



# Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund (ENRTF) M.L. 2013 Work Plan

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**Date of Status Update Report:**

**Date of Next Status Update Report:** January 31, 2014

**Date of Work Plan Approval:**

**Project Completion Date:** June 30, 2016

**Is this an amendment request?** no

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**PROJECT TITLE:** Heron Lake Sediment and Phosphorus Reduction Implementation Projects

**Project Manager:** Jan Voit, District Administrator

**Affiliation:** Heron Lake Watershed District

**Mailing Address:** PO Box 345

**City/State/Zip Code:** Heron Lake, MN 56137

**Telephone Number:** (507) 793-2462

**Email Address:** hlwd@roundlk.net

**Web Address:** www.hlwdonline.org

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**Location:** Portions of Nobles, Jackson, and Murray Counties within the Heron Lake Watershed District

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**Total ENRTF Project Budget:**

**ENRTF Appropriation:** \$122,000

**Amount Spent:** \$0

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**Balance:** \$122,000

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**Legal Citation:** M.L. 2013, Chp. xx, Sec. xx, Subd. xx

**Appropriation Language:**

**DRAFT**

## **I. PROJECT TITLE: Heron Lake Sediment and Phosphorus Reduction Implementation Projects**

### **II. PROJECT STATEMENT:**

The Heron Lake watershed, approximately 472 square miles, within portions of Nobles, Jackson, Murray, and Cottonwood Counties in southwestern Minnesota, is in dire need of water quality improvement for the benefit of public health, welfare, recreation, and the enhancement of wildlife habitat. Once known as the “Chesapeake Bay of the West”, Heron Lake and its watershed had clean water, fertile soil, lush vegetation, and abundant wildlife. At the turn of the century, market hunting was common because waterfowl was plentiful. As the landscape changed, wetlands were drained, streams were channelized, sod was broken for farming, and the waters became polluted. Currently, these lakes face severe algae blooms, loss of rooted aquatic vegetation, fewer migratory waterfowl, rough fish impacts, reduced water clarity, and flooding, similar to other rural, agricultural areas. Point and nonpoint source pollution, intensive tillage, non-compliant septic systems, feedlots, and urban stormwater runoff must be addressed to reduce sediment and phosphorus loading in North Heron Lake and South Heron Lake. The highly competitive requests for Clean Water Partnership and Clean Water Assistance grants have left the Heron Lake Watershed District (HLWD) in short supply of the funds needed to complete these unique and incredibly necessary projects. This proposal involves the HLWD working cooperatively with agency partners and private citizens to complete extensive projects for the protection and enhancement of water quality and wildlife as part of the effort to reestablish what was lost.

Heron Lake, a public water of the State of Minnesota, is impaired for phosphorus. Decreasing the amount of phosphorus and sediment entering Heron Lake would be a valuable first step in reducing water pollution. The HLWD Watershed Management Plan (WMP) and county water plans recognize on-the-ground best management practices as being the most effective way to address these problems.

The overall goal of this project is improved water quality, which is the HLWD’s number one priority. Goals to improve water quality will be achieved through the installation of two streambank stabilization projects, three water and sediment control basins, two bioretention basins, and one bioretention basin. These projects would reduce sediment and phosphorus to Heron Lake by 300 tons per year and 315 pounds per year, respectively. Water samples would be collected and analyzed over a three-year period and compared to data gathered since 1996 as a mean to determine project effectiveness. The results of these efforts would be summarized in a newsletter distributed to approximately 3,500 HLWD residents, agency personnel, and legislators. A one-day field day will be held in an effort to reach 50 watershed landowners and share information regarding water quality improvement and what can be done to assist in pollution-reducing projects.

Completion of projects to reduce nonpoint source pollution is crucial to the success of the HLWD’s efforts. Personal contact will be made with landowners to offer technical assistance and information about available funding. The HLWD will work cooperatively with agency partners and private citizens to complete projects. By providing cost-share funds for conservation practices, project sponsors believe there will be healthier habitats for wildlife and more effective filtering areas, complementing environmentally-friendly farming practices.

