

# 1.0 PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

**PROJECT TITLE AND NAME:**

Antelope Creek Watershed and the Riparian Corridor of the  
Wild Rice River Implementation Project Phase VII

**NAME AND ADDRESS OF LEAD PROJECT SPONSORS/SUBGRANTEES:**

Richland County Soil Conservation District  
1725 17<sup>th</sup> Ave N  
Wahpeton, ND 58075

**CONTACT PERSON:** Jennifer Klostreich **TITLE:** Coordinator

**PHONE** 701-642-5997 ex 3

**FAX** 1-855-813-7554

**STATE:** North Dakota **WATERSHED:** Antelope Creek /Wild Rice River Riparian Corridor  
**HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE:** 09020105 **HIGH PRIORITY WATERSHED:** yes

**PROJECT TYPES**

STAFFING & SUPPORT  
 WATERSHED  
 I & E

**WATERBODY TYPES**

GROUNDWATER  
 LAKES/RESERVOIR  
 RIVERS  
 STREAMS  
 WETLANDS

**NPS CATEGORY**

AGRICULTURE  
 URBAN RUNOFF

**EXTRACTION**

STORAGE/LAND DISPOSAL  
 HYDRO MODIFICATION  
 OTHER

**PROJECT AREA:** **Richland County, North Dakota**

**PROJECT TITLE AND NAME:**

Antelope Creek Watershed and the riparian corridor of the  
Wild Rice River Implementation Project Phase VII

**SUMMARIZATION OF MAJOR GOALS:**

**GOAL FOR THE PROJECT:** The primary goal of the project is to restore the recreational uses of the impaired reaches of Antelope Creek and the Wild Rice River to fully supporting status. As a secondary goal, the project will also protect and enhance the aquatic life use of Antelope Creek and the Wild Rice River through targeted implementation of BMP within or immediately adjacent to the riparian corridor.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The Antelope Creek Watershed and the riparian corridor of the Wild Rice River Implementation Project will implement comprehensive conservation planning, BMP implementation, monitoring and assessment, and information and education project on the highest priority ranked subwatershed in terms of non-point (NPS) contribution to the Antelope Creek and Wild Rice River.

The main objectives are:

- A. **OBJECTIVE:** Hire staff to provide one-on-one conservation planning assistance to producers.
- B. **OBJECTIVE:** Reduce the E. coli bacteria concentrations at established monitoring sites to an annual geometric mean concentrations of less than 126 CFU/100 mL and less than 10% of the samples exceeding 409 CFU/100 mL.
- C. **OBJECTIVE:** Improve the vegetative condition of the riparian corridor as well as the buffering capabilities of adjacent cropland along portions of the Antelope Creek and the Wild Rice River.
- D. **OBJECTIVE:** Increase the public understanding of the impacts of NPS pollution and potential solutions to NPS problems.

**FY25 Section 319 Funds Requested** \$710,901      **Match** \$433,420

**Other Federal Funds** \$805,000      **Total Project Cost** \$1,949,321

# **ANTELOPE CREEK WATERSHED AND THE RIPARIAN CORRIDOR OF THE WILD RICE RIVER IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT PHASE VII**

## **2.0 STATEMENT OF NEED**

This is an ongoing project that has received Section 319 funding under previous phases. A summary of the accomplishments during the previous phases is provided in Appendix 5.

The Richland County Soil Conservation District and local county leadership has long recognized the natural, economic, and recreational value of the many water bodies in the county. High priorities are maintenance of these water bodies and improved management of soils, along with the proper disposal of animal and human waste.

The Richland County Soil Conservation District (RCSCD) has been able to assist Richland County residents in the Phases I - VI with water quality improvement practices. Staff has been able to assist residents with Septic System Renovations, Engineering Services, Well Decommissioning's and Waste Management Systems. Please refer to Appendix 5 for a list of all accomplishments in Phases I - VI, including de-listing of the Wild Rice River (ND-09020105-001-S\_00) in the 2014 Integrated Report.

The RCSCD will assist producer/landowners with water quality improvement projects in local waterways which include Antelope Creek and its tributaries, Wild Rice River and its tributaries, Bois De Sioux River and the Red River. The staff will focus on practices which fall within one mile of the waterbodies. The Wild Rice River, Antelope Creek, Bois de Sioux and Red River are listed in the 2020-2022 List of Section 303(d) TMDL Waters. See Appendix 6 for a 303 (d) TMDL Waters for the Red River Basin in North Dakota list in Richland County.

