

#	Grant ID	Title of Proposal	Organization	County	Request (\$)	Recommended (\$)	Abstract	Score
1	C20-6375	Goose Lake Alum Treatment 2020	Vadnais Lake Area WMO	Ramsey	\$ 190,000	\$ 190,000	East Goose Lake in White Bear Lake, MN, is not meeting state water quality standards for nutrients. Water quality studies conducted on East Goose Lake show that 88% of East Goose Lake's phosphorus loading is internal from lake sediments. The purpose of this proposal is to perform a 2-phase alum treatment on East Goose Lake. East Goose Lake was the discharge point for the White Bear Lake Wastewater Treatment Plant from the 1930s to the 1960s. Addressing problems in East Goose Lake are important because it is part of the headwaters of Lambert Creek, tributary to East Vadnais Lake, which is the drinking water reservoir for more than 430,000 St. Paul residents. This area is also identified by the Minnesota Department of Health Source Water Protection Area Map as High Priority.	88.4
2	C20-6316	Lake Irving TMDL Stormwater Retrofit and Iron Enhanced Sand Filter	Beltrami SWCD	Beltrami	\$ 156,000	\$ 156,000	Lake Irving, located in the City of Bemidji, is the first lake on the Mississippi River. Lake Irving does not meet state water quality standards for nutrients. This project will remove 82% or 221 pounds of phosphorus year flowing to Lake Irving directly from the City of Bemidji. A Stormwater Water Quality Best Management Practice Retrofit Analysis was completed for Bemidji and it was determined that the creation of an iron enhanced sand filter along with additional channel storage, culvert replacement, and re-vegetation would yield the greatest return on investment.	88.0
3	C20-5613	Sunrise River Chain of Lakes Carp Management	Anoka CD	Anoka; Isanti	\$ 148,000	\$ 148,000	Common carp reduction within the West Branch of the Sunrise River chain of lakes will address multiple nutrient impairments. This project will remove ~11,000 carp by box netting to achieve a carp biomass of 89 lbs/acre which is the identified threshold above which carp impact lake health. Removals will occur in Martin & Typo Lakes (~85% of effort) & Linwood Lake (~15% effort). Estimated pollutant reductions are 1,230 pounds of phosphorus per year. Carp reduction goals in Martin & Typo Lakes are 50% complete & yielding statistically significant water quality improvement. Beginning in 2017, Legacy funds enabled removal of 11,000+ carp, reducing biomass by 35%. Additionally, eight watershed BMPs have been or will soon be installed.	87.5
4	C20-6193	Buffalo River Grade Stabilization Project	Clay SWCD	Clay	\$ 165,600	\$ 165,600	The Clay Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) will partner with the Buffalo Red River Watershed District (BRRWD), the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and landowners to install 30 grade stabilization structures (side inlets) or similar conservation practices to stabilize high priority gullies that are contributing sediment to the Buffalo River. When these 30 gullies are stabilized, sediment loading to the Buffalo River will be reduced by 621 tons per year and total phosphorus is estimated to be reduced by 330 pounds per year.	84.6
5	C20-7180	Lake Wassermann Internal Load Management	Minnehaha Creek WD	Carver	\$ 284,720	\$ 284,720	The Wassermann Internal Load Management Project is the next phase in a multi-year strategy to restore Wassermann Lake. The Wassermann Lake Total Maximum Daily Load attributes 505 pounds per year of phosphorus to internal loading, requiring an 88% reduction. By implementing a buffered alum treatment, the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (District) will be able to achieve an estimated 90% reduction of internal sediment [phosphorus release, effectively addressing the largest contributing factor to Wassermann Lake's impairment.	84.6
6	C20-3913	2020 Lower Clearwater River Subwatershed Water Quality Agricultural Practices (Phase II)	Red Lake SWCD	Red Lake	\$ 274,275	\$ 274,275	The Lower Clearwater River subwatershed has been identified as having the highest sediment pollution in the Clearwater River Watershed. The Red Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) conducted an Erosion Site Inventory in 2019, which identified specific sites needing structural agricultural practices including but are not limited to: grade stabilization structures, grassed waterways, and water & sediment basins. The implementation of these practices is estimated to reduce sediment loading to the Clearwater River by 790 tons per year or 32% of the sediment reduction goal.	84.6