### **III. PROJECT STATUS UPDATES:**

**Project Status as of January 2014**

**Project Status as of July 2014**

**Project Status as of January 2015**

**Project Status as of July 2015**

**Project Status as of January 2016**

#### IV. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES:

##### ACTIVITY 1: Project Implementation

Activity Status as of January 2014

Activity Status as of July 2014

Activity Status as of January 2015

Activity Status as of July 2015

Activity Status as of January 2016

Final Report Summary

##### Description:

Heron Lake is included on the 303(d) list for phosphorus impairment. Decreasing the amount of sediment and phosphorus entering public waters within the Heron Lake watershed would aid in meeting pollution reduction goals.

According to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 2006, *Tomorrow's Habitat for the Wild and Rare: An Action Plan for Minnesota Wildlife*, Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, land ownership within the HLWD is 2.7% public and 97.3% private. If one or more of the projects described below fails to go through due to unforeseen circumstances, an alternative project with similar pollutant reductions will be found within the watershed. HLWD staff will do their utmost to secure projects on publicly-owned lands or public waters.

Through this effort, the HLWD will install two streambank stabilization projects, three water and sediment control basins, two bioretention basins, and one bioretention basin. These projects would reduce sediment and phosphorus to Heron Lake (protected waters number 32-57) by 300 tons per year and 315 pounds per year, respectively. Cooperators will provide 25% cash match in order to receive grant funds. This also secures their commitment to practice installation and land use change.

Cooperators will also sign agreements for each practice to ensure the projects will remain in place. The conservation contract specifies that the cooperator is responsible for any and all maintenance or repair required to certify that the project is functioning to its maximum water quality and wildlife potential. The HLWD will serve as the oversight authority for all projects and will conduct annual inspections to ensure compliance. The completed projects will provide water quality benefits for public waters in Minnesota.

Local funds are not sufficient to implement these projects. Without ENRTF, **none** of the projects will be implemented and **none** of the education opportunities will be undertaken. The goals to reduce pollution in public waters of Minnesota will not be met.

1. Okabena Creek Streambank Stabilization Projects. Work with Southwest Prairie Technical Service Agency (SWPTSA), contractors or Minnesota Conservation Corps (MCC), and cooperators to design and install two streambank stabilization projects by implementing five J-hook weirs and one diversion. The projects will be installed in **Section 31 of Alba Township on Jack Creek, which is a public water defined as a natural and altered watercourse with a total drainage area greater than two square miles in area**. A Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Protected Waters Permit is required for this project. An application for permit has been submitted and approved. Projects will be designed to Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) specifications.

J-hook weirs are an upstream directed, gently sloping structure composed of natural materials and are designed to reduce streambank erosion. The structures can include a combination of boulders, logs, and root wads. They are positioned on the outside of stream beds where erosion is occurring in the near-bank region. Recirculation of the water flow from the near-bank does not cause erosion.

The vane portion of the structure occupies one-third of the width of the channel, while the “hook” occupies the center third. Water velocity is decreased in the near-bank region and the center third of the channel. Backwater is created only in the near-bank region. The small vane angle gently redirects water velocity from the near-bank region, reducing active bank erosion. The “hook” portion of the vane produces a long, deep, wide pool, providing energy dissipation and holding cover for fish.

A diversion will be implemented to resolve severe bank erosion by re-sloping the sloughing bank, establishing perennial vegetation, and diverting the water to prevent the streambank from saturating and eroding. The project will be installed in **Section 31 of Alba Township on Okabena Creek, a public water defined as a natural and altered watercourse with a total drainage area greater than two square miles in area.** A DNR Protected Waters Permit is required for this project. An application for permit has been submitted and approved.

