

**Main Request for Funding Form
Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council
Fiscal Year 2012**

Program or Project Title: Seven Mile Creek Watershed Riparian Protection and Enhancement

Funds Requested (\$000s)	Funding Request	OHF Out-Year Projections of Needs		
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Outdoor Heritage Fund	\$ 1,203	0	0	0

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County Location: Seven Mile Creek Watershed located in east-central Nicollet County

Ecological Planning Regions:

- Northern Forest Forest/Prairie Transition Southeast Forest
 Prairie Metro/Urban

Activity Type:

- Protect Restore Enhance

Priority Resources addressed by activity:

- Wetlands Forests Prairie Habitat

Project Abstract

Seven Mile Creek is a geographically unique cold-water stream in south-central Minnesota. Strategic conservation buffer easements and ravine enhancements will protect habitat from extreme runoff, riparian erosion, and sedimentation.

Project Narrative

Nicollet County, in south-central Minnesota, has been a gateway and a gathering place for thousands of years. The County continues to be an important crossroads today with growing cities, important businesses and industry, recent immigrants, and productive agriculture. Nicollet County is laden with rich glacial till and was once covered by over 60% wetlands across a flat prairie landscape. Today the water and wetlands comprise less than 5% of the county land cover, whereas cultivated land makes up 80% of the land cover. The extent of deciduous forest landscape is about 9% of the county land cover and found almost exclusively as wooded ravines along the beautiful bluff land overlooking the Minnesota River.

As settlers moved in 150 years ago and drained wetlands to farm the rich, productive farmland, they altered the land hydrology through a network tiling and drainage ditch systems, enabling water to rapidly leave the landscape and flow through the wooded ravines to the Minnesota River. With this conversion came changes in water quality and loss of plant and animal habitat. By accelerating the flow of surface and subsurface water to the top of ravines, it has precipitated severe bluff-bank erosion in the riparian area and increased sediment loading to habitats in tributary streams of the Minnesota River.

Sediment inputs come from field erosion or non-field erosion (ravines) and measured in pounds per acre per year. Studies and sediment fingerprinting continue to find that a disproportionate amount of the sediment loading to the Minnesota River comes from ravines draining valley bluffs. We also know through research and physical measurements that the rate of erosion is increasing.

Riparian ravines are young land forms that are vulnerable to accelerated erosion. They have high channel gradients and erosive power, many are narrow with steep side slopes, landslides and sloughing are common, some have groundwater seeps, and many are densely wooded with limited understory growth. The combination of these factors makes addressing ravine erosion particularly challenging when it directly impacts riparian areas and in-stream fish and aquatic life habitat. For example, high flow rates and sediment loads degrade fish habitat by filling in rocky riffles used for spawning and nursery habitat, collapsing under-cut shaded bank habitat, blowing out woody tree habitat, filling in deeper pools needed for over-wintering habitat, and changing water chemistry through turbidity impairments.

The project area for this request is the lower ravine portion of Seven Mile Creek watershed located in the eastern portion of Nicollet County between St. Peter and Mankato. It is a sub-watershed consisting of 7.0 square miles of the entire Seven Mile Creek watershed (36.8 square miles). Many people in the area are familiar with this lower portion of the watershed because of the popular 628-acre Seven Mile Creek County Park nestled in a forested steep ravine topography. This lower portion of Seven Mile Creek is also designated as trout stream waters and managed by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) for brown trout. The public park setting provides a unique opportunity for anglers to fish for trout in this part of the state. Seven Mile Creek also plays host for many educational field visits and college

laboratory assessments from nearby Gustavus College and Minnesota State University – Mankato.

Seven Mile Creek quality and quantity has been extensively monitored at three locations since 1996. At each site, equipment is installed to measure continuous stream flow conditions 24 hours a day. Monitoring and other field tests occur from April through September each year. Watershed scientists monitor for nitrate nitrogen, total phosphorus and ortho-phosphorus, fecal coliform and e. coli bacteria, turbidity, and total suspended sediments. Monitoring has shown high levels of sediment, nitrates, and e. coli bacteria and moderate levels of phosphorus entering Seven Mile Creek which adversely affect trout and aquatic habitat.

