

#	Grant ID	Title of Proposal	Organization	County	Request (\$)	Recommended (\$)	Abstract	Score
1	C22-6316	WJD-6 Wetland Restoration	Comfort Lake-Forest Lake WD	Washington	\$ 386,000.00	\$ 386,000.00	Forest Lake is one of the top recreational lakes in the metro area and the largest lake in Washington County, and has a diverse and healthy fishery and three public accesses. Water quality of Forest Lake impacts downstream waters, particularly Comfort Lake, Sunrise River, and ultimately Lake St. Croix. While not currently on the impaired waters list, Forest Lake is very near the water quality standard and protecting it is a high priority for the region. The proposed project will restore approximately 1.5-acres of wetland and will include sediment excavation and vegetation rehabilitation. The excavation and scraping will provide for deeper pools along with large shallow wetland benches to promote nutrient uptake and vegetation growth. This project is estimated to reduce total phosphorus loading by approximately 38 pounds per year.	88.9
2	C22-0175	Blue Lake Priority Action Plan Phase II	Isanti SWCD	Isanti	\$ 384,630.00	\$ 384,630.00	This project's goal is to continue our mission to improve the quality of Blue Lake and ensure the lake does not get listed as impaired. Recent data indicates the lakes' 10-year average total phosphorus (TP) and chlorophyll-a concentration hover just above state standards. The lakes protection goal, as set in the Rum River Watershed Restoration and Protection Study (WRAPS), requires a 360-pound reduction of TP. Internal loading was identified as the root cause of degraded water quality. The project we are proposing will result in a 590 pound per year reduction of TP by applying a buffered alum treatment, as recommended in the Alum Feasibility Study. The treatment will be split into two ½ doses; the first applied in 2022 and the second in 2024. The Isanti Soil and Water Conservation District is also currently working to reduce 102 pounds per year from upland sources and has already reduced upland TP loading by over 40%. The SWCD and its partners have identified a path to improved recreation in Blue Lake, and an alum treatment is the next logical and cost-effective step.	87.9
3	C22-8116	Mustinka River Rehabilitation Project	Bois de Sioux WD	Grant; Traverse	\$ 800,000.00	\$ 800,000.00	The Mustinka River Rehabilitation Project will focus on constructing Phase 2 of the Redpath Project, a significant capital improvement project identified in the Bois de Sioux-Mustinka Comprehensive Water Management Plan (CWMP) which will result in meeting the plan goals to address altered hydrology effects. The proposed project will construct a 300-foot wide, 260 acre floodplain corridor with an 8-mile meandering channel focused on natural channel design. In addition to the stream rehabilitation, the project will provide approximately 34 acres of constructed wetland habitat and 226 acres of native upland buffer areas within the stream channel and associated floodplain areas, permanently protected by the District. Approximately 30 water quality side inlets will be installed at targeted areas along the corridor to provide additional water quality benefits to the rehabilitated reach. This project is estimated to reduce sediment loading to the impaired reach of the Mustinka River by 253 tons/yr and total phosphorus by 72 lbs/year.	87.7
4	C22-9764	South Branch Buffalo River Watershed Restoration	Buffalo-Red River WD	Otter Tail; Wilkin	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 350,000.00	The Buffalo-Red River Watershed District (BRRWD) will partner to install 50 sediment best management practices including water and sediment control basins, grade stabilization structures, and grassed waterways to address sediment loading to the South Branch Buffalo River (SBBR). The focus will be on upland areas, away from the SBBR channel corridor, to improve water quality within the SBBR watershed. Analysis was done that identified the locations of sediment best management practices that should be implemented to repair gullies and ensure a reduction of future erosion. Each gully was also ranked from most sediment contributing to the least and grouped into High and Medium categories. This project will be targeting the gullies identified as the highest priority within the SBBR watershed. When these 50 gullies are stabilized, sediment loading within the watershed will be reduced by 2,800 tons per year and total phosphorus will be reduced by 310 pounds per year.	87.1