- Project participation requires 25% cash match and signing an agreement that states the project will remain in place for a minimum of 50 years.
- Time frame: July 1, 2013 to August 31, 2013
- Person(s) responsible: HLWD technician, HLWD summer interns, and contracted project construction.

2. Graham Lakes Bioretention Basin. Work with SWPTSA, contractor or MCC, and cooperator to install one bioretention basin to treat overland runoff before entering **West Graham Lake (protected waters number 53-21)**, a public water body integral for boating and fishing within the Heron Lake watershed. Projects will be designed to NRCS specifications.

Bioretention basins are landscaped depressions or shallow basins used to slow and treat on-site stormwater runoff. Stormwater is directed to the basin and then percolates through the system where it is treated by a number of physical, chemical and biological processes. The slowed, cleaned water is allowed to infiltrate native soils or is directed to nearby public waters.

- Project participation requires payment of 25% cash match and signing an agreement that states the project will remain in place for a minimum of 50 years.
- Time frame: July 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013
- Person(s) responsible: HLWD technician, HLWD summer intern(s), and contracted project construction

3. Water and Sediment Control Basin. Work will also be done with NRCS, contractors, and cooperators to design and install one water and sediment control basin project in Section 17 of Graham Lakes Township to reduce water pollution entering **Jack Creek, a public water defined as a natural and altered watercourse with a total drainage area greater than two square miles in area.** Projects will be designed to NRCS specifications.

A water and sediment control basin is a small earthen ridge-and-channel or embankment built across (perpendicular to) a small watercourse or area of concentrated flow within a field. They are commonly built in a parallel series with the first ridge crossing the top of the watercourse and the last ridge crossing the bottom, or nearly so. They are designed to trap agricultural runoff water and sediment as it flows down the watercourse; this keeps the watercourse from becoming a field gully and reduces the amount of runoff and sediment leaving the field.

- Project participation requires payment of 25% cash match and signing an agreement that states the project will remain in place for a minimum of 20 years. NRCS estimates the actual lifespan of this practice to be 20 years. Because of their effectiveness at trapping sediments and pollutants, these practices require maintenance after that amount of time.
- Time frame: July 1, 2013 to November 30, 2013
- Person(s) responsible: HLWD technician, HLWD summer intern(s), and contracted project construction

4. Fulda Lakes Biodetention Basins. Work with SWPTSA, contractor or MCC, and cooperators to design and install two biodetention basins in Section 35, Bondin Township, Murray County to provide treatment and flood storage by capturing 87 acres of overland runoff before entering First and Second Fulda Lakes (protected waters number 51-21 and 51-20). These basins are located within the shoreline area of **First Fulda Lake (protected waters number 51-21)**. Projects will be designed to NRCS specifications.

A biodetention basin is installed to reduce gully erosion in a natural watercourse, provide temporary storage of storm water to trap sediment and pollutions, and reduce the negative impacts from flooding. The detention basin has an orifice level with the bottom of the basin so that all of the water eventually drains out and it remains dry between storms.

The Fulda community has requested funding and technical assistance from the HLWD to employ efforts to improve the Fulda Lake system's aesthetics and recreational value. First Fulda Lake (protected waters number 51-21) and Second Fulda Lake (protected waters number 51-20) are designated protected waters within the City of Fulda. The DNR and Murray County implemented in-lake management that included replacing the fixed-crest dam with a variable-crest structure, manipulating water levels, fish eradication, and fish stocking.

This project would be installed in Section 35 of Bondin Township on **First Fulda Lake (protected waters number 51-21)** as a means to reduce sediment and phosphorus entering the lake system and provide flood storage during storm events.

- Project participation requires payment of 25% cash match and signing an agreement that states the project will remain in place for a minimum of 50 years.
- Time frame: July 1, 2013 to November 30, 2013
- Person(s) responsible: HLWD technician, HLWD summer intern(s), and contracted project construction

5. Water and Sediment Control Basin. Work with NRCS, contractors or MCC, and cooperators to design and install two water and sediment control basin projects in Section 25 of Fenton Township to reduce water pollution entering **Jack Creek, a public water defined as a natural and altered watercourse with a total drainage area greater than two square miles in area**. Projects will be designed to NRCS specifications.

