

Part 506 – Exhibits

Subpart B – Economic and Structural Tables

506.10 Economic and Structural Tables Exhibits

The economic and structural tables in subpart B summarize the watershed project information. Use the format shown to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, to facilitate review and subsequent modification, and for summary purposes.

- (1) Items not applicable to a particular plan may be omitted.
- (2) Prime-numbered tables generally are necessary in all water resource plans.
- (3) Use “a” and “b” tables only if applicable.
- (4) Non-water-resource plans must include tables 1 and 4 as a minimum.
- (5) For ready reference, reproduce tables on colored paper.
- (6) Date all tables with the month and year of preparation; the date must be reasonably current.
- (7) Round all dollar figures displayed in the tables to a practical level of significance.

506.11 Economic Table 1 – Estimated Installed Cost

All measures and items with their total estimated costs are to be shown in table 1 by Federal agency and land ownership category. This table will be the basis for providing technical, cost sharing, and credit assistance from funds made available under Public Law 83-566. The following instructions will help in the preparation of the table.

- (1) List works of improvement by major types, such as land treatment, floodplain acquisition, flood warning system, floodproofing, floodwater-retarding structures, multiple-purpose structures, irrigation structures, or channel work. Use miles as the unit of measure for channel work. Do not designate purposes or group such measures under a purpose designation.
- (2) List all land treatment by land use and evaluation unit. For water resources projects evaluation units for land treatment will be the same as those for the related structural measures. For non-water-resource projects, evaluation units for land treatment must be based on such factors as land capability class, soil type, or erosion-rate categories used to delineate the problem area. They must correspond to the information in the watershed agreement.
- (3) If Federal agencies other than the NRCS or the Forest Service (FS) participate in the installation of works of improvement, add columns so that their participation is shown in the same manner as that for NRCS and FS. Columns that do not have entries (for example, if the FS is not participating) may be omitted.
- (4) The estimated number of units and the estimated cost in dollars to be paid from Public Law 83-566 funds and from other sources for measures to be installed on Federal and non-Federal land must be shown in the body of the table. The estimated costs include any accelerated help that may be provided by other programs for cost sharing and technical assistance on non-Federal land and works of improvement on Federal lands.
- (5) Direct project funds for each agency for engineering services and project administration must be sufficient to cover all costs that will eventually be charged to the project. These funds include allowances for assistance by the State, the centers,

Title 390 – National Watershed Program Manual

and National Headquarters. All costs for the project are to be included as part of the cost for the category rather than as a separate line item.

Figure 506-B1: Table 1 – Estimated Installation Cost [Name of Watershed], [State][Dollars]1/

Works of	Unit	Number			Estimated Cost (Dollars)1/						
		Federal land	Non-Federal land	Total	Public Law 83-566 Funds			Other Funds			Total
					Federal land NRCS ^{2/} FS ^{2/}	Non-Federal land NRCS ^{2/} FS ^{2/}	Total	Federal land	Non-Federal land	Total	
Improvement											
Land treatment											
Evaluation unit											
A											
B											
Technical assistance											
Preservation easements											
Flood proofing											
Land acquisition											
Flood warning system											
Relocation											
Floodwater-retarding structures											
Multiple-purpose structures											
Channel work											
Total project											

1/ Price base: ____.

2/ Federal agency responsible for assisting in installation of works of improvement.

Prepared: Month/year

506.12 Economic Table 2 – Estimated Cost Distribution

For watershed protection and flood prevention operations plans, table 2 is used to show the various items of installation cost for individual works of improvement. It is the basis for determining the percentages of costs to be shared by the sponsoring local organization (SLO) and NRCS for each measure or group of measures. For dam rehabilitation plans, an electronic spreadsheet has been developed for the computation of installation costs for table 2 of the plan and the computation of total eligible project cost for determination of cost-share amounts. The spreadsheet is available from the national program manager. The following instructions will help in the preparation of the table.

