



Intake Form
Initial Proposal Document for Source Water Protection

Date: *Click or tap gray boxes to enter information*

Name of Applicant:

Type of Entity:

Name of Project:

Brief Overview of Project:

Total Cost of Project: (also identify anticipated funding sources with related amounts)

Funding Amount Requested from CWWMG: \$

Project Location: (provide maps)

Please indicate:

- Watershed position (i.e., headwater, tributary, along mainstem):
- Drainage area:
- Site area:
- Catchment(s) identifier:
- Catchment area:

For selection of land cover/use categories, please see the [Descriptions of Land Cover/Uses](#) for details on each category.

- Current land cover/use (list dominant use/cover(s)): Choose an item.
- Post project cover/use (list target established condition): Choose an item.

The Objective chosen for the project guides how the project will be evaluated for hydrologic and water quality benefits. Please refer to the [Project Objective Descriptions](#) and the [Objective-to-Metric Crosswalk](#) list of metrics applicable to each objective for more information.

Primary Objective (Choose one):

- ☐ Reduction of Sedimentation and Sediment Loading from Land
- ☐ Reduction of Sedimentation and Sediment Loading from Streambanks
- ☐ Reduction of Nutrient Loading
- ☐ Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystem Health
- ☐ Mitigation of Riverine Flooding
- ☐ Mitigation of Surface Flooding
- ☐ General Land Restoration
- ☐ Preservation of High-Quality Land
- ☐ Preservation of High-Quality Waters

Secondary Objective (Select one secondary objective to use if the modeling shows the primary objective is not sufficiently beneficial):

- ☐ Reduction of Sedimentation and Sediment Loading from Land
- ☐ Reduction of Sedimentation and Sediment Loading from Streambanks
- ☐ Reduction of Nutrient Loading
- ☐ Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystem Health
- ☐ Mitigation of Riverine Flooding
- ☐ Mitigation of Surface Flooding
- ☐ General Land Restoration
- ☐ Preservation of High-Quality Land
- ☐ Preservation of High-Quality Waters

Proposed (or ongoing) Actions: (check all that apply)

- ☐ Stream restoration
- ☐ Land restoration
- ☐ Land conservation/preservation
- ☐ Agricultural Conservation practice implementation (different types)
- ☐ Wetland creation, preservation or restoration
- ☐ Combination of any of the above

Likelihood of success:

1. Is there a contract or option in place for a land trust or governmental entity to purchase or otherwise permanently conserve the land area? Yes ☐ No ☐

2. Is 75% or more of the funding needed secured or applied for with a high expectation of success?
Yes ☐ No ☐

NOTE: if the proposed land area is part of a larger project area that has already been funded and acquired for land protection purposes that meet the goals of the CWWMG, that funding may be used to satisfy the requirement of 75% secured funding.

3. If the project is to incentivize best management practices or to implement agricultural conservation practices, is there an agreement in place with specific requirements and anticipated results agreed to by the prescribing entity and landowner?
Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

Type of protection: (answers to these questions will influence success of the project)

☐ Land Acquisition

What entity will hold title to the property?

What entity will manage the property?

Is a "take out" planned where another entity will acquire the property at a later date? If so, briefly describe involved entities, timing, financing:

☐ Conservation easement or other acceptable permanent protection document that runs with the land

What entity will hold the easement?

What entity will monitor the easement?

What entity will own the property in fee?

Will the easement or other protection document prevent future subdivision of the protected property?

☐ Incentive for best management practices or agricultural conservation practices



Is there an agreement in place with specific requirements and anticipated results agreed to by the prescribing entity and landowner?

What entity or entities will determine and monitor the practices?

How long are the practices guaranteed to be in place?

What is the permanent effect projected from the practices?

☐ Restoration

What is the current status of the land or stream? (i.e., impaired, scoured or eroded, land cover/use)

Specific restoration activities proposed:

What entity owns the property?

What entity will manage the restoration?