A water and sediment control basin is a small earthen ridge-and-channel or embankment built across (perpendicular to) a small watercourse or area of concentrated flow within a field. They are commonly built in a parallel series with the first ridge crossing the top of the watercourse and the last ridge crossing the bottom, or nearly so. They are designed to trap agricultural runoff water and sediment as it flows down the watercourse; this keeps the watercourse from becoming a field gully and reduces the amount of runoff and sediment leaving the field.

- Project participation requires payment of 25% cash match and signing an agreement that states the project will remain in place for a minimum of 20 years. NRCS estimates the actual lifespan of this practice to be 20 years. Because of their effectiveness at trapping sediments and pollutants, these practices require maintenance after that amount of time.
- Time frame: July 1, 2013 to November 30, 2013
- Person(s) responsible: HLWD technician, HLWD summer intern(s), and contracted project construction

**Summary Budget Information for Activity 1:**

**ENRTF Budget: \$93,000**  
**Amount Spent: \$ 0**  
**Balance: \$93,000**

**Activity 1 Completion Date: December 31, 2013**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>	<b>Budget</b>
1. Stabilize 1,050 feet of streambank through the installation of two streambank stabilization projects to reduce sediment loads to streams and to prevent loss of streambank vegetation and fish and wildlife habitat.	August 31, 2013	\$16,118
2. Install one bioretention basin, 1.4 acres in size, allowing for 5.7 acre-feet of potential storage and slowing infiltration to receiving waters.	December 31, 2013	\$38,975
3. Install one water and sediment control basins along a Graham Lakes tributary, approximately 2,400 feet, to trap overland runoff and reduce gully erosion by controlling flow and releasing water slowly to drainage area.	November 30, 2013	\$8,890
4. Install two bioretention basins to provide treatment and flood storage by capturing 87 acres of overland runoff before entering First and Second Fulda Lakes.	November 30, 2013	\$14,157
5. Install two water and sediment control basins along Jack Creek tributary, approximately 2,200 feet, to trap overland runoff and reduce gully erosion by controlling flow and releasing water slowly to drainage area.	December 31, 2013	\$14,860

**ACTIVITY 2: Monitoring**

- Activity Status as of January 2014**
- Activity Status as of July 2014**
- Activity Status as of January 2015**
- Activity Status as of July 2015**
- Activity Status as of January 2016**
- Final Report Summary**

**Description:**

The HLWD will provide water quality monitoring and continuous site preservation through this endeavor.

- Collect 20 water samples at three different sites, spring through fall each year. The data will be analyzed to determine the effectiveness of installed projects.
- Time frame: July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2016
- Person(s) responsible: HLWD technician and HLWD summer intern(s)

**Summary Budget Information for Activity 2:**

**ENRTF Budget: \$26,000**  
**Amount Spent: \$ 0**  
**Balance: \$26,000**

**Activity 2 Completion Date: June 30, 2016**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>	<b>Budget</b>
1. Take event-based water samples for 200 samples during the grant period. The goal of the monitoring effort is to obtain sufficient accurate data to provide valuable information to the public regarding project effectiveness.	June 30, 2016	\$ in kind
2. Analyze water samples for total suspended solids, suspended volatile solids, turbidity, e.coli, dissolved orthophosphorus, nitrate-nitrite nitrogen, total kjeldahl nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, and total phosphorus. Dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature will also be measured with each collection.	June 30, 2016	\$26,000

**ACTIVITY 3: Public Education**

- Activity Status as of January 2014**
- Activity Status as of July 2014**
- Activity Status as of January 2015**
- Activity Status as of July 2015**
- Activity Status as of January 2016**
- Final Report Summary**

**Description:** The HLWD will provide effectiveness information to the public through outreach and education.

- HLWD staff will analyze monitoring data and prepare results.
- HLWD staff will draft a newsletter to publicize project data and the field day that will be distributed to 3,500 watershed residents, agency personnel, and legislators.
- HLWD staff will create a project brochure and gather information for packets to distribute at the field day.
- HLWD staff will plan and host one field day. Participants will travel to three different project sites. The goal is to reach 50 people.

