



Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Nonpoint Source Management Program



Annual Report

2004

"CLEAN WATER STARTS WITH YOU"

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A. Nonpoint Source Management Program Summary

Nonpoint source (NPS) pollution is a challenging water quality problem in Maine and throughout America. NPS pollution comes from a variety of sources, including construction sites, roads, residential homes and agriculture, among others. Its make-up is varied as well, ranging from sediment to excess nutrients, to bacteria and toxic substances, and to increased water temperature. NPS pollution is typically conveyed to surface waters via runoff during storm events. It is the main reason why over 250 lakes in Maine are listed as impaired or most at risk due to development. It is also a major cause of impairment for a number of streams and coastal waters, and it is the reason many more are threatened.

To help protect Maine's threatened waters and to restore NPS impaired waters, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) administers the Nonpoint Source Management Program for the State of Maine. DEP staff has helped watershed groups all over the state to assess water quality problems and to take action to reduce or remove sources of water pollution. During 2004 there were more than 100 active projects around the state that were funded through the 319 Nonpoint Source Grant Program, with each local project sponsor providing a minimum of a 40% match to the grant funds. These projects are reducing pollutant loads to Maine's surface waters.

NPS pollution ranges from sediment, nutrients, bacteria, toxic substances, and increased water temperature.

DEP also uses 319 funding for a number of programs that are designed to reduce NPS water pollution problems. Staff funded by 319 provide technical assistance to local watershed groups and run education and outreach programs for a variety of audiences, including developers, building contractors, municipal officials, school children and the general public. Funds support assessment work through the Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program and through stream sampling for benthic macro-invertebrates (i.e., bugs that live on stream bottoms). Funds are also used to develop Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations for waters that are determined to be impaired, as required by Federal law. Approximately 20 NPS TMDLs have been completed over the past 5 years. This annual report will highlight these and many of the other programs supported by 319 funding.

319 Program - 2004 Highlights

- Sixteen new NPS Water Pollution Control Projects were funded through both a competitive grant process and through the Watershed Improvement Financial Assistance Partnership, which the DEP supports in partnership with the Maine Department of Agriculture and Maine's sixteen Soil and Water Conservation Districts.
- Twenty-one projects funded through the 319 program in previous years were successfully brought to completion. (See page 14 for project summaries.) Among those projects:
 - Restoration work was carried out on the following lakes and streams: Cobbossee Lake, East Pond, North Pond, Maranacook Lake, Meduxnekeag Lake, Mousam Lake and South Perley Brook.
 - Watershed management plans were created for Forest Lake and Tripp Lake.

- Watershed surveys to determine pollutant sources were carried out on Crystal Lake, Kennebunk Pond, Little Sebago Lake, Maranacook Lake, Meduxnekeag Lake, Togus Stream and Lake and South Perley Brook.
- A DVD and accompanying brochure were created to educate loggers, foresters, landowners and others on proper methods for constructing forest roads.
- Significant progress was also made on other 319 funded projects and programs. (See page 56 for DEP NPS program and project activity summaries) Some highlights include the following:
 - Over 1,300 people received training through the Maine Nonpoint Source Training and Resource Center on topics that included erosion control, stormwater management, septic system installation and inspection, road maintenance and lakeshore landscaping.
 - A project to acquire high resolution landcover data was initiated in June 2004. This project, being carried out in cooperation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and with the U.S. Geological Survey will provide a 5-meter resolution impervious dataset for the developed areas of Maine and a 5-meter resolution landcover dataset for the entire state. The project is expected to be completed in the summer of 2005.
 - A statewide stormwater outreach campaign, ThinkBlueMaine, kicked off in 2004, which included 4 radio public service announcements (PSAs) and a television PSA. This project was carried out in collaboration with 28 municipalities that are subject to regulation under the NPDES stormwater program.
 - A new coordinator was hired for the Maine Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials (NEMO) program. The program provided outreach on the linkage between land use and water quality to 22 communities and produced the “Maine Resources Guide” to provide natural resource related information to local officials.

