A. INTRODUCTION

This Action Plan was developed through contributions from area stakeholders and participants at a community forum led by the BRCA in February of 2009 which included representation from local residents, businesses, municipal officials, conservation groups, and state government. A second meeting of steering committee members was held in May of 2009 to further define action items that came out of the first meeting. Action items are presented here as long-term strategies for protecting the water quality and related natural resources located within both the Long and Great Pond watersheds, and to promote communication between citizens, municipalities, businesses, conservation groups, and state government. This Action Plan incorporates outlines responsible parties, potential funding sources, approximate costs (where available), and an implementation schedule for specific tasks within each of the six categories identified below. Current cost estimates for each action item will need to be adjusted based on further research and site design considerations. Successful implementation of this plan will depend heavily on the ability of the steering committee to work together to acquire funding. Therefore, it is imperative that the steering committee **develop a sustainable funding plan within the first year of this plan.**

With BRCA as the lead, the Long Pond Steering Committee will work toward refining and improving the Action Plan, which consists of action items within six major categories:

1) Education & Outreach

2) Municipal Ordinances

3) Private & Public Roadway BMPs

4) Septic Systems

5) Monitoring

6) Administration & Funding

Best Management Practices, or BMPs for private lands, including residential, commercial and agricultural are incorporated into the action plan, and therefore are not featured as a separate categories within the plan.

It is important for local stakeholders to take an interest in and gain valuable knowledge from water quality management, assessment, and improvement strategies. As such, the Long Pond Steering Committee will need to meet regularly and be diligent in coordinating resources to implement practices that will reduce NPS pollution in the Long Pond watershed. This effort will require the support of a number of other entities, including the

municipalities of Rome, Mount Vernon, Belgrade, the Kennebec County Soil and Water Conservation District, Belgrade Regional Conservation Alliance, Belgrade Lakes Association, Maine DEP, consultants/contractors, area schools, local business owners, and individual landowners.

Each of the six Action Plan categories are presented below with identified threats and a table of proposed action items (compiled from the community forum and follow-up meeting). The tables contain several acronyms which are defined as follows:

CEO/PB – Code Enforcement Officer/Planning Board
BLA – Belgrade Lakes Association
BRCA – Belgrade Regional Conservation Alliance
COLA – Maine Congress of Lake Associations
DEP - Maine Department of Environmental Protection
DOT – Maine Department of Transportation
KC-SWCD – Kennebec County Soil & Water Conservation District
KVCOG - Kennebec Valley Council of Governments
319 – Maine Department of Environmental Protection Clean Water Act Funds
MARA – Maine Alliance of Road Associations
MLCI – Maine Lakes Conservancy Institute
SZ – Shoreland Zone

B. COMPONENTS of the ACTION PLAN

1.Education and Outreach

Education and Outreach is a key component of this watershed-based management plan and is intricately tied to other action items categories in this plan. When asked what the perceived threats to the water quality of Long Pond, lack of information/education was the second most popular response. Therefore, implementation of recommendations in this plan will not be successful without first providing current information to the public about why these improvements are needed, and what they can do as individuals and collectively to improve the water quality of Long Pond. The Education and Outreach Subcommittee utilized input from local stakeholders to develop ten major action items. These action items still need attention in order to identify costs associated with each item, which will assist with getting needed funding.

EDUCATION & OUTREACH ACTION ITEMS	How?	Who?	Funding Source	Schedule	Suggested Annual Cost
Build Community	Hold summer events including forums, educate school kids	BLA, MLCI, BRCA	Donations, Maine Community Foundation	ongoing	
Locate permanent exhibit space	Work with partners to find a lake education and outreach center	BLA, BRCA, COLA, MCLI	Grants/ Private Donations	2010	$35,000
Demonstration sites	Work with partners to sponsor BMP demo sites throughout watershed-include rain gardens	BLA, BRCA, CCC	319	2009 and ongoing	$10,000
Hold buffer tours	Annual tours of lake smart properties	Lake Assoc	Volunteers/ Donations	ASAP	$250

