1% for the Tetons – Grant Application Form

Please use this form to apply for funding from ***1% for the Tetons***. Submit via email to: grants@1PercentTetons.org. Please put your organization's name in the subject line.

Application deadline is 5:00 pm (MDT), June 13, 2008. **Late applications will not be considered.**

Please submit your application in a Microsoft Word-compatible format. A Word-compatible version of this application is available for download at http://onepercentforthetetons.org/Granting.htm

Organization Name & 501(c3) number: Teton Conservation District, Town of Jackson, Wyoming, Teton County/ Jackson Parks & Recreation Department, Jackson Hole Land Trust
If applicant isn't a 501(c)3, the name and 501(c)3 number of the sponsoring organization administering the grant:

Jackson Hole Trout Unlimited EIN is: 52-1491981 Group Exemption #: 2266, Jackson Hole One Fly

Address: PO BOX 1070 Jackson, WY

Contact person & title: Dan Leemon, Water Resource Specialist

Phone # 733-2110 Fax# 733-8179

Email address: dan@tetonconservation.org

Title of Application (topic): Karn's Meadow Storm Water Wetland

Amount Requested: $40,000

Please use the questions below to fully describe your program. While there is no word limit for your responses, concise entries are appreciated.

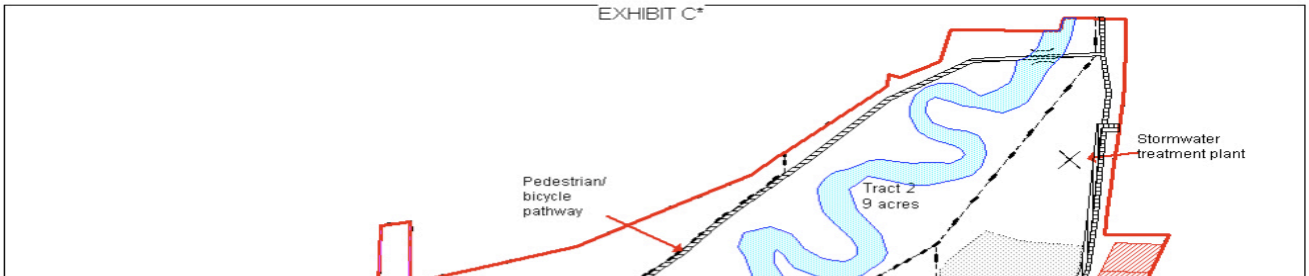
A. Please give a summary of the program for which funding is requested. If this is a collaborative project with several entities, explain the role of each.

Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland Steering Committee:
Town of Jackson
Jackson Hole Land Trust
Teton Conservation District
Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation Department

Supporting Partners:
Wyoming Game and Fish Department
Bridger Teton National Forest
Jackson Hole Trout Unlimited
Jackson Hole One Fly

Feasibility Study and 75% Construction Design:
Intermountain Aquatics, Inc.

Karns Meadow
Karns Meadow is a 41 acre tract of land located in the middle of the Town of Jackson, Wyoming. The tract was the last undeveloped portion of Peter Hansen Karns 1890's homestead and contains nearly one mile of Flat Creek. The Karns Family had resisted developing the property in the hopes that the Town would one day purchase the property and use at least a portion as a park. In 2003 the Town of Jackson, with the assistance of the Jackson Hole Land Trust, agreed to a staggered purchase of the property from the Karns Family. The property was placed in a conservation easement with the land trust and divided into 6 tracts that contained specific stipulations on how the land could be used.



Flat Creek
In 1996, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) recognized Flat Creek's state designated water uses as impaired due to non-point source pollution. Currently, a segment of Flat Creek in Teton County is listed on Table C of the WDEQ's 305(b) "threatened" list. Recent water quality data collected by the Teton Conservation District indicated that Flat Creek does not meet its designated uses for coldwater fisheries and aquatic life due to elevated levels of Total Suspended Solids and Turbidity. WDEQ identified Flat Creek's aquatic life use as threatened due to habitat degradation and urban stormwater runoff.

Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland
Stormwater from the Upper and Lower Kelly Avenue basins, Pearl Avenue basin and the Cache Creek Watershed (seasonal) collectively enter Flat Creek in the northeast corner of Karns Meadow through a discharge point known as the "Kelly Tube". Stormwater also enters Flat Creek from the Rodeo Grounds and the Snow King Storm Drain Basin from the "Snow King Tube" on the southeast border of the property. The Town of Jackson, Jackson Hole Land Trust, Jackson Hole Trout Unlimited, and Teton Conservation District saw an opportunity the treat stormwater through the use of a stormwater treatment facility. The conservation easement for the Karns Meadow property contains language that allows for the construction of a stormwater treatment wetland in Tract 4 and wildlife habitat improvements in Tract 3.

B. What need or trend does this program address? What data support this? Include citations &/or web links.

Numerous groups and individuals have recognized Flat Creek as a valuable resource to the community. Upstream of the Town of Jackson is a world-class native trout fishery and as the creek continues through town and south to the Snake River, it is easily accessible in public parks and provides visual and recreational amenity to the many landowners along its banks. Flat Creek provides water to irrigate hay fields and pastures and recharges the aquifer that thousands of people depend on for clean water. Residents and community leaders of Teton County recognized the water quality threats to Lower Cache Creek and Upper Flat Creek in the Jackson/ Teton County Comprehensive Plan adopted in 1994. The Comprehensive Plan included the following in Chapter 4 – Natural & Scenic Resources:

> *"Both (Lower Cache Creek and Upper Flat Creek) are heavily impacted by urban runoff, which has undermined the effects on water quality. The Town's land development regulations in effect prior to the adoption of this Plan required setbacks of 20 feet to 50 feet from mean high water. This measure has not prevented stormwater from flowing directly into these creeks from Town streets."*

The Comprehensive Plan then identified implementation strategies to address surface water quality impacts and restoration habitat based resources:

> *"With surface water, the ideal approach is to eliminate or trap most pollutants before they enter the water system. This means pollution should be dealt with at the source through direct treatment or through what is often termed "best management practices." BMPs usually entail relatively simple, common sense measures such as retaining the critical "first flush" of runoff from paved surfaces, and active revegetation to prevent erosion. All drainage plans and basin studies should have water quality as a prime objective."*
> *"The single most prominent natural feature in need of immediate attention, however, is Flat Creek as it flows through the Town of Jackson. From the point where the Creek flows out of the National Elk Refuge until it begins its meander through the Jackson Hole Hereford Ranch, development in Town has turned its back on the waterway. The quality of water has been degraded by silt and by run-off from paved surfaces. The creek bed and banks are often strewn with trash and debris. Its floodplain has been altered and/or encroached upon, and illegal fill in some places runs to the water's edge. Access is often cut off by development. Development regulations in the Town have, for the most part, proven inadequate to prevent the worsening of these problems, let alone to reverse them.*
> *A restored and accessible Flat Creek would be a visual and recreational amenity to the entire community. This Plan recommends that the Flat Creek corridor be designated as a special enhancement area, and that a restoration plan be developed for the corridor. At a minimum, this plan shall address water quality; fishery enhancement; accessibility; acquisition*

of easements or land where needed; removal of encroaching structures, parking and storage areas; biological potential for waterfowl and mammals; suitability for non-motorized trail; and linear park

The Town of Jackson, Teton County, and the Teton Conservation District commissioned a study with Intermountain Aquatics Inc. of Driggs, ID, in order to determine the feasibility of constructing a stormwater treatment wetland with an emphasis on removing sediment from reaching Flat Creek and providing/enhancing wildlife habitat. In August of 2005 Intermountain Aquatics Inc. presented the Final Report for the Karns Meadow Stormwater Treatment Wetland Feasibility Study, highlights included:

- *Based on estimated runoff quantity and quality, and on the size and characteristics of the site potentially available for the project, it should be possible to create a stormwater treatment system that will provide significant water quality benefits and contribute to habitat enhancement.*