B. Introduction

The Maine Department Environmental Protection (DEP) delivers services to control nonpoint source water pollution to help protect or improve Maine's lakes, streams, rivers and coastal waters. This report summarizes accomplishments of DEP's Nonpoint Source Program activities in 2004 funded, in part, under Federal Clean Water Act Section 319 program in partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). DEP's NPS program services are guided by the Maine Nonpoint Source Program: Program Upgrade & 15 Year Strategy, which was adopted in 1999.

Since 1990, EPA has provided federal funds under Section 319(h) of the Clean Water Act to help States administer NPS management programs. States are obliged to use funds according to National NPS Program Guidelines published by EPA. Section 319(h)(11) requires States to report annually on progress in their nonpoint source management programs, report available information on reductions of nonpoint source pollutant loadings and report on improvements to water quality resulting from implementation of nonpoint source management programs.

DEP has overall coordination responsibility for the Maine Nonpoint Source Pollution Program (38 MSRA 410). Seven other state agencies share responsibility for coordinating and implementing NPS programs as a part of their programs. This report does not cover NPS work accomplished by the seven other state agencies.

C. Nonpoint Source Management Program

1. Overview: Maine NPS Management Program

In 1991, the Maine Legislature enacted a Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Management Program statute (38 M.R.S.A. §410-I) to restore and protect water resources from NPS pollution. The basic program objective is to promote the use of the State agency-defined "best management practice guidelines" (BMPs) to prevent water pollution.

The overall aims of Maine's NPS Water Pollution Control Program are as follows:

- **Clean Water.** Prevent, control, or abate water pollution caused by nonpoint sources so that beneficial uses of water resources are maintained or restored and waters meet or exceed their classification standards.
- **Using Best Management Practices.** Best Management Practices are widely used in all Maine's watersheds to minimize transport of pollutants or excessive runoff from the land into surface or ground waters.
- **Locally Supported Watershed Stewardship.** Local community awareness results in commitment to maintaining or improving the condition of local water resources through citizen action. Watershed stewardship meets community needs and maintains beneficial uses of local water resources.
- **Compliance with Applicable Laws.** Regulated activities are done in compliance with existing State and Federal laws and rules that relate to control of nonpoint source water pollution.

DEP administers the NPS Program in coordination with other State, federal, and local governmental agencies as well as non-government organizations. Seven other State agencies share responsibility for coordinating and implementing NPS programs: Maine Departments of Agriculture Food and Rural Resources; Conservation, Maine Forest Service; Transportation; Economic and Community Development; Human Services, Division of Health Engineering; Marine Resources, and the State Planning Office.

State agencies conduct programs that: (1) implement a variety of enforceable authorities (State laws, rules and municipal ordinances, governing specific land use activities or locations that require people to comply with certain performance standards to protect water quality); and (2) encourage voluntary usage of BMPs. The State NPS agencies have formal and informal working arrangements with other State and federal agencies, municipalities, non-governmental organizations, and business sector associations to help control or prevent water pollution for nonpoint sources.

Maine's lead NPS agencies encourage voluntary actions by governments, organizations, industry and individuals to prevent or minimize the discharge of NPS pollutants. Program resources are assigned to support efforts to improve and protect waters that are threatened or impaired by NPS pollution. Maine's lead NPS agencies provide technical assistance and information about BMPs to agencies, municipalities, businesses and individuals. The NPS Training and Resource Center at DEP provides information and technical training on usage of BMPs. DEP administers grants to help fund NPS Water Pollution Control Projects to prevent or reduce water pollution caused by nonpoint sources.

Statewide regulatory programs implement several laws that control potential sources of NPS pollution, including: the Stormwater Management Law; the Site Location of Development Law; Erosion and Sedimentation Control law; the State Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules; the Natural Resources Protection Act; Land Use Regulation in Unorganized Territories; Pesticide Control laws; the Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Law; the Nutrient Management Act, the Forest Practices Act and others.

