

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424			
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	
		* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/>	
		* Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 3. Date Received: 05/11/2015		4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>		5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:			
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>		7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:			
* a. Legal Name: Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District			
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 73-1617994		* c. Organizational DUNS: 0742902880000	
d. Address:			
* Street1:	10075 North 2140		
Street2:	<input type="text"/>		
* City:	Foss		
County/Parish:	Custer		
* State:	OK: Oklahoma		
Province:	<input type="text"/>		
* Country:	USA: UNITED STATES		
* Zip / Postal Code:	73647		
e. Organizational Unit:			
Department Name: Department of Interior		Division Name: <input type="text"/>	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:			
Prefix:	Mr.	* First Name:	Ronnie
Middle Name:	<input type="text"/>		
* Last Name:	Thompson		
Suffix:	<input type="text"/>		
Title:	Project Manager		
Organizational Affiliation: Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District			
* Telephone Number:	580-592-4421	Fax Number:	<input type="text"/>
* Email:	fossres@omegalw.net		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

D: Special District Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Bureau of Reclamation

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

15.514

CFDA Title:

Reclamation State Emergency Drought Relief

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

R15AF00046

* Title:

WaterSMART: Drought Contingencies Planning Grant FY2015

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Drought Planning for Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="200,000.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="200,000.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="400,000.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
- b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

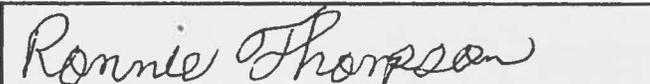
* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative: 

* Date Signed:

ASSURANCES - NON-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0040), Washington, DC 20503.

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NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the awarding agency. Further, certain Federal awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project cost) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the award; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
4. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
5. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards for merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
6. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee- 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and, (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
7. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal or federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
8. Will comply, as applicable, with provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.

9. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333), regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
10. Will comply, if applicable, with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
11. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
12. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
13. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
14. Will comply with P.L. 93-348 regarding the protection of human subjects involved in research, development, and related activities supported by this award of assistance.
15. Will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-544, as amended, 7 U.S.C. §§2131 et seq.) pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by this award of assistance.
16. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
17. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
18. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
19. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL <i>Ronnie Thompson</i>	TITLE <i>Project Manager</i>
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION <i>Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy Dist</i>	DATE SUBMITTED <i>06/24/2015</i>

FOSS RESERVOIR MASTER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

WaterSMART: Drought Contingency Planning Grant for Fiscal Year 2015

FOA: R15AS00047

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Technical Proposal and Evaluation Criteria

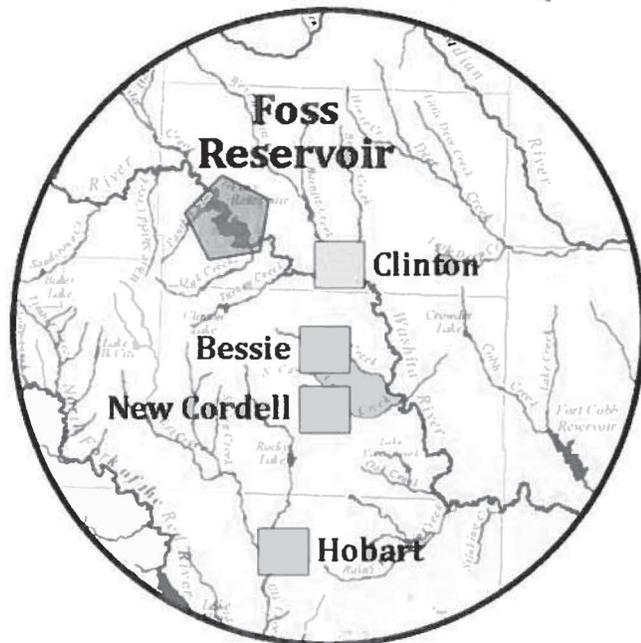
Executive Summary

Date: June 25, 2015
Applicant Name: Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District
Member Cities: Bessie, Clinton, Hobart and New Cordell
County(s): Custer, Washita and Kiowa
State: Oklahoma

Located in west central Oklahoma, this proposed study focuses on the water supply needs of communities that rely upon the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District (FRMCD), a project of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation constructed in 1962. Member communities have been severely impacted by the region's recent five-year drought and associated infrastructure issues that have hampered Foss Reservoir's ability to provide a reliable water supply source. These vulnerabilities threaten the long-term social and economic viability of the District's four members and west central Oklahoma in general. The District requires a plan of action to mitigate future, inevitable drought events and to identify management and infrastructure improvements that will enhance its ability to provide a dependable water supply to current as well as future customers.

The proposed project will require approximately 24 months to complete, involving active participation from both member communities and other stakeholders in and around the project's service area. Development of the Drought Contingency Plan will initially focus on defining the assets, capabilities and liabilities of all users and will include:

- 1) an evaluation of existing infrastructure;
- 2) a supply and demand evaluation;
- 3) a vulnerability assessment;
- 4) development of a comprehensive and appropriate drought monitoring system;
- 5) identification of drought mitigation actions; and
- 6) development of a detailed implementation schedule/framework, including a methodology for updating the plan.