Additional Benefits from the Project: (check if applicable and provide brief description)

☐ Contains cultural, historical designation

Include description:

☐ Provides connectivity to protected lands and/or trails

Include description:

☐ Provides public access, recreation or educational opportunities

Include description:

☐ Economic benefits as shown by RTI analysis (this is done during the model run)

Include all economic values that were modeled:

☐ Close proximity to a surface water intake supplying public drinking water:

☐ Within 0.5 miles and draining to a river-located intake or the full pond elevation contour of a reservoir-located intake; or

☐ Within 5 miles and draining to a river-located intake or the full pond elevation contour of a reservoir-located intake

Note: The closer the location to an intake the more benefit will be assumed

Examples for Land Use Identification and Project Objectives

Descriptions of Land Cover/Uses:

- Wetlands – Marshy or saturated areas with standing water part of the year.
- Deciduous, Evergreen, or Mixed Forest (select one).
- Forests at Risk – Forest areas vulnerable to loss or degradation with small areas of clearing or human alteration.
- Forests Infringed – Forests with more targeted changes (e.g., intermittent houses, driveways, roads; larger cleared areas)
- Developed, Open Space (Rural) – Lightly developed rural areas with large open spaces.
- Developed, Exurban – Low-density development beyond suburban areas.
- Developed, Suburban – Moderate-density neighborhoods and community development.
- Developed, Medium Urban – Denser residential and commercial city areas.
- Developed, High Urban – Densely built-up city areas with little open space.
- Barren Land – Areas with little or no vegetation.
- Shrub/Scrub – Land dominated by low shrubs or brushy vegetation.
- Grasslands/Herbaceous – Open areas covered mostly by grasses and non-woody plants.
- Pasture/Hay – Fields used for livestock grazing or hay production.
- Cultivated Crops – Actively farmed fields growing row crops, produce, or ornamental plants

Project Objective Descriptions:

- Reduction of Sedimentation and Sediment Loading from Land – Reducing soil erosion from fields, hillslopes, or disturbed land to prevent sediment from entering waterways.
- Reduction of Sedimentation and Sediment Loading from Streambanks – Stabilizing and vegetating eroding streambanks to reduce soil entering the stream.
- Reduction of Nutrient Loading – Decreasing nitrogen, phosphorus, or other nutrient inputs that can degrade water quality or contribute to algal blooms.
- Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystem Health – Improving habitat and ecological conditions to support healthier aquatic life.
- Mitigation of Riverine Flooding – Reducing flood risk from rising river levels through land management or other improvements.
- Mitigation of Surface Flooding – Addressing flooding caused by stormwater runoff, poor drainage, or low-lying areas.
- General Land Restoration – Restoring degraded land through re-vegetation, soil improvement, habitat creation, or other conservation practices.

- Preservation of High-Quality Land – Maintaining areas with intact soils, vegetation, and habitat to prevent degradation.
- Preservation of High-Quality Waters – Protecting land that supports high water quality, preventing erosion and nutrient inputs that could degrade streams and rivers.

Objective-to-Metric Crosswalk:

Links each project objective to the specific metrics used in the model, enabling weighted scoring and comparison of benefits across objectives.

Objective	Analysis Type	Metrics	Metric Type	Benefit Type	Rational
Reduction of Sedimentation and Sediment Loading from Land	Improved vs. Current Condition	Sediment load from the land surface	Primary	Water quality	Indicates how much soil erosion is prevented on the landscape.
		Sediment: Mean annual total stream load	Secondary	Water quality	Shows overall reduction in system-wide sediment export.
		Sediment: Mean annual total stream load during high flows	Secondary	Water quality	Captures effectiveness during the most erosive storm conditions.
Reduction of Sedimentation and Sediment Loading from Streambanks	Improved vs. Current Condition	Sediment load from streambank erosion	Primary	Water quality	Direct measure of improved bank stability.
		Sediment: Mean annual total stream load during high flows	Secondary	Water quality	Shows whether stabilization holds during peak erosive flows.
Reduction of Nutrient Loading	Improved vs. Current Condition	Nitrogen: Mean annual total stream load	Secondary	Water quality	Tracks reduction of nutrient pollution reaching downstream waters.
		Phosphorus: Mean annual total stream load	Secondary	Water quality	Tracks reduction of nutrient pollution reaching downstream waters.
		Nitrogen load from the land surface	Primary	Water quality	Shows how well practices limit nutrient mobilization from fields and surfaces.
		Phosphorus load from the land surface	Primary	Water quality	Shows how well practices limit nutrient mobilization from fields and surfaces.
Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystem Health	Improved vs. Current Condition	Baseflow Index	Primary	Hydrology	Indicates more stable groundwater supported flows that improve habitat conditions and reduce stress on aquatic organisms.
		Richards-Baker Flashiness Index	Primary	Hydrology	Reflects more stable habitat and reduced hydrologic stress.
		Mean of mean annual daily flow	Secondary	Hydrology	Shows whether habitat availability is maintained or improved.