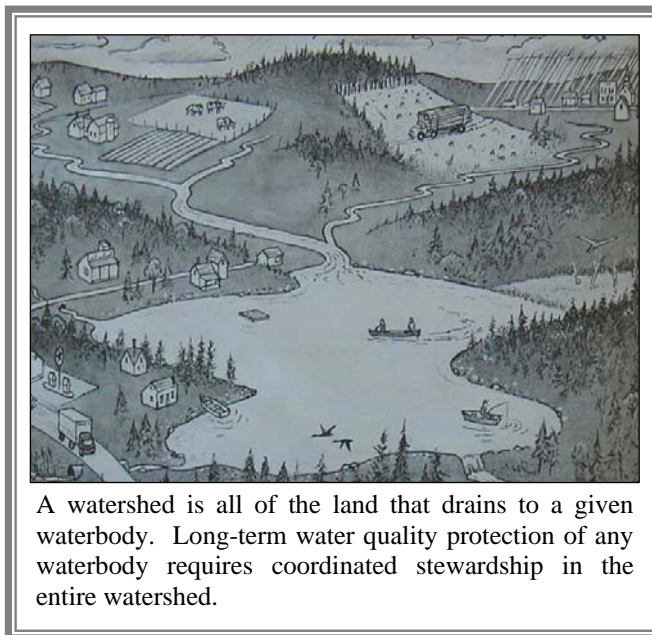
For information about Maine Best Management Practice Guidelines go to:
<http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/training/npspubl.htm#bmp>

DEP NPS Management Activities

Watershed planning and management is an approach to protecting water quality and quantity that focuses on whole watersheds. This is a departure from the traditional approach of managing individual wastewater discharges, and is necessary due to the nature of polluted runoff, which in most watersheds is the biggest contributor to water pollution. Polluted runoff is caused by a variety of land use activities, including development, transportation, agriculture and forestry, and may originate anywhere in the watershed. Due to its diffuse nature, polluted runoff has not been effectively managed through regulatory programs alone.

Watershed planning and management involve a number of activities, including: targeting priority problems in a watershed; promoting a high level of involvement by interested and affected parties; developing solutions to problems through the use of the expertise and authority of multiple agencies and organizations; and measuring success through monitoring and other data gathering.

DEP watershed management activities are directed at the the state, river basin, or individual watershed level. Education and training programs, many of which are offered through the Nonpoint Source Training & Resource Center, are designed to reach citizens living and working in the individual watersheds. Technical assistance is also offered by DEP staff to local groups, who are interested in surveying sources of pollution within their watersheds, and/or in developing watershed management plans. The DEP administers several grant programs designed to offer non-profit organizations assistance in carrying out these activities.



At the basin level, the department organizes monitoring and assessment of water quality around the major river basins and bases wastewater license decisions on this information. At the state level, the DEP works with other state and federal agencies, and non-government organizations to establish lists of the highest priority lakes, rivers and streams, and coastal waters. This information is used to direct agency resources to these areas. In addition, the DEP administers permit programs to manage potential new pollution sources throughout the organized municipalities in the state, including the Site Location Law, Natural Resources Protection Act and the Stormwater Management Law.

2. Protecting Clean Waters & Restoring Impaired Waters

Section 319 continues to be a vital and significant portion of the DEP funds used to control NPS water pollution. Maine's NPS program especially values and relies on 319 funds to provide financial assistance for locally-driven watershed projects. In 2004 over one half of all Maine's 319 funds were passed-through to local organizations for NPS projects that help protect threatened waters or restore impaired waters.