This monitoring is part of the Seven Mile Creek Watershed Project in cooperation with the following partners; Brown-Nicollet-Cottonwood Water Quality Joint Powers Board (BNC), Nicollet County SWCD, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA), MDNR, and the Water Resources Center-Mankato. The information is used to target locations for conservation practices and to track water quality improvements over time. While the Nicollet County SWCD continues to use Farm Bill and NRCS programs, opportunity exceeds funding for producers willing to participate in conservation easement protection and riparian enhancement projects that will protect ravines from erosion and stream habitat from sediment issues.

A large amount of progress was made to improve stream habitat for trout and create upland grassland habitat with funding from a Clean Water Partnership from 2002 – 2007. Efforts by the watershed project and partners resulted in a 2,750% increase in the amount of vegetative conservation practices. Wetland restorations were completed on 168 acres and 60 acres of conservation buffers were installed. Other project accomplishments included the installation of three grade stabilization structures, installation of targeted grassed waterways, 12 on-farm nitrogen rate demonstrations, replacement of 13 open intakes, installation of a 100-acre conservation drainage demonstration farm, 51 septic upgrades, and 1,000 feet of stream bank stabilized. As of 2007, a total of 236 acres of environmentally sensitive cropland has been enrolled into conservation programs (35% permanent). Despite the significant list of best management practices that have been adopted by watershed producers and homeowners, there are still many more opportunities to enhance the cold-water stream and its watershed.

It is widely recognized by many State agencies that Seven Mile Creek watershed is a “sentinel watershed” because of its small size, quantity of data already collected and studied, and successful restoration and enhancement projects completed in collaboration with producers. Now is the time to respond with Outdoor Heritage Funds for putting best management practices to work that will protect, restore, and enhance habitats in this unique cold-water stream corridor.

Design and scope of work

Problem: Surface and tile water runoff is causing ravine head-cutting and sediment transfer which impacts the trout stream riparian corridor and other habitats. Fast moving water in the ravines is causing high rates of sediment and pollutant runoff. The runoff, in turn, degrades water quality and wildlife habitat downstream.

Cause: Research conducted by staff from the Science Museum of Minnesota, the University of Minnesota, the US Geological Survey, and the Brown, Nicollet, Cottonwood Counties Joint Water Quality Board (BNC) shows that close to 50% of the sediment outputs in the Seven Mile Creek watershed is derived from streambank and ravine/gully erosion located in the lower forested ravine portion of the watershed. The other half is derived from upland cultivated field areas (31%), erosion prone areas closest to the drainage ditches (13%), and open tile intakes (7%). Elevated concern in light of these studies has focused and targeted more attention to eroding lands in and adjacent to the waterways proper. Several sites proposed for work if this funding request is approved have been monitored by BNC staff in the wooded riparian ravines. In addition, ravine and gully erosion has been reported by several producers who have expressed their interest in this project.

Cultivated lands in this watershed are both tilled and naturally drain towards the top of the wooded ravines. Corn and soybean fields are typically planted right to the edge along 25 linear miles of the wooded bluff slope, having little to no buffer setback. Particularly during spring snow melt and rain events, heavy discharge from water surface runoff and tile line outlet pipes have hastened the erosion process. Approximately 150 problem sites have already been identified. As surface water runoff occurs, there is no shock-absorber or fringe perennial plants to uptake and hold water for slowing the flow over the bluff edge into the ravines. Likewise, as tile lines drain to an outlet pipe at the ravine top, the discharge rates during these events are so intense that soil cutting and erosion rips the ravine wider, causing sedimentation to downstream fish and wildlife habitat.

Actions to be taken:

Activity 1 – Obtain perpetual conservation buffer easements between 50' and 100' wide along the bluffland/crop interface to slow and filter surface runoff before it enters the ravine area.