- (1) Under the heading “Works of Improvement,” list each measure for which a separate cost estimate is available. Use the same number or name in this table as is used on the project map. Grade stabilization structures may be grouped when a separate estimate for each structure in a system has not been developed.
- (2) Ensure that individual measures are only grouped with other measures if they have the same cost sharing. For example, specific cost items and recreation facilities must be included as separate line item entries.
- (3) The estimated construction cost includes costs expected to be incurred during the installation period, including costs for cultural resource protection and other mitigation, plus a realistic contingency allowance in accordance with good estimating practices.
- (4) The estimated real property acquisition cost consists of all costs, including those needed for cultural resource protection and other mitigation, for purchasing the needed real property.
- (5) For those measures that incorporate nonproject features, the nonproject cost will be shown in brackets in the line below the project cost in the appropriate columns, and an explanatory footnote will be added. The grand total cost includes only project costs.
- (6) Incorporate the estimated cost for project administration as part of each item listed. The project administration part of the installation cost to be borne by the sponsors includes the costs of administering construction contracts and relocation assistance advisory services.
- (7) When applicable, footnotes are to be included to identify such items as—
 - (i) Legal fees, survey costs, or floodplain easements and their values.
 - (ii) Engineering service contract costs to be borne by Public Law 83-566 funds and others.
 - (iii) Nonproject cost items.
 - (iv) Kind and value of modifications or alterations included with the real property costs.
 - (v) The cost of cultural resource protection and mitigation.
 - (vi) The cost of other environmental or social mitigation measures.
 - (vii) Non-NED project costs for nonstructural measures.

Figure 506-B2: Table 2 – Estimated Cost Distribution—Water Resource Project Measures (Name of Watershed), (State)(Dollars) 1/

Works of Improvement	Installation Cost—Public Law 83-566						Installation Cost—Other funds						Total installation costs	
	Construction	Engineering	Real prop rights	Relocation payments	Project admin	Total Public Law 566	Construction	Engineering	Real prop. rights	Water rights	Relocation payments	Project admin. ^{2/}		Total other

Title 390 – National Watershed Program Manual

Floodwater retard. struc. No. 1									3/					
Multiple purpose structure														
No. 2 Recreational development and facilities	4/		5/				4/		5/6/					
No. 3 Water supply Water intake tower		7/					8/	7/						
Channel work														
Main A 10+00-40+00 (M)														
Lateral A 10+00-20+00 (O)														
Relocation of properties														
Flood-proofing														
Floodplain acquisition														
Flood-warning system														
Land Treatment														
Total														

- 1/ Price base: ____.
- 2/ Includes \$ ____ for relocation assistance advisory service.
- 3/ Includes \$ ____ for moving three pipelines and \$ ____ for weighting one AT&T cable.
- 4/ Includes \$ ____ of Public Law 83-566 funds and \$ ____ of other funds for cultural resource protection and mitigation measures.
- 5/ Includes \$ ____ of real property cost for mitigation.
- 6/ Includes \$ ____ for surveys, legal fees, other costs.
- 7/ Engineering services contract cost to be borne: \$ ____ by Public Law 83-566 funds and \$ ____ by other funds.
- 8/ Nonproject cost for rerouting State Route 281 across top of dam are not otherwise included in this table, and are shown only to make clear they are the sponsors' responsibilities.

Prepared: **Month/year**

506.13 Economic Table 2a – Cost Allocation and Cost Sharing Summary

Table 2a shows the installation costs allocated to various purposes in multipurpose projects, as well as the sharing of costs allocated to each purpose. Relocation payments are to be included in the same manner as those for construction, real property rights, and engineering costs. Use as many columns as necessary to show each project purpose. The following instructions will help in the preparation of the table.

- (1) Each of the individual purposes served by project measures is to be entered as a subcolumn heading under the column heading "Purpose."
- (2) All single-purpose measures serving the same purpose may be grouped by purpose under "Item." Each multiple-purpose structure and specific cost items are to be listed separately in the same manner as shown in table 2. List the items of installation cost (as in table 2) under each measure or group of measures.

Title 390 – National Watershed Program Manual

- (3) In the cost sharing section of the table, distribute the total cost allocated to each purpose to Public Law 83-566 funds and other funds in accordance with applicable cost sharing policy.
- (4) When relocation costs are involved, it may be necessary to show Public Law 83-566 costs for municipal water supply. In such an instance, this is to be identified by a footnote.

Figure 506-B3: Table 2a – Cost Allocation and Cost Sharing Summary Water Resource Project Measures (Name of Watershed), (State)(Dollars) 1/

Item	Cost Allocation 2				Cost Sharing							
	Purpose				Public Law 83-566				Other			
	Flood prevention	Recreation	M&I water supply	Total	Flood prevention	Recreation	M&I water supply	Total	Flood prevention	Recreation	M&I water supply	Total
Grade stabilization struc.												
Construction												
Engineering												
Relocation												
Real prop rights												
Project admin.												
Subtotal												
Multiple purpose												
Structure No.												
Construction												
Engineering												
Relocation												
Real prop rights												
Acquisition												
Legal fees												
Easements												
Road & utility												

modification												
Project admin.												
Subtotal												
Recreation Facilities												
Construction												
Engineering												
Real prop rights												
Acquisition												
Legal fees												
Project admin.												
Subtotal												
Total												

1/ Price base: ____.