7	C20-5654	Coon Creek Park Stream Restoration	Coon Creek WD	Anoka	\$ 395,000	\$ 395,000	This project will reduce sediment and nutrient loading by an estimated 237 tons of sediment and 201 pounds of phosphorus while improving in-stream and riparian habitat by restoring a 1.1-mile corridor of Coon Creek in Andover, MN. Actively eroding stream banks will be stabilized via bioengineering practices such as toe wood, root wads, brush mattresses, bank re-shaping, and planting with native pollinator-friendly riparian vegetation. Hard-armoring practices will be restricted to areas adjacent to bridge abutments and to protect existing trail infrastructure. Cross vanes and other in-channel structures will also be installed to reduce channel incision and increase habitat heterogeneity.	83.5
8	C20-4233	Trout Lake Stormwater Enhancement Project	Itasca SWCD	Itasca	\$ 351,000	\$ 351,000	The Trout Lake Stormwater Enhancement Project has been developed to reduce phosphorous and sediment loading to Trout Lake. Reducing phosphorous loads to the lake is a priority of Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the Itasca County Local Water Management Plan, and has the support of local citizens, the lake association, the Greenway Recreational Board, and City of Coleraine Council and came out of recommendations in a 2018 study. Polluted runoff will be re-routed to surface stormwater practices for treatment and infiltration in the rain gardens, swales, and planter boxes enhanced with native vegetation preventing 15 tons of sediment and 43 pounds of phosphorus from reaching Trout Lake annually.	83.5
9	C20-7113	South Branch Wild Rice Sediment Reduction Project - Phase II	Becker SWCD	Becker	\$ 470,428	\$ 470,428	Phase II of the South Branch Wild Rice Sediment Reduction Project will continue the targeted placement of structural and ecological best management practices addressing excessive erosion and subsequent sediment and nutrient loading to the South Branch of the Wild Rice River in Becker County. With 75 targeted site-appropriate combinations of structural and ecological practices including Grade Stabilizations, Water and Sediment Control Basins, Grassed Waterways, Filter Strips, Wetland Restorations and Critical Area Plantings, this project is expected to accomplish a 32% reduction in total suspended solids addressing the downstream reduction goals established within the Lower Wild Rice River Total Maximum Daily Load.	82.5
10	C20-6056	Spectacle Lake Focused Activity	Isanti SWCD	Isanti	\$ 93,532	\$ 93,532	Spectacle Lake is locally referred to as the "gem of Isanti County" and it has been identified as the second most likely lake in the Rum River watershed to see substantial declines in water clarity with increasing nutrient loads. In the interest of protecting the health of this regionally popular lake, this proposal will install a treatment train of three bioretention basins and up to 15,000 square feet of additional near-shore stormwater reduction practices. This proposal will work in concert with work being done by Isanti County Zoning to develop more restrictive shoreland ordinances and includes continued engagement of residents and local government staff and officials. A 21- pound phosphorus reduction goal has been set in efforts to protect the lake. The proposed projects reduce phosphorus by 13 pounds or 62% of the goal.	81.8
11	C20-7291	River Park Stormwater Improvements	Brooklyn Park, City of	Hennepin	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	The River Park Stormwater Improvements Project will enhance water quality, improve natural habitats, and expand recreational and interpretive elements to protect the Mississippi River from contaminants from the 300-acre River Park subwatershed in the City of Brooklyn Park. About 2 acres of the park will be converted into stormwater best management practices including an integrated stormwater pond and an enhanced natural space with rain gardens. The integrated stormwater pond and rain gardens will provide water quality for the entire subwatershed, including nearly 250 acres that are currently untreated. The City of Brooklyn Park, in association with the West Mississippi Watershed Management Commission (WMWMC), will: Remove over 50 pounds of phosphorus and 15 tons of sediment from water discharging to the Mississippi River.	81.6