There have been TMDLs developed for both the Antelope Creek and the Wild Rice River in Sargent and Richland Counties to address the recreational use impairments. Based on these TMDLs, fecal coliform bacteria have been identified as the pollutant impairing the recreational uses of the listed reaches. The state of North Dakota has replaced the fecal coliform bacteria standard with the E.coli bacteria standard. This standards change is recommended by the US EPA as E. coli is believed to be a better indicator of recreational use risk (i.e., incidence of gastrointestinal disease). Major sources of the E. coli bacteria are animal feeding operations (AFOs) and failed privately owned septic systems. For Phase VII, restoration of the recreational uses is the main priority and the RCSCD will address this priority by focusing its efforts on failed septic systems in the Antelope Creek Watershed and within one mile of the Antelope Creek and its tributaries and AFO's, on the Wild Rice River and its tributaries, Bois De Sioux River and the Red River in Richland County.

A full copy of the Antelope Creek and Wild Rice River TMDL are posted on the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality web site at:

[https://deq.nd.gov/WQ/3\\_Watershed\\_Mgmt/2\\_TMDLs/TMDLs\\_IR.aspx](https://deq.nd.gov/WQ/3_Watershed_Mgmt/2_TMDLs/TMDLs_IR.aspx)

A secondary concern is the aquatic life use impairments. The 2020-2022 List of Section 303(d) TMDL Waters for the Red River Basin in North Dakota lists Dissolved Oxygen, Sedimentation and Siltation as impairments impacting aquatic life uses in the Antelope Creek, Wild Rice River, Bois de Sioux and Red River. The likely sources of these pollutants were determined to be cropland erosion and runoff, wetland drainage, and poor grazing management along waterways. In addition to the AFOs and failed septic systems, the RCSCD will also focus on installing practices such as cover crops and grassed waterways to improve aquatic life uses of the listed water bodies in Richland County.

### *Antelope Creek*

The Antelope Creek watershed is a 122,923 acre watershed located in Richland County in southeastern North Dakota. Antelope Creek is a tributary of the Wild Rice River and lies within the Level IV Lake Agassiz Plains Ecoregion (48).

The Lake Agassiz Plain ecoregion (48a) is comprised of thick beds of glacial drift overlain by silt and clay lacustrine deposits from glacial Lake Agassiz. The topography of this ecoregion is extremely flat, with sparse lakes and pothole wetlands. Tall grass prairie was the dominant habitat prior to European settlement and has now been replaced with intensive agriculture. Agricultural production in the southern region consists of corn, soybeans, wheat and sugar beets. The Sand Deltas and Beach Ridges (48b) ecoregion disrupts the flat topography of the Red River Valley. The beach ridges are parallel lines of sand and gravel that were formed by wave action of the contrasting shoreline levels of Lake Agassiz. The deltas consist of lenses of fine coarse sand and are blown into dunes (USGS, 2006)

The dominant soil associations in the Antelope Creek subwatersheds are the Fargo, Overly-Gardena, Hecla-Hamar-Arveson, Embden-Glyndon-Tiffany, and Galchutt-Fargo-Aberdeen. The Fargo association consists of mostly to nearly level topography, except for steeper elevations along streams and drainage ways, with poorly drained, fine textured soils formed in clayey lacustrine sediments. The Overly-Gardena association consists of nearly level, moderately well drained; medium textured and moderately fine textured soils formed in silty lacustrine sediments. The Hecla-Hamar-Arveson association nearly level to undulating, moderately well drained to very poorly drained, coarse-textured to medium-textured soils formed in sandy and loamy lacustrine sediments. The Embden-Glyndon-Tiffany association is described as nearly level, to moderately well drained to poorly drained, moderately coarse textured and medium textured soils formed in loamy and silty lacustrine sediments; some are shallow over lime. The Galchutt-Fargo-Aberdeen association again is similar in topographical characteristics as the aforementioned associations, the soils of this associations consist of somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, with medium to moderately fine textured soils formed in silty and clayey lacustrine sediment, some soils are shallow over a sodic claypan subsoil (NRCS, 1975).

The dominant land uses in the Antelope Creek watershed is row crop agriculture. Approximately 86 percent of the land is active cropland, 5 percent in mid-density urban development, 9 percent is either wetlands, water, woods, barren, pasture/rangeland or in the

conservation reserve program (CRP). The majority of the crops grown consist of soybeans, corn, spring wheat, alfalfa, sugarbeets, sunflowers and dry beans.

### ***Wild Rice River***

The Wild Rice River watershed is a 1.4 million acre watershed located in Cass, Dickey, Ransom, Richland and Sargent Counties in southeastern North Dakota and Marshall and Roberts Counties in northeastern South Dakota. There are 925,184 acres located in Richland County. The RCSCD will focus on installing practices such as cover crops, septic system replacement and grassed waterways that would improve water quality within one mile of the Wild Rice River in Richland County.