2/ Method of Cost Allocation:

Prepared: **Month/Year**

506.14 Economic Table 2b – Recreational Facilities—Estimated Construction Costs

Table 2b shows the number, estimated unit construction cost, and total cost for each individual type of recreational facility. This table is to be included in all plans that have recreational development as an integral part of the plan and if recreational benefits for a planned development are evaluated monetarily, regardless of whether Public Law 83-566 funds will share any of the cost for facilities. The following instructions will help in the preparation of the table.

- (1) Where more than one development is involved, identify the facilities to be installed at each development. Types of facilities may include access roads, parking lots, water supply, sanitary facilities, beach development, boat docks, picnic tables, or fireplaces. Where possible, include descriptive terms, such as “blacktop road—16 feet wide, flush toilet, and concrete picnic table.”
- (2) Under “Number” show the number of units of each type of facility planned. Include a footnote to indicate those items that are estimated and subject to minor variation.

Figure 506-B4: Table 2b – Recreational Facilities—Estimated Construction Costs

[Name of Watershed], [State] [Dollars] 1/

Item	Number	Estimated unit cost	Total Construction Cost
------	--------	---------------------	-------------------------

	[Indicate quantities that are estimated. ^{2/}]		
Total			

1/ Price base: ____.

Prepared: **Month/year**

2/ Estimated quantity, subject to minor variation at time of detailed planning.

506.15 Structural Table 3 – Dams With Planned Storage Capacity

Use table 3 to show the planned storage capacity of dams. The following instructions will help in the preparation of the table.

- (1) Class of structure is to be indicated as low, significant or high as defined in Title 210, National Engineering Manual (NEM), Part 520, Subpart C, Section 520.21E.
- (2) Total drainage area is to include the controlled and uncontrolled drainage area above the planned structure. If two or more structures are in series, the drainage area above the upstream structures is the controlled drainage area, and the area between the upstream structure and the structure being listed is the uncontrolled drainage area.
- (3) The auxiliary spillway type refers to the type of material, such as vegetated, rock, earth, or concrete.
- (4) Indicate the 1-day runoff curve number used for design of the structures. Note any deviation from the use of an antecedent moisture condition II runoff curve number.
- (5) The floodwater-retarding pool is the reservoir space allotted for the temporary impoundment of floodwater and aerated sediment. Its upper limit is the elevation of the crest of the lowest auxiliary spillway. Floodwater-retarding capacity is the volume in the floodwater-retarding pool less the aerated sediment. The surface area of the floodwater retarding pool is the area at the crest elevation of the lowest auxiliary spillway.
- (6) The submerged sediment capacity must account for all of the reservoir space allotted to the accumulation of submerged sediment during the life of the structure. Sediment aerated is the volume of sediment that deposits above the lowest ungated outlet.
- (7) The surface area for the sediment pool is the area of the reservoir at the elevation of the anticipated sediment accumulation at the dam. If the lowest ungated outlet is below the sediment pool elevation, the area to initially store water is to be shown by footnote, or by adding another line. The sediment pool area is shown in parentheses if the reservoir contains beneficial storage or the sediment capacity will not store water.
- (8) Show beneficial use storage separately for each applicable purpose, including the capacity needed for losses.
- (9) In listing the surface area for the beneficial use pool, identify the use of recreation or fish and wildlife pools, when applicable. Water storage for either of these purposes normally is considered the first increment above the sediment pool. Where other beneficial uses are included in a reservoir, show the maximum water surface area for all beneficial uses.
- (10) Table 3 is also to be used for joint-use storage structures. Joint-use storage is reservoir storage capacity partly allocated to flood prevention, but also used for conservation or beneficial storage during seasons when floods normally do not occur. The operation of joint-use storage is based on water supply forecasts and continuous inflow and outflow measurements or on a fixed time schedule. Modify the table

- headings as appropriate to show capacities for separate storage purposes and capacities for beneficial use storage shared with floodwater-retarding capacity.
- (11) The principal spillway is the lowest ungated spillway designated to convey the water from the floodwater-retarding pool. Type of conduit refers to the material used, such as R/C pipe, R/C box, or CMP.
 - (12) The auxiliary spillway system of a dam is the spillway system designed to convey water in excess of that impounded for flood prevention or other beneficial purposes.
 - (13) The exit channel of an earth, vegetated, or rock auxiliary spillway is that part of the channel downstream from the control section that safely conducts the water to a point where it may be released without jeopardizing the integrity of the structure. V_e is the maximum velocity of flow in the exit channel for the stability design hydrograph.
 - (14) The stability design hydrograph is used to establish the minimum design dimensions of the earth or rock auxiliary spillway.
 - (15) The freeboard hydrograph is used to establish the minimum elevation of the top of the dam.
 - (16) Elevations are to be referenced to mean sea level.
 - (17) All flow capacities are to be shown as maximum or peak.