12	C20-7191	Washington Judicial Ditch 6 Headwaters Iron-Enhanced Sand Filter	Comfort Lake-Forest Lake WD	Washington	\$ 747,400	\$ 747,400	Forest Lake is one of the top recreational lakes in the metro area and the largest lake in Washington County. The water quality of Forest Lake also impacts downstream waters. While not currently on the impaired waters list, the water quality of Forest Lake is very near the water quality standard. Protection of Forest Lake water quality is a high priority for the Comfort Lake-Forest Lake Watershed District (CLFLWD), the City of Forest Lake, and the region. Washington Judicial Ditch 6 (WJD6) has been identified as the second largest contributor of flows and phosphorus loads to Forest Lake. This project proposes to treat 50% of the subwatershed runoff with an offline, multi-cell iron-enhanced sand filtration (IESF) treatment system. The headwaters of WJD6 is dominated by wetlands and contributes nearly half of the total phosphorus load in the WJD6 system, most of which is dissolved and difficult to remove with traditional best management practices (BMPs). This IESF will reduce watershed phosphorus loads to Forest Lake by 85 pounds per year.	81.5
13	C20-7122	Phase 1 of Five Mile Creek and Marsh Lake Improvement Strategy	Big Stone SWCD	Big Stone	\$ 274,000	\$ 274,000	The Big Stone Soil and Water Conservation District plans to install 30-40 water and sediment control basins (WASCoBs) and other alternative practices like cover crops, no till/strip till within the Five Mile Creek watershed. Currently, 19-shovel ready WASCoBs have been designed with plans of reaching out to other landowners to implement similar practices. Using PTMap, areas with medium to high sediment loss will be identified and the SWCD will target those landowners to implement projects. Five Mile Creek has a total sediment reduction goal of 25 percent (3,439 tons) and 12 percent (939 pounds) phosphorous reduction goal. Marsh Lake has a sediment reduction goal of 25 percent sediment (16,551 tons) and 15 percent (8,485 pounds) phosphorous reduction goal. Phase 1 of this project will install 19 WASCoBs reduce sediment by 532 tons per year and phosphorus by 89 pounds per year.	81.4

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14	C20-6395	Targeted Urban Stormwater Implementation Project	Pope SWCD	Pope	\$ 292,500	\$ 292,500	Lake Minnewaska is a priority for being threatened by nutrients from stormwater runoff from the City of Glenwood. A phosphorus reduction goal of 16.5% or 287 pounds per year from Glenwood is needed to meet the goal for protecting Minnewaska. This proposal will reduce phosphorus by approximately 5 pounds per year (2% of the phosphorus reduction goal) and treat 106 acres by implementing detention ponds, a pond and ravine gully repair, biofiltration and other stormwater BMPs, such as sealing identified abandoned city wells.	81.3
15	C20-6440	Partridge River E. Coli Reduction Match	Todd SWCD	Todd	\$ 81,909	\$ 81,909	This project will reduce bacteria loading caused by outdated, unlined manure storage basins, unrestricted access of livestock to streams, and a lack of properly functioning vegetative buffers on the Partridge River in northern Todd County. A highly recreated river for fishing and water enthusiasts, the river is impaired for bacteria. This project will result in an estimated reduction in bacteria of 3 to 10% .	81.2
16	C20-6055	Lily Lake Phosphorus Reductions for Delisting	Middle St. Croix River WMO	Washington	\$ 513,500	\$ 513,500	This project proposes to install a stormwater management practice that will reduce an estimated 30 pounds of total phosphorus discharging directly to Lily Lake from 15 acres of urban residential and institutional land uses. Following installation of the practice ,two alum treatments to Lily Lake will reduce annual internal loading by 120 pounds per year. Upon completion of these project, studies conclude in-lake total phosphorus of Lily Lake will meet state water quality standards and chlorophyll- a and secchi depths will show positive responses and the lake can be considered for delisting from the impaired waters list.	81.1
17	C20-4093	Lake Washington Nutrient Reduction Project	Le Sueur County SWCD	Le Sueur	\$ 310,250	\$ 310,250	The goal of the Lake Washington Targeted Watershed P Reduction Project is to strategically place Best Management Practices (BMPs) in order to improve the quality of the water in the Washington watershed by reducing phosphorus by 21%; the lake requires a reduction of 4,217 pounds per year. Within the identified high priority areas, 19 Water and Sediment Control Basins (WASCOBs) would be installed, 1 storm water catch basins and 1 1 drained wetland would be restored to full capacity, and 225 acres of cover crops will be installed on targeted, high priority fields.	81.0
