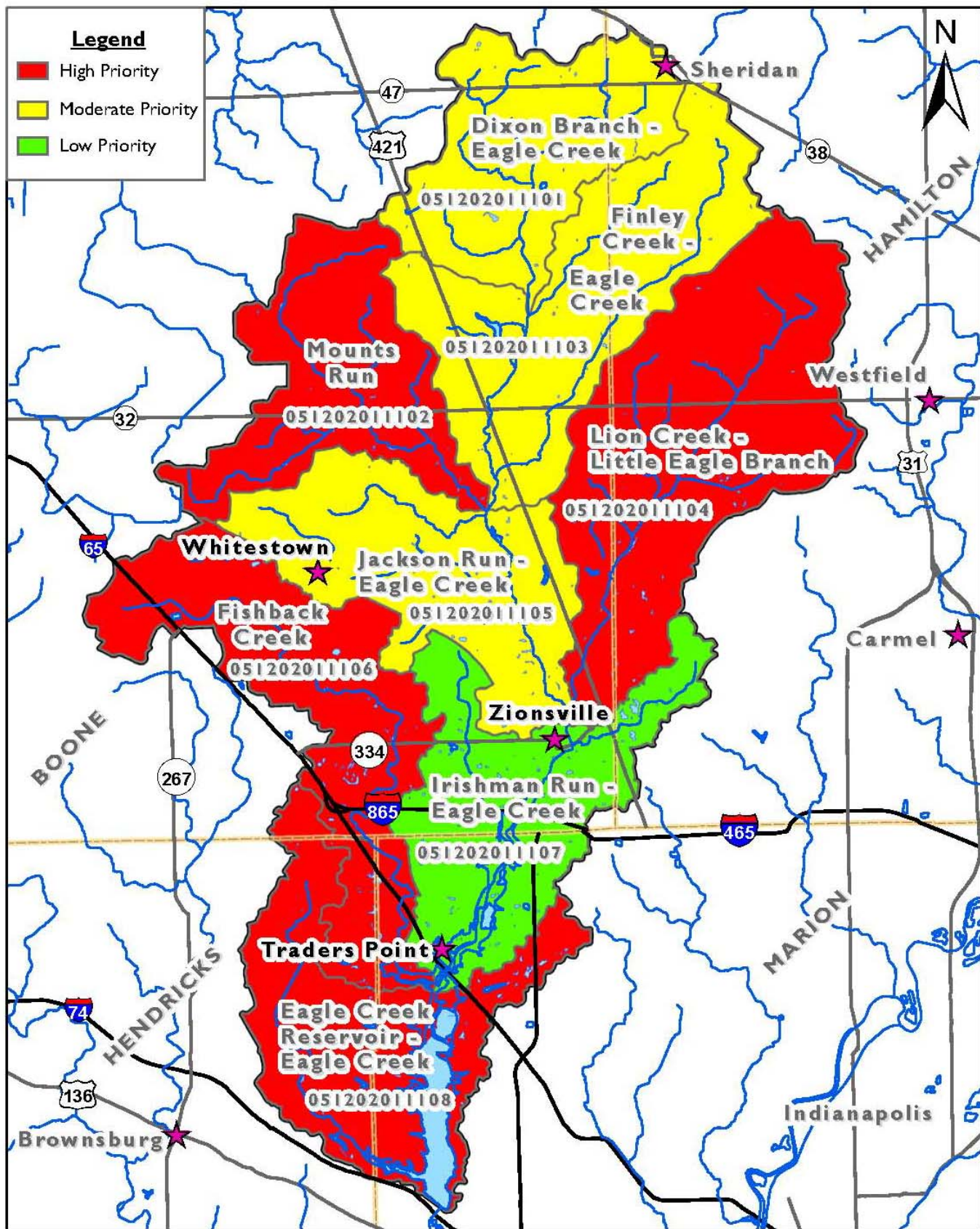
Project Implementation Process

1. A 319A Form must be signed by the landowner for Agricultural Cost-Share Practices. A 319U Form must be signed by the landowner for Non-Agricultural Cost-Share Practices.
2. A site/plan map, any required nutrient and pest management plans, and copies of bills or receipts must accompany the 319 forms. Cost share payments will be made on a reimbursement basis upon submission of receipts and proof of local match.
3. When applicable, a load reduction estimation should also accompany the forms.
4. A University Vendor W9 Form (Appendix E) must be completed by the landowner prior to submitting receipts for reimbursement.