Figure 506-B5: Table 3 – Structural Data—Dams with Planned Storage Capacity (Name of Watershed)(State)

Item	Unit	Structure No. [1, 2, 3, 4, etc.]	Total
Class of structure			
Seismic zone			
Uncontrolled drainage area	mi ²		
Controlled drainage area	mi ²		
Total drainage area	mi ²		
Runoff curve No. (1-day) (AMC II)			
Time of concentration (T _c)	hrs		
Elevation top dam	ft		
Elevation crest auxiliary spillway	ft		
Elevation crest high stage inlet	ft		
Elevation crest low stage inlet	ft		
Auxiliary spillway type			
Auxiliary spillway bottom width	ft		
Auxiliary spillway exit slope	percent		
Maximum height of dam	ft		
Volume of fill	yd ³		
Total capacity 1/	acre ft		
Sediment submerged	acre ft		
Sediment aerated	acre ft		
Beneficial use (identify use)	acre ft		
Floodwater retarding	acre ft		

Title 390 – National Watershed Program Manual

Between high and low stage	acre ft		
Surface area			
Sediment pool ^{2/}	acres		
Beneficial use pool (identify use)	acres		
Floodwater retarding pool ^{1/}	acres		
Principal spillway design			
Rainfall volume (1-day)	in		
Rainfall volume (10-day)	in		
Runoff volume (10-day)	in		
Capacity of low stage (max.)	ft ³ /s		
Capacity of high stage (max.)	ft ³ /s		
Dimensions of conduit	ft/in		
Type of conduit			
Frequency operation-auxiliary spillway	percent chance		
Auxiliary spillway hydrograph			
Rainfall volume	in		
Runoff volume	in		
Storm duration	hrs		
Velocity of flow (V _e)	ft/s		
Max. reservoir water surface elev.	ft		
Freeboard hydrograph			
Rainfall volume	in		
Runoff volume	in		
Storm duration	hrs		
Max. reservoir water surface elev.	ft		
Capacity equivalents			
Sediment volume	in		
Floodwater retarding volume	in		
Beneficial volume (identify use)	in		

^{1/} Crest of auxiliary spillway.

Prepared: Month/Year

^{2/} If reservoir contains beneficial storage or if sediment capacity will not store water, show area in parenthesis and footnote accordingly.

506.16 Structural Table 3a – Dikes

Structural table 3a shows each dike separately. Data in each column to the right of the stationing should be entered on the same line as the station location.

Figure 506-B6: Structural Data—Dikes Table

Dike	Stationing	Top Width (ft)	Average Side Slope	Average Height of Dike	100-Year Frequency Velocity	Dike Protection	Volume of Earth Fill (yd ³)
------	------------	----------------	--------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------	---

				(ft)	(ft/s)		

1/ Dikes are Class (Reference NRCS Engineering Standard No. 356)

Prepared: Year/Month

506.17 Structural Table 3b – Channel Work

Use structural table 3b is to be used for flood channels, irrigation canals, and drainage channels. The following instructions will help in the preparation of the table.

- (1) The data in each column to the right of station is to be entered on the same line as the station location it represents.
- (2) Data, such as hydraulic gradient, *n* value, and excavation volume, is to be entered to represent values between the station given and the preceding station, or it is to be entered on intervening lines.
- (3) Drainage area is the uncontrolled area at the station.
- (4) As-built and aged velocities entered in the table are to be the velocities associated with the discharges used for stability analysis. If velocities are for other than design discharge, explain by footnote.
- (5) The information in footnotes may be shown by a separate legend sheet.
- (6) Show the totals for length of channel work and volume of excavation are to be shown.
- (7) If design discharge includes overbank flow, this must be indicated by an appropriate footnote.
- (8) If the design discharge cannot be expressed in meaningful terms by frequency, show the basis for design (drainage curve, numbers, and removal rate).