Actions:

- a. Contact 74 riparian landowners to describe environmental and economic value for placing perpetual conservation easements around the bluff edge perimeter of their cropland to reduce soil loss and riparian sedimentation.
- b. Provide landowners current land assessment data to verify market valuation of easement tracts and perpetual land stewardship terms.
- c. Identify willing participants, prioritize sites, and have reality specialist record the agreed conservation easements.
- d. SWCD and partners will mark easement buffer areas and establish a stewardship plan with each participating landowner.
- e. Contractor prepares soil and seeds into native prairie, landowner maintenance begins.

Activity 2 – Enhance and stabilize eroding gully/ravine head-cuts. Grade stabilization structures that will prevent soil loss from the tops of ravine areas, and sediment control basins will be designed to allow sediment to settle out before entering the ravine area and will release water at a slower rate.

Actions:

- a. Identify landowners with sites that are considered critical priority areas and determine producer willingness to participate in the project (already completed).
- b. Assess extent of problem and initiate design and engineering of solution.
- c. Work with producers to assess and implement supporting practices to complement and enhance core practices of berm construction and streambank stabilization.
- d. Complete structural work and habitat enhancement efforts.
- e. SWCD to develop a stewardship maintenance agreement with each participating landowner.

Implementation and Participation:

Priority areas have been inventoried through the work of the Brown Nicollet Water Quality Board. Their inventory has addressed the erosion potential of ravine heads within the project area. Areas that are experiencing cutting, and soil loss into the tillable land have been listed as high priority. As the ravine is eroded, soil loss begins to encroach into tillable land, ever increasing the amount of soil loss. This soil loss is accelerated because tillable land is not secured by any permanent root system.

By preventing the loss of upland and ravine soils, wildlife habitat will be immediately improved downstream. Soil, pollutants, nutrients, and high quantity water flow will all be reduced by the implementation of these projects. Seven Mile Creek is host to many species, including the Brown Trout, which will benefit from higher water quality and improved habitat. Water quality will be improved by filtering and preventing the transport of high levels of nutrients from the upland areas. Habitat will be improved by preventing the deposition of soils into habitat areas, including fish spawning beds and deep water areas.

For those sites where structural practices will be implemented (streambank, ravine, and gully stabilizations), Lidar, aerial photographs, and observational data will be used to show how much soil has been lost over known periods of time and then compared with simple calculation models to show what that reduction would now be after practices are in place. Agencies and academia able to model this soil loss will base measurements from existing losses that have already occurred and compare with anticipated/observed losses after project completion.

Stakeholder support in this area has been well received. Landowners who have tillable land being eroded away are concerned about safety of running equipment in these areas, as well as crop loss and soil degradation. Many landowners are ready to participate in the installation of erosion prevention projects, but the funds are not sufficient to address the number of requests

received each year. We will complete face-to-face visits and small group meetings to ensure accurate, consistent, and open messaging takes place.

Expected Outcomes of Activities 1 and 2:

1. Conservation easement areas up to 100' wide consisting of prairie grass buffer zones at the bluff edge will keep water on the landscape longer, reduce erosion and sedimentation, and provide wildlife habitat.
2. Conservation easement areas that contain severe ravine head-cuts will have restored wetland basins that hold water and can retain high tile flows for periods over 48 hours.
3. Enhanced grade stabilization structures will dissipate surface water runoff and tile outflow to better reduce sediment erosion.
4. Lower and less flashy ravine water discharge rates will protect riparian stream corridors and trout in-stream channel habitat by:
 - a. reduced sediment, nutrient, and TMDL loads
 - b. less sediment filling into rocky riffles used for spawning and nursery habitat
 - c. reducing the collapse of under-cut shaded bank habitat
 - d. fewer events of woody tree habitat blow-outs
 - e. less sedimentation of deep pools needed for over-winter trout habitat
 - f. reduced water chemistry changes and turbidity impairments

Roles, Responsibilities, and Capabilities

The following list indicates each cooperator and their anticipated role in this funding request.