5	C22-2120	Epiphany Creek BIESF	Coon Creek WD	Anoka	\$ 345,000.00	\$ 345,000.00	In partnership with the City of Coon Rapids, Coon Creek's aquatic life and recreation impairments will be addressed by reducing nutrient and bacteria loading attributable to urban stormwater runoff. A 10,000 sq ft biochar- and iron-enhanced sand filter will be constructed to treat runoff from Epiphany Creek, a 655-acre urban subwatershed. This regional filtration practice will reduce total phosphorus loading to Coon Creek by 23 pounds per year and bacteria loading by 404 billion organisms per year.	86.9
6	C22-2534	Medley Park Stormwater Treatment Project	Bassett Creek WMC	Hennepin	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 300,000.00	The Medley Park Stormwater Treatment Project will transform an underutilized, soggy turf area in a neighborhood park into a stormwater treatment area with water quality benefits, restored wetland and prairie habitat, and educational opportunities. The Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission (BCWMC) completed a feasibility study for this project in June 2021 that estimates the project will reduce the amount of total phosphorus entering Medicine Lake by 17 pounds per year. Medicine Lake is impaired for nutrients and has an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study. This project is one of the few opportunities to reduce pollutants to the lake from the city of Golden Valley. All together the project increases the water quality treatment volume in the park by 4.3 acre-feet, adds 0.6 acres of native prairie and pollinator habitat, and adds 0.6 acres of wetland habitat surrounding the new ponds. The project also provides significant flood reduction and climate resiliency benefits, creating 8.3 acre-feet of flood storage to remove three homes from the 100-year flooding event and six homes from the 25-year storm event.	86.8

7	C22-7102	Big Marine Lake Stormwater Quality Improvements Phase I	Carnelian-Marine-St. Croix WD	Washington	\$ 272,400.00	\$ 272,400.00	This project proposes to treat 7.3 acres of stormwater flowing directly into Big Marine Lake with water quality best management practices that increase small storm retention by 6,111 cubic feet and reduce annual total phosphorus discharges by 9.9 pounds per year and sediment by 1,531 pounds per year. Big Marine Lake is a high quality recreational lake with three public accesses and is nearly impaired for aquatic life. This proposal is the first phase of projects identified in the Big Marine Subwatershed Analysis and treats the largest source of urban stormwater discharging to the lake.	86.4
8	C22-1651	2022 Hill River Subwatershed Water Quality Agricultural Practices	Red Lake SWCD	Red Lake	\$ 231,200.00	\$ 231,200.00	Red Lake County SWCD has targeted seven sites for implementation of structural agricultural practices based on data analysis obtained from multiple sources, including the Clearwater River Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategies and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) reports, and the Water Quality Decision Support System tool. The data identified the Hill River subwatershed as a high contributor to the impairments on the Clearwater River, highlighted fields in the subwatershed with the highest sediment loading, and showed specific locations in the field which were most vulnerable to erosion. Red Lake County SWCD conducted an Erosion Site Inventory in 2021, which verified the information and found landowners in these priority areas that were eager to fix the erosion problems on their fields. The structural agricultural practices will include, but are not limited to, grade stabilization structures, grassed waterways, and water and sediment control basins. The implementation of these practices is estimated to reduce sediment loading to the Clearwater River by 1,781 tons per year, or 25% of the TMDL annual load reduction. This will improve water quality, recreation, fish habitat, and aesthetics. Further downstream, the City of East Grand Forks pulls its drinking water from the Red Lake River, making these projects a regional concern as well.	85.9
9	C22-2325	Big Carnelian Lake Stormwater Quality Improvements Phase I	Carnelian-Marine-St. Croix WD	Washington	\$ 203,850.00	\$ 203,850.00	This project proposes to collect and treat 32 acres of stormwater flowing directly into Big Carnelian Lake with no water quality treatment. A 15,000 ft ³ bioinfiltration basin will treat 87% of the annual discharge and reduce 7 pounds of total phosphorus and 3 tons of sediment discharging into Big Carnelian Lake each year. Big Carnelian Lake is a high quality recreational lake with a public access and declining water quality trends. This is the largest source of untreated urban stormwater discharging into the lake identified in the Big Carnelian Lake Subwatershed Analysis.	84.5