Proposed Project Area

Background

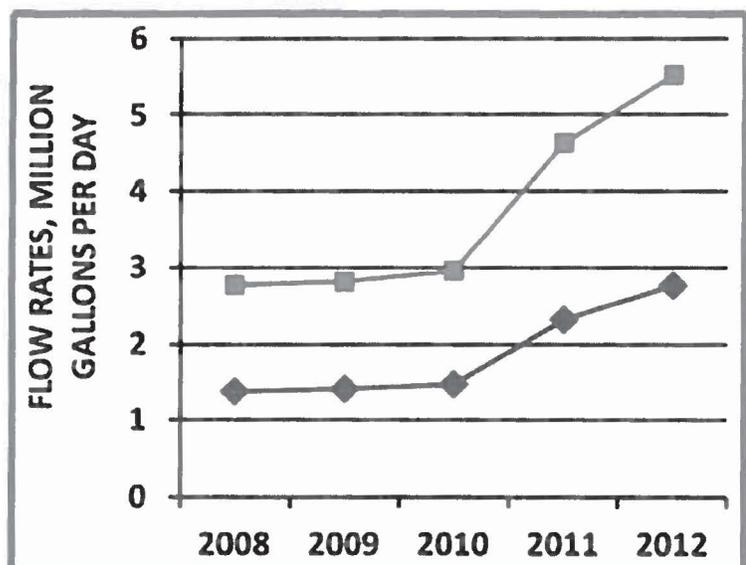
The proposed project area includes Foss Reservoir, its watershed and the current service area of the FRMCD. The FRMCD receives raw water from Foss Reservoir and can process up to 6.6 million gallons per day (MGD). Foss Reservoir water is generally high in total dissolved solids, requiring treatment through both conventional and desalination technology. The FRMCD subsequently delivers the treated water to its four member communities—some 17,000 customers in the cities of Clinton, Hobart, New Cordell and Bessie—via a 52-mile aqueduct (pipeline) constructed by Reclamation in the early 1960s.

The Bureau of Reclamation's larger Washita Basin Project, comprised of both Foss and Fort Cobb Reservoirs, provides 90 percent of the surface water supplies in the region, including municipal water to 40,000 people and two power generation facilities operated by Western Farmers Electric Cooperative and Public Service Company of Oklahoma. [Fort Cobb MCD also provides supply to Anadarko and Chickasha.] Both reservoirs are currently experiencing serious water supply challenges due to a combination of rapidly increasing demand, recent long-term drought, and aging, inefficient and/or undersized infrastructure. In particular, a deteriorating water intake structure at Foss Reservoir threatens continued water service to customers.

Increase in Water Demands

Historically, metered water use has averaged approximately 1.4 MGD and peaked at less than 3 MGD. Despite extreme water conservation measures enacted by FRMCD member cities in response to the drought, demands have recently doubled, as shown in the chart.

The significant increase can be largely attributed to drought impacts on other sources of supply normally used by the member cities. The diminished capacity or unavailability of secondary sources of supply substantially increase risk to all water users.



According to the 2012 Update of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan (OCWP), demand for water in the West Central Planning Region, including Foss Reservoir, is expected to increase 40 percent by 2060. The majority of that demand will be met by the Rush Springs aquifer and surface supplies, predominantly Foss and Fort Cobb Reservoirs. The OCWP indicates that most surface water in the Upper Washita Basin is currently permitted, leaving little available for appropriation by current or future users.

Project Area Studies

The proposed Drought Contingency Plan and its implementation will leverage considerable existing data in the Foss Reservoir watershed, including the results of several invaluable Reclamation studies.

Reclamation's ongoing Upper Washita Basin Study is augmenting a separate hydrologic investigation of the Rush Springs aquifer, a prolific source of irrigation in the region, to accurately determine the amount of groundwater available for future appropriation. The study will also focus on development of a surface water allocation model that will evaluate various water management options, including those aimed at protecting the future water supply capabilities of both Foss and Fort Cobb Reservoirs. Reclamation is identifying the water supply impacts posed by various climate variability scenarios as well as formulating options to augment the ability of Foss and Fort Cobb Master Conservancy Districts to satisfy the region's rapidly growing water needs.

In 2009, Reclamation conducted a sedimentation survey of Foss Reservoir ("Foss Reservoir 2009 Sedimentation Survey, Technical Report No. SRH-2011-01, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation") to develop updated reservoir topography and compute present storage-elevation relationships. Results indicated a significant change in the average annual sediment accumulation rate, reducing the original planning projected rate of 1,013 acre-feet to a new annual rate of 191.8 acre-feet.

A 2012 supply/demand study on Fort Cobb Reservoir conducted by Reclamation ("Draft Technical Evaluation Report, Fort Cobb Reservoir Supply/Demand Study, Fort Cobb Division, Washita Basin Project, Oklahoma, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation") also evaluated various climate change and hydrology scenarios impacting future yield at Reclamation projects in Oklahoma, including Foss Reservoir.

The 2013 Foss Reservoir Firm Yield Analysis ("DRAFT Foss Reservoir Firm Yield Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation") reevaluated the firm yield of Foss Reservoir from the original 1958 firm yield of 31,300 acre-feet, to 19,800 acre-feet in 2013. This study is critical in the sustainability of the region and municipal water supplies dependent upon Foss Reservoir.

An Economic Impact Assessment of the Washita Basin will be developed by Reclamation in 2015. This assessment will evaluate the economic impacts of reservoir levels in the area, correlating the impacts on recreation and fish and wildlife resources.

In addressing the numerous water supply and infrastructure issues impacting FRMCD as a result of the recent/ongoing long-term drought episode, the District has recently pursued engineering investigations related to mitigating the lake's numerous intake structure problems and securing potential additional groundwater supplies in the region to expand the system's supply portfolio. In addition, the 2012 update of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan, conducted by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board, included

revised water supply and demand projections for the West Central Planning Region as well as FRMCD and its customers.

The results of completed and ongoing studies will provide extremely valuable foundational data for the development of the drought mitigation plan, allowing plan development to compliment previous work done, and not duplicate efforts.

Technical Project Description

Water Supply Evaluation

The first task associated with developing a Drought Contingency Plan is to identify and evaluate all existing sources of water that currently are, or could be, utilized to meet the needs of the project stakeholders. Both groundwater and surface water sources will be included in the evaluation. Existing surface water sources include Foss Reservoir, Clinton Lake and Hunter Lake (Lake Hobart). The surface water source evaluation will include identification of opportunities to increase storage and optimize management strategies. Existing groundwater sources include municipal wells operated by New Cordell and wells operated by Washita County Rural Water District #2 (which provides water to Bessie, Oklahoma).