- *A preliminary design concept is presented. It suggests using a series of structures and wetlands of increasing "naturalness" to create a combined stormwater and habitat enhancement project consisting mainly of (1) a settling basin, (2) a pair of treatment wetlands, (3) a habitat enhancement wetland. Stormwater treatment wetlands would emphasize water quality but would also be designed to enhance habitat and aesthetics.*

- *To treat runoff effectively, the system will need to handle rain-on-snow and snowmelt runoff as well as major rainstorms; this appears feasible for several stormwater sources entering Karns Meadow*

- *Stormwater from the Snow King and Pearl/Broadway basins carries particularly high loads of sediment and also elevated salts, nutrients, and metals. Cache Creek dilutes pollutants in Kelly Tube discharge significantly.*

- *The most practical sources to treat are Pearl/Broadway runoff, a portion of Snow King runoff (possibly from the rodeo grounds snow storage site), and a fraction of Kelly Tube flows during low-flow months. The combination of high flows and pollutant dilution by Cache Creek water limits options for effective treatment of Kelly Tube discharges.*

- *It should be practical to construct a stormwater wetland system providing one day or more of detention for the stormwater sources targeted, thus removing a large proportion of sediment and sediment-associated pollutants.*

- *Site elevations and water source are conducive to enhancing site vegetation and wildlife habitat. The site's groundwater is largely cut off from Flat Creek now, but irrigation water and stormwater can be used to create wetland hydrology where desired.*

- *Cost estimates are highly uncertain at this preliminary stage, but it is reasonable to expect a stormwater/habitat project to fall in the several hundred thousand to one-million dollar neighborhood depending on final design and on extent of modifications to stormwater infrastructure feeding the system.*

- *The project's high-profile location, the importance of habitat and aesthetic goals, and unusual practical challenges (complex hydrology, snow-season goals, retrofitting existing infrastructure) will place high demands on analysis and planning during the design phase.*

- *Coordination with stakeholders will be important to project success. Input from interested parties should be sought before selecting a design concept and proceeding with developing a specific design and refining cost estimates. Integration with other plans for Karns Meadow should be a high priority.*

In March of 2007 the Town of Jackson, Teton County – Jackson Parks & Recreation Department, Jackson Hole Land Trust, and Teton Conservation District along with the support of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Bridger-Teton National Forest, Jackson Hole Trout Unlimited, and Jackson Hole One Fly commissioned Intermountain Aquatics of Driggs, Idaho to begin work on a 75% Construction Design Estimate for the Karns Meadow Stormwater Treatment Wetland. The proposed deliverables included:

- Stormwater Treatment Forebay and Wetland Design and Drawings
- Vegetation and Habitat Enhancement Design and Drawings
- Water Right Point of Diversion Change and Wetland Delineation/Determination
- Landscape Architect Renderings
- External Connecting Infrastructure Needs Summary
- Rough Grading and Construction Summary
- Weed and Mosquito Management Summary
- Operation and Maintenance Summary
- Education Component Summary
- Performance Evaluation and Monitoring Summary
- Construction Cost Estimates

- Permitting and Construction Implementation Plan
- Public Open House and Internal Stakeholder Meetings
- 319 Non-point Source Grant Proposal and Presentation

A summary of field data collected during 2007 includes:

Topographic Survey
A topographic survey was conducted to collect elevation and location data for existing infrastructure, water features, ground surface elevations and potential locations for ditches and the treatment system.
The survey data was used to create a topographic map of the site with 1-foot contour lines.
Groundwater monitoring well elevations were correlated to the survey elevation data.
The elevation loss from the northern end of the project area near the Kelly Tube Outlet to the lowest point near the Snow King Tube Outlet is approximately 16 feet.