DEP has focused its NPS program resources to help protect vulnerable, threatened waters that meet water quality standards and restore impaired waters. Maine has significant water quality protection and restoration challenges and relatively limited resources for its NPS programs. DEP prioritizes and balances the use of available NPS resources to protect or restore lakes, streams and coastal waters. The 2004 Water Quality Assessment indicates that Maine has far more threatened waters than impaired waters. Prevention of water pollution is a daunting challenge as our watersheds face increased development pressures over the years. DEP has learned that prevention of water pollution is far more feasible and cost effective than restoration of an already impaired waterbody. Therefore, DEP has invested a considerable portion of available NPS resources into protecting vulnerable threatened waters. Also, DEP invests resources in restoring waters that do not meet state water quality standards.

3. NPS TMDL Implementation

The Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) List names waterbodies in Maine that do not meet state water quality standards in accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. TMDL assessments are conducted by DEP to estimate how much pollution from point sources (e.g., industrial and municipal facilities that discharge to water bodies) and nonpoint sources (e.g., runoff due to urban activities, agriculture, forestry, septic systems, and air deposition) needs to be reduced in order meet state water quality standards. As of 2004, TMDL Assessments are complete for 24 waterbodies. Most of the waters (16 lakes and 2 streams) are impaired primarily due to nonpoint sources.

Each year DEP allocates a portion of Section 319 funds to help fund NPS Watershed Projects to implement BMPs to reduce pollutant loads to help restore impaired waters. During 2004 Section 319 funds were used to help sustain or startup NPS Water Pollution Control Projects to implement BMPs in 11 watersheds with approved TMDLs.

NPS Watershed Pollution Control Projects with Approved TMDL Assessment

China Lake	Sabattus Lake
Cobbossee Lake	Threecornered Pond
East Pond	Threemile Pond
Highland Lake (Windham)	Unity Pond
Mousam Lake	Webber Pond
Sebasticook Lake	

In addition, DEP used 319 funds to start developing of watershed-based plans to guide future NPS implementation work in four TMDL watersheds: Penjajawoc Stream (Bangor); Highland Lake (Windham); Highland lake (Bridgton); and Webber Pond. The plans will be completed in 2005. For more information about TMDLs and impaired waters refer to <http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docmonitoring/tmdl2.htm>.

4. Support for Local Watershed Stewardship Groups

Protecting or restoring Maine's clean waters can be accomplished by local residents of any watershed with technical and financial assistance from DEP and other partners. Local watershed stewardship groups are needed for any project, plan or outreach effort to really take hold because they can help additional local involvement in watershed management activities. As such, DEP invests considerable staff resources into helping local watershed groups get organized and carry out their goals and objectives. Building local capacity offers the best hope for sustaining actions to protect or restore our lakes, streams, rivers and coastal waters over the long term. For a list of local, regional and state-wide organizations and programs focused on waterbodies and their watersheds, go to <http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/group.htm>.

Building local capacity offers the best hope for sustaining actions to protect or restore our lakes, streams, rivers and coastal waters over the long term.

D. NPS Grants Program

1. Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Control Projects

DEP administers a grants program to offer Section 319 grant funds for watershed-based projects that take actions to help restore or protect lakes, streams, or coastal waters that are impaired or considered threatened by polluted runoff. NPS projects help local communities recognize water pollution sources in watersheds and take action to restore or protect clean water. Since 1999 DEP has given priority to projects designed to take action over an entire watershed to protect or improve water quality. DEP has issued grants to help fund three types of watershed-based projects:

- **NPS Watershed Project.** Project focuses on implementing actions within an entire watershed to improve or protect a waterbody. The project is designed so that BMPs are implemented in a manner that leads to a significant reduction in NPS pollutant load to a waterbody. The load reduction is intended to improve or protect water quality of a waterbody. A NPS Watershed Survey (or other NPS assessment of equivalent detail) is needed to design and implement this type of project.
- **NPS Watershed Survey.** Project focuses on finding, describing and prioritizing NPS pollution sources in a watershed, and recommends BMPs for treating identified NPS sites. NPS Watershed Surveys provide essential information for planning and implementing NPS Watershed Projects.
- **Watershed Management Plan Development.** Project to develop and produce a locally-supported "Watershed Management Plan" to prompt widespread use of BMPs to prevent or abate NPS pollution sources within a watershed. A Plan may be needed to prepare for NPS Watershed Projects involving relatively large watersheds, multiple NPS categories and several municipalities and stakeholder groups.