**Summary Budget Information for Activity 3:**

**ENRTF Budget: \$3,000**  
**Amount Spent: \$ 0**  
**Balance: \$3,000**

**Activity 3 Completion Date: June 30, 2016**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>	<b>Budget</b>
1. Analysis of water quality data will be used to determine project effectiveness.	June 30, 2016	\$ inkind
2. Publicize project data and detailed information regarding project installation and practice requirements for future restoration endeavors through a newsletter distributed to 3,500 watershed residents, agency personnel, and legislators.	April 30, 2016	\$2,100
3. Summarize project results in a brochure to be distributed at the field day.	April 30, 2016	\$900
4. Plan and host one field day highlighting three different project sites, reaching 50 people.	June 15, 2016	\$ inkind

**V. DISSEMINATION:**

**Description:** The HLWD will provide project information through the following:

- Monitoring results will be summarized in a brochure that will be distributed at the field day.
- A newsletter will be drafted to publicize project results and the field day.
- A field day will be held to explain the project and provide the public with results.
- Information regarding the grant will be contained on the HLWD website at [www.hlwdonline.org](http://www.hlwdonline.org).
- Results will be made available to the Legislative-Citizen Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCCMR) through semi-annual, annual, and final reports.

- Activity Status as of January 2014**
- Activity Status as of July 2014**
- Activity Status as of January 2015**
- Activity Status as of July 2015**
- Activity Status as of January 2016**

**Final Report Summary**

**VI. PROJECT BUDGET SUMMARY:**

**A. ENRTF Budget:**

<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>\$ Amount</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Professional/Technical/Service Contracts:	\$93,000	Southwest Prairie Technical Service Agency for engineering and technical assistance (\$9,000) Contractor(s) (yet to be determined) for materials, stabilization, and earthwork (\$84,000)
Printing:	\$3,000	3,500 newsletters @ \$0.60/each (\$2,100) Brochures (\$900)
Other: Laboratory Analysis	\$26,000	200 samples @ \$130/sample
<b>TOTAL ENRTF BUDGET:</b>	<b>\$122,000</b>	

**Explanation of Use of Classified Staff:** N/A

**Explanation of Capital Expenditures Greater Than \$3,500:** N/A

**Number of Full-time Equivalent (FTE) funded with this ENRTF appropriation:** N/A

**Number of Full-time Equivalent (FTE) estimated to be funded through contracts with this ENRTF appropriation:** N/A

**B. Other Funds:**

<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>\$ Amount Proposed</b>	<b>\$ Amount Spent</b>	<b>Use of Other Funds</b>
<b>Non-state</b>			
Landowner Cash Match	\$27,827	\$0	Landowner cash contribution to project costs
Heron Lake Watershed District	\$33,000	\$0	Flow measurement contract with DNR
Heron Lake Watershed District and Nobles, Jackson, and Murray Soil and Water Conservation District Personnel	\$25,201	\$0	Administrator (\$7,875), Watershed Technician (\$7,500), Interns (\$6,720), Travel to sites (\$2,065), Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) Managers (\$1,050)
<b>TOTAL OTHER FUNDS:</b>	<b>\$86,037</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

**VII. PROJECT STRATEGY:**

**A. Project Partners:**

Brian Nyborg, Jackson SWCD, Ed Lenz, Nobles SWCD, and Howard Konkol, Murray SWCD will provide technical assistance for project installation and field day. Appropriation amount: \$0