Hydrology
Site hydrology was evaluated using 5 shallow groundwater wells. Water levels were observed periodically in the 2005 and 2006 growing seasons and continuously in 2007.
Water levels were rarely less than 2 ft below ground surface and never less than 1.4 ft below ground surface. They were less than 4 ft deep for only 2-8 weeks during May-July.
The hydrologic connection between Flat Creek and Karns Meadow appears to be seasonal, with a moderately strong connection during spring runoff and limited connection at other times. Well water levels rose rapidly in late spring each year (May-June), coinciding roughly with the rising limb of Flat Creek's hydrograph. Similarly, water levels dropped with the falling limb of Flat Creek's hydrograph.
There is anecdotal information suggesting that the non-riparian shrub habitat may be drier than it was historically. According to Pete Karns, historic springs influenced by flood irrigation to the east flowed onto Karns Meadow and irrigated the scrub-shrub plant community

Wetland Delineation
A wetland delineation was conducted according to the 1987 Army Corps of Engineers Manual on 19.93 acre in the project area located east of Flat Creek.
Indicator plant species, soil pits and ground water level monitoring wells aided in the wetland determination.
2.38 acres of scrub-shrub wetlands were identified. The remaining 17.55 acres was determined uplands.
The dominant hydrologic influence on wetlands appears to be Flat Creek, but may have historically been influenced by flood irrigation on lands to the east. Water levels did not meet criteria for wetland hydrology (<1 ft depth for at least 5% of growing season).
A wetland delineation report was submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers. They determined the Flat Creek and all adjacent wetlands are waters of the United States and therefore subject to federal wetland regulations.
Approximately ¼ of an acre of wetlands exist within Tract 4 "Stormwater Treatment System" area.

Vegetation Survey
Vegetation was surveyed in late August 2007 to assess the structure, species composition and overall health of the vegetation at the site. Four plant communities, riparian shrub, meadow, non-riparian shrub and disturbed area, were identified at the site based on landscape position and plant structure.
Canopy cover is substantially greater in the riparian community versus the nonriparian community.
- The riparian community supports a much higher proportion of live cover and lower amount of dead cover relative to the non-riparian community.

Shrub abundance and health within the southernmost part of the non-riparian community appears to be much greater than other portions of the non-riparian community and even greater than the riparian shrub community.
The number of stems per shrub was much greater in the non-riparian community
Riparian shrubs are younger and probably healthier and/or have been healthier in recent years than non-riparian shrubs.
The non-riparian shrubs have either experienced greater stress in recent years and/or they have been able to re-sprout new stems as older ones die.

Stormwater Monitoring
Stormwater sampling units were installed in the Kelly Tube at Clissold Street and Kelly Street and at the outlet of the Snow King Tube to Flat Creek
Flows in the tube were recorded every 2 minutes and total settleable solids were determined for water samples collected during storm events.
Results from two storm events (October 17 and 20, 2007) indicate settleable solids in the stormwater are highest prior to peak flows in the storm pipes.
Peak flows during the October 2007 storm events in both the Snow King and Kelly Tubes were near 16 cubic feet per second.
Flow and total settleable solids data collection will continue through the spring of 2008 to assist with the design and grant application process.

C. How does this program further the mission of ***1% for the Tetons***?

Flat Creek has historically provided important spawning habitat for native cutthroat trout from the Snake River. Long time residents of the area often speak of the excellent fishing and amazing bug hatches that can be found along its banks. The truth is that the significant population growth and development that has been occurring since

the 1970's has not been kind to Flat Creek. Years of sediment filled runoff from the ever expanding local roadways has filled in spawning gravels and reduced macroinvertebrate communities. It has become evident that significant problems have been arising that affect Flat Creeks designated uses and its aquatic and riparian habitat. With the continuing development occurring in Jackson Hole the value of waterbodies and their associated resources has increased over time. The Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland and other projects detailed in the Flat Creek Watershed Plan aim to not only sustain the important natural resource that Flat Creek is, but restore it as a source of community pride.