Objective	Analysis Type	Metrics	Metric Type	Benefit Type	Rational
		Average daily cumulative nitrogen load	Secondary	Water quality	Indicates healthier in-stream water quality.
Mitigation of Riverine Flooding	Improved vs. Current Condition	Average annual maximum daily streamflow	Secondary	Hydrology	Measures reduction in peak flood magnitude.
		High flood pulse days	Primary	Hydrology	Indicates fewer flood-level events.
		High flow duration	Primary	Hydrology	Shows shorter duration of severe flooding.
Mitigation of Surface Flooding	Improved vs. Current Condition	Mean annual maximum daily runoff	Secondary	Hydrology	Shows shorter duration of severe flooding.
		Mean annual total catchment runoff	Primary	Hydrology	Shows overall decrease in water leaving the land surface.
		Runoff: Long-term peak daily depth	Secondary	Hydrology	Captures reduction in major runoff pulses using the 90 th percentile of long-term runoff depth as an indicator of localized flooding mitigation.
General Land Restoration	Improved vs. Current Condition	Sediment load from the land surface	Primary	Water quality	Indicates reduction in soil erosion and improved landscape stability.
		Nitrogen load from the land surface	Secondary	Water quality	Shows decreased nutrient mobilization from the land surfaces.
		Phosphorus load from the land surface	Secondary	Water quality	Shows decreased nutrient mobilization from the land surfaces.
		Mean annual total catchment runoff	Primary	Hydrology	Reflects overall decrease in water leaving the land surface and improved hydrologic function.
		90 th percentile of daily streamflow	Secondary	Hydrology	Captures reduction in major storm event streamflows as an indicator of potential riverine flooding mitigation.
Preservation of high-quality land	Current Condition Relative to Catchment/Subbasin	Sediment load from the land surface	Primary	Water quality	Shows the amount of soil material transported from the land into water bodies.
		Nitrogen load from the land surface	Secondary	Water quality	Indicates the amount of nitrogen leaving the land and potentially reaching water bodies.

Objective	Analysis Type	Metrics	Metric Type	Benefit Type	Rational
		Phosphorous load from the land surface	Secondary	Water quality	Indicates the amount of phosphorus leaving the land and potentially reaching water bodies.
		Runoff: Long-term peak daily depth	Secondary	Hydrology	Captures reduction in major runoff pulses using the 90 th percentile of long-term runoff depth as an indicator of localized flooding mitigation.
		Infiltration	Primary	Hydrology	Reflects soil water absorption and maintenance of natural hydrologic function.
		Riparian removal efficiency (if applicable)		Water quality	Report the average removal efficiency applied for each water quality parameter in the riparian area. Informational only. Not included in score.
Preservation of high-quality waters	Current Condition Relative to Catchment/Subbasin	Instream sediment concentration	Primary	Water quality	Shows the level of suspended sediment present in the stream.
		Instream nitrogen concentration	Secondary	Water quality	Indicates the amount of nitrogen dissolved or suspended in the stream.
		Instream phosphorus concentration	Secondary	Water quality	Indicates the amount of phosphorus dissolved or suspended in the stream.
		Runoff: Long-term peak daily depth	Secondary	Hydrology	Represents the magnitude of peak runoff events
		Infiltration (supporting factor of stable baseflow)	Primary	Hydrology	Reflects soil water absorption and maintenance of natural hydrologic function.
		Riparian removal efficiency (if applicable)		Water quality	Report the average removal efficiency applied for each water quality parameter in the riparian area. Informational only. Not included in score.

Notes:

Analysis Type:

1. Improved vs. Current Condition – Compares the scenario with implemented practices to the current (poor) condition to quantify potential benefits.
2. Current Condition Relative to Catchment/Subbasin – Evaluates areas already in good condition relative to the rest of the catchment or subbasin to identify preservation benefits.

Metric Type:

Primary and Secondary designations are used for scoring purposes in the weighted scoring process. Improvements in primary metrics are given greater weight than secondary metrics; however, the exact weights depend on the number of metrics used to quantify the project benefits.