For examples of projects funded under this annual RFP (1998 - 2004) refer to "Summaries of NPS Pollution Control Projects" at <http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docgrant/319.htm>.

NPS Grant Administrative Guidelines

In October 2004, DEP issued a revised Nonpoint Source Grant Administrative Guidelines to help grantees and the Department administer Grant Agreements for NPS projects. The Guidelines detail reporting requirements and other information to help Grantees administer a NPS Water Pollution Control Project to comply with a Grant Agreement. Contents include descriptions of: Grantee & DEP Responsibilities; Project Deliverables; Procurement; Cost Sharing; Problem Resolution; Changes In Work; Payments; Nonfederal Match; Progress Reports; Final Project Report; and Closeout of a Grant Agreement. The Guidelines and the attached forms are posted on the DEP website at: <http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docgrant/319.htm>

2. NPS Water Pollution Control Projects Projects Funded in 2004

In 2004 DEP provided 319 grants to start-up or continue 11 NPS Water Pollution Control Projects. Ten projects received grants as an outcome of the annual NPS RFP issued in March 2003. DEP directed a grant to one project (Penjajawoc Stream).

Project ID#	Grantee	Project Title	Grant Amount	Match Amount
2004R-01	Cumberland County SWCD	Forest Lake Conservation Project I	59,635	49,715
2004R-02	Cumberland County SWCD	Little Sebago Lake Conservation Project I	99,839	75,104
2004R-03	Cumberland County SWCD	Highland Lake Conservation Project II	138,636	99,795
2004R-04	Knox-Lincoln SWCD	Clary Lake NPS Pollution Control Project	33,750	22,500
2004R-05	Belgrade Region Conservation Alliance	Messalonskee Lake Watershed NPS Remediation I	74,730	53,640
2004R-06	Kennebec County SWCD	Togus Watershed NPS Reduction Project	85,198	57,644
2004R-07	York County SWCD	Great Works River Watershed Management Plan	22,584	15,915
2004P-08	Cobboosee Watershed District	Maranacook Lake Watershed Management Plan	25,066	27,319
2004R-09	Time & Tide RC&D	Project to Develop a Sheepscot River Watershed Management Plan	62,565	42,490
2004P-10	Presumpscot River Watch	Piscataqua River (E. Branch) Watershed Survey	14,020	9,850
2003-34A	Bangor, City of	Penjajawoc Stream Watershed Management Plan Development	19,260	14,970
Totals:			635,283	468,942

3. Results: Request for Proposals – FY 2005 Grants for NPS Pollution Control Projects

In March 2004, DEP requested proposals for projects to help restore or protect lakes, streams, or coastal waters that are polluted or considered threatened. The funding source was anticipated FFY 2005 federal funds provided to Maine by EPA under Section 319(h). DEP allocated \$580,000 for projects under the RFP. Public organizations such as state agencies, soil and water conservation districts, regional planning agencies, watershed districts, municipalities and nonprofit 501(c)(3) organizations were eligible recipients. DEP allocated 80% of available funds for NPS Watershed Projects. These projects focus on implementing "on-the-ground" actions in a watershed to improve or protect a waterbody. Also \$200,000 were reserved for projects crafted to help restore impaired waters that has a TMDL assessment approved by EPA under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act .

In May, DEP received 31 proposals requesting a total of 1.5 million dollars. The proposals were generally very strong and demonstrate that numerous local community-based partnerships value clean water and are recognizing and finding solutions to NPS problems. DEP provided notice of award to all respondents advising that 18 projects will be funded with anticipated FFY 2005 monies provided to DEP by EPA. Grants were planned for March 2005 to enable start-up of projects in April. The following tables provide a summary of the results of this RFP. For more information, contact Norm Marcotte, DEP (207) 287-7727 or norm.g.marcotte@maine.gov.