EDUCATION & OUTREACH ACTION ITEMS	How?	Who?	Funding Source	Schedule	Suggested Annual Cost
Implement LakeSmart Program	Target high priority shoreline sites first from watershed surveys, 15% of all shoreline residents receive LakeSmart Award	COLA, BRCA, BLA	Maine DEP Pilot Project $$	2009-2011	$5,000
Develop Water Trails on both Great & Long Ponds	Develop route and print maps, publicize in newsletter and local paper	Lake Assoc	Donations	2010	$250
Elect a "Steward of the Lake"	Steward to be a local, friendly face with knowledge of lake facts, and report to BLA at annual meeting	Lake Associations, Volunteers	Donations	ASAP	$250
Establish successful volunteer programs	Advertise through newsletters	BLA, MLCI, BRCA	Donations	2012	
Outreach to Lake & Road Associations	Direct mailing, newsletters	BRCA	319	ongoing	
Reduce runoff from agricultural land	Meet with local farms to discuss opportunities to improve water quality	BRCA, Cooperative Extention	Grants	2011	$1,000
Water buffer & Tree growth tax write-off	Work with ordinance group to establish tax-write offs and help educate landowners about them	BLA, BRCA	Volunteers/ Donations	2014	

Long Term Strategy (Education & Outreach): *Ongoing BMP demonstrations, and outreach to local lake and road groups to help reduce stormwater runoff and phosphorus loading to Long Pond. Find permanent location for exhibiting lake education information, provide public education in support watershed efforts (BMPs, revised ordinances, etc.).*

2. Municipal Ordinances

When asked about the major threat to water quality in Long/Great Pond, stakeholders listed over-development, poorly planned development, poor enforcement of existing laws, inadequate regulation for development, need for better shoreland zoning standards, and lack of information/education. The Municipal Ordinance Subcommittee suggested four subcategories related to ordinances. The first focuses on shoreland zoning ordinances, which are designed to limit the effect of shoreline development on the lake and other resources within 250' of the lakes shoreline. This includes keeping vegetated buffers and rain gardens intact, and reducing direct stormwater runoff from camps/homes, driveways and roads. The highest priority action item in this category is the development of a GIS photo database of all shoreline properties that can be used by the towns to assist with permitting, taxes, and enforcement.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE ACTION ITEMS	How?	Who?	Funding Source	Schedule	Suggested Annual Cost
Shoreland Zoning (SZ)					
Keep GIS and photo database of shoreline properties up to date (see monitoring)	Collect digital photos tied to GPS coordiantes to be used for permitting and enforcement	BRCA/Town joint project	Permits, property taxes and fines to pay for updating database	2011 and ongoing	$2,500
Enforce SZ using baseline data (above)	Utilize GIS database with photos when issuing permits, or for compliance/enforcement visits	CEO	Permits, property taxes, fines	2011 and ongoing	$2,500

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE ACTION ITEMS	How?	Who?	Funding Source	Schedule	Suggested Annual Cost
Shoreland Zoning (SZ)					
Develop a brochure explaining baseline data / monitoring system.	CEO/Planning Board to distribute to property owners	BRCA/Town joint project	Lake Associations	2011-2012	$2,000
Make shoreland zoning more user friendly	CEO/Planning Board to explain SZ Rules to owners in advance of projects	Towns	Permits	2010	$500
Distribute DEP SZ manual	Track owners and distribute info/use local paper/events for targeted articles & outreach			2010	N/A
Expand the number and types of BMPs required in the Shoreland Zone	Stormwater BMPs in Shoreland Zone (SZ) to include buffers, roads, septic systems. To be required for permits and property transfers. Must be integrated with Comprehensive Plan.	Permits: CEO to permit and inspect. Transfers: CEO to inspect. Possible use of a Certificate of Occupancy (CO) for property transfers?	Owners pay for improvements to obtain permit, Gov't (319, etc).	2010: permits SZ 2011: transfers SZ 2012: permits all properties 2013: transfers all properties	TBD
Improve compliance of existing ordinances throughout the watershed	Towns spend more money to support increased number of hours for CEO	Towns	Tax increases, adequate permit fees	Immediately	$75,000