Figure 506-B7: Table 3b – Structural Data—Channel Work (Name of Watershed)(State)

						Channel Dimensions 1/				<i>n</i> Value		Velocities (ft/s)					
Channel name (reach)	Station	Drain area. (mi ²)	() Year freq design dischg. (ft ³ /s)	Water surface elev feet. (msl)	Hydraulic Gradient (ft/ft)	Gradient (ft/ft)	Bottom width (ft)	Elev. (ft/msl)	Side slope	aged	as built	aged	as built	Excavation volume (yd ³)	Type of work 2/	Existing channel type 3/	Present flow cond. 4/
												5/	5/				

Improvement	Amortization of Installation Cost	Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement Cost	Costs	
Land treatment Evaluation unit 1 Evaluation unit 2 Reaches 1 to 6 Multipurpose channel, dam, etc. Land treatment 2/ Reaches 7 and 8 Multipurpose channel, etc.		3/		
Total				

1/ Price base: _____, amortized over ___ years at a discount rate of _____ percent. Prepared: **Month/Year**
 2/ Costs for technical assistance to install measures and financially assisted land treatment in this evaluation unit are included. (Costs for installing associated onfarm measures are not included because they have been netted out of the analysis.)
 3/ Includes \$ _____ for operation, maintenance, and replacement for recreation development.

506.19 Economic Table 5 – Estimated Average Annual Flood Damage Reduction Benefits

Use economic table 5 is to be used to show the estimated average annual flood damage reduction benefits. The following instructions will help in the preparation of the table.

- (1) In the “Item” column, enter the types of flood damage that have been evaluated and that will be affected by the measures included in the plan.
- (2) Do not include erosion that is not associated with flood damage reduction. Gully erosion damage includes losses resulting from land voiding and any ephemeral gully damage, sheet and rill erosion damage, or impaired land use that is interrelated with gully erosion.
- (3) In the “Without project” column, enter the average annual damage that will continue to be incurred without project installation. In the “With project” column, enter the average annual damage that will continue to be incurred with project installation.
- (4) Enter the difference between the average annual damage with and without project to show the project's total damage reduction benefits in the last column.
- (5) When the table indicates no remaining damage in a category, a footnote is needed to show that damages and benefits were not evaluated completely. Examples of

Title 390 – National Watershed Program Manual

appropriate footnotes might be “damages and benefits will accrue from floods of greater magnitude than the ____ frequency event, but these were not evaluated” or “this includes only the damages and benefits occurring from land voiding or deterioration that will be affected by the structural measures.”

- (6) Do not distinguish between benefits accruing within or outside the watershed unless some unusual circumstances make it necessary or desirable.
- (7) The price base is to be specific, such as “Price base: 2007 current normalized prices for cropland and pasture; 2008 prices for all others.”
- (8) Agriculture-related damage includes damages occurring in rural communities with a population of less than 50,000.

Figure 506-B9: Table 5 – Estimated Average Annual Flood Damage Reduction Benefits (Name of Watershed)(State)(Dollars) 1/

Item	Estimated Average Annual Damage				Damage reduction benefit ^{3/4/}	
	Without project		With project			
	Agriculture related ^{2/}	Nonagric. Related	Agriculture Related ^{2/}	Nonagric. related	Agriculture related ^{2/}	Nonagric. related
Floodwater						
Crop and pasture						
Other agricultural						
Residential						
Commercial						
Other						
Subtotal						
Sediment						
Overbank deposition						
Reservoirs						
Other						
[list important items]						
Subtotal						
Erosion						
Floodplain scour						
Stream bank						

Title 390 – National Watershed Program Manual

Gullies						
Subtotal						
Total						

1/ Price base: ____.

Prepared: **Month/Year**

2/ Agriculture-related damage includes damage to rural communities.

3/ Includes effects of land-treatment measures.

4/ Costs and benefits for onfarm land treatment have been netted out.

506.20 Economic Table 5a – Estimated Average Annual Watershed Protection Damage Reduction Benefits

Economic table 5a is to be used to show the estimated average annual watershed protection damage reduction benefits. The following instructions will help in the preparation of the table.

(1) Onsite

- (i) Crop-Stand Damage.—Dollar value of benefits attributed to a reduction in crop-stand damage caused by erosion or sedimentation.
- (ii) Land Voiding and Depreciation.—Dollar value of benefits attributed to a decrease in land voiding and depreciation.
- (iii) Water Conservation.—Dollar value of benefits attributed to onsite savings in water.
- (iv) Maintaining Productivity.—Dollar value of benefits attributed to maintaining productivity over the evaluation period.
- (v) Other.—Dollar value of other types of onsite benefits.
- (vi) Onsite Subtotal.—Total dollar value of onsite benefits in average annual values.