D. There are 10 criteria for a successful grant. How does this proposal address each?

1. The Karn's Meadow Stormwater Wetland specifically addresses the WDEQ determination that Flat Creek's aquatic life use support is threatened due to habitat degradation and urban stormwater runoff. The feasibility study states that it should be possible to create a stormwater treatment facility that provides significant water quality benefits and provides contributions to habitat enhancement. The treatment wetland in conjunction with projects such as the Flat Creek Enhancement project go beyond sustaining Flat Creek for future generations to achieving a measure of restoration for fishery and allowing Flat Creek to achieve its ecological and social potential.
2. As Jackson as grown so has the importance of local waterways to the community character. The 1994 Comprehensive Plan specifically addresses Flat Creeks importance to the community, "*A restored and accessible Flat Creek would be a visual and recreational amenity to the entire community.*" Because of Flat Creeks central location in the Town of Jackson, how we care for it is a direct reflection of the character of the community. The Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland will go a long way toward reversing the trend of development turning its back on the waterway.
3. The Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland Feasibility Report contains specific recommendations for evaluating the success of the project. These recommendations will be incorporated in to the final design report and are as follows:

   Monitoring: Monitoring and performance evaluation has three general purposes: (1) assure successful completion of construction and revegetation tasks, (2) evaluate actual as opposed to estimated hydraulic and water quality behavior, and modify operations and/or structures as needed, (3) guide maintenance operations to enhance continued performance and mitigate nuisance problems such as weeds. Components of a monitoring and evaluation program should address the following topics:

   Hydrology/hydraulics: Evaluate flows and storages during and between runoff events to characterize operation and judge adequacy of control structures, and to refine operations. Measure water levels and flow rates at key points in the stormwater wetland system (and in water management system for habitat enhancement, if developed). Characterize seepage and other losses as difference between inflow and outflow. Monitor groundwater levels to characterize their effects on and response to the system.

   Pollutant loading: Measure influent pollutant loads (concentrations, water flow) to characterize actual loading rates. Initial monitoring should include some intensive sampling of flow and water quality time series over several runoff events representing different seasons and event types.

   Pollutant removal/effluent water quality: Measure water quality (TSS, chemical variables, water temperature) in water leaving the facility. Calculate removal of sediment and other pollutants. Like influent monitoring, this should include intensive sampling of flow and water quality time series over runoff events representing different seasons and event types.

   Sediment accumulation: Survey as-built topography of settling basin and stormwater wetlands, and establish permanent reference markers/gauges to measure sediment depth. Use to guide sediment removal as part of maintenance program. Monitoring locations should represent different conditions in the system (center/periphery, open water/emergent vegetation, etc.).

   Vegetation: Success of revegetation and general condition of vegetation/habitat should be monitored using both quantitative observations (e.g. cover in quadrants) and site inventories. Short-term, post-project observations should address success of plantings and potential problems with weeds. Both post-project and longer-term monitoring should evaluate overall vegetation/habitat quality (desirable versus less desirable plants; wetland versus upland or facultative species; noxious weeds; physical structure in terms of height and horizontal patterns). Methods should specifically address the health, abundance, and habitat structure of the shrub component. Ideally, some permanent monitoring points should be part of the monitoring program in order to identify upward or downward trends. Permanent points for repeat photography should be established, and photographs should be part of the record.

   Wildlife: Wildlife monitoring objectives should be defined during the planning and design phase. It may be possible to coordinate with ongoing bird monitoring at the site.

Mosquitoes: Use of waters of the stormwater facility and of other areas of the Karns Meadow site for mosquito breeding should be evaluated. Initially, efforts should be made to identify locations or hydrologic conditions associated with mosquito use. Subsequently, monitoring and control (if desired) should be integrated into a broader Karns Meadow and community-wide pest management program.

Public/neighbor concerns: Because Karns Meadow is a high-profile site with great public interest, it may be appropriate to make specific efforts to gauge perceptions of the project and identify any perceived problems. Informal contacts with neighbors, trail and park users, and interested groups may be adequate.

Evaluation should be more intensive immediately after construction and revegetation and during the first years of operation. Two years of relatively intensive post-project monitoring is desirable to assure success of vegetation and because the first one or two years should be considered a start-up period for operations. Specific monitoring over a longer period may be mandated under permit terms if permits are required for wetland, channel, or water quality purposes. After two or more years, monitoring should become less intensive and shift to tracking acceptable overall performance, evaluating trends in vegetation/habitat quality, and guiding routine management and maintenance operations.

