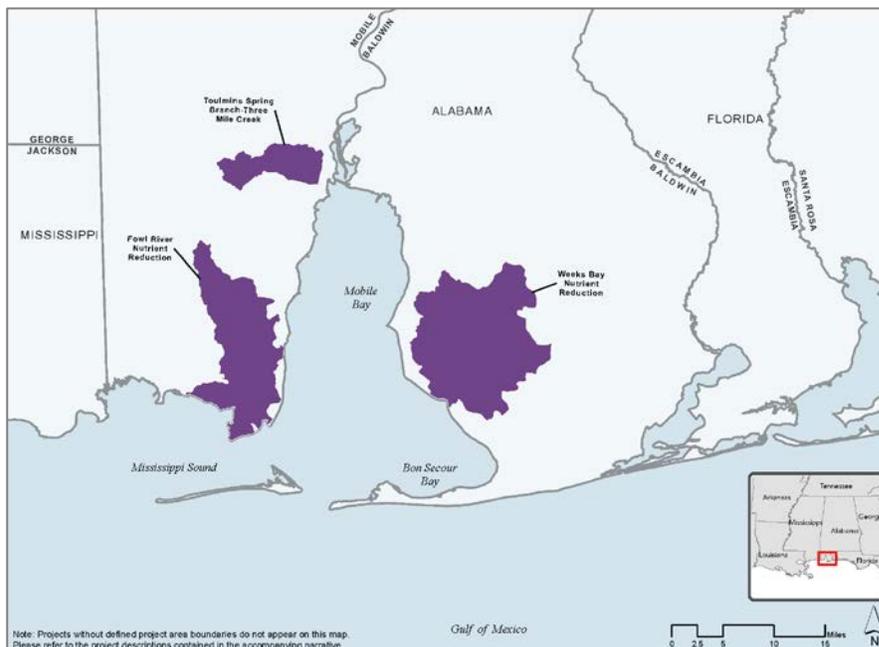


Alabama Restoration Area Nutrient Reduction (Nonpoint Source) Restoration Type Draft Restoration Plan II

For Nutrient Reduction projects, the Alabama Trustee Implementation Group (AL TIG) developed a reasonable range of alternatives based on the following goals and objectives derived from the *Deepwater Horizon* Oil Spill Final Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and state-specific considerations.

- Reduce nutrient loadings to Gulf Coast estuaries, habitats, and resources that are threatened by chronic eutrophication, hypoxia, or harmful algal blooms or that suffer habitat losses associated with water quality degradation.
- Where appropriate, co-locate nutrient load reduction projects with other restoration projects to enhance ecological services provided by other restoration approaches.
- Enhance ecosystem services of existing and restored Gulf Coast habitats.



In screening projects for the Draft Restoration Plan II under this Restoration Type, AL TIG Trustees focused on five nutrient reduction categories:

1. Agricultural conservation practices
2. Stormwater management practices
3. Forestry management practices
4. Creation and enhancement of wetlands
5. Hydrologic restoration

Targeted watersheds were identified through the application of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Recovery Potential Screening Tool, a systematic approach for comparing watersheds, their current condition, and how well they may respond to restoration or protection efforts.

Alabama Restoration Area

Nutrient Reduction (Nonpoint Source) Projects Proposed for Implementation in Draft Restoration Plan II

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST
RESTORE WATER QUALITY – NUTRIENT REDUCTION (NONPOINT SOURCE)		
Toulmins Spring Branch (Engineering and Design Only)	This project would fund E&D for a variety of non-structural and structural best management practices that would reduce nutrients and pollutants into Toulmins Spring. The project location is at the headwaters of Toulmins Spring Branch, within the Three Mile Creek watershed and directly south of the City of Prichard, Alabama. The project would include a watershed assessment and a conceptual plan for the entire length of Toulmins Spring Branch that details opportunities for erosion and sedimentation reduction, nutrient and pathogen reduction, and flooding and stormwater management. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) would be the implementing Trustee.	\$479,090
Fowl River Nutrient Reduction	This project seeks to improve water quality in the Fowl River watershed through improved land management practices that reduce nutrient and sediment runoff. The watershed encompasses 52,782 acres, draining much of southern Mobile County, and is a significant contributor of freshwater flow into Mobile Bay. The project is organized into four phases for implementation: (1) conservation planning (including landowner outreach and education) and environmental evaluation, (2) conservation practice E&D, (3) conservation practice implementation, and (4) water quality monitoring. The USDA would be the implementing Trustee.	\$1,000,000
Weeks Bay Nutrient Reduction	This project seeks to improve water quality in the Weeks Bay watershed through improved land management practices that reduce nutrient and sediment runoff. The watershed encompasses approximately 130,000 acres in southwest Baldwin County, which flows into Weeks Bay, a shallow sub-estuary of Mobile Bay. The project would focus on the middle Fish River, lower Fish River, and Magnolia River. The phases for implementation would be the same as described above for the Fowl River project. The USDA would be the implementing Trustee.	\$2,000,000

For additional information, contact:

Ronald Howard

United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS)

Ron.Howard@ms.usda.gov