Cluster/Low Impact Development (LID) was a second subcategory with the intent of changing ordinances to encourage LID and cluster development. This might include requiring LID with all building permits for any new house lots. The third category focuses on new or revised ordinances that specifically aim to reduce phosphorus runoff from new development. These include a uniform phosphorus ordinance, a road ordinance that requires drainage standards and ongoing maintenance, and a new requirement that would require 3rd party review for all stormwater permits. The third category focuses on new or revised ordinances that specifically aim to reduce phosphorus runoff from new development. These include a uniform phosphorus ordinance, a road ordinance that requires drainage standards and ongoing maintenance, and a new requirement that would require 3rd party review for all stormwater permits.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE ACTION ITEMS	How?	Who?	Funding Source	Schedule	Suggested Annual Cost
Cluster Development/Low Impact Development (LID)					
Encourage cluster development by instituting a sliding scale average lot size or maximum % impervious area.	Selectmen, Planning Board, CEO, KVCOG?	Selectmen, Planning Board, CEO, KVCOG?		2010	
Change ordinances to encourage cluster development	Require effective green space set aside			2010	
Offer developers incentives for good behavior	Density/lot size incentive for green space set aside. General principal: give owners and developers maximum choice for how they will meet standards. Needs to be performance-based (buffers need to be maintained, etc).	Planning Boards, CEO's	Permit fees and grants	2010: subdivisions 2012: all properties	
Require LID with building permits for individual house lots				2012	

Other suggestions include the use of DEP certified contractors for all permits, and the use of outside contractors for conducting past permit compliance reviews. Several other suggestions were brought to the table including formation of a Watershed District and central regulatory body and a shared CEO for all watershed towns. While these ideas may help towns improve monitoring and enforcement consistency in the long-term, other action items are considered higher priority for this 10-year plan.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE ACTION ITEMS	How?	Who?	Funding Source	Schedule	Suggested Annual Cost
New or Revised Ordinances					
Uniform phosphorus ordinances among towns	Phosphorus review, Erosion Control. Imperviousness standard to be implemented first for subdivisions and later for all permits/development.	CEOs, Planning Boards, Selectmen Periodic CEO review for compliance		2010: subdivisions 2012: all properties 2010-2012: regional planning 2012-2015: regional implementation Inspections ongoing	ca 3% (?) Town Roads Approp
Develop a simple road ordinance	Minimum (simple) road ordinance: requires drainage standards and ongoing erosion control		Permit fee (CEO work) and road cost (construction)	All new roads, ongoing	
Slow runoff water to streams and lakes	Town roads database and BMP list for % annual completion. All construction and maintenance must be done according to road and erosion BMPs.	Towns/BRCA & Road Commissioners inventory. BMP compliance to be reviewed and enforced by CEO or by third party (SWCD, etc).	Road Appropriations, 319 Demo projects	2010: database and BMP list 2011: implementation Annual & periodic review	
Expand the number and types of BMPs to include all properties	Increase driveway buffers, roads, & upgrade septic systems upon transfer of property or with significant increase in impervious area. Require for permits and property transfers. Must be integrated with Comprehensive Plan.	Permits: CEO to permit and inspect. Transfers: CEO to inspect. Possible use of a Certificate of Occupancy (CO) for property transfers?	Owners pay for improvements to obtain permit or CO. Possible use of govt funds (319, etc).	2012: permits all properties 2013: transfers all properties	
Require 3rd party review for stormwater permits	Use Conservation District as reviewer for stormwater permits, road construction projects, etc?				>=$100,000 annual + project funding
BMPs/Other					
Contractor licensing	DEP certified contractors required for permits town-wide.		DEP training workshops	2010: SZ 2012: all properties	
Rebuild roads	Annual town road upgrades. Private road and driveway review for permit and transfer CO, initially in SZ and eventually all properties.	Towns, Road Associations		2010: DOT road BMP issues identified, discussion with DOT initiated 2010-2012: town roads and SZ roads and driveways 2012-2015: all roads and driveways	
Implement past permit compliance reviews	Track project timelines, hire outside contractor to assist with workload.	CEO with outside contractors	Grants/Local % property tax set aside		
Consider establishing a Watershed District	1) If substantial headway is not being made to implement planning strategies by 2015, then a watershed district should be seriously considered	BRCA/BLA, Towns, Legislators	Tax revenue set aside, permit fees, grants	Determine progress made to reduce in-lake P concentration by 2015, establish by 2020	TBD