Nicollet Soil and Water Conservation District – project administration, landowner contacts, technical assistance, enrollment facilitation, land stewardship planning

Nicollet County Engineering Department - engineering and design assistance, technical input, EQIP contract formation, program advising

South-central Services – engineering and design assistance, field technical assistance

Nicollet County Parks Department – maintain current landowner contacts, conduct local citizen advisory council meetings to identify best land management opportunities, report ongoing riparian conditions of Seven Mile Creek and the County Park

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency - water quality monitoring, ongoing TMDL work

Minnesota Department of Agriculture – watershed conservation drainage monitoring

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources – conduct Seven Mile Creek trout stream surveys and assessments, technical assistance, site assessment, permitting, land stewardship planning, stream channel and riparian habitat improvement work

Minnesota State University, Mankato, Water Resources Center – sediment and nutrient loading analysis of Seven Mile Creek and selected tributary streams to the Middle Minnesota River, marketing, Outreach

Brown, Nicollet, Cottonwood Counties Joint Water Quality Board – other funding request preparation, marketing, Seven Mile Creek watershed and Middle Minnesota River advocacy

Natural Resource Conservation Service – EQIP contract technical assistance on adjacent project lands

Science Museum of Minnesota – Sediment Fingerprinting and sediment loading analysis, assist landowners on restoration techniques and expertise

Planning

This proposal addresses the following LSOHC priority actions in the prairie section:

1. Protect, enhance, or restore existing wetland/upland complexes, or convert agricultural lands to new wetland/upland habitat complexes.
4. Restore or enhance habitat on public lands.

In addition, this proposal is supported by the recommendations of the following plans:

Minnesota Conservation and Preservation Plan

This proposal addresses a number of recommendations contained in the Statewide Conservation and Preservation Plan including:

Habitat Recommendation 2: Protect critical shorelands of streams and lakes (p.67) “[Buffers] protect water quality by trapping, filtering, and impeding runoff laden with nutrients, sediments, and other pollutants (p.67)”. Protection of private shorelands should take advantage of a variety of tools such conservation easements for shoreland protection and restoration, BMPs, and technical guidance to shoreland owners (p. 70).

Habitat Recommendation 5: Restore land, wetlands, and wetland-associated watersheds (p.80) “Minnesota must invest in prioritized areas to restore degraded and rare land features, wetlands (especially many that have been drained and converted), and watersheds associated with wetlands....This is especially imperative in the prairie and prairie-forest transition zones of the state. Restoration should consider the need to encourage landowners to restore these lands and compensate them above and beyond the fair market value of the land, since most sites are not for sale and high crop prices inhibit conversion of land from agriculture to other uses. Consideration must also be given to using easements on private lands to achieve habitat restoration goals (p. 80)”.

Habitat Recommendation 7: Keep water on the landscape (p.84) “Habitat benefits include improved water quality, maintaining habitat for wildlife and game species, and enhancing

biological diversity p. 84)”. The plan recommends enhancing and expanding the use of perennial vegetation (p. 84).

Land Use Recommendation 5: Reduce stream-bank erosion through reductions in peak flows (pp. 122) “Reductions in peak and total flows by modification of drainage systems, and constructing and restoring wetlands and riparian areas in strategic locations, will reduce attendant stream-bank and near-channel erosion, a major source of sediment in the Minnesota River basin (p. 122).

Land Use Recommendation 6: Reduce upland and gully erosion through soil conservation practices (p. 124) The plan recommends focusing on unbuffered streams (p.125), and investing in education and targeted incentives in high sediment-contributing areas (p. 125).

Seven Mile Creek Watershed Project Final Report

The Seven Mile Creek Watershed Project initiated wetland restorations, stream buffers, and other best management practices in the watershed. The project goal was to enhance the water quality of Seven Mile Creek for a variety of purposes (p. 1). Multiple successes were completed but more opportunities in the watershed exist for habitat improvement, many of which are already identified (p. 202).

Nicollet County Local Water Management Plan 2008 – 2018

The plan recognizes Seven Mile Park as an important natural resource and recreational fishing resource (p. 9). The plan references the important accomplishments of the Seven Mile Creek Clean Water Partnership to date (wetland restorations, historic wetland mapping, landowner assistance with BMPs, septic upgrades) (p.13 & 29) and references more opportunities for habitat and water quality projects with programs administered through the SWCD (pp. 16-17). The plan recommends promoting the use of native plantings, bluff and shoreland protection (p.20) with specific outcomes of implementing BMPs at 20 locations during the 10 year and promoting structural practices in ravine buffer strips (p.26).