Over the last twelve months, additional groundwater exploration has been performed in the area. Testing was performed in the Washita River Alluvium and Rush Springs aquifer. The City of Clinton has entered into a contract to obtain water from three unique locations: Elk City Aquifer, Rush Springs Aquifer and the Washita River Alluvium. Results of this testing, along with recent groundwater exploration efforts performed by FRMCD, will be compiled and evaluated on a regional scale.

Utilizing the results of previous studies, each existing source of water will be evaluated in terms of safe yield in times of drought.

Water Demand Evaluation

Based on stakeholder input, water demands for key sectors will be evaluated. This includes the municipal, industrial, environmental and agricultural sectors. In cases where existing information related to demand is available, discussions will be held with the stakeholders to determine the need for updating these figures to better define demands in both times of drought and non-drought. In cases where water demands have not been previously defined, such figures will be developed. It is expected that demands will be developed and extrapolated for a planning duration jointly defined by the stakeholders. Potential conservation effects that impact demands during periods of drought will also be identified.

Evaluation of Existing Infrastructure

As part of the holistic approach to developing a Drought Contingency Plan, it is imperative to gain a thorough understanding of existing water conveyance and treatment infrastructure as it relates to all stakeholders. However, the condition and treatment capacity of all potentially key infrastructure is not currently known. The following water treatment facilities have been identified: FRMCD, Clinton Lake Surface Water Treatment Plant and Hobart Water Treatment Plant. As part of this study, water treatment facilities will be evaluated in terms of capacity, functionality and planned improvements. Similarly, the existing water conveyance system will be evaluated for capacity, functionality flexibility, and scheduled improvements.

Vulnerability Assessment

Four specific tasks will be performed in order to evaluate the drought vulnerability of all stakeholders:

1. Identification of needs: Water supply and demand for all stakeholders will be assessed and compared. Identification of needs—i.e, the difference between each supply and demand—will be paramount to establishing source water requirements to meet future drought conditions.
2. Treatment capability evaluation: A comparison of existing water treatment capacities and stakeholder needs will be performed. Results will provide information related to the potential need for additional treatment capacity in times of drought. The optimum use of existing or planned treatment facilities to cost-effectively meet regional needs will be evaluated.
3. Conveyance capability evaluation: Similar to the treatment capability evaluation, existing water conveyance capacities (including raw and potable) and stakeholder needs will be performed.
4. Identification of gaps: Combining information from the needs evaluation, treatment capabilities and conveyance capabilities will allow for the identification of gaps associated with providing water in times of drought.

Mitigation Actions

Using the results of the Vulnerability Assessment, mitigation actions will be defined. It is anticipated that four tasks will be performed:

1. Identify actions for curtailing water use in times of drought: Drought triggers will be established for member entities with actionable items to curtail water use, including the use of uniform conservation tools and water rationing implementation schedules. Water management and water loss programs will be identified for member entities as a result of the vulnerability assessment.

2. Develop supply and treatment alternatives for meeting demands in times of drought: Water supply and treatment alternatives will be developed based upon needs identified in the Vulnerability Assessment as well as information gathered during the source water evaluation. It is anticipated that alternate sources of water, as required to meet the defined water demands, will be identified. These sources may consist of additional groundwater, surface water or a combination of sources. Based upon availability and quality of additional source water, treatment alternatives will be developed. The finished water quality, as needed to meet the needs of the various stakeholders, will be evaluated: treatment alternatives will then be established. In addition, the requirements associated with water treatment techniques, specifically related to potable water, will be evaluated. Projects and/or solutions that best mitigate the impacts of drought on a regional basis are most likely to provide a greater benefit to all stakeholders. Therefore, particular attention will be paid to regional solutions. It should also be noted that the development of source water management strategies that will conserve water during times of adequate supply is anticipated. Optimized management strategies have the potential to benefit users in all water use categories including recreational, irrigation, municipal and environmental. Water quality as well as water quantity benefits could be expected.
3. Evaluate conveyance options: Based upon the conveyance capability evaluation as performed during the Vulnerability Assessment portion of plan development, conveyance options will be evaluated, as required, to provide water to the individual stakeholders in times of drought. Similar to the identification of supply and treatment alternatives, the evaluation of water conveyance options will be performed on a regional level.
4. Develop order-of-magnitude opinions of capital cost for supply, treatment and conveyance options: For selected alternatives, order-of-magnitude opinions of capital cost will be developed. These cost estimates will be used to further evaluate mitigation actions.

Drought Monitoring

An over-arching analysis of existing data, specifically related to the identification of drought, has not been performed to date. In order to develop a usable tool, four tasks will be performed:

1. Evaluate existing sources of data: Discussions will be held with all stakeholders to identify key indicators of drought. An analysis will be performed to identify existing monitoring stations or networks that currently provide information related to these key drought indicators. It is anticipated that rainfall data, reservoir level, streamflow, and groundwater levels will be included.
2. Evaluate needs for additional monitoring: Existing monitoring stations and networks will be evaluated to determine if a comprehensive understanding of water

supply in times of drought can be obtained. If additional monitoring points are needed to obtain this understanding, the type and location of additional monitoring points will be identified.

3. Evaluate options for monitoring and developing trends of all drought related monitoring points: The presence of information related to identifying drought conditions is of utmost importance. However, the benefits of having a single point of reference in which to view and analyze this data will provide the stakeholders with a higher degree of understanding of all factors that constitute drought. Therefore, the Drought Contingency Plan will identify the potential benefit of developing a geospatial database for viewing and analyzing real-time data. While this proposal does not include development of this database, the potential benefits of having such a tool will be evaluated, and steps towards implementation will be recommended.
4. Identify drought triggers: With data in hand related to key drought indicators, specific drought triggers will be identified. These triggers will consist of current data on reservoir levels, groundwater levels, streamflow and rainfall to assist in identifying both the severity and onset of drought. The triggers will be utilized to guide resource management strategies as well as define appropriate levels of water conservation.