18	C20-7176	Lake Traverse Water Quality Project Phase 1	Bois de Sioux WD	Traverse	\$ 336,775	\$ 336,775	The Bois de Sioux Watershed District (BdSWD), in partnership with the Traverse County SWCD, is proposing to reduce an estimated average of 750 tons per year of sediment loading to Lake Traverse that discharges from Traverse County Ditch 52 (TCD 52) downstream of Minnesota State Highway 27. The BdSWD and local partners have a goal to completely stabilize TCD 52 in a series of phases in a comprehensive effort to address water quality impairments. The first phase (this project) is an eroded gully that is a locally well-known significant source of sediment and nutrients to Lake Traverse.	81.0
19	C20-6034	2020 - Sediment Reduction in the Flute Reed River Watershed	Cook SWCD	Cook	\$ 91,245	\$ 91,245	The Flute Reed River is not meeting state water quality standards for sediment. This proposal aims to reduce sediment into the river by applying multiple strategies. Anticipated benefits include reduction of sediment loading into the system, cooler water temperatures, and community understanding of the watershed. The project will re-stabilized and restore as slump midway up in the watershed. Moving down into the main river, the removal of a fish barrier and stabilization of eroding bank with take place. In addition, there is approximately 3,000 linear feet identified in need of additional attention to reduce sediment into the river. All proposed projects are estimated to reduce sediment loading by 263 tons per year or 30% of the sediment reduction goal.	80.5
20	C20-7189	Sunrise River Drained Wetland Restoration	Comfort Lake-Forest Lake WD	Chisago	\$ 492,000	\$ 492,000	The purpose of this project is to address water quality improvements generated from a ditch that discharges directly into the Sunrise River. The Sunrise River has been identified as one of the highest nutrient loading tributaries in the Lower St. Croix Basin. The proposed project will modify an existing ditched wetland complex located on 41.7 acres of District-owned tax forfeited property to increase water quality treatment potential and storage capacity and will result in annual phosphorus reductions of 54 pounds per year.	80.3
21	C20-6093	Sartell Riverside Avenue/County Road 1 Stormwater Improvement Project	Stearns SWCD	Stearns	\$ 294,950	\$ 294,950	Riverside Avenue runs along the banks of the Mississippi River in Sartell, MN. Stearns County and the City of Sartell are partnering to reconstruct the road and replace outdated utilities and infrastructure. This proposal is to construct up to ten stormwater best management practices and to stabilize 400 linear feet of the Mississippi River streambank. This project is a critical step and limited opportunity to treat stormwater from a developed, untreated priority area within the City of Sartell and will result in a reduction of 158 pounds of phosphorus and 158 tons of sediment from the City's currently untreated developed areas.	79.3
22	C20-4094	Lake Ida HUC 12 AIG Projects	Douglas SWCD	Douglas	\$ 338,231	\$ 338,231	This proposal is a follow up to the Lake Ida FY18-19 AIG that was used to complete a subwatershed assessment to identify areas of concentrated flow and potential erosion. Implementation practices proposed will reduce sediment runoff to Lake Ida by an estimated 577 tons per year, phosphorus by 435 pounds per year, and nitrogen by 239 pounds per year and will achieve the phosphorus reduction goal of 300 pounds. Implementation activities will include: 2 gully fixes, 3 water and sediment control basins projects, 1 terrace project, 2 shoreline stabilizations/restorations, 2 rain gardens, 4 manure storage BMPs, and 20 acres of cover crops.	79.2
23	C20-4213	Thompson Oaks Targeted Stormwater Management and Wetland Restoration Project	Dakota County	Dakota	\$ 576,447	\$ 576,447	Dakota County is partnering with the City of West St. Paul and the Lower Mississippi River Watershed Management Organization to implement a targeted comprehensive water quality improvement project within a diverse and underserved community within the south metro. The Thompson Oaks Municipal Golf Course (now closed) receives the largest volume of untreated stormwater flow and pollutant load within the City of West St. Paul. To be completed in conjunction with construction of the Dakota County River to River Regional Greenway trail, the proposed project converts 10 acres of the former municipal golf course to a regional stormwater treatment system and restores a former wetland and creek complex which was destroyed via filling of construction waste and other debris in the 1980s. The project infiltrates an estimated 4.5 acre feet/year of treated stormwater and reduces sediment and phosphorus loading to the lower Mississippi River by 94 tons and 228 pounds per year, respectively.	79.1