Seven Mile Creek Stream Management Plan (MDNR)

Seven Mile Creek is managed as a high priority cold-water trout fishery. The plan recognizes the need for habitat improvement in the watershed and in-stream to protect and improve this regionally important opportunity (pp. 1-2).

MDNR Strategic Conservation Agenda Update

The Strategic Conservation Agenda goals include “Minnesota's future is one of a healthy, sustainable network of natural lands in balance with agricultural, urban, and developed spaces”, including restoration of habitat (p. 6). The plan references the importance of working with private landowners, given the high percentage of agricultural land in private ownership and its value for habitat (p. 24) and indicates stream restoration sites as benchmarks of success (p. 31).

Fishers and Farmers Strategic Plan

The Fishers and Farmers Partnership for the Upper Mississippi River Basin operates as one partnership under the National Fish Habitat Action Plan. The Fishers and Farmers Partnership proposes to work with conservationists and agricultural producers to find conservation projects that sustain both agriculture and fishes, focusing on streams (p. 5).

National Fish Habitat Action Plan

The National Fish Habitat Action Plan is a national partnership-based framework for achieving protection and restoration of priority aquatic habitats that support a broad natural diversity of fish and other aquatic species. The plan uses a science-based approach to target priority areas and implement needed projects that address causative factors and use best management practices. The Action Plan is implemented through regional Fish Habitat Partnerships (functionally analogous to Waterfowl Joint Ventures under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan which is supported by the North American Wetlands Conservation Act). Fish Habitat Partnerships leverage national and state resources to achieve local priorities for habitat protection and restoration.

([.fishhabitat.org/documents/plan/National_Fish_Habitat_Action_Plan.](http://fishhabitat.org/documents/plan/National_Fish_Habitat_Action_Plan.))

Relationship to Other Constitutional Funds

The Water Resources Center-Mankato recently applied for MPCA 319 Clean Water Funds (approx \$470K) for sedimentation reduction and TMDL projects in the Seven Mile Creek watershed. If funded, these projects will be 75/25 cost share with landowners.

MPCA in Mankato will use a portion of their annual Clean Water funds to continue water quality monitoring in the Seven Mile Creek Watershed.

Nicollet County Parks Department plans to request Parks and Trails Legacy funding for their ongoing Seven Mile Creek County Park enhancements and additional parcel acquisition.

Brown Nicollet Cottonwood Water Quality Joint Powers Board was awarded a Clean Water Partnership Implementation Grant to help implement selected BMPs from 2002-2007 (grant awarded in 2001).

Relationship to Current Organizational Budget

The Nicollet SWCD 2011 budget is \$156,000 (\$87,000 for Employee Salary, \$56,546 for District operations and \$12,454 for conservation projects). The District has two full time employees working on state and federal cost share projects within Nicollet County. Currently the District is promoting conservation buffer strips in the Seven Mile Creek watershed and collecting water samples on 3 sites within the watershed for analysis.

With funding, this would add the capacity for professional & technical services to negotiate and record land transactions, design and implement riparian restoration and enhancement projects,

and erosion control structures could be installed starting immediately. Current projects are in the planning stage and are awaiting the funds needed for installation. Through the years of monitoring in the Seven Mile Creek Watershed, it has been noted that water quantity and sedimentation have been increasing in this watershed. To prevent the future increase in water degradation, practices need to be installed as soon as possible.

Sustainability and Maintenance

Nicollet County SWCD staff will inspect all buffers and stabilized sites on a rotational basis to determine maintenance requirements specific to the Conservation Plans with the following elements:

1. Landowner shall establish and maintain vegetative cover and structural practices in accordance with the Conservation Plan on file at the SWCD or at the State. Conservation Plan maintenance includes any necessary replacement of vegetative cover and repair of structures. Any amendment to the Conservation Plan shall be mutually agreed to by the landowner and the State.
2. Landowner shall not produce agricultural crops on the easement area.
3. Landowner shall not remove or harvest any trees on the easement area, except as provided in the State approved Conservation Plan for forest management and wildlife habitat improvement purposes.
4. Landowner shall not graze livestock on the easement area
5. Landowner shall not place any materials, substances or objects, nor erect or construct any type of structure, temporary or permanent, on the easement area, except as provided in the Conservation Plan.
6. Landowner shall not alter wildlife habitat, natural features, the vegetative cover, or other conservation practices on the easement area as described in the Conservation Plan, without the prior written approval of the State.
7. Landowner shall be responsible for the restoration of the easement area to the condition described in the Conservation Plan after any lawful installation, repair, improvement or inspection necessary to maintain a public or legal private drainage system or public utility system.
8. All conservation easements will be perpetual and have ingress/egress access over and across said private lands to the Nicollet County SWCD for the purposes of providing maintenance assistance including heavy equipment.

Types of Projects

Fee Acquisition Projects

Will local government approval be sought prior to acquisition?

Yes No, please explain not applicable

If no, please explain here:

Is the land you plan to acquire free of any other permanent protection?

Yes No, please explain not applicable

If no, please explain here:

Easement Acquisition Projects

Will the eased land be open for public use?

Yes No, please explain not applicable

If no, please explain here: Projects within the County Park lands will be open to the public. Some conservation easements will be on private land. They are critically needed to buffer severe erosion sites and add prairie habitat for wildlife.

Will the conservation easement be permanent?

Yes No, please explain not applicable

If no, please explain here:

Restoration and Enhancement Projects

Is the activity on permanently protected land and/or public waters?

Yes No, please explain not applicable

If no, please explain here:

Does the activity take place on an Aquatic Management Area (AMA), Scientific and Natural Area (SNA), Wildlife Management Area (WMA), or State Forests?

Yes, which ones No, please explain not applicable

If so, please indicate which ones: The project sites will be both on Nicollet County Park public land and private farm land.

Accomplishment Timeline

Activity	Milestone	Date
Obtain Perpetual Conservation Buffer Easements between 50'-100'	Acquire 10-15 miles of targeted buffer easements totaling. 136 acres	June 30, 2013
Enhance and Stabilize Eroding Gully/Ravine Head-cuts	Install 12-15 wetland berm enhancement sites to protect eroding streambanks and riparian habitat. 7.5 acres	June 30, 2013

Attachments:

- A. Budget
- B. Proposed Outcome Tables 1-5
- C. Map
- D. Parcel List

Attachment A. Budget Spreadsheet

[Link Here to definitions of the budget items below.](#)

Total Amount of Request \$ 1,203,000 *From page 1 on the funding form.*

Personnel

Position breakdown here	FTE	Over # of years	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Cash Leverage	Cash Leverage Source	Total
	<i>Nat Resources Specialist</i>	1	2	\$ 110,000		
<i>Nicollet Co SWCD Tech</i>	0.2	2		\$ 14,000	<i>assigned staff time</i>	\$ 14,000
<i>Nicollet Co SWCD Coord</i>	0.2	2		\$ 16,000	<i>assigned staff time</i>	\$ 16,000
<i>position 4</i>						\$ -
<i>position 5</i>						\$ -
<i>position 6</i>						\$ -
<i>position 7</i>						\$ -
Total	1.4		\$ 110,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 140,000

Budget and Cash Leverage *(All your LSOHC Request Funds must be direct to and necessary for program outcomes.)*

Please describe how you intend to spend the requested funds.

Budget Item	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Cash Leverage	Cash Leverage Source	Total
	Personnel - auto entered from above	\$ 110,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -
Contracts	\$ 120,000	\$ 4,800	<i>Trout Unlimited service</i>	\$ 124,800
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT (breakout in table 6 & 7)				\$ -
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT (breakout in table 6 & 7)				\$ -
Easement Acquisition	\$ 695,000			\$ 695,000
Easement Stewardship	\$ 15,000			\$ 15,000
Travel (in-state)	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,000	<i>Nic Co SWCD</i>	\$ 7,000
Professional Services	\$ 25,000	\$ 15,000	<i>Engineering & Indirect</i>	\$ 40,000
DNR Land Acquisition Costs				\$ -
Other				\$ 241,000
Capital Equipment	\$ 5,000	\$ 8,000	<i>Nic Co SWCD</i>	\$ 13,000
Other Equipment/Tools	\$ 3,000			\$ 3,000
Supplies/Materials	\$ 225,000			\$ 225,000
	\$ 1,203,000	\$ 59,800	\$ -	\$ 1,262,800