(2) Offsite/Public

- (i) Maintaining Productivity.—Dollar value of benefits attributed to maintaining productivity for future generations. This is the part of the maintaining-productivity benefits that occurs after the end of the evaluation period.
- (ii) Sediment Damages.—Dollar value of benefits attributed to offsite sediment reduction.
- (iii) Property Values.—Dollar values of benefits attributed to an increase in values of offsite properties. Care must be taken to avoid double counting when such benefits are evaluated.
- (iv) Water Treatment.—Dollar value of benefits attributed to a reduction in costs of treating M&I water.
- (v) Recreation.—Dollar value of benefits attributed to an increase in recreation quality or quantity.
- (vi) Fish and Wildlife.—Dollar value of benefits attributed to an increase in fish and wildlife values.
- (vii) Water Conservation.—Dollar value of benefits attributed to offsite savings in water.
- (viii) Other.—Dollar value of other types of offsite benefits.
- (ix) Offsite Subtotal.—Total dollar value of offsite or public benefits, or both, in average annual values.
- (x) Grand Total.—Total annual benefits in dollars (equal to the sum of onsite and offsite/public).

Figure 506-B10: Table 5a – Estimated Average Annual Watershed Protection Damage Reduction Benefits (Name of Watershed) (State)(Dollars) 1/

Item	Damage Reduction Benefit, Average Annual	
	Agriculture-related	Nonagricultural-related
Onsite		
Crop Stand Damage		
Land Voiding and Depreciation		
Water Conservation		
Maintaining Productivity		
Other		
Subtotal		
Offsite/Public		
Maintaining Productivity for Future Generations		
Sediment Damages		
Property Values		
Water Treatment		
Recreation		
Fish and Wildlife		
Water Conservation		
Other		
Subtotal		
Total		

1/ Price base: ____.

Prepared: **Month/Year**

506.21 Economic Table 6 – Comparison of NED Benefits and Costs

Use table 6 is used to show the estimated average annual benefits and costs and the benefit-cost ratios for project measures. The following instructions will help in the preparation of the table.

- (1) List measures, singly or in groups, as used for evaluation purposes. Use the same groupings of measures in tables 4 and 6.
- (2) Show only NED benefits on table 6. Damage reduction benefits must agree with those in tables 5 and 5a.
- (3) Enter the appropriate average annual benefit. For each evaluation unit for the land treatment part, show all costs and benefits accruing to land treatment to protect the

soil resource base for sustained productivity, to conserve water, to improve water quality, and to reduce sediment damage. The land treatment costs and benefits upstream of dams and channel improvements are to be shown with the structural evaluation unit. Use the same price base and evaluation period for both benefits and costs. Unemployed labor benefits are those stemming from the use of unemployed and underemployed labor.

- (4) Include only the column headings necessary to show the project benefits. Include additional or substitute columns to show any other evaluated benefits that are not listed in the sample table (such benefits must be consistent with the P&G). Describe the nature of these benefits in the narrative. Report all sustained production benefits and other watershed protection benefits from table 5a under either the “Other economic effects” column or under the title of “Maintaining productivity” if that is the only category of benefits.
- (5) Enter the average annual cost for each evaluation unit. These figures must agree with those in table 4.
- (6) Enter the relationship of benefits to costs, with costs expressed as “1.0.” Express the ratio to the nearest tenth.
- (7) If a benefit-cost ratio is less than unity, add a footnote referring the reader to the rationale for plan selection.

Figure 506-B11: Table 6 – Comparison of NED Benefits and Costs (Name of Watershed) (State)(Dollars) 1/

Works of Improvement	Agriculture-related			Nonagricultural			Recreation	M&I Water Supply	Unemployed Labor	Other Econ. Effects	Average Annual Benefits	Average Annual Costs 2/	Benefit-Cost Ratio
	Damage Reduction	Intensification		Res.	Com.	Other							
		FP	Ir.										
Land treatment – acres													
Evaluation unit 1													
Evaluation unit 2													
Reaches 1 to 6													
Multipurpose channel, dam, etc.													
Land treatment													
Reaches 7 & 8													
Multipurpose channel													

Title 390 – National Watershed Program Manual

Total

1/ Price base: ____.
2/ From Table 4.

Prepared: **Month/Year**

x.x:1