During the design phase a detailed monitoring plan and schedule should be developed with input from relevant parties (Jackson Hole Land Trust; regulatory and resource management agencies; Conservation District, Public Works Department, Parks and Recreation Department, Weed and Pest Board, etc.). The plan should include goals and objectives, methods, organizational responsibilities, reporting requirements, and resources needed (personnel, equipment, and budget).

4. The Karns Meadow Stormwater Feasibility study documented the potential of the treatment facility to provide significant water quality benefits and contribute to habitat enhancement. The feasibility study goes on to say that it should be practical to construct a stormwater wetland system providing one day or more of detention for the stormwater sources targeted, thus removing a large proportion of sediment and sediment- associate pollutants. The study also states that the site provides excellent opportunities for wetland habitat improvement. Given the Flat Creek corridor and connectivity to high quality habitats off-site it should be possible to restore poorly functioning habitat at Karns Meadow for a variety of resident and migratory wildlife, including several species of special management concern. Shrub-scrub habitat along Flat Creek provides an excellent reference for planning expansion of this habitat type to other locations on the site. Stormwater basins could be designed to provide emergent marsh conditions with high wildlife value and aesthetic appeal. Revegetation will be the key to wetland habitat development.

5. The concept, design, and eventual construction of the Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland is the results of more than five years of planning by a wide variety of people from local land owners, elected officials, land trust employees and board members, conservation district employees and board members, public works employees, non-profit volunteers, and natural resource professionals. Their efforts, vision, and deep appreciation for Flat Creek and Karns Meadow have taken this project from a concept to a reality that will enhance and sustain Flat Creek and Karns Meadow for future generations.
6. (included in #5)

7. The Town of Jackson and Teton Conservation District have been the sole providers of funding for all conceptual planning and design phases of the stormwater wetland. Portions of the final design and construction costs will come from the Town of Jackson, Teton Conservation District, and Federal Clean Water Act funds. Other non-federal funding while be needed to implement the project. Non-federal grant funding is be pursued by the stakeholders group in order to fund all aspects of the project including education, construction, revegetation, and monitoring.
8. (included in #6)
9. Flat Creek is an important part of the greater Teton ecosystem. Its importance continues to increase as a natural corridor in an ever increasing urban environment.
10. The primary goal of the project in the enhancement and protection of Flat Creek for future generations.

E. What are the specific, measurable objectives of this program?

1. Reduction of sediment and sediment-associated pollutants to Flat Creek.
2. Improved habitat quality and diversity in Karns Meadow.

F. How will you measure success against each of your objectives? Is there baseline information against which to measure success? What objective methodology will you use to evaluate the performance of the program?

Methods for post-construction monitoring of sediment removal and habitat enhancement are outlined in Section D, #3 of the grant application. These methods are part of the project feasibility study completed in 2005. The final methods will be outlined in the Performance Evaluation and Monitoring Summary due in later part of 2008. As part of the 75% Construction Design Estimate, Intermountain Aquatics, has been performing comprehensive stormwater monitoring in order to measure the effectiveness of the treatment wetland. An update of 2007 monitoring is located in Section B of the grant application. The 75% Construction Design Estimate also contains a detailed wetland delineation and vegetation survey that provides background information for comparison of habitat improvements. Monitoring methods for habitat improvements are also outlined in Section D, #3 of the grant application. Final habitat monitoring methods will also be outlined in the Performance Evaluation and Monitoring Summary due later in 2008.

G. Please provide a budget for this program. Include all funding sources: actual and anticipated; both cash and non-cash (e.g. labor, materials and other in-kind contributions).

The Teton Conservation District and Town of Jackson provided funding for the Karns Meadow Stormwater Treatment Wetland Feasibility Study completed by Intermountain Aquatics, Inc. in August 2005.
Total Cost: $13,500.30 (split equally by the Town and Conservation District)

The Teton Conservation District and Town of Jackson provided funding for the Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland, 75% Construction Design Estimate. The deliverables of the estimate are outlined in Section B of the grant application.