Attachment B. Proposed Outcome Tables

Only enter data in the outlined cells

Table 1 and Table 3 column totals should be the same AND Table 2 and Table 4 column totals should be the same

If your project has lakes or shoreline miles instead of land acres, convert miles to acres for Tables 1 and 3 using the following conversion:

Lakeshore = 6 acres per lakeshore mile / Stream & River Shore = 12 acres per linear mile, if both sides

Table 1. Acres by Resource Type

Describe the scope of the project in acres (use conversion above if needed)

	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore		136			136
Protect					0
Enhance				7.5	7.5
Total	0	136	0	7.5	

Total Acres (sum of Total column)

143.5 *These two cells should*

Total Acres (sum of Total row)

143.5 *be the same figure.*

Table 2. Total Requested Funding by Resource Type

	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore		\$ 792,000			\$ 792,000
Protect					\$ -
Enhance				\$ 411,000	\$ 411,000
Total	\$ -	\$ 792,000	\$ -	\$ 411,000	

Total Dollars (sum of Total column)

\$ 1,203,000 *These two cells should*

Total Dollars (sum of Total row)

\$ 1,203,000 *be the same figure.*

Check to make sure this amount is the same

as the Funding Request Amount on page 1 of Main Funding Form.

Table 3. Acres within each Ecological Section

	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern Forest	Total
Restore				136		136
Protect						0
Enhance				7.5		7.5
Total	0	0	0	143.5	0	

Total Acres (sum of Total column)

143.5 *These three cells*

Total Acres (sum of Total row)

143.5 *should be the same*

Total Acres from Table 1.

143.5 *figure.*

Attachment B. Proposed Outcome Tables

Table 4. Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section

	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern Forest	Total
Restore				\$ 792,000		\$ 792,000
Protect						\$ -
Enhance				\$ 411,000		\$ 411,000
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,203,000	\$ -	

Total Dollars (sum of Total column)

\$ 1,203,000

These two cells should be the same figure.

Total Dollars (sum of Total row)

\$ 1,203,000

Check to make sure these amounts are the same

as the Funding Request Amount on page 1 of Main Funding Form.

Table 5. Target Lake/Stream/River Miles

12.5

 # miles of Lakes / Streams / Rivers Shoreline

Table 6. Acquisition by PILT Status (enter information in acres)

	Wetlands	Prairies	Forests	Habitats	Total
Acquired in Fee with State PILT Liability					0
Acquired in Fee without State PILT Liability					0
Permanent Easement NO State PILT Liability		136			136