Implementation of Mitigation Actions

A plan will be developed in which the implementation of selected Mitigation Actions will proceed based upon predetermined drought triggers and current needs to curtail pending or ongoing drought impacts. For construction related projects, this process will include planning, permitting, design, construction and start-up. For water conservation measures, this process will include the authorization of various stages of conservation. Some drought mitigation techniques may take place immediately to better position the region to anticipate and react to drought.

This task will also include the identification of key personnel whose responsibility it will be to monitor the key drought indicators as identified in previous planning tasks. The potential use of a geospatial database for data collection and analysis may be identified as a tool to facilitate such monitoring requirements. Further, the plan will lay out responsibilities of stakeholders in implementing the mitigation actions.

Plan Updates

A schedule and framework for updating the Drought Contingency Plan on an annual or as-needed basis will be developed. Engaged Task Force members and stakeholders will ensure commitment to updates, depending on current drought conditions, infrastructure changes and input of member entities.

Public Participation and Meetings

Public participation, input, and evaluation will be critical to the development of a robust Drought Contingency Plan. Driven by the leadership of the local Task Force, involved individuals and organizations will aid in facilitating stakeholder input meetings and workshops to encourage participation and future commitment to the planning and implementation process. Targeted stakeholders representing agricultural, industrial, municipal, recreational, and environmental sectors will be encouraged to attend and provide input. Meetings will be held in various member community locations to review progress reports and provide input and feedback on action item implementation. Individual member entity meetings will also be held to determine and discuss infrastructure and drought monitoring capabilities.

A representative of the Bureau of Reclamation will be asked to participate and advise in many of the Task Force meetings, bringing the latest thinking on climate change and drought management, and experience developing Drought Contingency Plans for other entities.

In between regular stakeholder meetings, additional communications with other local, state and federal officials will be required to obtain widespread support for the Drought Contingency Plan. An ongoing public relations component will also help ensure that the public, media and others remain knowledgeable of the planning process and project goals.

Reports

Individual technical memorandums will be developed for each of the identified technical elements of the Drought Contingency Plan. These technical memorandums will be presented to the stakeholders for review and comment. At the conclusion of the planning period, all technical memorandums will be compiled into a final document for review and approval by the stakeholders. This will constitute much of the final Drought Contingency Plan.

Estimated Project Schedule

The following preliminary schedule was developed based on a 12-month planning cycle:

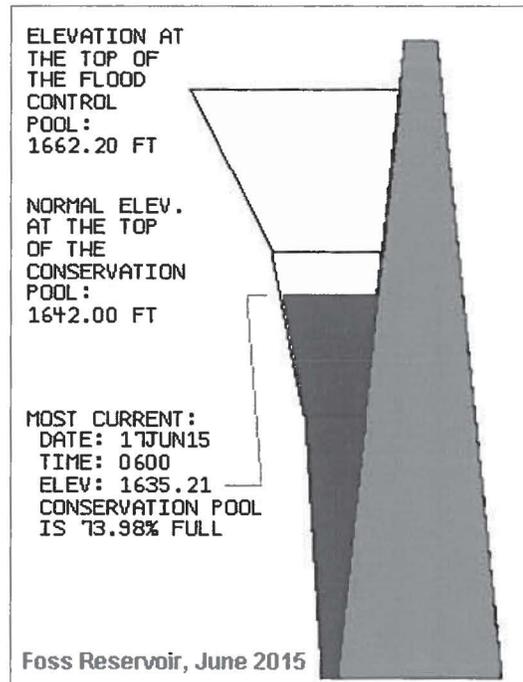
Task	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Project Kickoff												
Water Supply Evaluation												
Water Demand Evaluation												
Evaluation of Existing Infrastructure												
Vulnerability Assessment												
Mitigation Actions												
Drought Monitoring												
Implementation of Mitigation Actions												
Plan Updates												
Final Report												

Evaluation Criterion

The Need for a Drought Contingency Plan

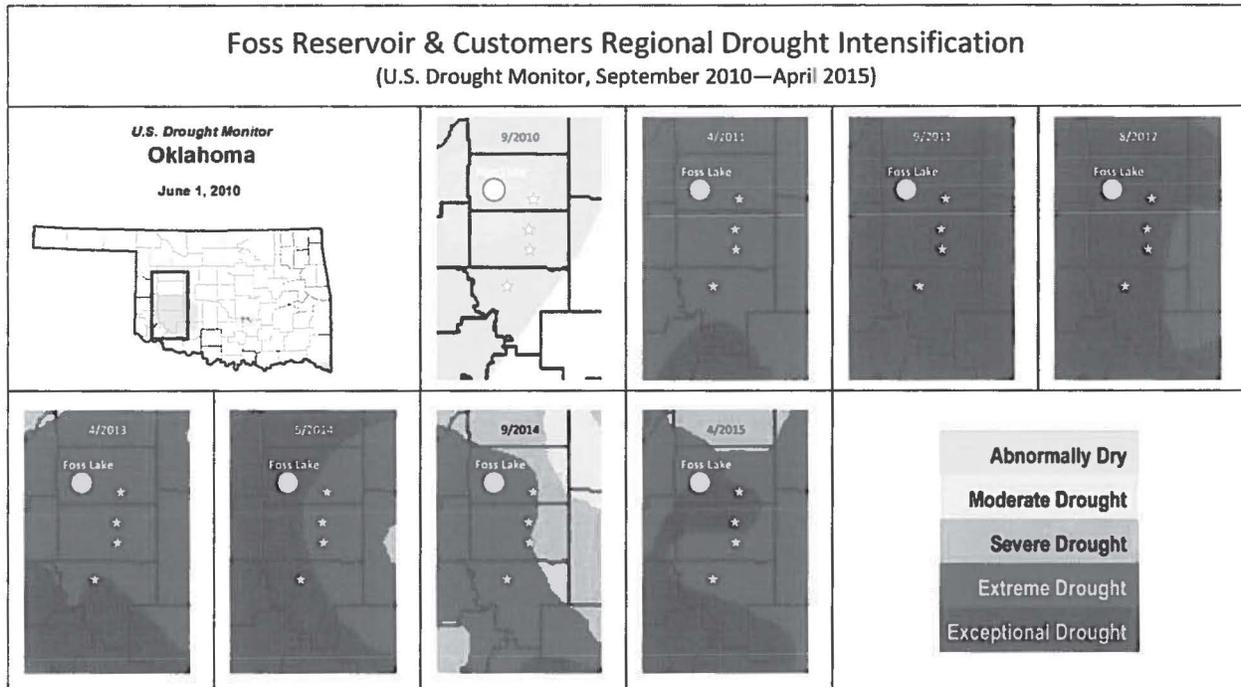
A 17-foot lake level decline due to the extended drought prompted FRMCD officials to declare that Foss Lake was effectively out of water last October. But supply problems extend far beyond the lack of water. Sediment and mud accumulating in the lake over a number of years now cover more than 75 percent of the deepest intake structure. And very recently, the shallow intake was above the water line.