The Tewaukon Dad Ice Moraine (46e) ecoregion is a continuation of the Prairie Coteau extending below the Prairie Coteau Escarpment. A large density of semi-permanent wetlands provides feeding and nesting habitat for many species of waterfowl, with the remaining upland areas under cultivation. The Drift Plains (46i) ecoregion was formed by the retreating Wisconsin Glacier that left a thick mantle of glacial till. The landscape consists of temporary and seasonal wetlands. Due to the productive soil of this ecoregion almost all of the area is under cultivation. The Glacial Lake Agassiz Plain ecoregion (48a) is comprised of thick beds of glacial drift overlain by silt and clay lacustrine deposits from Glacial Lake Agassiz. The topography of this ecoregion is extremely flat, with sparse lakes and pothole wetlands. Tall grass prairie was the dominant habitat prior to European settlement and has now been replaced with intensive agriculture. Agricultural production in the southern region consists of corn, soybeans, wheat and sugar beets. The Sand Deltas and Beach Ridges (48b) ecoregion disrupts the flat topography of the Red River Valley. The beach ridges are parallel lines of sand and gravel that were formed by wave action of the contrasting shoreline levels of Lake Agassiz. The deltas consist of lenses of fine to coarse sand and are blown into dunes (USGS, 2006).

The dominant land use in the Wild Rice River watershed is row crop agriculture. Approximately 59 percent of the land is cropland, 16 percent is grassland, and 11 percent is in wetlands, the remaining 14 percent is either developed space, water, woods, barren, pasture, or in the conservation reserve program (CRP). The majority of the crops grown consist of corn soybeans, spring wheat, alfalfa, winter wheat, sunflowers, sugar beets and dry beans.

## **TMDL Listings**

### **Antelope Creek**

A TMDL has been developed for a 40.73 mile segment (ND-09020105-005-S\_00) of Antelope Creek, in Richland County, from its headwaters downstream to its confluence with the Wild Rice River. Recreational uses of this segment were assessed to be fully supporting but threatened. The cause of the impairment identified in the TMDL is fecal coliform bacteria. However, after the TMDL was approved, the state of North Dakota replaced the fecal coliform bacteria standard with an E. coli bacteria standard. The North Dakota water quality standard criteria for E. coli bacteria is a geometric mean concentration of 126 CFU/100 mL during the recreation season from May 1 to September 30. In addition, no more than ten percent of

samples collected for E. coli bacteria in a 30-day period can exceed 409 CFU/100 mL. The criteria for the E. coli bacteria standard will be used to evaluate restoration of the recreational uses of the 40.73 mile segment.

The TMDL listed segment on the Antelope Creek is experiencing E. coli bacteria pollution from non-point sources in the watershed. Various sources include animal feeding operations (AFOs) and “hobby farms” with fewer than 100 animals in proximity to Antelope Creek, wildlife, and failing septic systems.

Livestock management BMPs are designed to promote healthy water quality and riparian areas through management of livestock manure and grazing. Fecal matter from livestock feeding areas, poorly managed grazing lands and overgrazed riparian areas can be significant sources of E. coli bacteria delivered to surface waters. Specific BMPs that will be used to improve livestock management are as follow:

- Livestock exclusion from riparian areas
- Water well and tank development
- Prescribed grazing
- Manure Management System

### **Wild Rice River**

There have been several TMDL’s compiled for the Wild Rice River. The TMDL that was developed in 2018 for E. coli for the 47.49-mile segment (ND 09020105-003-S\_00) of the Wild Rice River from its confluence with a tributary about 3.6 miles northeast of Great Bend, ND downstream to its confluence with the Colfax Watershed as fully supporting but threatened for recreational use due to E. coli bacteria.

The TMDL developed for a 43.68 mile segment (ND-09020105-012-S\_00) of the Wild Rice River from its confluence with Shortfoot Creek (ND-09020105-016-S\_00) downstream to its confluence with Elk Creek (ND-09020105-010-S\_00) as not supporting recreational use due to E. coli bacteria.

The TMDL developed for a 53.4 mile segment (ND-09020105-009-S\_00) of the Wild Rice River from Elk Creek (ND-09020105-010-S\_00), downstream to its confluence with a tributary 3.5 miles NE of Great Bend, ND (ND-09020105-008-S\_00). The TMDL indicated each segment is not supporting recreational uses, due to fecal coliform bacteria. As previously indicated, after the TMDL was approved, the state of North Dakota replaced the fecal coliform bacteria standard with the E. coli bacteria standard. The criteria for the E. coli bacteria standard will be used to evaluate restoration of the recreational uses of the 53.4 mile segment.