10	C22-3434	FY22 CWF North Creek Foxborough Park TSS Reduction Project	Vermillion River Watershed JPO	Dakota	\$ 346,500.00	\$ 346,500.00	The Vermillion River Watershed Joint Powers Organization (VRWJPO), in partnership with the City of Lakeville and Dakota County, will construct a dry pond with a wet sedimentation forebay in Foxborough Park adjacent to the North Creek tributary to the Vermillion River. This pond will capture and reduce sediment and total phosphorus (TP) from an existing stormwater outfall that discharges directly to North Creek. The basin would be constructed within an existing park greenspace and would intercept stormwater from the existing outfall for treatment. The 220-acre subwatershed draining to this stormwater outfall was developed several decades ago with very minimal stormwater treatment, and new opportunities for stormwater treatment are limited. North Creek is anticipated to be placed on the impaired waters list in 2022 for sediment and fish bioassessment. The project will reduce an estimated 18 tons per year of sediment and 32 pounds per year of TP.	83.9
11	C22-0499	Lake Traverse Water Quality Improvement Project Phase 3	Bois de Sioux WD	Traverse	\$ 800,000.00	\$ 800,000.00	Traverse County Ditch 52 (TCD 52) is a well-known, significant source of sediment and nutrients to Lake Traverse and the outlet of the watershed. The Bois de Sioux Watershed District (BdSWD), Traverse County SWCD and other local partners have a goal to completely stabilize TCD 52 in a series of three phases in a comprehensive effort to address water quality impairments. The Lake Traverse Water Quality Improvement Project Phase 3 will stabilize approximately one mile of TCD 52 resulting in a reduction of approximately 2,250 tons per year of sediment transport to Lake Traverse. Construction of Phase 1 has been completed and construction of Phase 2 will begin in the fall of 2021. This proposed Phase 3 is the final phase and will completely address this major pollutant source to Lake Traverse. The existing condition of the site is severely degraded, with actively eroding banks in excess of 30 feet in some areas, severely incised channel and reduced connectivity to a functional floodplain. The Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) process and the recently approved Bois de Sioux-Mustinka Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan (Plan) have identified the TCD 52 system as a priority to be addressed. Completion of Phase 3 will exceed the Plan short-term goal for sediment reduction in the Lake Traverse Planning region, and achieve 8% of the long-term goal.	83.3
12	C22-4881	Lake Ida HUC 12 AIG Projects Phase II	Douglas SWCD	Douglas	\$ 287,850.00	\$ 287,850.00	This project continues the success of our Phase I grant which generated more interest in project implementation than grant funding available. Phase I was used to complete a subwatershed assessment for the Lake Ida subwatershed to identify and target areas of concentrated flow, potential erosion and areas of nonpoint pollution. We have received more erosion project requests than dollars available. All projects have received a site inspection and evaluation by SWCD staff. These projects have been reviewed and prioritized according to potential reductions, feasibility and project & landowner readiness. This grant will reduce sediment to Lake Ida by 361 tons per year and total phosphorus by 343 pounds per year. This grant will make progress towards the Long Prairie goals for Lake Ida set in the Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy report to reduce TP by 300 lbs and sediment by 10%. BMPs will include seven shoreline restorations, two gully fixes, three water and sediment control basins, one terrace, one manure storage practice and 10 alternative tile intakes.	83.0

13	C22-0878	2022 Big Elk & Mayhew Lakes Phosphorus Reduction Program	Benton SWCD	Benton	\$ 491,000.00	\$ 491,000.00	The Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) report for the Elk River Watershed identified numerous first & second priority source zones. These zones are located within the Elk River sub-watersheds of Mayhew Lake & Big Elk Lake. The TMDL report identified spring phosphorus loading as the main concern for Mayhew Lake, whereas summer loads dominate the Big Elk Lake nutrient impairment and Elk River turbidity impairment. This report has pinpointed the locations within the watershed where the phosphorus originates from, as well as strategies that may be undertaken to reduce nutrient loading. Best Management Practices for this application were strategically chosen from those locations in the report in order to achieve maximum pollution reduction benefits. Some example BMPs include: feedlot runoff control, manure storage, riparian pasture management, and cropland erosion control projects. Projects are scored with TMDL criteria and funding decisions are subsequently made by the SWCD board. The funding of this grant would reduce phosphorus by 953 pounds per year and sediment by 399 tons per year.	82.0