Russ Hoogendorn, SWPTSA will provide engineering services and technical assistance for project installation and field day. Appropriation amount: \$9,000

Ross Behrends, HLWD Watershed Technician and HLWD Summer Interns will assist with project installation, water quality monitoring, and field day. Appropriation amount: \$0

Jan Voit, HLWD Administrator will receive the funds, administer the grant, and create the brochure and newsletter. Appropriation amount: \$0



**B. Project Impact and Long-term Strategy:**

HLWD implementation and education efforts are strongly rooted in the HLWD WMP, grant work plans, and our rules and regulations as a means to address nonpoint source pollution. Obtaining funds from the LCCMR through the ENRTF assures that implementation and education endeavors will continue through the middle of 2016.

The establishment of long-term monitoring sites has enabled HLWD to focus monitoring efforts and gather intensive data. It is apparent that weather patterns greatly affect the water quality indicating that areas in need of protection still exist. Grant funds secured from the LCCMR through the ENRTF will ensure that monitoring will continue through June of 2016.

The HLWD's general operating funds are limited and minimal in comparison to what is needed for implementation and education projects. In order to make the best use of general operating funds, the HLWD will continue to put forth extensive efforts to obtain outside funding. The HLWD currently implements the following grant programs:

- Alternative Tile Intake Cost-share Program – Clean Water Partnership (CWP) Continuation Grant
- Heron Lake Sediment Reduction Demonstration Project – Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 319 Grant
- Cover Crop Demonstration Project – North Central Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (NCR-SARE)
- Fulda Phosphorus Reduction Initiative – EPA 319 Grant
- WFDNR TMDL Implementation Project – EPA 319 Grant
- Heron Lake Phosphorus Reduction Project – CWP Loan Program

These programs and projects help HLWD staff continue efforts for implementation and education as described in the HLWD WMP.

HLWD staff has made documentation a priority in all education and implementation efforts. This is done through various means including water quality monitoring, tracking website visits, recording meeting attendance, pre- and post-tests at workshops, photographs, and comments from meeting attendees.

**C. Spending History:**

<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>	<b>FY12-13</b>
Conservation Innovation Grant – Controlled Drainage Demonstration Project	26,140				
Clean Water Partnership Continuation	428,752				
EPA 319 Grant – Elk Creek Conservation Tillage	28,200				
EPA 319 Grant – Alternative Tile Intake Cost-Share Program	23,193				
EPA 319 Grant – Fulda Lakes BMP Project		55,800			
EPA 319 Grant – BMP Project for Alba Township		40,800			
CWF SWAG		6,411			
NCR-SARE – Conservation Tillage Bus Tour		1,942			
EPA 319 Grant – Conservation			17,443		

Tillage Demonstration Plot					
Clean Water Partnership – Alternative Tile Intake Cost-Share Program			36,000		
WQMP Grant – Watershed Coordinator			61,306		
EPA 319 Grant – Sediment Reduction Demonstration Project				16,500	
EPA 319 Grant – Level III Feedlot Inventory					190,298
EPA 319 Grant – Rain Garden Education					12,600
DNR subgrant from LCCMR – Lakescaping Buffer Zones and Technology Transfer				30,000	
NC-SARE – Cover Crop Demonstration Project					6,642
Clean Water Partnership – Loan Program					450,000

**VIII. ACQUISITION/RESTORATION LIST:**

See Acquisition/Restoration List attachment.

**IX. MAP(S):**

See Map attachment.

**X. RESEARCH ADDENDUM:**

N/A

**XI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:**

Periodic work plan status update reports will be submitted not later than January 31, 2014, June 30, 2014, January 31, 2015, June 30, 2015, and January 30, 2016. A final report and associated products will be submitted between June 30 and August 15, 2016 as requested by the LCCMR.

**Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund**

**M.L. 2013 Acquisition/Restoration List**

**Project Title:** Heron Lake Sediment and Phosphorus Reduction Implementation Projects

**Project Manager Name:** Jan Voit, District Administrator

**M.L. 2013 ENRTF Appropriation:** \$122,000

#	Acquisition or Restoration Parcel Name	Geographic Coordinates		Estimated Cost	Estimated Annual PILT Liabilities	County	Ecological Significance	Activity Description	# of Acres	# of Shoreline Miles	Type of Landowner	Proposed Fee Title or Easement Holder (if applicable)	Status
		Latitude	Longitude										
1	Okabena Creek Streambank Stabilization Project	43° 41' 2.794" N	95° 26' 40.281" W	\$ 16,118	n/a	Jackson	highly eroded stream banks	site preparation, project construction	0.5	0.13	private individual/ in public waters	n/a	pending
2	Graham Lakes Bioretention Basin	43° 48' 23.943" N	95° 32' 29.319" W	\$ 38,975	n/a	Nobles	flood storage and wildlife habitat	site preparation project construction	1.4	0.15	private individual/ in public waters	n/a	pending
3	Water and Sediment Control Basin	43° 48' 43.221" N	95° 32' 36.940" W	\$ 8,890	n/a	Nobles	gully erosion in agricultural field	site preparation, project construction	161	n/a	private individual/ou tlets directly to public waters	n/a	pending
4	Fulda Lakes Biotention Basins	43° 51' 23.287" N	95° 36' 10.061" W	\$ 14,860	n/a	Murray	gully erosion in natural watercourse	site preparation, project construction	55	0.17	private individual/ in public waters	n/a	pending
5	Water and Sediment Control Basin	43° 52' 7.752" N	95° 49' 45.419" W	\$ 14,157	n/a	Murray	gully erosion in agricultural field	site preparation, project construction	97	n/a	private individual/ou tlets directly to public waters	n/a	pending