The TMDL for Wild Rice River - Richland and Cass Counties (Fecal Coliform, 2009), the TMDL identified a 47.5 mile segment (ND 09020105-003-S\_00) of the Wild Rice River from its confluence with a tributary about 3.6 miles northeast of Great Bend, ND downstream to its confluence with the Colfax watershed and a 38.6 mile segment (ND-09020105-001\_S-00) of the Wild Rice River from its confluence with the Colfax watershed downstream to its confluence

with the Red River as fully supporting, but threatened for recreational uses due to fecal coliform bacteria. Again, after the TMDL was approved, the state of North Dakota replaced the fecal coliform bacteria standard with the E. coli bacteria standard. The criteria for the E. coli bacteria standard will be used to evaluate restoration of the recreational uses of these segments.

The TMDL's listed segments on the Wild Rice River are experiencing E. coli bacteria pollution from non-point sources in the watershed. Various sources include animal feeding operations (AFOs) and "hobby farms" with fewer than 100 animals, as well as wildlife and failing septic systems.

Livestock management BMPs are designed to promote healthy water quality and riparian areas through management of livestock manure and grazing. Fecal matter from livestock feeding areas, poorly managed grazing lands and overgrazed riparian areas can be significant sources of E.coli bacteria delivered to surface waters. These specific BMPs are known to reduce nonpoint source pollution from livestock:

- Livestock exclusion from riparian areas
- Water well and tank development
- Prescribed grazing
- Manure Management System

A full copy of the Antelope Creek and Wild Rice River TMDL are posted on the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality web site at:

[https://deq.nd.gov/WQ/3\\_Watershed\\_Mgmt/2\\_TMDLs/TMDLs\\_IR.aspx](https://deq.nd.gov/WQ/3_Watershed_Mgmt/2_TMDLs/TMDLs_IR.aspx)

## **WATERBODY IMPROVED**

The listed segment that was improved by previous project efforts is a 38.6 mile portion of the Wild Rice River from its confluence with the Colfax watershed, downstream to its confluence with the Red River (ND-09020105-001-S\_00).

The segment of Wild Rice River was first listed in North Dakota's 1998 303(d) TMDL list as fully supporting but threatened, for recreation due to fecal coliform bacteria.

With the implementation of watershed/water quality improvement project, best management practices were installed to improve livestock manure management and restore failed septic systems. Subsequently, the listed segment of the Wild Rice River has seen a decrease in E. coli bacteria counts and an improvement in water quality.

This is supported by the water quality data that show improved E. coli bacteria results that allowed the NDDEQ to de-list the Wild Rice River (ND-09020105-001-S\_00) in the 2014 Integrated Report. See attached non-point source program success story in Appendix 5.

The Richland County Soil Conservation District was proud to be featured in the publication distributed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Jennifer Klostreich was

interviewed for success of the three EPA section 319 grants that had been administered in Richland County. An example of a diversion dike was featured in the report. The full report can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/nps/highlights>. See Appendix 5.

**Stream Visual Assessment Conclusion:** Riparian assessment concluded that out of 47 sampling sites, 60% were in poor condition and 40% were in fair condition. These assessments do point out a continued need for proper grazing use and pasture management. It also points out native plant communities provide superior protection in the riparian zone as opposed to tame or introduced plants. Land use management, which enhances native plant communities through proper utilization and season of use, will significantly improve the watersheds riparian health. On the ground technical assistance from a watershed conservationist is needed to assist land users in implementing resource management systems on their land. This assistance could be provided through an established watershed workgroup using a voluntary approach.

The riparian assessment also indicated primary sources of the NPS pollutants in sub watersheds are generally human influences such as excessive tillage, over fertilization, livestock water, human wastes, and construction are often the main contributors to the degradation of water quality and should be targeted for improvement. Some the largest sources of nonpoint pollution included low residue croplands. Failed private onsite sewage systems and livestock feeding areas are also a source for increased levels of ammonia, nitrate=nitrite, TON, and E. coli bacteria. But perhaps the single most overlooked factor affecting water quality is riparian area management. Riparian areas not only provide a buffer between cropland and the stream, they are critical to providing necessary stream habitat for aquatic organisms.

The Richland Soil Conservation District has the complete Stream Visual Assessment report for reference.