While much of Oklahoma has recently received badly-needed drought relief, including record precipitation totals in the May-June 2015 period, Foss Reservoir remains almost seven feet below normal pool elevation (73 percent of capacity)—one of only five of 44 lakes monitored by the

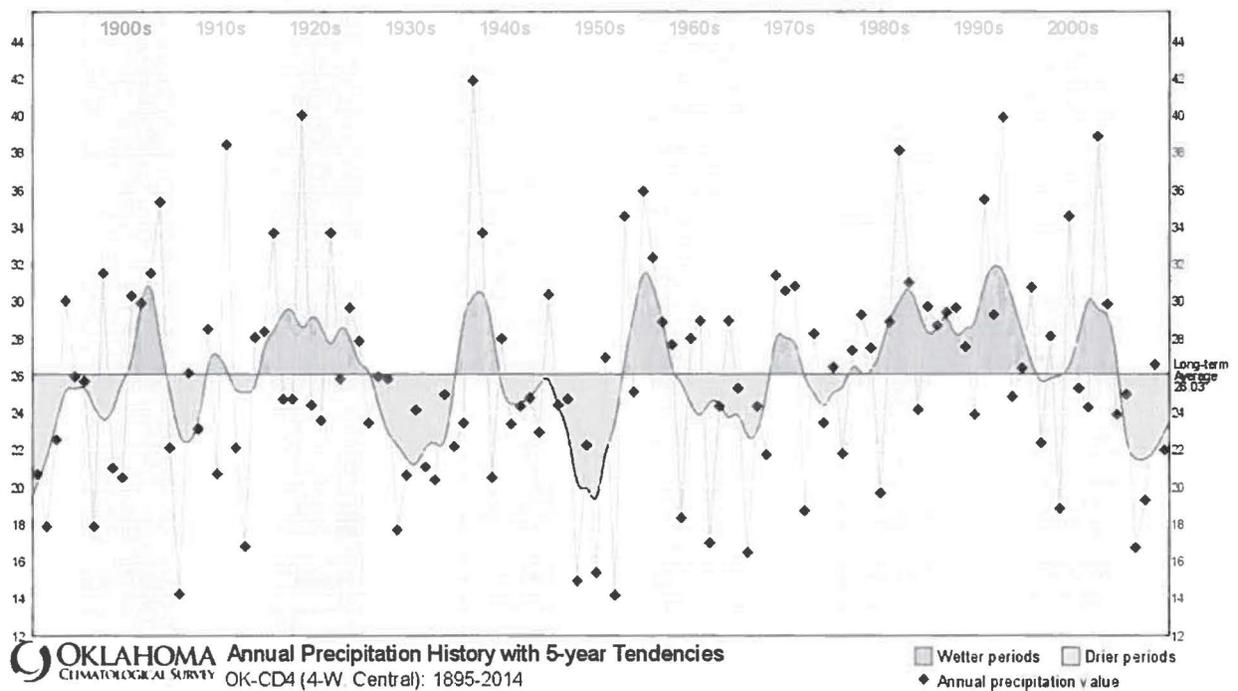


Oklahoma Water Resources Board’s Drought Monitoring System that is not currently in flood stage.

The figure below demonstrates the methodical and extreme evolution of the extended five-year drought that continues to impact FRMCD, its customers and west central Oklahoma.



As indicated in the figure below, drought has been a recurring phenomenon in West Central Oklahoma throughout at least the last century. Complicating matters, the region experienced an extended wet period throughout the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s, instigating a false sense of security for citizens and water managers alike.



Some recent climate changes studies indicate that future drought periods in Oklahoma will be longer-lasting and more severe than the state has experienced in the past. More specifically, the 2012 Update of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan states that Oklahoma "could be considerably impacted by a changing climate—including reduced precipitation and higher temperatures—resulting in fundamental changes in water supplies, demand patterns, and availability." The Oklahoma Climatological Survey, which conducted a review and assessment of climate change research in support of the OCWP, concluded that: 1) the earth's climate has warmed during the last 100 years; 2) the earth's climate will very likely continue to warm for the foreseeable future; 3) much of the global average temperature increases during the last 50 years can be attributed to human activities, particularly increasing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere; and 4) Oklahoma will be impacted.

To expand FRMCD's supply portfolio, officials have begun extensive investigations to locate adequate supplies of groundwater downstream from the reservoir, including the Washita River Alluvial Aquifer. Bringing wells online would augment their supply, vastly increasing reliability and largely alleviating concerns about future drought episodes—in essence, "drought-proofing" the system. But regardless of supply, improvements to existing treatment and distribution facilities will be required to keep up with ever-increasing demand on Foss Reservoir. The proposed Drought Contingency Plan is imperative to mitigate the impacts of inevitable future drought episodes on the District and its customers. The timing is critical as well. This opportunity could not come at a better time. The experience gained over the last five years provides a terrific foundation for development of a drought mitigation plan. The knowledge that a reactive posture can result in mitigation costs as much as four times higher than those mitigation actions completed in a planned and proactive manner.