**NOTES:**

**Attachment A: Budget Detail for M.L. 2013 Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund Projects**

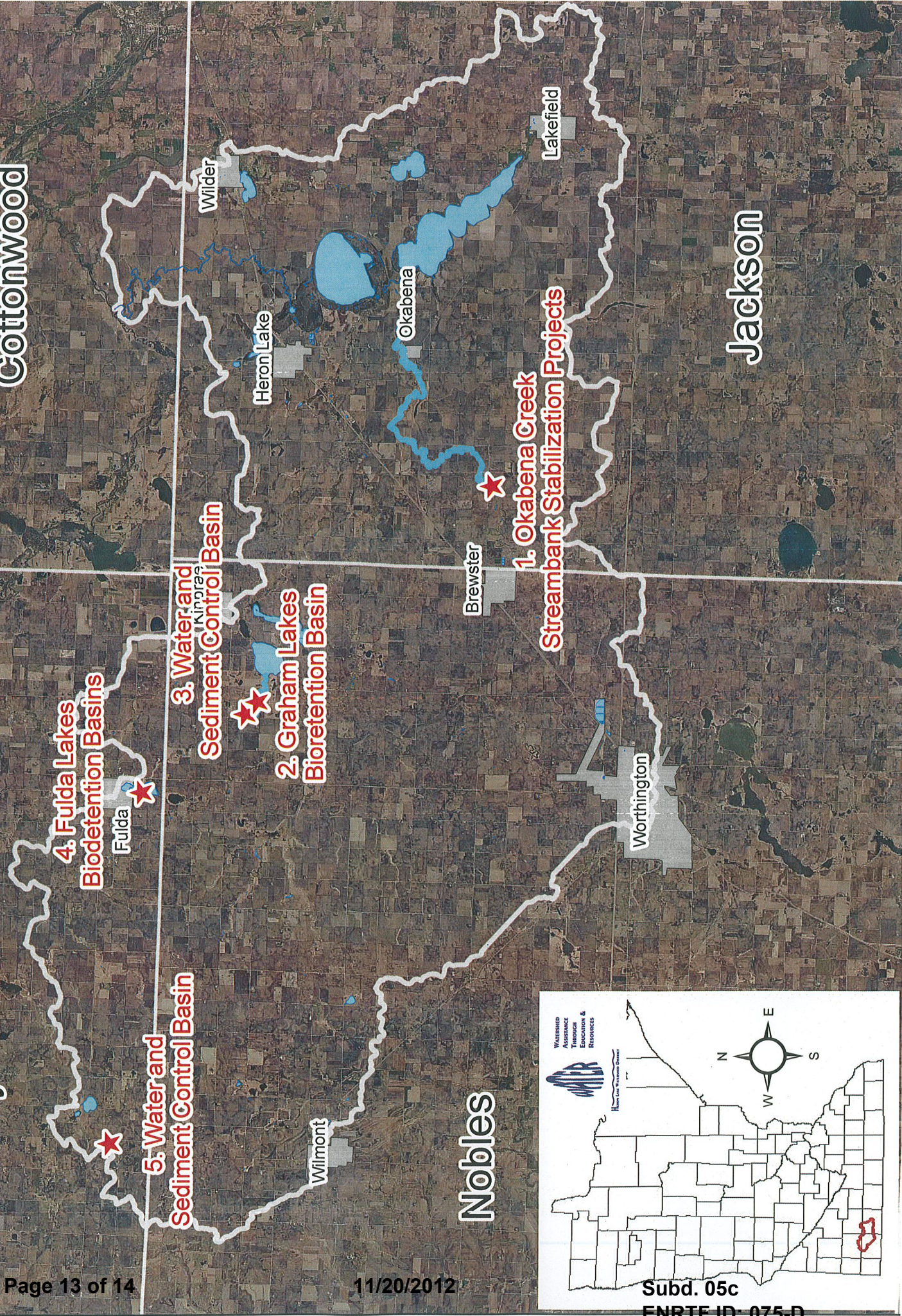
<b>Project Title: Heron Lake Sediment and Phosphorus Reduction Implementation Projects</b>											
<b>Legal Citation:</b>											
<b>Project Manager: Jan Voit, District Administrator</b>											
<b>M.L. 2013 ENRTF Appropriation: \$122,000</b>											
<b>Project Length and Completion Date: June 30, 2016</b>											
<b>Date of Update:</b>											
<b>ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES TRUST FUND BUDGET</b>	<b>Activity 1 Budget</b>	<b>Amount Spent</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Activity 2 Budget</b>	<b>Amount Spent</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Activity 3 Budget</b>	<b>Amount Spent</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>TOTAL BALANCE</b>
<b>BUDGET ITEM</b>	<i>Project Implementation</i>			<i>Monitoring</i>			<i>Public Education</i>				
<b>Professional/Technical/Service Contracts</b>											
Southwest Prairie Technical Service Agency engineering and technical assistance	9,000		9,000							9,000	9,000
Contractor (yet to be determined) materials, stabilization, and earthwork	84,000		84,000							84,000	84,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	93,000	0	93,000							93,000	93,000
<b>Printing</b>											
Newsletter (3,500 * \$0.60/newsletter)							2,100		2,100	2,100	2,100
Brochures (900)							900		900	900	900
<i>Subtotal</i>							3,000	0	3,000	3,000	3,000
<b>Other</b>											
Laboratory Analysis (200 samples * \$130/sample)				26,000		26,000				26,000	26,000
<i>Subtotal</i>											
<b>COLUMN TOTAL</b>	<b>\$93,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$93,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$122,000</b>	<b>\$122,000</b>

Murray

Cottonwood

Jackson

Nobles



4. Fulda Lakes  
Bioretention Basins

5. Water and  
Sediment Control Basin

3. Water and  
Sediment Control Basin

2. Graham Lakes  
Bioretention Basin

1. Okabena Creek  
Streambank Stabilization Projects