While this assessment was completed in the beginning of the project, it is still very relevant to the project. While strides have been made to improve the riparian area, there is still much work to be done. Human influences continue to be the primary sources of water quality impairments. This being said, there will continue to be efforts to work with landowners to make decisions on private lands to improve our water quality.

**PTMApp – The Prioritize, Target and Measure Application** is a watershed-based application that facilitates the evaluation of the nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment loading in an agricultural watershed. The pollutant loadings can be evaluated at the watershed or field scale. This application can also be used to provide the technical bridge between a general description of the strategies in a local water plan and the identification the most effective locations for specific implementable on-the-ground Best Management Practices (BMPs).

PTMApp can be used by Soil Conservation Districts (SCDs), watershed districts, county local water planners, agency staff, and decision-makers to interactively and in real-time prioritize resources and the issues impacting them, target specific fields to place BMP's and estimate water quality improvements by tracking the calculated nutrient and sediment load reductions at a designated priority resource point.



**3.0 PROJECT GOALS**

3.1 **GOALS FOR THE PROJECT:** The primary goal of the project is to restore the recreational uses of the impaired reaches of Antelope Creek and the Wild Rice River to fully supporting status. As a secondary goal, the project will also protect and enhance the aquatic life use of Antelope Creek and the Wild Rice River through targeted implementation of BMP within or immediately adjacent to the riparian corridor.

**A. OBJECTIVE:** Hire staff to provide one-on-one conservation planning assistance to producers.

**TASK 1:** Employ a Watershed Coordinator to assist producers/landowners with installation of BMP’s in project area. Which may include promoting other cost share programs, I.e. Game and Fish Pilot program or local Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP).

*Output:* 1 Watershed Coordinator (full time) and associated costs, i.e., travel, water sampling, postage and training.

*Cost:* \$422,184 (includes FY25 - 319 funds and 40% match)

**B. OBJECTIVE:** Reduce the E. coli bacteria concentrations at established monitoring sites to an annual geometric mean concentration of 126 CFU/100 mL during the recreation season from May 1 to September 30. In addition, no more than ten percent of samples collected for E. coli bacteria should exceed 409 CFU/100 mL for all TMDLs developed for Richland County.

**TASK 2:** Provide financial and technical assistance to producers to plan and install BMP’s that will improve management on livestock feeding areas.

*Output:* Management improved on 2 partial Manure Management Systems; See attached BMP Budget Table for specific BMP costs and quantities.

*Cost:* \$150,001 (includes FY25 - 319 funds and 40% match)

**TASK 3:** Conduct follow up contacts to assist with conservation plan updates and monitor O & M of Section 319 cost shared practices. NRCS personnel will conduct quality review and compliance checks of BMPs that are designed by NRCS personnel. Local NRCS personnel will provide approved BMP standards and specifications from the NRCS technical guide.

*Output:* Database of BMPs applied

*Cost:* “Costs are included in the Task 1 cost.”

**TASK 4:** Work with homeowners to identify septic systems that would be eligible for cost share under the guidelines for NPS pollution control best management practices.

*Output:* Assist 50 homeowners in identifying the potential to pollute our water bodies and assist them in moving forward with project to deal with septic waste in an appropriate manner.

*Cost:* “Costs are included in the Task 1 cost.”

**TASK 5:** Coordinate the repair and/or replacement of 25 septic systems and assist homeowner to get required permit (On-site sewage disposal permit) thru the Richland County Health Department. These on-site sewage systems need to be located within one mile of the major waterways in Richland County. These waterways include: Antelope Creek and its tributaries, Wild Rice River and its tributaries, Bois de Sioux River and Red River.

*Output:* Assist in repair/replacement of 25 private septic systems that are a primary source of pollutant. This may include well decommissioning's also if the existing well is in to close of a proximity to the septic system.  
*Cost:* \$562,500 (includes FY25 - 319 funds and 40% match)

**C. OBJECTIVE:** Improve the vegetative condition of the riparian corridor as well as the buffering capabilities of adjacent cropland along portions of the Antelope Creek and the Wild Rice River.

**TASK 6: Utilize PTMApp- The Prioritize, Target and Measure Application-** This tool will be used in identifying priority catchment areas along waterways. The tool can also be used to identify areas where BMP's could be installed to best manage cropland erosion.

*Output:* Interactive- Realtime prioritization tool for BMP's  
*Cost:* "Costs are included in the Task 1 cost."

**TASK 7:** Provide financial and technical assistance to producers/landowners to stabilize degraded waterways and establish annual (i.e.. Cover Crops) or perennial vegetative buffers on acres immediately adjacent to the creek or river.