Appendices

- A. Map of Watershed
- B. Cost-Share Application
- C. Project Budget and Maintenance Agreement Form
- D. Ranking Sheet
- E. University Vendor W9 Form
- F. Glossary of Best Management Practices

Appendix A: Map of Eagle Creek Target Subwatersheds



0 0.4 0.8 1.6 2.4 3.2 Miles

**Eagle Creek Watershed
12-digit HUC Watersheds - Critical Areas**

Appendix B: Cost-Share Application.

**Application for Eagle Creek Watershed
Cost-Share Program**

1. Applicant Name: (Last, First, MI)

2. Tax ID:

3. Street Address: (Number, Street, City, State, Zip)

4. Phone: (Home) _____ (Work) _____ (Mobile) _____

5. Email:

6. Are you the: Landowner____ Land User____

7. Project Name (last name or property name):

8. Project Address/Location:

Farm No. _____	Tract No. _____
Field No. _____	Section No. _____
Township No. _____	Range No. _____
Physical Township _____	Watershed _____

9. Is the applicant willing to use this site for education/demonstration purposes?

10. How close is your proposed project to a body of surface water (stream, river, pond, etc.)?
Adjacent____ <500ft ____ 500-1000ft ____ >1000ft ____

11. Are any permits required for the proposed activity? Yes____ No____
If yes, have the permits already been obtained? Yes____ No____

12. Is manure applied to surface of land? Yes____ No____

13. Does the land applied for include an animal feeding operation (AFO)? Yes____
No____
If yes, approximately how many animals are there? _____
What type(s) of animals? _____

14. If yes to question 13, has this AFO been designated a concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO)? Yes____ No____

15. Describe the resource concerns (erosion, pesticides, nutrients) this project would address for cropland.

Appendix D: ECWA Cost-Share Ranking Sheets

Eagle Creek Watershed Cost-Share Program Ranking			
		Points Available	Points Awarded
All Projects			
1. Watershed Location			
	Property located in a high priority (red) subwatershed	10	
	Property located in a moderate priority (yellow) subwatershed	5	
2. Practice location in reference to creek, ditch, stream (blue line on topographic map), or waterbody			
	Adjacent to stream	10	
	500 to 1000 feet	5	
	Greater than 1000 feet	0	
3. Project location is publicly accessible or highly visible			
		10	
4. Project location discharges to a 303(d) stream (listed as State impaired stream by IDEM)			
		10	
5. Working in coordination with neighboring landowners			
		10	
6. Practice is located less than 2 miles from an other practice			
		10	
7. Land has environmentally sensitive areas (surface water inlets, wetlands, unique habitat or species, etc.) on-site or adjacent			
		10	
8. Practice location will buffer aging septic system run-off			
		5	
9. Project provides education opportunity or includes educational components			
		10	
10. No other cost-share programs are available for this practice			
		10	
11. Governing entities (County surveyor, DNR, MS4, etc.) are aware and in agreement (if applicable)			
		5	
12. Necessary permits are in place, easily sought, or unnecessary			
		5	
13. Does the project address:			
	Nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus)	5	
	Sediment	5	
	E. coli	5	
	Atrazine	5	
Agricultural Projects			
1. Cover Crops			
	Cover crops to follow soybeans	10	

	Cover crops to follow corn	5		
	New to practice	10		
2. Livestock elimination from streams				
	Limit livestock to no closer than 100 feet	15		
	Limit livestock to no closer than 50 feet	10		
	Limit livestock to no closer than 30 feet	5		
	Limit greater than 15 animals from stream	10		
3. Alternative Livestock Watering Source developed or planned				
4. Composting Facility for Livestock on-site or planned				
5. Heavy Use Area Protection on-site or planned				
6. Prescribed Grazing Plan implemented or planned				
		5 pts/10 acres		
7. Nutrient and/or Pest Management incorporated				
		5 pts/1 acre		
8. Completing a Resource Management System (multiple resource concerns addressed)				
		15		
9. Conservation Cropping System being applied (no-till/strip-till, nutrient management, & covercrop) all items do not need to be cost-share items, but must be in place				
		10		
Urban Projects				
1. High visibility for education and awareness				
		15		
2. Addresses an existing drainage problem				
		10		
3. Project will locally or regionally detain/retain stormwater				
		10		
4. Project will exceed/enhance regulated Phase II water quality projects				
		10		
5. Project will enhance groundwater recharge				
		10		
6. Project will treat water quality from a hot spot location (ie gas station)				
		10		
Universal Projects				
1. Tree Planting				
	Trees to be planted on non-cropland	5		
	Trees to be planted on cropland	10		
	Trees to be planted on 2.0 acres or less	5		
	Trees to be planted on 2.1 to 5.0 acres	10		
	Trees to be planted on 5.1 to 10 acres	15		