Results – Request For Proposals FFY 2005 Grants for Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Control Projects

Project Type	RFP Allocation Target	Funds Requested	Funds to be Awarded April 2005
Watershed Project	\$460,000	\$1,361,664 21 proposals	\$503,003 9 projects
Watershed Survey or Watershed Management Plan	\$120,000	\$156,142 10 proposals	\$111,666 9 projects
Totals	\$580,000	\$1,517,806 31 proposals	\$614,669 18 projects

Projects Scheduled to be Awarded NPS Grants in Spring 2005

Watershed Surveys				
Proposal Title	Grantee	Budget		
		Grant	Match	Total
Spruce Creek Watershed Survey	The Wells Reserve	10,400	13,325	23,725
Wilson, Dexter and Berry Ponds Watershed Survey	Cobboossee Watershed District	7,518	5,088	12,606
Moose Brook Watershed Survey	Friends of the Royal River	11,350	10,566	21,916
West Branch Piscataqua River Watershed Survey	Presumpscot River Watch	13,520	9,650	23,170

Proposal Title	Grantee	Budget		
		Grant	Match	Total
Unity Pond Watershed Survey II	Waldo County SWCD	10,800	7,200	18,000
Taylor Pond Watershed Survey	Androscoggin Valley SWCD	12,368	8,982	21,350
Hancock and Sand Ponds Watershed Survey	Cumberland County SWCD	12,755	9,043	21,798
Dexter Lakes NPS Watershed Survey (Wasookeag, Echo)	Penobscot County SWCD	17,540	11,790	29,330

NPS Watershed Projects				
Proposal Title	Grantee	Budget		
		Grant	Match	Total
Highland Lake Watershed Improvement Project	Cumberland County SWCD	98,008	65,529	163,537
Libby Brook Conservation Project	Cumberland County SWCD	57,176	45,165	102,341
New Meadows River Watershed Project	Town of Brunswick	38,500	37,799	76,299
Salmon-McGrath Load Abatement Project, Phase III	Kennebec County SWCD	49,360	34,004	83,364
Echo Lake Watershed NPS Remediation Project	Kennebec County SWCD	44,522	36,604	81,126
No Name Pond Conservation Project, Phase I	Androscoggin Valley SWCD	40,360	28,437	68,797
Lake Auburn NPS Improvement Project	Lake Auburn Watershed Protection Commission	53,770	47,938	101,708
Panther Pond Conservation Project, Phase I	Town of Raymond	43,945	39,825	83,770
Totals, all projects		614,669	479,263	1,093,933

4. WIFAP - Watershed Improvement Financial Assistance Partnership

Background.

The Watershed Improvement Financial Assistance Partnership (WIFAP) provides financial assistance to help Maine's Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD) conduct watershed-scale NPS projects to restore or protect lakes, stream or coastal waters that are polluted or considered threatened. SWCDs help forge local partnerships (e.g., towns, watershed organizations, landowners) to reduce pollutant loading to waterbodies by installing BMPs (erosion & sediment controls, improving riparian areas, etc) at significant NPS sites in the watershed. For WIFAP, Maine's 16 Districts organized into 4 watershed regions. EPA-New England and the Maine Association of Conservation Districts are cooperating partners. In the first 4 years (2000-2003) DEP and the Maine Department of Agriculture, Food, & Rural Resources (DAFRR) awarded \$1.44 million (\$960,000 319; \$480,000 State) in grants to Districts to start-up or help sustain NPS projects in 24 watersheds.

In 2004 WIFAP was funded at \$320,000 with State funds (\$80,000) administered by DAFRR and EPA Section 319 funds (\$240,000) administered by DEP.

Soil & Water Conservation Districts - WIFAP Regions



WIFAP Projects Completed in 2004

The seven WIFAP-funded NPS projects listed below were completed in 2004. The projects are summarized in Section F of the report.