*Output:* Restore 200 feet of grassed waterway, stabilize 500 feet of streambank and shoreline protection along with stream channel stabilization and 300 acres of Cover Crop. See attached BMP Budget Table for estimated BMP costs and quantities.  
*Cost:* \$33,550 (includes FY25 - 319 funds and 40% match)

**D. OBJECTIVE:** Increase the public understanding of the impacts of NPS pollution and potential solutions to NPS problems.

**TASK 8:** Organize and conduct scheduled I/E events focusing on NPS pollution control within agricultural areas and coordinate them with ongoing state/federally sponsored I/E programs.

*Output:* The RCSCD will sponsor 1 meetings/workshops with local cattle producers to discuss opportunities for cost share. Another topic might be strip till demonstration, the district will continue to partner with NDSU Extension on producer meetings pertaining to salinity, cover crops and tillage practices.  
*Cost:* \$8,000 (includes FY25 -319 funds and 40% match)

**TASK 9:** Prepare newsletter articles and/or direct mailings to local land users, general public, and media to promote the project and disseminate information on water quality and NPS pollution control. Information will be updated in a timely manner on the Richland County Soil Conservation District website. [www.richlandscd.com](http://www.richlandscd.com)

*Output:* Minimum of (8) newsletters, news releases and direct mailings.

*Cost:* \$8,600 (includes FY25 - 319 funds and 40% match)

**TASK 10:** Complete annual and final project reports to update the GRTS. These will be provided NDDH, EPA, and all sponsors and interested individuals.

*Output:* Annual and 1 final report

*Cost:* “Costs are included in the Task 1 cost.”

3.2 See Milestone Table.

3.3 Permits: All necessary permits will be acquired. These may include CWA Section 404 permits. North Dakota State Historic Preservation Officer will be consulted as needed, regarding requirements relating to the protection of cultural resources. Project sponsors will work with NDDEQ to determine if National Pollution Elimination System permits are needed for the proposed livestock systems. The Richland County District Health Unit will issue an on-site sewage disposal permit for each privately owned septic system replaced in Richland County. This permit states installers will comply with all applicable county and township ordinances and the state law.

3.4 Richland County Soil Conservation District (RCSCD), and the Richland County Water Resource Board (RCWRB) are sponsoring this water quality project with RCSCD as the lead sponsor. The RCSCD has sponsored five other 319 projects. The RCSCD’s annual and long-range plans help to prioritize and guide the field service staff. The RCSCD has legal authorization to employ personnel, receive and expend funds. They have a track record for personnel management and addressing conservation issues for the constituency. The RCWRB is responsible for the management of water resources in Richland County. They will provide financial support for the project as well as assist the RCSCD in overseeing the project’s progress. Other supporters include the Richland County Commission.

#### **4.0 COORDINATION PLAN**

4.1 This project is sponsored by the Richland County Soil Conservation District (RCSCD). The project partners will be: Richland County Water Resource Boards, Richland County Commissioners, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and NDSU County Extension Service.

1. Richland County Soil Conservation District (RCSCD) – The lead project sponsor is the RCSCD. The North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality will hold a contract with the district. Land use assessment, BMP implementation (demonstration

sites), project administration, computer entry, landowner contacts, water sampling, and water quality education will be the responsibility of the district.

2. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) – The NRCS will provide day to day assistance in conservation planning, plan writing, contract writing, and technical assistance for construction and installation of planned BMPs. NRCS personnel will conduct quality review and compliance checks of BMPs that are designed by NRCS personnel. Local NRCS personnel will provide approved BMP standards and specifications from the NRCS technical guide. Standards and Specifications for approved BMPs will be provided by local NRCS personnel from the NRCS Technical Guide. Environment Quality Incentive Program funds will also be available in limited amounts. (NRCS will provide assistance by facilitating local involvement and participating in educational outreach programs during the project period. An annual review will be conducted with ASTC (FO), DC, and the SCD to reconfirm and acknowledge NRCS’s ability to commit to the project). Letter of support submitted.
3. North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality (NDDEQ) – The NDDEQ will oversee 319 funding as well as provide training for proper water quality sample collection, preservation, and transportation to ensure reliable data is obtained. The NDDEQ will provide the sponsor oversight to ensure proper management and expenditures of Section 319 funds. They will assist NRCS and the Richland SCD personnel in review of O & M requirements for Section 319 funded BMPs.
4. The Richland County Health Department is responsible for issuing permits for installation of on-site septic systems. In August 2017 the Richland County Commission adopted an ordinance providing rules and regulations pertaining to the installation of residential on-site sewage systems. In reference to section VI of the Rules and Regulations governing the installation and use of on-site sewage disposal systems for Richland County, North Dakota. **“No person, firm, or corporation shall install, alter, repair, or extend any individual on-site sewage system in the county without first obtaining a permit from the designated officer.”**
5. North Dakota Cooperative Extension Service (EXT) – To complement the project’s information and education activities, local and state Extension personnel will contribute in-kind assistance. This will entail workshops and field tours. The specific role of EXT will be dependent on the type of information/education activity being implemented and availability of staff and materials.
6. Richland County Commission – The Richland County Commission will provide advisory input as well as promote the project. Letter of support submitted.
7. Richland County Water Resource District (RCWRD) – Richland County Water Resource District will be involved in the project by acting as advisors. The Board will contribute technical assistance for the project when needed and promote the project in Richland County. Letter of support submitted.