16	C22-3526	Roseau River Water Quality project	Roseau River WD	Roseau	\$ 160,010.40	\$ 160,010.00	Roseau River Watershed District (RRWD) is initiating a water quality improvement project to reduce sediment contribution from the Watershed Ditch 4 (WD 4) subwatershed. WD 4 outlets into the Roseau River which is the resource of concern that will be protected with this project. River habitat protection is a priority for the RRWD and projects like this are an excellent step in that direction. The RRWD, in cooperation with landowners, road authorities, and the Roseau SWCD, will implement conservation practices on 30 priority sites targeted due to the large volume of sediment they contribute to the river. Twenty-nine surface water inlets (SWI) and one rock grade control structure were identified through the Prioritize Target Measure Application tool (PTMApp) as priority concerns in need of protection from chronic erosion. The PTMApp tool estimates the 29 SWI sites identified contribute 62 tons of sediment annually into the Roseau River. The rock grade control structure is located at the confluence of WD 4 and the Roseau River.	81.6
15	C22-5311	Chaska Creek Re-meander Phase 2	Carver County WMO	Carver	\$ 283,000.00	\$ 283,000.00	The project will re-meander approximately 1,100 linear feet of a ditched segment of West Chaska Creek. This is Phase 2 of the project that will connect the existing ditch to the constructed meanders from Phase 1 that was completed in 2019. Lengthening the channel will reduce water speeds, lower sheer stress on the banks, reconnect the stream to its floodplain, and reduce the amount of sediment transported downstream. This re-meander project will reduce total suspended solids by an estimated 4,400 pounds per year. Secondary benefits include reduction of discharge rates, flood retention, volume reduction, increased habitat for invertebrates, fish, and animals, and a wildlife corridor through a highly industrialized area.	80.9
16	C22-9698	Moody Lake Capstone Projects	Comfort Lake-Forest Lake WD	Chisago	\$ 239,500.00	\$ 239,500.00	Moody Lake is a major lake within the headwaters of the Comfort Lake-Forest Lake Watershed District (CLFLWD) northern flow network. A multi-year diagnostic and implementation feasibility study was conducted in the Moody Lake watershed to prioritize nutrient sources, target cost-effective BMPs, and estimate the measurable phosphorus reductions that will be achieved through implementation of projects. Past efforts in this watershed have achieved a phosphorus reduction of 779 pounds per year, or 90% of the total phosphorus load reduction goal. The CLFLWD proposes to target projects to the remaining phosphorus loading hotspots in Moody Lake's direct drainage area. Potential projects include: wetland phosphorus-laden sediment excavation, raingarden and/or shoreline restoration, implementation of wetland treatment cells, and agricultural best management practices. Cumulative phosphorus reduction under the proposed projects is estimated at 45 pounds per year.	80.7
17	C22-7038	Fairmont Chain of Lakes-Nutrient Treatment Train	Martin County	Martin	\$ 882,000.00	\$ 882,000.00	The project goal is to reduce pollutant loading to Amber Lake, which is designated as a Class 1, Domestic Consumption use within the Drinking Water Source Management Area – Surface Water for the City of Fairmont. In recent years, there have been concerns with high nitrate concentrations entering this drinking water source. The project includes design and construction of a sediment and nutrient treatment train, which includes an 11-acre nutrient treatment wetland and an 8,000 linear feet two-stage ditch upstream of Amber Lake. The project will reduce 12,827 pounds per year of nitrate, 463 pounds per year of total phosphorus, and 29 tons per year of sediment to Amber Lake. These reductions support goals detailed in the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) 2019 Source Water Assessment (SWA) for the City of Fairmont Public Water System. The project also aligns with the Martin County Local Water Plan (Water Plan) priority concern of surface water and objective of protecting surface water quality/quantity. This project will support those goals by reducing nitrate, phosphorus, and sediment loading to Amber, Hall, and Budd Lakes, which are listed by the state as impaired for excess nutrients.	79.9