Long Term Strategy (Municipal Ordinances): *Upon change of ownership, conversion from seasonal to year-round, or with a significant increase in impervious area, landowners would be required to bring all buffers, septic systems, and roads/driveways to code with the shoreland zone.*

3. Private & Public Roadway BMPs

The watershed surveys for both Long and Great Pond identified private roads and driveways as a major concern for water quality. Roads that are improperly designed and installed result in surface and gulley erosion, eroding ditches, and unstable culverts. Proper planning for roads including oversight of road installation, regular inspections, instating new ordinances that require Phosphorus Control Plans for new roads/driveways, and ongoing maintenance to solve erosion problems will go a long way to reduce phosphorus runoff to the lakes. Reducing sediment loads to Long Pond and its tributary streams is a priority and can be accomplished through the stabilization and reinforcement of road crossings and roadsides to trap pollutants before entering the watercourses. Diversions for stormwater, check dams on hillsides, and vegetated ditches along roadways are just a few of the BMPs that can be used to infiltrate road runoff. Improving 100% of high and medium priority NPS shoreline road sites, and 70% of State/local roads is needed to reduce phosphorus loading to both upstream Great Pond and Long Pond. The Roads Subcommittee identified four major action items, and three additional items specific to education and outreach for roads.

PRIVATE/PUBLIC ROADWAY ACTION ITEMS	How?	Who?	Funding Source	Schedule	Suggested Annual Cost
Develop a list of roads without a formal road association	Create and inventory of existing road associations and work backwards	BRCA, KCSWCD	319	2010	$2,000 total
Help landowners on roads without formal road associations form an association	Incentivize formation of association	MARA, BRCA, Towns	319	Immediately	$2,000
Develop a funding mechanism to overcome barriers to cost of road maintenance	Raise funds through Road Associations, Town Maintenance, Individuals, grant funding	BRCA, KCSWCD, Towns, Road Associations	Private, 319	2010	$1,000
Develop and implement an outreach strategy specific to gravel roads in the watershed	1) Target outreach to road associations; 2) Conduct camp road workshops	1) MARA, COLA, BLA, BRCA; 2) BRCA, DEP, SWCD	319	2009 and ongoing	$3,000
Target high and medium priority NPS shoreline roads sites for remediation	Review watershed surveys, visit sites, apply for funding	BRCA, KCSWCD, Road Associations	Private, 319	2010-2020	$19,000
Develop and implement a gravel road maintenance program	Work with Road Associations to develop plans, and raise funds	BRCA, KCSWCD, Road Associations	Private, 319	2010-2020	$123,000
Target high/med priority State/Town roads for remediation	Work with Town/State to improve priority sites first	BRCA, KCSWCD, Towns, DOT	319, Towns, State	2010-2020	$50,000/w'shed
Require the use of certified contractors for all road projects	Develop a list of DEP certified contractors and distribute to road associations, requirement of permit	BRCA, Towns	319, permit fees	2009 and ongoing	$2,000
Educate town officials and contractors about road maintenance	Conduct annual road maintenance training workshops	DEP NPS Training Center, BRCA, KCSWCD	319	2010 and ongoing	$500
Develop a mechanism for helping landowners	Work with MARA to educate landowners about rights and obligations	Road Associations, Town, KWCWCD, BRCA, MARA	Private, 319	2010	$250