2. Wildlife Habitat Development				
	Shallow Water Development		10	
	Shrub and Herbaceous cover - non-cropland		10	
	Shrub and Herbaceous cover - cropland		10	
	Less than 2.0 acres		5	
	2.1 to 5.0 acres		10	
	5.1 to 10.0 acres		15	
3. Streambank Stabilization				
	Stabilization done in conjunction with Conservation Reserve Program practice CP-21 or CP-22		10	
4. Stream Buffer				
	Greater than 20 feet, but less than 40 feet		5	
	Greater than 40 feet, but less than 60 feet		10	
	Greater than 60 feet		15	
	Greater than 1000 linear feet, or greater than 1 acre total		15	
	Headwater location		15	
5. Critical Area Seeding			5 pts/acre or 1/4 acre	
Total Points				

Appendix E: University Vendor W9 Form



INDIANA UNIVERSITY

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

Dear Sir or Madam:

Indiana University would like to place an order with you, your business, or your organization. To process that order, you or the entity you represent must be entered and approved in our vendor system. Our three-page Vendor Information Packet (VIP) follows this page. Completion of the VIP will allow us to establish you, your business, or your organization as a vendor in our system.

VIP Summary:

- PAGE 1: W-9 (required)** – The W-9 **must** include your legal name and tax ID (as used when filing US federal income taxes), address, and ownership type. **It must be signed.**
A W-9 must follow one of the following options:
- Individual name (first line - “Legal Name”), no business/trade name, with SSN and “Individual” marked for Ownership Type,
 - Individual name (first line - “Legal Name”) with business/trade name (second line - “Business or Trade name”) with either a SSN and “Individual” marked (preferred by the IRS) or FEIN and “Sole Proprietor” marked for Ownership Type, or
 - Company name with FEIN with correct ownership type (any besides Individual, Sole Proprietor or Single Owner LLC). A company name cannot go with the ownership type of “Individual,” “Sole Proprietor,” or “Single Owner LLC” or with a SSN.
- PAGE 2: Vendor Information (required)** – This page contains information that will help facilitate a more productive working relationship with Indiana University. We ask that you please provide as much information as possible.
- PAGE 3: ACH Agreement (optional)** – We encourage your business to take advantage of direct deposit, as it saves time and resources when processing payments.

Please return these forms directly by fax or mail to the requestor. Include that person’s name on your cover page. If you return these forms to the Purchasing Department without any information as to who requested them from you, the approval of you, your business, or your organization (and therefore processing of the order and payment) will be delayed. Please do not return completed forms via e-mail. **Email is not a secure method of transmission** for sending tax and banking information.

If you have any questions about these forms, please contact the Vendor Workgroup at the Indiana University Purchasing Department at 812-856-3057 or 812-855-8752.

Sincerely,

The Vendor Workgroup
Indiana University – Purchasing Department

W-9 Form Modified
US Person or Resident Alien only. Non-Resident Aliens must complete Form W-8BEN

Information required to satisfy Form 1099 reporting

Under the United States Internal Revenue Code, Indiana University is required to obtain Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TIN) when making reportable payments to individuals or corporations. If this information is not provided, certain payments may be subject to a backup withholding rate of twenty-eight percent (28 %). Also, if you fail to furnish a correct TIN, the IRS can access a penalty of \$50 unless failure to comply is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

Instructions: Complete all parts and return this form to the requesting IU department. This completed form is required to be filed with the University before payment can be processed. For more information and detailed instructions, see <http://www.irs.gov/instructions/iw9/ar02.html>.

Part I - Name, Address and Tax Status

Legal Name: _____
(As reported for federal income tax purposes [must match number listed below])
(If Tax Type is Social Security Number, the Legal Name MUST be the name of the Individual, NOT a Company Name)

Business or Trade Name: _____
(Should only be used if you are "doing business as" (dba) a different name than the Legal Name.)

Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **ZIP:** _____ - _____

Telephone Number: _____ **Fax Number:** _____

Please indicate (X) ownership status:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation (for profit) (EIN) | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Profit (EIN) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Estate/Trust (EIN) | <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership LLC/LLP (EIN) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government (U.S., State, Local) (EIN) | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/Sole Proprietor/Single Member LLC (SSN or EIN – for this ownership type, Legal Name must be an individual's name) |

In addition to the above, please check one of the below if you perform either Health Care or Legal Services:

- Health Care Legal Service

Please provide your tax ID number (TIN) as reported for federal income tax purposes and matching Legal Name above:

Social Security Number	--OR--	Employer Tax ID Number
_____ - _____		_____ - _____

Part II – Exemption

If you are exempt from Backup Withholding, you should still complete this form to avoid possible erroneous backup withholding. Enter your correct name and TIN in Part I and write "Exempt" on line provided here _____; sign, date and return to requester (individuals and sole proprietors are not exempt).

Part III – Certification

Instructions: Cross out item two below if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because of underreporting interest or dividends on your tax return.

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that: (1) the number shown of this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and (2) I am not subject to backup withholding because (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the IRS that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and (3) I am a U.S. Person (including a U.S. resident alien).

Signature **Date** **Title**



Please provide as much information as possible to help facilitate a more productive working relationship with Indiana University.

Purchase Order Delivery Methods

Vendor Name	E-mail Address
Street Address or P.O. Box	City, State, Zip
Facsimile Number (_____) - _____	
If there are multiple fax numbers to which purchase orders should be sent (i.e. for different departments/product categories), please attach a list of numbers and corresponding departments on a separate page.	

Remit-to Address

Check here if same as above

Street Address or P.O. Box	City, State, Zip
----------------------------	------------------

Contact Information

Sales Contact	Accounts Receivable Contact
Telephone Number (with extension if applicable) (_____) - _____ X _____	Telephone Number (with extension if applicable) (_____) - _____ X _____
E-mail Address	E-mail Address

URL / E-mail Information

Primary URL (i.e. www.indiana.edu)	E-Mail Address for General Inquiries (i.e. info@indiana.edu)
------------------------------------	--

Payment Information

Please indicate the credit cards you accept <input type="checkbox"/> American Express <input type="checkbox"/> Master Card <input type="checkbox"/> None		DUNS Number - provided by Dun & Bradstreet (if applicable)
Payment Terms (i.e. Net 30)	Shipping Terms 1 – who retains ownership during shipment?	Shipping Terms 2 – who is responsible for shipping fees?

Provide a general idea of the commodities you supply and/or services you perform as well as any additional information that may be helpful:

To qualify as one of the business classifications below, your company must be at least 51% owned, controlled and actively managed by a person in one of the categories listed above. For more information, please go to this website: http://www.indiana.edu/~busdiv/program/define_div.html.

Small Business Administration Certifications

<input type="checkbox"/> Small Business	<input type="checkbox"/> SDB	<input type="checkbox"/> HubZone
<input type="checkbox"/> Veteran	<input type="checkbox"/> Service Disabled Veteran	<input type="checkbox"/> Historically Black College/University
<input type="checkbox"/> 8a		

State and Local Minority or Woman-owned Businesses

<input type="checkbox"/> MBE	<input type="checkbox"/> WBE	
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INDIANA UNIVERSITY
AUTHORIZATION AGREEMENT FOR DIRECT DEPOSIT (ACH CREDITS)

New authorization Update existing authorization Cancel Authorization

Vendor Name		Federal Tax ID # (s)	
Account Name (if different)		Vendor E-Mail Contact Address	
Contact Name		Phone Number	
Address			
City	State	Zip	
Financial Institution Name		Contact Phone Number at Financial Institution	
City	State	Zip	
Account Number		Routing Number	

Type of Account Checking Savings

Both parties agree that the addendum information will be provided to the customer in the form of a CCD+ addendum record and, if desired, in the form of an e-mail notification for each invoice paid.

Would you like an e-mail remittance notification? Yes No

Remittance E-Mail Address

I certify that the information I provided is correct and that I am an authorized signer or designate of the account provided for direct deposit transactions and am entitled to provide this authorization. I (we) hereby authorize Indiana University to initiate credit entries to the account and financial institution listed above. I (we) further authorize adjusting entries (reversals) to correct errors, if any. This authorization is to remain in full force and effect until Indiana University has received written notification from me (us) of its termination in such time and manner as to afford Indiana University and the depository financial institution a reasonable opportunity to act on it.