18	C22-7229	Clear Lake - 2022 Soluble Phosphorus Management	Clearwater River WD	Meeker	\$ 361,000.00	\$ 361,000.00	The purpose of this project is to achieve the in-lake water quality goals set in the 2009 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study for Clear Lake, located in Meeker County. Other projects installed to date have improved the average summer surface total phosphorus (TP) concentration from 214 ug/L, the 10-year average at the time of TMDL completion, down to a 10 year average of 110 ug/L in 2020. The installation of an Iron-Enhanced Sand Filter (IESF) at the northern wetland complex will target a known high phosphorus pollutant source to Clear Lake and is proposed with this grant application. Through additional monitoring and modeling updates the District has developed a reasonable assurance that the load reduction goal can be achieved through implementation of the IESF, estimated to reduce TP loading by 1,800 lbs/year to Clear Lake. This is the majority of to the 1,978 lb load reduction indicated by the updated lake response model.	79.9
19	C22-0089	Island Lake Water Quality Protection	Pine SWCD	Pine	\$ 128,000.00	\$ 128,000.00	Island lake of the Kettle River Watershed provides landowners and countless visitors the opportunity to experience high quality recreation within a day's trip from the Twin Cities. Island Lake has the third highest phosphorous sensitivity significance in the Kettle River Watershed. The goal of this project is to protect Island Lake from impairment through the targeted use of shoreland stabilizations, shoreland buffers, rain barrel installation, and other site-appropriate structural vegetative Best Management Practices (BMPs). Island Lake, while not currently listed as impaired, does exceed the threshold for total phosphorous and chlorophyll. It is expected that BMPs will be installed on 15 parcels and approximately 1,600 feet of shoreline will be addressed. These proposed amounts will decrease the annual phosphorus loading by 18 pounds per year and decrease sediment entering the lake by 53 tons per year.	79.4

20	C22-0255	Palmer Creek Stream Stabilization	Shingle Creek WMC	Hennepin	\$ 384,000.00	\$ 384,000.00	The purpose of the Palmer Creek Stream Restoration Project is to improve water quality in Bass Lake which is impaired for excess nutrients. This project is comprised of two parts: a stream restoration on Palmer Creek, a tributary to Bass Lake; and two sediment control devices on storm sewers upstream of the channel to treat residential development that is currently untreated. Palmer Creek conveys flow from Schmidt Lake and from the local drainage area that is currently experiencing significant erosion and mass wasting. This soil loss results in an estimated 52 tons of sediment conveyed directly to the lake. About 1,250 linear feet will be stabilized and improved by regrading banks, installing boulder toe and vegetated riprap, enhancing buffer with native vegetation, and replacing old failing retaining walls. These proposed improvements will reduce annual soil loss by an estimated 45 tons, and result in a total phosphorus load reduction of 18 pounds per year. In addition, two sediment capture devices will be placed upstream in storm sewer, providing water quality treatment for about 30 acres of currently untreated residential area. The outcome will be stabilized streambanks protecting public and private structures, improved water quality, and enhanced habitat for aquatic and upland wildlife.	79.1
23	C22-7057	Pell Creek Turbidity Reduction Project	Redwood-Cottonwood Rivers Control Area	Cottonwood;Murra y;Redwood	\$ 648,075.00	\$ 648,075.00	Pell Creek drains 33,171 acres of highly productive agricultural land in Redwood, Murray and Cottonwood Counties in southwestern Minnesota. Extensive subsurface drainage and open ditches are found throughout these counties in order to improve crop productivity. The Redwood-Cottonwood Rivers Control Area authored a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and implementation plan to address turbidity in 2008. A TMDL is also drafted (2021) using water quality data from 2010-2018 and that estimates a 44% TSS reduction needed (or 172 tons per year) for the Pell Creek subwatershed. This proposal will annually reduce 300 tons of sediment through implementation of three water and sediment control basins, two grade stabilization projects, and six grassed waterways. This proposal's sediment reduction goal would make 100% progress toward the Pell Creek reduction goal and 0.43% toward the interim 25% reduction goal set in the Sediment Reduction Strategy for the Minnesota River Basin.	78.5