24	C20-7237	Coordinated Mill Overlay, Sewer Expansion, and 5 Crosslake Runoff Retrofits	Crow Wing SWCD	Crow Wing	\$ 315,000	\$ 315,000	The Crow Wing Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) proposes to complete five stormwater best management practices (BMPs) that will remove 12 pounds of phosphorus and 1 ton of sediment per year from entering Cross Lake. The One Watershed One Plan (1W1P) Pine River and Crow Wing County (CWC) Water Plan identified a high ratio of impervious surface surrounding the lake and high value lake. To mitigate the runoff, the SWCD will partner with the CWC HWY Department, City of Crosslake, Crosslakers, Whitefish Area Property Owners Association (WAPOA) and with five landowners to complete five bioretention areas that will store 15-acre feet of water per year.	78.9
25	C20-7195	Judicial Ditch 11 Restoration	Bois de Sioux WD	Traverse; Wilkin	\$ 327,000	MDM	The Bois De Sioux Watershed District (BdSWD) is partnering with the Traverse County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), Wilkin County SWCD, and landowners to reduce sediment load by 420 tons per year and phosphorus load by 117 pounds per year to the Bois de Sioux River. This is an 8.5% annual sediment reduction and 2.4% annual TP reduction for the JD 11 drainage area. 60 side inlet structures and 9 miles of continuous berms will be constructed as a permanent part of the main stem of Judicial Ditch (JD) 11 adjacent to Minnesota State Highway (MN Hwy) 55 (Wilkin County) and MN Hwy 75 (Wilkin/Traverse Counties).	78.3
26	C20-5793	City of Cromwell Stormwater Improvement Project	Carlton SWCD	Carlton	\$ 152,750	\$ 152,750	The Big Sandy Area Lakes Watershed Management Project (BSALWMP) group has worked on a variety of watershed improvement projects over the years. In addition, they were involved in identifying stormwater in Cromwell as an important area for water quality improvement in Tamarack River subwatershed. During this time, a group of local organizations (including BSALWMP) started meeting to formulate a plan for the City of Cromwell Park. The park serves as the focal point of the community, equaling about 0.52 acres of impervious surface. The Tamarack River (a designated wild rice water) flows through the property and is the receiving water from the park runoff. The group identified stormwater as a concern, and together they funded preliminary stormwater designs. Our proposed project will address the second phase of the project by funding construction of 4 rain garden and 2 swale ditch treatment areas in the park that will reduce 21 pounds of phosphorus and 20 tons of sediment.	78.3
27	C20-6435	Mississippi River Community Park Riverbank Stabilization	Anoka, City of	Anoka	\$ 653,326	\$ 653,326	Eroding river banks contribute to the Mississippi River's turbidity impairment through direct loading of sediment and nutrients that degrade overall water quality as well as aquatic and nearshore habitat. Inventories assessing bank conditions were completed along 13.3 miles of the Mississippi River from the Coon Rapids Dam to Anoka County's western edge. This project will stabilize a site prioritized with the third most sediment loss into the river - 1,469 linear feet within the City of Anoka's Mississippi River Community Park. The project will combine bioengineering, aquatic habitat, an armored toe and recreational access. The project will reduce pollutants by 529 tons of sediment and 847 pounds of phosphorus annually. This project will make over ¼ mile of unsafe riverbank more accessible, stable and fishable for users.	78.2

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28	C20-6415	Upper Prior Lake Alum Treatment	Prior Lake-Spring Lake WD	Scott	\$ 449,500	\$ 449,500	Upper Prior Lake is a regionally significant recreational lake that is currently not meeting state water quality standards. The 2012 Spring Lake and Upper Prior Lake Total Maximum Daily Load indicated that there are three critical sources of phosphorus to Upper Prior Lake: 50% from internal loading; 40% from upstream lakes; and 5% from direct watershed. Despite completing multiple projects to reduce internal loading from common carp and curly leaf pondweed and external loading from upstream agricultural and rural sources, Upper Prior Lake still fails to meet two of the three statewide standards: Total Phosphorus and Chlorophyll-A. In order to get Upper Prior Lake over this hurdle, persistent internal loading needs to be reduced with an alum treatment. The purpose of this project is to apply the first of two alum treatments to Upper Prior Lake to reduce phosphorus by 571 pounds per year.	78.2