Long-Term Goals (Roads): *Overcome barriers for building and fixing public and private roads in the watershed. This includes possible ordinance revisions that require phosphorus control plans for all new roads/driveways, and long-term maintenance plans for gravel roads. Education regarding stormwater runoff for state & local road maintenance crews and local road associations will help ensure successful remediation of both existing and new roads in the watershed. Annual 319 projects to address high/med priority NPS road sites in combination with a demonstration project/training opportunity as described above.*

4. Septic Systems

Septic systems, especially old, failing septic systems within the shoreland zone, are estimated to contribute 22% of the total phosphorus load to Long Pond. A majority of this is attributed to shoreline development along the north basin of Long Pond. Stakeholders agreed that problems related to septic systems include lack of regular maintenance, no required inspection after installation, lack of regular inspections, and lack of legislation for septic systems.

Phosphorus reduction estimates for Long Pond were used to estimate the total reductions from septic systems needed to reach targets set within the Long Pond TMDL in order to improve water quality. This will require 75% of shoreline properties and 50% of non-shoreline properties to meet current plumbing codes. Action items to achieve these goals are listed below.

SEPTIC SYSTEM ACTION ITEMS	How?	Who?	Funding Source	Schedule	Suggested Annual Cost
Write letters to legislators to encourage mandatory inspections (especially at point of sale)	Work with partners such as COLA	BRCA, COLA	Private	Before next legislative session.	$250
Encourage regular pumping & repair	Homeowner education; lobby municipalities for ordinance	BRCA, Lake Associations, especially BLA	Private	Ongoing	$250/system plus $9,000 program start-up
Work to require regular pumping and inspection	Lobby municipalities for ordinance	BLA	Volunteer	2010	
Develop a town ordinance to improve state of septic systems in the watershed	Develop a draft ordinance and present to towns	BLA, BRCA		2010	
Consider Central Treatment Facility for Belgrade	Build a Central Treatment Facility for the Village, and dispose of waste using spray irrigation/"snowfluent" on the golf course	Town of Belgrade	TBD	2015	TBD
Encourage municipal regulations through BRCA newsletters	Write newsletter articles about shortcomings of current rules	BRCA, Lake Associations, especially BLA		Ongoing	
Monetary incentives for pumping and inspection	Help organize multiple pump-outs in close vicinity-cost-share for inspection	Septic contractors, BRCA, BLA, KCSWCD	Private, 319	2011 and ongoing	$5,000
Develop an On-Site Wastewater Management Program	Work with municipalities, survey & GPS mapping of shoreland areas, etc.	KCSWCD, Consultant/Contractor	319	2010	$9,000 total
Conduct Septic Socials	Volunteers offer to host meetings, 2-3 annually	BRCA, BLA, KCSWCD to organize meetings	319	2011 and ongoing	$500
Voluntary dye testing	Individual lake association work with members	BLA	Lake associations	2011	$250/system tested
Low phosphorus products and education	Newsletter articles, septic socials	BLA	Private	2010	$50

Long Term Strategy (Septic Systems): *Upon change of ownership, conversion from seasonal to year-round, or with a significant increase in impervious area, landowners would be required to have an inspection and to bring septic systems to code, especially within the shoreland zone. Include septic systems in land use regulations to require regular pumping and inspection for all watershed residents as part of a On-site Wastewater Management Program.*

5. Monitoring & Assessment

A well designed monitoring program is a critical component of this watershed-based management plan. Both short and long-term monitoring and assessment will help evaluate the effectiveness of watershed improvement activities. Watershed stakeholders identified ten major action items related to monitoring in the Long Pond watershed. The majority of these focus on hands-on monitoring activities such as collecting phosphorus and lake clarity data, to surveying for aquatic invasive plants. Other monitoring relates to tracking information such as types and location of BMPs installed, and number and type of reported ordinance violations. The remaining two action items are assessment based, and include assessing condition of camp roads, and reassessing watershed surveys.