I (we) acknowledge that the origination of ACH transactions to my (our) account must comply with the provisions of U.S. Law.

Signature	Date
Printed Name	Title

Appendix F: Glossary of Best Management Practices Identified as Available for ECWA Cost-Share Funds

A brief description of each Best Management Practice is listed below. For more information about each practice either refer to the NRCS Standard or the City of Indianapolis' Technical Design Standards Manual.

Alternative Watering System – The use of a livestock watering systems other than full access to a stream or nearby waterbody. Alternative systems may include: controlled direct access, gravity systems, solar powered pumps, nose pumps, etc. (NRCS Code 614)

Bioretention/Rain Garden – Utilizing biological systems to retain stormwater runoff and remove pollutants and nutrients by filtration through soil medium. (City of Indianapolis' Technical Design Standards)

Bioswale/Swales – A gently sloping channel filled with dense vegetation, compost and riprap designed to filter silt and pollution from runoff. Nutrients and pollutants are removed through biological processes. (City of Indianapolis Technical Design Standards)

Constructed Wetland – A shallow water ecosystem constructed to simulate natural wetlands in order to reduce pollution associated with runoff and wastewater from agricultural lands. (NRCS Code 656)

Cover Crops – Grasses, legumes, forbs, or other herbaceous plants established for seasonal cover and conservation purposes (NRCS Code 340).

Critical Area Treatment & Seeding – To stabilize the soil, reduce damages from sediment and runoff to downstream areas, and improve wildlife habitat and visual resources. (NRCS Code 342).

Diversion – A channel created to redirect surface water flow, which would otherwise contribute to erosion, to a stable area. (NRCS Code 362).

Equipment Rental – Assistance with rental equipment to be used for no-till seeding and nutrient application.

Filter Strips – A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation situated between cropland, grazing land, or disturbed land (including forest land) and environmentally sensitive areas (NRCS Code 393).

Grade Stabilization Structure - In areas where the concentration and flow velocity of runoff is sufficiently high, an engineered structure such as a rock chute or block chute is required to control the grade and head-cutting of natural or artificial channels, thereby preventing the advancement or formation of gullies. As with certain other practices, installation of these structures can result in a directed discharge of waterborne pollutants into

receiving streams. For this reason, their construction should be accompanied by installation of appropriately designed filter strips which can trap sediment, nutrients, and pesticides upstream from the structure. These filter strips must be sized to allow for conformance with regulations pertaining to application setbacks for specific pesticides used in their vicinity (NRCS Code 410).

Grassed Waterways – A constructed shallow channel that is shaped and vegetated to provide for stable conveyance of runoff. (NRCS Code 412).

Green Roof - An extension of the existing roof which involves a high quality water proofing and root repellent system, a drainage system, filter cloth, a lightweight growing medium, and plants in order to treat and retain stormwater. (City of Indianapolis' Technical Design Standards)

Heavy Use Area Protection – To stabilize facility areas frequently and intensely used by people, animals, or vehicles (NRCS Code 561).

Infiltration Basin – The creation of a shallow impoundment intended to infiltrate stormwater, allowing soil to filter pollutants from stormwater runoff. (City of Indianapolis' Technical Design Standards)

Infiltration Trench – The creation of an outlet-free, rock-filled, long, narrow trench that collects stormwater runoff and allows the water to move through the rocks and infiltrate into the soil. (City of Indianapolis' Technical Design Standards)

Livestock Composting Facility – A facility located on the farm for the treatment or disposal of livestock and poultry carcasses. Animals must currently exist on the property (NRCS Code 317).

Media Filtration – Sand Filter – Media filters are two-stage constructed treatment systems, including a pretreatment settling basin and a filter bed containing sand or other filter media. The filters are not designed to treat the entire storm volume but rather the portion that tends to contain higher pollutant levels. Sand filters can be designed so that they receive flow directly from the surface (via inlets or even as sheet flow directly onto the filter bed) or via storm drain pipes. They can be exposed to the surface or completely contained in underground pipe systems or vaults. (City of Indianapolis' Technical Design Standards)

Naturalized/Retrofit Wet Detention Basin - The creation or modification of a stormwater detention basin that improves or combines treatment of the existing basin with a native plant perimeter (including both wetland emergent plant zone and an upland prairie buffer). (City of Indianapolis' Technical Design Standards)

No-Till Cost-Share – Assistance with the expenses of no-till practices, such as chaff spreader on combine, no-till coulter, row cleaners, split nitrogen applications, variable rate phosphorus, potassium, and lime applications. (NRCS Code 329).