75% Construction Design Estimate, Total Cost: $134,890.00 (split equally by the Town and Conservation District)
As part of the stormwater monitoring the Teton Conservation District purchased automatic stormwater sampling units that are currently being used to collect background stormwater information.
Isco Automatic Stormwater Samplers, Total Cost: $14,147.50

Specific construction cost estimates are included in the deliverables of the Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland, 75% Construction Design Estimate. The estimates are expected later in 2008. The Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland Feasibility Study contains information on cost estimates of constructed treatment wetlands located in Section III, #4, J.
After discussions with Intermountain Aquatics, Inc. and the Town of Jackson Public Works Department we have agreed that a conservative estimate for construction, revegetation, and post-construction monitoring is $1,200,000.00. Specific construction estimates will be available later in 2008.

Feasibility Study: $13,530.00 Paid
Design Estimate: $134,890.00 Paid
Stormwater Samplers $14,147.50 Paid

The steering committee would like to begin construction in early 2009. This is the first of several anticipated grant applications. Intermountain Aquatics is currently preparing an application for a Clean Water Act Section 319 grant that could possibly cover up to 60% of the project costs.

The Town of Jackson and Teton Conservation District have committed to funding the Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland. At the time of this grant application we are currently the only committed financial partners. The steering committee will aggressively pursue all available grants and funding at our disposal.

Grants:
1% for the Tetons – grant deadline June 13, 2008 amount requested $40,000
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation / One Fly – February 15, 2009 anticipated amount request $30,000
Clean Water Act Section 319 grant – possible grant of up to 60% of project cost

H. Is there additional information you would like to provide?

This grant application cites information contained in the Karns Meadow Stormwater Treatment Wetland Feasibility Study completed in August, 2005 and prepared by Jeffery Klausmann and Dr. Paul Hook of Intermountain Aquatics, Inc. 85 S. Main PO BOX 1115 Driggs, Idaho 83422. Phone: 208-354-3690 www.intermountainaquatics.com

The application also cites information contained in the March 9, 2008 stakeholders report.

Hydrology Report – prepared by Dr. Paul Hook, Brian Remlinger, and Greg Mazer - Intermountain Aquatics, Inc.
Wetland Delineation Report – prepared by Andy Smith – Intermountain Aquatics, Inc.
Vegetation Survey Report – prepared by Dr. Paul Hook and Greg Mazer – Intermountain Aquatics Inc.
Stormwater Outlet Monitoring Report – prepared by Brian Remlinger – Intermountain Aquatics Inc.

The following link provides information on the Town of Jackson, Town Council Agenda Documentation along with a timeline for the 75% Construction Design Estimate.
http://www.ci.jackson.wy.us/resources/files//Government/F.%20Meeting%20Agendas/Council%20Packets/2007/082007/Public%20Hearings,%20Discussion,%20Action/karnsstormstaff.pdf

The following link provides information on the Town of Jackson, Town Council Agenda Documentation of the Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland Memorandum of Understanding between the members of the steering committee.

http://www.townofjackson.com:8307/agendas/2007/2007pkts/020507/Public%20Hearings,%20Discussion,%20Action/moukarnsstorm.pdf

I have included an attachment with the application that contains display panels from a public open house sponsored by Intermountain Aquatics, Inc., the Town of Jackson, and the Teton Conservation District. The display panels also contain a conceptual drawing of the treatment wetland and surrounding habitat improvements.

By submitting this proposal, the Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland Steering Committee agrees that ***1% for the Tetons*** has the right to utilize the supporting data however it sees fit, including publishing it.

Further: if this application is funded, the Karns Meadow Stormwater Wetland Committee agrees that ***1% for the Tetons*** may publish the application in its entirety, including the follow-up evaluation and outcomes report.

Submitted by:

Dan Leemon, Advisory Committee Member	Jackson Hole Trout Unlimited	6/13/08
Name & Title	Organization	Date

If applicant is sponsored by another organization, please provide a signature, name, and title of its responsible party:

Name & Title	Organization	Signature