29	C20-3954	2020 - Big Elk & Mayhew Lakes Phosphorus Reduction Program	Benton SWCD	Benton	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	A completed Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study has identified phosphorus loading as a significant stressor to lakes & streams within the Elk River Watershed (ERW) (Benton, Sherburne, & Mille Lacs Counties). As a result, numerous first & second priority source zones known as Tier 1 & Tier 2 areas were recognized. This study has pinpointed the locations within the watershed where the phosphorus originates from, as well as strategies that may be undertaken to reduce nutrient loading. Types of BMPs include but are not limited to SSTS, nutrient management, feedlot runoff control, manure storage, riparian pasture management, &	78.0
30	C20-6356	Bryn Mawr Meadows Water Quality Improvement Project	Bassett Creek WMC	Hennepin	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	This project will capture and treat runoff from 45 acres of residential area in Minneapolis, just west of downtown. Currently runoff from this area flows untreated into nearby Bassett Creek. A feasibility study for this project was completed in January 2019 and estimates the project will reduce total phosphorus and total suspended solids by 30 and 10,469 pounds per year, respectively. The project includes the creation of new storm water management ponds as water features within Bryn Mawr Meadows Park and will be implemented to capitalize on a park reconstruction project planned by the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board with design scheduled for 2021 and construction in 2022.	78.0
31	C20-7157	2020 NE St. Cloud Sediment Reduction Project	Benton SWCD	Benton	\$ 204,960	\$ 204,960	The NE drainage area is a significant source of sediment discharge to the Mississippi River and discharges to the pool of water utilized by the city as their sole drinking water source. Two types of best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to target nutrient/sediment reduction to the Mississippi. The first component will be the retrofitting of existing storm sewer to install sedimentation structures with energy dissipaters which will capture sediment and pollutants prior to directly discharging to the Mississippi River. The second will include the addition of a rainwater garden as a partnership with the redevelopment of private property, the Culligan Redevelopment Project. These activities will result in the removal of approximately 1 ton of sediment per year. This project will result in a total 37.2% progress towards the reduction goal.	77.9
32	C20-7213	Marine on St. Croix Green Infrastructure Stormwater Retrofits	Carnelian-Marine-St. Croix WD	Washington	\$ 97,600	\$ 97,600	This project proposes to install nine (9) green infrastructure retrofits intercepting stormwater flows from 20 acres of high density urban land use to reduce 27 pounds of phosphorus discharging to the Federally protected Scenic and Wild St. Croix River in the historic City of Maine on St. Croix.	77.7
33	C20-6157	Roseau River Water Quality Improvement project	Roseau River WD	Roseau	\$ 87,300	MDM	Roseau River Watershed District (RRWD) is initiating a water quality improvement project to reduce sediment contribution from the County Ditch 16 (CD 16) subwatershed. The RRWD in cooperation with landowners, road authorities, and the Roseau SWCD will implement conservation practices on 27 priority sites identified through the Prioritize Target Measure Application (PTMAApp) due to the large volume of sediment they contribute to State Ditch 51 (SD 51). This project will result in a sediment reduction of 84 tons of sediment annually.	77.7
34	C20-7289	2020 Crow River Gully Stabilization to Reduce Turbidity Phase Four	Wright SWCD	Wright	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000	The Wright Soil and Water Conservation District has partnered with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) on phase four of this comprehensive sediment reduction project to focus on stabilizing seven of the most active gully erosion sites on the North Fork Crow River. This project will reduce the amount of sediment by 210 tons and phosphorus by 280 pounds each year by constructing grade stabilization structures and water and sediment control basins at the headward eroding extent of these gullies.	77.4
35	C20-5633	Sand Creek Watershed TMDL/Targeted BMP Installations	Scott SWCD	Scott	\$ 229,000	\$ 229,000	This project continues a long-term commitment by Scott Soil and Water Conservation District in partnership with the Scott Watershed Mangement Organization (WMO) to address impairments in Sand Creek Watershed. It builds on the success of the WMOs FY15 CWF Targeted Watershed Grant and 4 other CWF grants since 2010. Specifically, this project will enable 20 additional targeted practices to be installed yielding significant watershed load reductions including 229 Tons of sediment and 254 pounds of phosphorus per year. Practices to be installed-including cover crops, native perennial cover, wetland restoration, waterways, and water and sediment control basins-will also reduce runoff volumes (260 ac-ft) which numerous studies show is key to reducing near-channel erosion, a major source of TSS.	77.3