MONITORING & ASSESSMENT ACTION ITEMS	How?	Who?	Funding Source	Schedule	Suggested Annual Cost
Monitoring					
Design and implement a Long Term Water Quality Monitoring Plan for Long Pond and Great Pond. Include core monitoring parameters (secchi, temp, DO, P, chl-a, and gloeotrichia density. Additional parameters may be added over time.	1) Establish monitoring working group; 2) Develop monitoring plan, procedures and responsibilities; 3) Specify methods and roles for data management and interpretation, and communication of results; 4) Recruit new volunteer monitors; 5) Develop annual WQ report and distribute to stakeholders.	1) BLA/BRCA; 2) VLMP volunteers; 3) additional volunteers; 4) BLA; 5) Consultant	BLA, DEP	Annually through 2019	TBD
Collect biweekly sampling of water quality parameters for Long and Great Ponds including epicore phosphorus samples	Recruit and train new VLMP monitors	BLA, DEP, volunteers	BLA, DEP	Annually through 2019	$5,000
1) Design and implement a program for Storm Event Surveys. 2) Follow-up on sampling results to identify problem areas and recommend solutions	Train volunteers to monitor during storm events at road crossings and culverts (may include visual monitoring, grab samples, and field measurements) near the shoreline.	1) Volunteers 2) Consultant	BLA	2010	$5,000
Collect, translate, and disseminate annual water quality data	1) Recruit new volunteer monitors; 2) Develop annual WQ report and present to BLA	1) BLA/BRCA; 2) Consultant	BLA	Annually through 2019	2) $2,500
Ongoing surveys for aquatic invasive plants	1) Conduct frequent routine surveys of dams, tributaries and shallows during summer months 2) Courtesy boat inspections at public ramps	MCIAP volunteers, BLA, BRCA, DEP	BLA	Annually through 2019	$2,500
Continue Volunteer Gloeotrichia Program	1) BLA Volunteers collect density observations in Great Pond and Long Pond; 2) Track results	1) BLA; 2) BRCA	BLA	Annually through 2019	$2,000
Document baseline shoreline conditions	1) Assess properties through Lake Smart program	Volunteers/BLA /DEP	In-kind/DEP	2009-2011	$15,000

MONITORING & ASSESSMENT ACTION ITEMS	How?	Who?	Funding Source	Schedule	Suggested Annual Cost
Monitoring					
Track usage of specific BMPs (# of rain gardens, etc) and number of landowners of different types involved in BMP implementation projects	1)Collect Conserv. Corps data; 2) Track 319 projects through maint. agreements	BRCA	Section 319	2009-2019	$2,000
Track number and type of reported ordinance violations	Request list annually from CEO's and track in excel	BRCA	BRCA Salary	2009-2019	$1,000
Track number of landowners of different types involved in BMP implementation projects	1) Use 319 & BRCA Cons. Corps data; 2) Track sites in GIS	BRCA	319/BRCA Cons. Corps	2009-2019	$2,000
Track LakeSmart Program Success	1) Number of certified LakeSmart volunteers; 2) Number of landowners participating; 3) Number of LakeSmart Awards	COLA, BLA, DEP	Maine Community Foundation	2009-2011	$2,000
Track Ordinances Changes	1) Track number of municipal ordinances changed to enhance WQ; 2) Track trends in number of violations issued.	BRCA, Towns	BRCA	Annually through 2019	$1,000
Assessment					
Assess condition of camp roads (Education/outreach to road associations)	1) Input existing data and assess unsurveyed roads; 2) paper survey to road associations	BRCA/KCSWCD	319	2012	1) $10,000; 2) $2,500
Conduct NPS Watershed Surveys (includes degree of runoff-location, type, conditions of development, etc.)	1) Assess the relevancy of existing watershed surveys; 2) Resurvey documented sites; 3) Resurvey watershed if necessary	BRCA, KCSWCD, DEP, BLA	319	1) 2011; 2) 2012; 3) 2013-14	1) $1,000; 2) $3,500; 3) $10,000/ survey
Determine the extent of working farms in the watershed in order to implement reductions for this landuse type	Consult with KCSWCD	BRCA	TBD	2011	$500