8. North Dakota Game & Fish Department (NDG&F) - Technical assistance will be provided to the project. District staff promotes local Pilot program, Red River Basin Wildlife and Water Quality Enhancement Pilot Program.
  9. Farm Services Agency (FSA) – Programs available through FSA will be pursued for cost share assistance.
  10. US Fish and Wildlife (USF&W) – Programs and technical assistance available through USF&W will be pursued for project assistance.
  11. Utilize PTMApp – The Prioritize, Target and Measure Application- used by Soil Conservation Districts (SCDs), to help assist with prioritizing water quality improvement projects. International Water Institute (IWI) staff has assisted with training the watershed coordinator.
- 4.2 Letters of support are on file at the Richland County Soil Conservation District office. A list of those submitting letters of support can be found in Appendix 3.

## **5.0 EVALUATION AND MONITORING PLAN**

The NDDEQ Watershed Management Program Programmatic Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) details the general quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) measures for water quality data collected under Section 319 funded projects. A Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) specifying sampling site locations, sampling frequency, and referencing applicable Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for this project is available upon request.

## **6.0 BUDGET**

- 6.1 See Appendix 1 for Budget Table Part 1 & 2.

## **7.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

- 7.1 The community will be informed of project updates and cost share opportunities in our semiannual newsletter and the Richland Soil Conservation District website. [www.richlandscd.com](http://www.richlandscd.com)

## **Appendix 1**

**Budget Table Part 1**

**Budget Table Part 2**

**Best Management Practices (BMP's)**

ANTELOPE CREEK WATERSHED AND THE RIPARIAN CORRIDOR OF THE WILD RICE RIVER IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT						
BUDGET TABLE FOR PHASE VII						
PART 1: FUNDING SOURCES	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL
<b>EPA SECTION 319 FUNDS</b>						
1) FY25 319 Funds (FA)	\$ 72,616	\$ 157,483	\$ 155,296	\$ 156,257	\$ 169,249	\$ 710,901
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>\$ 72,616</b>	<b>\$ 157,483</b>	<b>\$ 155,296</b>	<b>\$ 156,257</b>	<b>\$ 169,249</b>	<b>\$ 710,901</b>
<b>OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS</b>						
1) NRCS (TA)	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 25,000
2) NRCS EQIP & CSP (FA)	\$ 100,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 700,000
3) State NDDEQ (200 samples/year: TSS, E. coli, Nutrient)	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 75,000
4) United States Fish and Wildlife (TA)	\$ 500	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,000
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>\$ 120,500</b>	<b>\$ 171,000</b>	<b>\$ 171,000</b>	<b>\$ 171,500</b>	<b>\$ 171,000</b>	<b>\$ 805,000</b>
<b>STATE/LOCAL MATCH</b>						
1) Local SCD (FA)	\$ 500	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 8,500
2) Local SCD (TA)	\$ 5,000	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 55,000
3) Cooperative Extension (TA)	\$ 500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 6,500
4) Richland County Commissioners (TA)	\$ 2,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 32,500
5) Richland County Water Resource Board (TA)	\$ 2,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 32,500
6) Richland County Participating Producers (FA)	\$ 31,420	\$ 66,750	\$ 66,750	\$ 66,750	\$ 66,750	\$ 298,420
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>\$ 42,420</b>	<b>\$ 97,750</b>	<b>\$ 97,750</b>	<b>\$ 97,750</b>	<b>\$ 97,750</b>	<b>\$ 433,420</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>\$ 235,536</b>	<b>\$ 426,233</b>	<b>\$ 424,046</b>	<b>\$ 425,507</b>	<b>\$ 437,999</b>	<b>\$ 1,949,321</b>

FA = Financial Assistance  
 TA = Technical Assistance  
 FSA = Farm Services Agency  
 SCD = Soil Conservation District  
 NDDEQ = North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality  
 NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service