24	C22-2187	Perro Creek Stormwater Retrofits	Washington Conservation District	Washington	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	This project proposes up to four structural stormwater best management practices (BMPs) to reduce at least eight pounds of phosphorus and 4,000 pounds of sediment from annual stormwater runoff within the Perro Creek subwatershed. This runoff discharges from 13 acres of urban land directly into Perro Creek before outletting into Lake St. Croix with little to no water quality treatment. This project will achieve the above results through practices identified in prioritized catchments of the Perro Creek Stormwater Retrofit Analysis. The installation of these practices will reduce the nutrient loading that are the root cause of the nutrient impairment in Lake St. Croix.	78.3
25	C22-4214	Pike Creek Stabilization	Plymouth, City of	Hennepin	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	The Pike Creek Stabilization Project addresses the significant erosion and channelization along two stretches of Pike Creek totaling approximately 1,000 linear feet along the public waterway. Improvements along the streambank will include regrading and stabilization of the banks utilizing hard armoring and bioengineering, and using rock cross vanes and plunge pools. Habitat improvements, such as buckthorn removal and native vegetation restoration, will coincide with the improvements within the creek to provide additional benefits to the area. Pike Creek discharges directly into Pike Lake and Pike Lake outlets into Eagle Lake; both are impaired for nutrients. A Total Maximum Daily Load study was completed in 2010 which set a nutrient waste load allocation (WLA) for both lakes. The improvements along Pike Creek are anticipated to remove 20 pounds of total phosphorus and 47,200 pounds of sediment a year from the current nutrient load to Pike and Eagle Lakes, helping to address the required WLA reductions identified in the TMDL.	77.8
27	C22-1275	Priority E.coli Reduction in Mississippi River-Sartell	Stearns SWCD	Morrison;Stearns	\$ 477,350.00	\$ 477,350.00	This project will reduce bacteria loading into priority streams within the Mississippi-Sartell watershed, immediately upstream of the City of St. Cloud surface water intake, that are impaired for bacteria. Grant funds will be used to implement source controls to limit bacteria entering waterways, including manure storage facilities (5), livestock exclusion from waterways (5), feedlot runoff controls (5), edge-of-field buffers (10), and implementation of nutrient management plans for land application of manure (5 plans; 800 acres) and prescribed grazing (5 plans, 400 acres). These practices were included as high priority in the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation plan. The grant will leverage federal funds to ensure that qualified projects have sufficient funding to reduce barriers to voluntary implementation of conservation practices. The project area is a priority portion of Stearns and Morrison Counties that was selected due to its direct connection to the local water plan, level of impairments, contiguous land area, and lack of other available financial resources. Additionally, runoff from the area directly affects the drinking water supply for St. Cloud and contributes to the supply for Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is anticipated that activities will reduce total phosphorus by 210 pounds per year.	77.5
26	C22-7034	Rum River Woodbury House Riverbank Stabilization Project	Anoka, City of	Anoka	\$ 1,008,820.00	\$ 1,008,820.00	This project will stabilize 300 linear feet of eroding bank along the Rum River adjacent to the historic Woodbury House site, less than 1/2 mile upstream of the confluence with the Mississippi River. Eroding riverbanks contribute to the Mississippi River's TSS impairment, Rum River's near-listing for nutrients, and degrades aquatic habitat. This project was identified in a 2012 riverbank inventory along 16.2 miles of the Mississippi River. Riverbank stabilization will combine an armored toe and vegetated reinforced soil slope. As a secondary benefit, this project helps protect a highly visible historic site. Woodbury House, on the National Register of Historic Places, was built in 1857 and overlooks the rivers' confluence. The project will reduce pollutants by 128 tons of sediment and 128 pounds of phosphorus annually.	77.5