Diversity of Stakeholders

Stakeholders involved in the Drought Contingency Planning process will be a direct reflection of the unique and diverse watershed; all sectors of water users will be represented. A thorough effort will be made to publicize, target and encourage all water sectors to engage in the planning process, through either a seat on the Task Force or through providing input to the planning process via regular stakeholder meetings and open lines of communication with the planning team.

The Task Force will be made up of individuals representing major water users and sectors in the area. It is very difficult to imagine a project that has the potential to impact a more diverse set of stakeholders. Preliminary discussions with Task Force members have already occurred, and letters of commitment are included in the appendices, expressing support for this project. Task Force members will include municipal representation from the member entities of Clinton, Hobart, Cordell and Bessie. The environmental sector will be represented by local members of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation. Recreational interests will be represented by the

Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department while agriculture will be represented by a member of the local County Conservation District. Industrial water users will be represented by South Western Oklahoma Development Authority. Individuals representing the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality and Oklahoma Water Resources Board will also be asked to participate in an advisory role on the Task Force. This group of individuals will meet on a routine basis or as needed for plan development and implementation. They will be driving the planning process to ensure development of a robust, widely supported and implementable plan with clear actionable steps for future economic sustainability of the region.

Area stakeholders will be engaged throughout the process through a series of public input meetings, starting with an initial local kickoff meeting of the Task Force. Stakeholder meetings will be publicized through traditional and social media channels as well as through individual invitations to participate. A concerted effort will be made to ensure representation from all water entities and that users are engaged in the process and supportive of the Task Force.

Project Implementation

Project implementation will be initiated within 24 months. The local Task Force will be engaged from the initial kick-off meeting to ensure timely implementation of the plan and action items. The Task Force will be backed by a team of water resource and planning experts. The team will include members of the FRMCD team as well as individuals from Duane Smith and Associates and Burns & McDonnell.

Duane Smith and Associates brings nearly 60 years of Oklahoma water expertise to this project. Specializing in regional and tribal water planning, this team works to empower the decision-making authority of local water use stakeholders in ensuring the attainment of regional water supply and economic development goals. They have particular expertise in Oklahoma water law and implementation of state and federal water management planning and finance programs. The project team members dedicated to this project include Duane Smith and Brian Vance.

As lead consultant for Duane Smith and Associates, Duane Smith has provided direction and facilitated development of three state regional planning efforts: the Panhandle Region (Oklahoma) Water Plan, Southwest Oklahoma Water Action Plan and Northwest Oklahoma Water Action Plan. On behalf of two of the major Tribal Nations in Oklahoma, he is currently overseeing development of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Regional Water Plan for a 22-county region in south central and southeastern Oklahoma. Rather than ad hoc and/or short-sighted engineering/water projects, Mr. Smith's planning philosophy is predicated upon unifying and empowering stakeholders to develop near-, short- and long-term regional action strategies that maximize efficiency and diversify the supply portfolios of multiple water providers. Mr. Smith's vast experience with state and federal laws,

regulations and funding programs is instrumental to then ensuring effective and efficient implementation of regional plans.

With a B.A. in Journalism, Brian Vance worked 29 years for the Oklahoma Water Resources Board as both a water planner and the agency's Communications Director. Mr. Vance was the lead author of the Northwest Oklahoma Water Action Plan report, and was also responsible for its organization and lay-out. Throughout his career at the OWRB, he wrote, edited, developed and organized numerous high-profile and award-winning technical and promotional publications—including the Oklahoma Water Atlas, Lakes of Oklahoma and the 2012 Update of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan—as well as countless press releases, reports, water policy summaries, presentations and related materials.

Burns & McDonnell possesses more than 117 years of water experience with deep roots in Oklahoma. Serving customers all over the state, the Burns & McDonnell Oklahoma City office offers an unmatched depth of engineering services, backed by experienced individuals nationwide. Providing the necessary geohydrology, infrastructure assessment, planning assistance and project implementation guidance, the Burns & McDonnell team is ready to meet all needs of this project. The project team members dedicated to this project include Brian Meier, Jacob (Jake) White, Katie Miller, and Daniel Clement, among others as required.

Brian Meier has been serving municipal and industrial clients for the past 13 years. Mr. Meier is responsible for working with clients to find the best and most economical solutions to meet his clients' needs. Mr. Meier has experience in regulatory compliance, primarily relating to public water supply. This experience included state regulations and Division of Water Resource rules and regulations. He has been involved with risk assessment, groundwater remediation projects including design and construction. Mr. Meier's responsibilities have also included quality control and assurance. He has been tasked with ensuring that projects are completed on schedule, within budget and in adherence with the highest quality standards possible.

Jake White has over 10 years of experience in all facets of water supply, treatment, and distribution. He currently serves as Project Manager and lead treatment process engineer. As a Project Manager, he is responsible for executing complex assignments associated with the design of water infrastructure and development of planning studies. As the Project Manager and lead engineer for the State of Texas Regional Water Planning Study (Region M), Jake developed a 7 county planning study aimed at developing water supply and demand figures, water management strategies, and project costs.

Katie Miller has worked in public involvement and stakeholder engagement for over 10 years. Her involvement with public relations specific to water supply and water utilities will serve this project well. Ms. Miller has experience with utility management related to drought and water supply planning, utility asset management, water loss, conservation planning and grant reporting.

Daniel Clement works as a hydrogeologist in the Water Group where his work is focuses on aquifer characterization, water resource evaluation, and the water appropriation process. He also has experience in stream aquifer interaction studies, aquifer recharge modeling, parameter estimation, and groundwater modeling. In addition, he specializes in the use of Geographic Information System to organize, process, and analyze hydrogeologic data.