Long Term Strategy (Monitoring & Assessment): *The steering committee should ensure that all grant applications include funding mechanisms to cover the cost of monitoring. Most important will be the long-term phosphorus and water clarity measurements for both basins of Long Pond, and upstream Great Pond. This will provide information about whether implementation activities are improving water quality conditions.*

6. Funding and Administration

The total estimated cost to complete all of the associated tasks in the Long Pond Action Plan is estimated at $6 million. The cost includes non-structural costs estimated from individual action items identified in the Action Plan (~$2.3 million), as well as actions to reduce land-based P reduction practices (structural BMPs) that target particular land uses (~$3.7 million for watershed improvements in both Long and Great Ponds).

Summary of Non-Structural BMP Cost Estimate from Action Plan

Shoreland Zoning	$830,500
Ordinance Revisions/Stormwater Permitting	$1,000,000
Monitor/Document Shoreland Conditions	$30,000
BMP Tracking	$40,000
Watershed Surveys (updated)	$24,000
Water Quality Monitoring (storm, baseline, tributaries, aquatic plants)	$150,000
Education & Outreach (roads, septics, ordinances, LID, legislators)	$125,000
Demo sites	$100,000
TOTAL	**$2,299,500**

Summary of Structural BMPs Cost Estimate

	Long Pond	Great Pond	Total
Shoreline Residential	$137,500	$84,000	**$221,500**
Shoreline Roads Repair & Upgrade	$130,000	$109,600	**$239,600**
Shoreline Gravel Road Routine Maintenance	$730,000	$490,600	**$1,220,600**
Septic System Maintenance	$318,000	$622,000	**$940,000**
State/Town Roads	$500,000	$500,000	**$1,000,000**
Residential/Commercial	$24,500	$34,000	**$58,500**
Agriculture/Forestry	$16,000	$38,500	**$54,500**
TOTAL	**$1,547,000**	**$1,271,100**	**$3,734,700**

ADMINISTRATION & FUNDING ACTION ITEMS	How?	Who?	Funding Source	Schedule	Suggested Annual Cost
Develop and imlement a sustainable funding plan	Refine existing action plan to further prioritize actions and set dates and responsibilities.	Long Pond Steering Committee	Volunteers/ Grants	Within first year (2010)	$1,000
All watershed towns adopt a resolution to support the WBMP	Present plan at town meetings asking for their support.	BRCA, Steering Committee	Grants/ Private Donations	2010	$2,500
Develop a database to track implementation efforts	Build on DEP excel tracking database.	BRCA, Steering Committee	Volunteers/ Grants	2010-2020	$1,000

Long Term Strategy (Administration & Funding): *The first task of the steering committee is to develop and implement a sustainable funding plan which outlines the financial responsibilities at all levels of the community (landowners, towns, community groups, and state and federal government). The funding plan should be incorporated into this WBMP within the first year, and revisited on an annual basis.*

C. CONCLUSIONS

The elements described in this Action Plan provide a "road map" for the Long Pond Steering Committee. With BRCA as the lead, the Steering Committee will work toward implementing the Action Plan, which outlines responsible parties, potential funding sources, approximate costs, and an implementation schedule for each task within six major categories: Education and Outreach, Municipal Ordinances, Private and Public Roadways BMPs; Septic Systems, Monitoring and Assessment, and Administration and Funding.

The Steering Committee shall meet (at a minimum) annually to provide periodic updates to the plan, track and record any progress made, maintain and sustain the action items, and make the plan relevant on an ongoing basis by adding new tasks as they develop. An adaptive management approach is recommended in order to assess annual progress, determine key projects and focus areas for the following year, and provide a venue for sharing information. Adaptive management is the process by which new information about the health of the watershed is incorporated into the WBMP. This process allows stakeholders the opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of restoration and monitoring activities before implementing future actions.

The Steering Committee will use established indicators within the WBMP to determine the effectiveness of the Plan. All achievements, such as press releases, outreach activities, number of sites repaired, number of volunteers, amount of funding received, number of sites documented, will be tracked.