28	C22-2087	FY22 CWF Ravenna Trail Ravine Stabilization	Vermillion River Watershed JPO	Dakota	\$ 495,000.00	\$ 495,000.00	Portions of the lower Vermillion River are abutted by steep, erodible hillsides that deposit sediment directly in the river during rain events and contribute to this reach of the Vermillion River being impaired for turbidity. The Vermillion River Watershed Joint Powers Organization, in partnership with Dakota County and the Dakota Soil and Water Conservation District, seeks to complete stabilization along 3,600 linear feet of two heavily eroded ravines that have repeatedly deposited sediment in the Vermillion River adjacent to Ravenna Trail (County Road 54) through the installation of armoring/rock-lined channel, ravine bank and channel stabilization, low-flow drop structures, riprap check dams and plunge pools, and other practices. Addressing this erosion will have an estimated pollutant reduction of 130 tons per year of total suspended solids and 78 pounds per year total phosphorus.	77.0

29	C22-9063	Project 17 Outlet Stabilization	Sand Hill River WD	Polk	\$ 214,400.00	\$ 214,400.00	The Sand Hill River Watershed District will partner with landowners to stabilize the outlet of SHRWD Project 17 which has become one of the most critically eroding channels contributing sediment to the Sand Hill River. When the outlet is stabilized, sediment loading to the Sand Hill River will be reduced by 2,462 tons per year and total phosphorus reduced by 2,176 pounds per year. The total sediment reduction associated with this project is 3% of the 74,709 tons per year goal set by the Sand Hill River Total Maximum Daily Load study for the entire Sand Hill River Watershed. The Sand Hill River downstream of the outlet is listed as an impaired water for exceeding the turbidity standard for aquatic life. This project will install six grade stabilization structures (rock riffles) and two side inlets to stabilize the Project 17 outlet and significantly reduce sediment to the Sand Hill River.	77.0
30	C22-1028	Dobbins Creek Headwaters Capital Improvement Projects Implementation	Cedar River WD	Mower	\$ 610,000.00	\$ 610,000.00	Hydrology has been the primary culprit for our degraded water quality conditions in Dobbins Creek, which is a 25,000 acre watershed where more than 90% of the land has been tiled. The Cedar River Watershed District (WD) is charged with addressing the hydrology and associated water quality challenges and demonstrating progress. The WD is partnering with local landowners to implement strategically designed structures that will simulate approximately 30% of the infiltration, flow control and stream dynamics that existed when the land was in historical prairie. This application intends to bring upland treatment through the construction of two embankment structures and the upland waterway stabilization that will treat nearly 600 acres of surface runoff. The proposed practices will stabilize sheet, rill and gully erosion at the site as well as downstream. These projects will compliment previous work and constructive relationships. Measurable outcomes of 63 pounds per year of phosphorus and 63 tons per year of sediment are expected.	76.7
31	C22-7855	The Future of Farming in Becker County	Becker SWCD	Becker	\$ 480,014.00	\$ 354,915.00	This project builds resilient agricultural systems and achieves non-point source pollution reductions identified by local and regional water quality monitoring and models. Producers in 3 distinct yet connected watersheds of the Red River Basin, within Becker County, have the opportunity to shift towards sustainable practices that reduce overall inputs in their ag production operation. Participants will: A) Eliminate fall tillage and minimize soil disturbance; B) Increase cover and residue to armor soil; C) Establish living roots through 90% of growing season; D) Add crop diversity, and E) Incorporate livestock where feasible. With a five year commitment, producers can select from tiered incentives to incorporate multiple best management practices. Our goal is to implement 4,000 acres (25 producers) through these cost effective conservation practices. It is estimated that these practices will reduce sediment loading by 8,257 tons per year, total phosphorus by 1,338 pounds per year, and nitrogen contributions by 12,855 pounds per year.	76.6
Total Funding					\$	11,674,500.00		