- 2000R-40 Mousam Lake Water Quality Improvement Project
- 2000R-43A Unnamed Brook, Prestile Stream, Pollutant Load Reduction Project
- 2000R-43B South Perley Brook Project: NPS Watershed Survey
- 2001R-27A South Perley Brook Restoration Project: BMP Implementation
- 2001R-27B Meduxnekeag (Drews) Lake NPS Watershed Survey
- 2001R-26A Maranacook Lake (North Basin) Stabilization Project
- 2002R-23B Togus Watershed Survey

WIFAP Grants Awarded in 2004

Soil and Water Conservation Districts in the four regions developed work plans for NPS projects under WIFAP Program Guidance. DEP and DAFRR provided a \$80,000 grant award for each region. The six NPS Water Pollution Control Projects developed under Watershed Improvement Financial Assistance Partnership in 2004 are listed in the following table.

WIFAP Region Grantee	Project Title ID number	Budget		
		WIFAP Grant	Local Match	Total
Southwestern Conservation Alliance	Little Ossipee Improvement Project Phase I - Implementation 2004R-24A	70,000	32,777	102,777
York County SWCD	Little Sebago Lake Improvement: BMP Design & Shoreland Assessment 2004R-24B	10,000	3,771	13,771
Mid-Maine Watersheds Coalition	Maranacook Lake Watershed NPS Reduction Project, Phase 2 2004R-26A	70,000	51,064	121,064
Kennebec County SWCD	Great Moose Lake Protection Project: NPS Watershed Survey 2004-26B	10,000	5,000	15,000
Aroostook Watersheds St. John River Valley SWCD	S. Perley Brook Restoration Project: BMP Implementation - Phase II 2004R-23	80,000	93,400	173,400
Downeast-Penobscot Watersheds Washington County SWCD	Old Stream Protection Project 2004R-25	80,000	26,000	106,000
Totals		320,000	212,012	532,012

E. Summaries of NPS Water Pollution Control Projects Completed in 2004

In 2004, 21 projects funded through the 319 grants program were successfully completed. See Figure 1 for locations of these watersheds and other watersheds with project initiated or awarded in 2004. Descriptions of each project are included in the following pages. In 2005, DEP staff plan to use these project summaries to create a catalog of completed 319 projects. The catalog will be added to in successive years and serve as a reference for 319 grant projects completed throughout the state. Additional project information can be obtained from the DEP or project sponsor.

	Page #
Androscoggin Watershed Roadside Erosion Control Project, Phase II	14
Cobboosee Lake Restoration: Reduction of Phosphorus in the Jock Stream Watershed	16
Crystal Lake Watershed Survey	18
East Pond and North Pond NPS Remediation Project	20
Forest Lake Watershed Management Plan Project	22
Kennebunk Pond Watershed Survey	24
Little Sebago Lake Watershed Survey, 2003	26
Maranacook Lake – North Basin Watershed Survey and Demonstration Project	28
Maranacook Lake (North Basin) Drainage Stabilization Project	30
Meduxnekeag (Drew’s) Lake Restoration Project: Phase I, NPS Watershed Survey	32
Mousam Lake Water Quality Improvement Project	34
Raymond Pond and Crescent Lake Demonstration Project	36
South Perley Brook Restoration Project: Phase I, NPS Watershed Survey	38
South Perley Brook Restoration Project: BMP Implementation	40
Togus Watershed Survey Project	42
Tripp Lake Watershed Management Plan Development	44
Unnamed Brook, Prestile Stream Pollutant Load Reduction	46
Watchic Lake Demonstration Project	48
Building Logging Roads to Mitigate Adverse Water Impacts	50
Gravel Road Surface Maintenance Demonstration – Phase I	52
Timber Harvesting BMP Demonstration Area	54

This figure shows watershed locations with 319 projects completed, started or awarded during 2004.