Successful and prompt implementation of the project will be enhanced because local team members will be available to contribute their specific areas of expertise. The project framework builds upon and compliments the previous work done by Reclamation and other entities. Local familiarity with FRMCD and its customers allow this project to get a head start. Public stakeholder and Task Force meetings will be held simultaneously with the infrastructure evaluations, supply and demand evaluations, vulnerability assessments, drought monitoring efforts and the identification of drought mitigation actions, as well as schedule/methodology development for updating the plan.

Nexus to the Bureau of Reclamation

The applicant operates an existing Bureau of Reclamation project—Foss Reservoir—and the planning area encompasses the Bureau of Reclamation’s Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District. Furthermore, FRMCD operates in concert with the nearby Fort Cobb Master Conservancy District as integral features of Reclamation’s Washita Basin Project, which was authorized by Public Law 419, 84th Congress, 2d session, approved February 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 28). The proposed Drought Contingency Plan will help ensure that the Bureau’s initial water supply investment in the region continues to fulfill its intended purpose.

Existing Drought Contingency Plan

No formal drought contingency plan exists for the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District nor is a plan known to exist for any of the communities served by the MCD.

Required Permits or Approvals

No permits are anticipated during the planning phase of this project. However, permits may be required prior to implementation of the Drought Contingency Plan.

Letters of Project Support

CITY OF CORDELL

AMERICA'S HOMETOWN

101 EAST MAIN
CORDELL, OKLAHOMA 73632-4823
(580) 832-3825
FAX: (580) 832-5432

June 16, 2015

Ronnie Thompson, Project Manager
Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District
10075 North 2140 Road
Foss, Oklahoma 73647

Reference: City of New Cordell Resolution Number 2015-10

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Please find enclosed the City of New Cordell's Resolution Number 2015-10. This resolution authorizes and directs the Mayor, City Administrator, and appropriate Cordell City staff to participate in a Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District (Foss MCD) sponsored water drought contingency planning program.

We look forward to joining with the Foss Reservoir MCD, the United States Bureau of Reclamation, local governments, and stakeholders of the area in a regional water drought contingency/action planning effort. I am convinced that a regional cooperative program is necessary to insure the future availability of abundant surface and groundwater resources to support the economic growth and cultural stability of the area.

I appreciate your willingness to take the lead in this critical regional water planning effort.

Sincerely,



Robert Plummer, Mayor

Enclosure:

Cc. w Enclosure:
JC Moser, Cordell City Administrator
Bud Canterbury, Cordell Water System Manager
Cordell Grant Office

**CITY OF NEW CORDELL
RESOLUTION NUMBER 2015-10**

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF NEW CORDELL, OKLAHOMA, AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE MAYOR, CITY ADMINISTRATOR AND CITY STAFF TO PARTICIPATE IN A FOSS MASTER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT (MCD) SPONSORED WATER DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROGRAM INVOLVING THE CITIES OF CLINTON, HOBART, BESSIE, CORDELL, AND OTHER FOSS RESERVOIR WATER SYSTEM STAKEHOLDERS

WHEREAS, over the past several years due to extreme drought conditions, a lack of surface water runoff over the Upper Washita River Basin in the Texas Panhandle and Western Oklahoma has not provided enough water for Foss Reservoir to assure its continued, reliable availability in the future; and

WHEREAS, the Oklahoma Water Resources Board 2012 Water Plan cautions owners of public water systems in western Oklahoma not to rely on surface water---such as Foss Reservoir---in the future; and

WHEREAS, this loss of New Wellfield water supply required the City of Cordell to rely solely on the water supply from its Old Wellfield and Foss Reservoir; and

WHEREAS, nitrate levels in the Cordell Old Wellfield are nearing the 10 mg/l threshold where dilution with Foss Reservoir water will be needed to maintain nitrate concentration below 10 mg/l; and

WHEREAS, a future loss of the availability of Foss Reservoir water supply would seriously impede the capability of the City of Cordell and many other western Oklahoma towns and cities to provide the water needed for domestic, industrial, business, and emergency purposes; and

WHEREAS, the City of New Cordell cannot independently remedy the situation which threatens the public health and welfare of the people of the City of New Cordell and other nearby surface water-dependent local government water systems that depend, at least in part on the Foss Reservoir water supply; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens of the City of New Cordell for the City to participate in a Foss Reservoir MCD-sponsored multi-agency planning effort involving the Foss Reservoir MCD, the Cities of Clinton, Hobart, Cordell, the town of Bessie, and other Foss Reservoir Water stakeholders to develop, adopt, and be prepared to implement a regional drought contingency/action plan to mitigate future water shortages in Foss Reservoir; and other surface and groundwater water resources; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor, City Administrator and designated staff members of the City of New Cordell are hereby authorized and directed to participate in the Foss Reservoir MCD-sponsored water contingency planning program.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Cordell City Council this 15th day of June, 2015.

By: Robert Plummer
Title: Robert Plummer. Mayor, City of New Cordell

ATTEST: Sharee Lewis



RESOLUTION NO. 15-07

To Whom It May Concern:

The City of Hobart is a member of the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District and receives all of its water from Foss Reservoir. In the past, the City of Hobart received part of its water from its own reservoir, Rocky Lake. Due to an accumulation of excessive silt in Rocky Lake, it is presently no longer a source of water for the City of Hobart.

Fortunately, the recent rains have eased the drought in Western Oklahoma. We believe very strongly that we must develop drought contingency plans so that we are better prepared for a similar or worse drought in the future.

For this reason the City of Hobart strongly supports the grant application by the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District and looks forward to working with the District members for a more reliable water supply.

Adopted this 18th Day of June, 2015



Rick Hopson, Mayor



Ashley Slaughterback, City Clerk



RESOLUTION NO 2015-02

RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND TOWN BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE TOWN OF BESSIE, OKLAHOMA

WHEREAS, the Town of Bessie is a member of the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District and receives portion of its water from Foss Reservoir.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, During normal times the city only receives a portion of its water from Foss, however, during the recent drought the City was totally dependent on the water from Foss Reservoir.