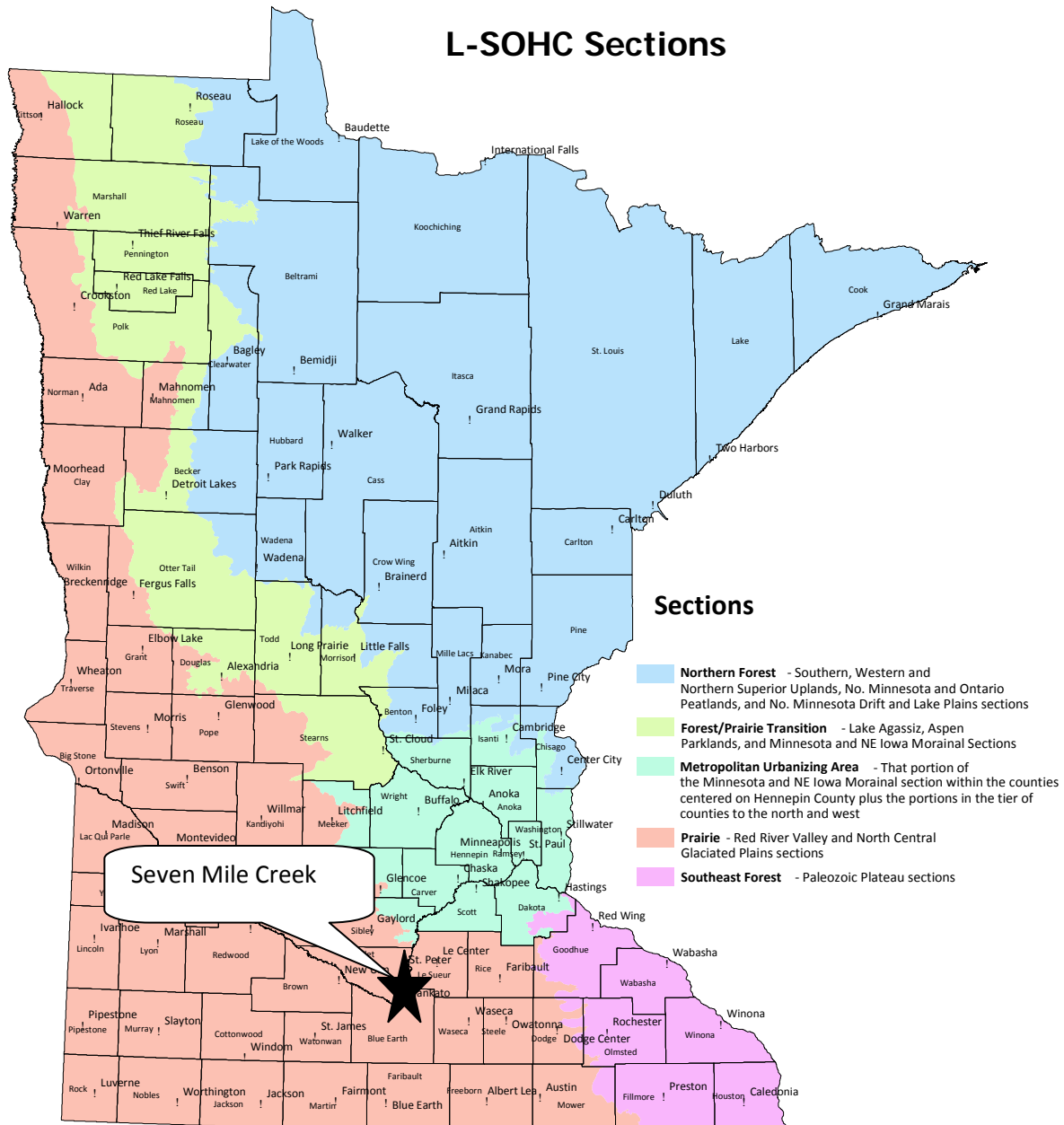
Table 7. Estimated Value of Acquisition by PILT Status (enter information in dollars)

	Wetlands	Prairies	Forests	Habitats	Total
Acquired in Fee with State PILT Liability					\$ -
Acquired in Fee without State PILT Liability					\$ -
Permanent Easement NO State PILT Liability		\$ 695,000			\$ 695,000

Attachment C.

Instructions: Double left click to bring up the map editor. Symbols should be on the left side of the pop-up banner at the top of your screen or at the bottom left depending on your software.

If you can't bring up the interactive map editor: 1) Make a paper copy of the map, 2) By hand place symbols on the map corresponding to the location of the projects in your proposal, 3) Scan the marked map to a pdf, 4) Attach to web form.



Attachment D. Parcel List

Seven Mile Creek Watershed Riparian Protection and Enhancement

Parcel Name	County	Township	Range	Direction	Section	TRDS	# of acres	Budgetary Estimate (includes administrative, restoration or other related costs and do not include matching money contributed or earned by the transaction)	Description	Activity R=Restore P=Protect E=Enhance	Any existing protection? (yes/no)	Open to hunting and fishing? (yes/no)
<i>Project is not parcel specific. Approximately 136 acres of buffer easements.</i>	Nicollet	109, 110	27, 28		0 Var.	Var.	136	\$792,000	Approximately 136 acres of buffer easements, 75 - 100' wide will be obtained at the bluff edge primarily on private land	R	No	No