Nutrient Management Planning – Managing the amount, source, placement, form and timing of the application of nutrients and soil amendments. Cost share includes implementation of the plan. (NRCS Code 590).

Parking Lot Retrofits/Curb Cuts – The installation of vegetative swales, bioretention areas, and infiltration basins, as well as breaks in concrete curbs which allow surface runoff to enter the swales at controlled points. (City of Indianapolis' Technical Design Standards)

Pasture/Hayland Seeding – Establishing and re-establishing long-term stands of adapted species of perennial, biennial, or reseeding forage plants (Includes pasture and hayland renovation. Does not include grassed waterways or outlets on cropland.) (NRCS Code 512).

Pest Management Planning – Utilizing environmentally sensitive prevention, monitoring and suppression strategies, to manage weeds, insects, diseases, animals and other organisms (including invasive and non-invasive species), that directly or indirectly causes damage or annoyance. Cost share includes implementation of the plan. (NRCS Code 595).

Pipeline – To convey water from a source of supply to points of use for livestock, wildlife, or recreation (NRCS Code 516).

Porous/Permeable Pavement – The use of pervious concrete over an open-graded stone base with a filter fabric to collect pollutants from "first flush" runoff. (City of Indianapolis' Technical Design Standards)

Prescribed Grazing Plan – Created to prolong the life of desirable forage species; maintain or improve the quality and quantity of forage; provide soil protection and reduce water loss; and improve water quality (NRCS Code 528).

Riparian Forest Buffer – An area of predominately trees and/or shrubs located adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies (NRCS Code 391).

Riparian Herbaceous Cover – Establishment or management of grasses and forbs, tolerant of intermittent flooding or saturated soils, in the transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic habitats (NRCS Code 390).

Stream Restoration (Daylighting) - 'Daylighting' restores the natural drainage system using surface waterways by removing them from the pipes in which

they were entombed. It addresses flood control and storm water management objectives but also adds value by maximizing ecological and water quality benefits. (NRCS NEH-654).

Stream Crossing – A trail or travel way constructed across a stream to allow livestock, equipment, or vehicles to cross with minimal disturbance to the stream ecosystem. This practice is used in conjunction with Streambank Fencing. (NRCS Code 578).

Streambank Fencing – A constructed barrier to keep people and animals from entering the water body. (NRCS Code 382).

Tree and Shrub Establishment – The establishment of a stand of trees to help to control erosion, conserve soil, and retain moisture. This can aid in flood reduction, sedimentation control, and wildlife habitat improvement. Water quality benefits can be derived from plantings adjacent to streams which provide shade and act as a food source, and reduce streambank erosion. Mature trees can also serve as barriers to erosion-causing winds. Professional assistance regarding species selection and planting regimes can be solicited from IDNR district foresters or private consulting foresters, and is encouraged. (NRCS Code 612).

Two-Stage Agriculture Ditch – The creation of a ditch with two stages (or benches) to improve water quality while maintaining the necessary flow of the stream. The main channel will allow slight meandering within the ditch and will carry the effective discharge. The second stage will be designed to have a cross-sectional capacity to carry enough discharge to prevent over-bank flow and allow for nutrient assimilation. (NRCS Code 582)

Waste Storage Facility – Temporary storage of liquid or solid wastes as part of a pollution control system to conserve nutrients and protect the environment. A Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan must be completed before commencing construction. A waste storage facility cannot be constructed for a new facility. (NRCS Code 313).

Waterways – A natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established with suitable vegetation (NRCS Code 412).

Wetland Creation – Create wetlands in areas where soils, hydrology, and vegetation can be met to meet wetland functions and values. Typically this practice applies to sites where no natural wetland occurred or where a wetland exists or existed and the wetland characteristics will be different from what historically existed. Wetlands are used to hold and filter non-point source pollutants. (NRCS Code 658).

Wetland Restoration – Restore hydrologic conditions and hydrophytic plant community necessary for the reestablishment of wetlands for the benefit of wildlife and plants and animal biodiversity, reduce flooding, improve water quality, and provide other environmental benefits (NRCS Code 657).