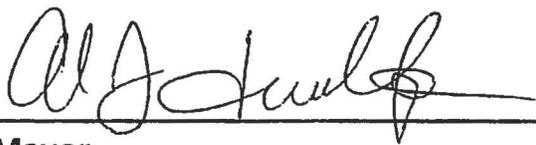
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, We believe very strongly that we must develop drought contingency plans so that we are better prepared for a similar or worse drought in the future.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND TOWN BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF BESSIE, OKLAHOMA:

That for this reason the Town of Bessie strongly supports the grant application by the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District and look forward to working with the District members for a more reliable water supply.

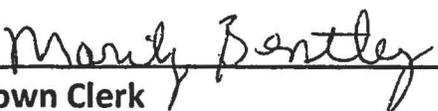
PASSED AND APPROVED this 18th day of June, 2015.

TOWN BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
THE TOWN OF BESSIE, OKLAHOMA



Mayor

ATTEST:



Town Clerk



Office of the Mayor

Seth Adams, Mayor
City of Clinton, Oklahoma

June 11, 2015

David Berrong
340 S. 13th
Clinton, OK 73601

Dear Mr. Berrong:

The City of Clinton recognizes the importance of adequate affordable water supplies in Western Oklahoma. It is also recognized that regional planning is extremely important when addressing the production and distribution of a scarce commodity. Foss Reservoir, a Bureau of Reclamation project, is essential to the livelihood and progression of the municipalities and surrounding communities that depend upon same for their very lifeblood. The City of Clinton has taken steps to diversify their water source portfolio. EPA has made a Case Study of this project. In light of this project, Clinton recognizes the importance of Foss Reservoir in their water source portfolio.

The City of Clinton is very much in support of the Smart Water Study Grant Application as being submitted by the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy Board. The recent drought has brought the importance of this Study to the attention of all in this area.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S Adams", written over the word "Respectfully,".

Seth Adams

Mayor, Clinton, Oklahoma

Official Resolution and Funding Plan/Letter of Applicant Commitment

June 23, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

The Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy (FRMCD) convened a special board meeting on June 22, 2015, in Clinton Oklahoma. The agenda (enclosed) was for the purpose of approving a grant application for WaterSMART: Drought Contingency Planning Grant for Fiscal Year 2015.

After reviewing the draft application, the FRMCD unanimously approved allowing Ronnie Thompson, District Manager, to sign and submit the final application on behalf of FRMCD to the Bureau of Reclamation.

The FRMCD action approved applying for \$200,000 of federal money, committing \$150,000 of cash contribution, and \$50,000 of in-kind contribution from FRMCD staff, as outlined in the grant application. The cash contribution will be taken from cash reserves available to the FRMCD.

There are no contingencies in the time frame for the cash contribution or limitations on the time frame in which it is available.



Ronnie Thompson, Manager
Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District

**NOTICE
SPECIAL MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF FOSS RESERVOIR MASTER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
FRISCO CENTER, 101 SOUTH 4th, CLINTON, OKLAHOMA**

June 22, 2014
6:00 P.M.

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER

DAVID BERRONG

1. **DISCUSS AND ACT ON APPLYING FOR A WATER SMART GRANT THROUGH THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION.**
2. **DISCUSS AND ACT ON BIDS FOR REPLACING SURGE TANK NO. 2.**
3. **DISCUSS AND ACT ON INSTALLING NEW RAW WATER LINE.**

ADJOURNMENT

I certify that the above and foregoing public notice of the Agenda for the special meeting of the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District was posted in prominent public view at the Frisco Center and notice given by telephonic means to the Custer County Clerk on June 18, 2015, at least 48 hours prior to such meeting.

HEATHER JOHNSON

Budget Information - Non-Construction Programs; SF-424A

BUDGET INFORMATION - Non-Construction Programs

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY

Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1. Supply/Demand Eval; Infrastructure Eval; Vulnerability Assess Mitigation Actions; Drought Monitoring; Mitigation Implem		\$ 200,000.00	\$ 84,000.00	\$	\$	\$ 284,000.00
2. Plan Updates; Public Relations; Reports			66,000.00			66,000.00
3. Administrative; Clerical			50,000.00			50,000.00
4.						
5. Totals		\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$	\$	\$ 400,000.00

SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES

6. Object Class Categories	GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY				Total (5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	Supply/Demand Eval; Infrastructure Eval; Vulnerability Assess Mitigation Actions; Drought Monitoring; Mitigation Implem	Plan Updates; Public Relations; Reports	Administrative; Clerical		
a. Personnel	\$	\$	\$ 39,687.00	\$	\$ 39,687.00
b. Fringe Benefits			10,313.00		10,313.00
c. Travel					
d. Equipment					
e. Supplies					
f. Contractual	350,000.00				350,000.00
g. Construction					
h. Other					
i. Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a-6h)	350,000.00		50,000.00		\$ 400,000.00
j. Indirect Charges					\$
k. TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)	\$ 350,000.00	\$	\$ 50,000.00	\$	\$ 400,000.00
7. Program Income	\$ 400,000.00	\$	\$	\$	\$ 400,000.00

SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(a) Grant Program		(b) Applicant	(c) State	(d) Other Sources	(e) TOTALS
8.	Supply/Demand Eval ;	\$ 200,000.00	\$	\$	\$ 200,000.00
9.	Plan Updates				
10.	Administrative ;				
11.					
12. TOTAL (sum of lines 8-11)		\$ 200,000.00	\$	\$	\$ 200,000.00

SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS

	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
13. Federal	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
14. Non-Federal	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
15. TOTAL (sum of lines 13 and 14)	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00

SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT

(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (YEARS)			
	(b) First	(c) Second	(d) Third	(e) Fourth
16. Supply/Demand Eval ;	\$	\$	\$	\$
17. Plan Updates				
18. Administrative ;				
19.				
20. TOTAL (sum of lines 16 - 19)	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION

21. Direct Charges:		22. Indirect Charges:	
23. Remarks:			