36	C20-5713	Prior Lake Spring Lake TMDL/Targeted BMP Installations	Scott SWCD	Scott	\$ 283,900	\$ 283,900	This application will continue a CWF-supported initiative by Scott Soil and Water Conservation District in partnership with Prior Lake Spring Lake Watershed District to restore water quality in Spring, Upper Prior, and Fish Lakes, and to protect water quality in Lower Prior Lake. With help from a FY15 CWF grant, we've reduced phosphorus by over 400 pounds per year; this application will reduce it by an additional 290 pounds, resulting in meeting nearly 25% of the watershed phosphorus reduction goal! Funds awarded will be used to provide partial financial assistance to install at least 31 projects with landowners, including but not limited to cover crops and nutrient management, native prairie and wetland restoration, grassed waterway, water and sediment control basin, alternative tile intake, shoreline, and streambank projects and 1 livestock waste management system.	76.9
37	C20-6293	Otter Tail High Priority Lakes Protection	Otter Tail, East SWCD	Otter Tail	\$ 167,600	\$ 167,600	East and West Otter Tail Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD) are targeting phosphorus reduction on the lakes of greatest concern. These lakes are considered the greatest concern because they have high levels of disturbance in their watersheds, high phosphorus sensitivity, and frequent nuisance algae blooms. These lakes were targeted from the over 1,000 lakes in the county, to the 60 assessed lakes, to the 5 lakes of greatest concern. SWCD staff plan to implement 25 shoreline restorations and rain garden best management practices where they can provide the greatest benefit. We will also target 10 agricultural parcels for cover crops, perennial cover, nutrient management plans, and, irrigation water management based on PTMAApp results. These activities are expected to reduce phosphorus contributions to Big Pine, Little Pine, Walker, Wall, and South Lida Lakes by at least 45 pounds per year.	76.5
38	C20-5733	FY20 CWF Middle Creek at Highview Avenue Streambank and Grade Stabilization Project	Vermillion River Watershed JPO	Dakota	\$ 380,000	\$ 380,000	Middle Creek, a tributary to the Vermillion River in the City of Lakeville, MN, has been negatively impacted by previous agricultural practices. As a result, Middle Creek has significant bank erosion and stream channel incision that is resulting in increased sediment in the creek water and an impact on biological communities. The Vermillion River Watershed Joint Powers Organization (VRWJPO), in partnership with the City of Lakeville, plans to stabilize approximately 5,000 feet of eroding streambanks using approximately 1,100 feet of bank toe stabilization, 500 feet of bank armoring, and 3,400 feet of bank grading/stabilization and installing 23 grade control features within the stream channel to address existing erosion problems.	76.1
39	C20-6438	Lake Ida & CD 23 AIG Phosphorus Reduction	Douglas SWCD	Douglas	\$ 683,867	Partial funding insufficient	The Lake Ida subwatershed is the highest priority for restoration and protection. A recent study identified a wetland as primary source of phosphorus to the lake. The proposed project will construct a 1,899' channel along the wetland edge, repair 741' of ditch, install 1 stilling basin, and repair an existing sediment pond. Implementation will prevent 240 pounds of phosphorus per year from reaching Lake Ida.	76.0
40	C20-6123	Protection of High Quality Cisco Lakes in Aitkin County	Aitkin SWCD	Aitkin	\$ 60,344	\$ 60,344	The Aitkin County Soil and Water Conservation District is striving to protect three priority lakes that provide deep, cold water habitat for cisco. This project will complete 19 projects that restore native vegetation to critical shorelines while managing stormwater runoff. Practices will include a variety of projects including stabilization with willow wattles / fascines, coir logs, and native vegetation as well as rain gardens to capture runoff. These practices will protect the water quality of these lakes, which preserves the cool, well-oxygenated water needed to sustain the cisco fishery.	75.7

Total Funding Recommendation \$ 11,046,742

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