ANTELOPE CREEK WATERSHED AND THE RIPARIAN CORRIDOR OF THE WILD RICE RIVER IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT									
BUDGET TABLE FOR PHASE VII									
PART 2: Section 319 / Non-Federal Budget Funds	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL	FUNDING		
							Cash Costs	In-Kind Match*	319 Cost Share
<b>OBJECTIVE A: Employee staff</b>									
1) Salary/Health Insurance - Watershed Coordinator (full-time ; 2080 hrs/year; 2025 - 6 months, -600 hrs 2026-2028 RCPPP)	\$ 34,814	\$ 69,982	\$ 66,597	\$ 67,806	\$ 87,734	\$ 326,933	\$ 65,387	\$ 65,387	\$ 196,160
2) Fringe - FICA, Medicare and retirement	\$ 2,663	\$ 5,354	\$ 5,095	\$ 5,187	\$ 6,712	\$ 25,011	\$ 5,002	\$ 5,002	\$ 15,007
3) Travel - Mileage	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,500	\$ 10,500	\$ 46,000	\$ 9,200	\$ 9,200	\$ 27,600
4) Equipment/Supplies ( \$30/mo.)	\$ -	\$ 360	\$ 360	\$ 360	\$ 360	\$ 1,440	\$ 288	\$ 288	\$ 864
5) Training (4 training sessions/yr.)	\$ -	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	\$ 3,600
6) Equipment costs (ie.meters,gauges,etc.)	\$ -	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 2,000	\$ 400	\$ 400	\$ 1,200
7) Sample Transportation (coolers, postage, tape, etc.)	\$ -	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 3,200	\$ 640	\$ 640	\$ 1,920
8) Land Use Inventory (Computer Hardware & Software)	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 2,400
9) Telephone/wifi (\$130/mo.), Postage	\$ -	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,900	\$ 7,600	\$ 1,520	\$ 1,520	\$ 4,560
<b>Subtotals</b>	\$ 42,477	\$ 91,396	\$ 87,752	\$ 89,553	\$ 111,006	\$ 422,184	\$ 84,437	\$ 84,437	\$ 253,310
<b>OBJECTIVES B: Reduce E. coli concentrations</b>									
1) Manure management system - (2 Partial fencing, well and tank and seeding)	\$ -	\$ 37,501	\$ 37,500	\$ 37,500	\$ 37,500	\$ 150,001	\$ 60,000	\$ -	\$ 90,001
2) Septic System Replacement and well decommissioning	\$ 75,000	\$ 121,875	\$ 121,875	\$ 121,875	\$ 121,875	\$ 562,500	\$ 225,000	\$ -	\$ 337,500
<b>Subtotals</b>	\$ 75,000	\$ 159,376	\$ 159,375	\$ 159,375	\$ 159,375	\$ 712,501	\$ 285,000	\$ -	\$ 427,501
<b>OBJECTIVE C: Improve riparian corridor</b>									
1) Buffers, cover crops, grassed waterways	\$ 3,550	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 33,550	\$ 13,420	\$ -	\$ 20,130
<b>Subtotals</b>	\$ 3,550	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 33,550	\$ 13,420	\$ -	\$ 20,130
<b>OBJECTIVE D: Information/Education</b>									
1) Information/Education Meetings	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 2,400
2) Field Tours	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 2,400
3) Newsletters (2 mailings)	\$ -	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,200	\$ 8,600	\$ 1,720	\$ 1,720	\$ 5,160
<b>Subtotals</b>	\$ -	\$ 4,200	\$ 4,200	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,200	\$ 16,600	\$ 3,320	\$ 3,320	\$ 9,960
<b>TOTAL 319/NON-FEDERAL BUDGET</b>	\$ 121,027	\$ 262,472	\$ 258,827	\$ 260,428	\$ 282,081	\$ 1,184,835	\$ 386,177	\$ 87,757	\$ 710,901



**ANTELOPE CREEK WATERSHED AND THE RIPARIAN CORRIDOR OF THE WILD RICE RIVER IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT**  
**PART 3: Estimated Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

Land Use Code	NRCS Code	Practice	No.	Acres	Linear Feet (LF)	Rate	TOTAL	Cost-share Rate	FUNDING	
									Total Costs	319 Cost Share
4		Partial Manure Management Systems	2			\$ 50,000.00	\$ 100,000	60%	\$ 40,000	\$ 60,000
1	340	Cover Crop (seed cost only)		300		\$ 35.00	\$ 10,500	60%	\$ 4,200	\$ 6,300
2, 3, 4	382	Fencing			8,000	\$ 2.10	\$ 16,800	60%	\$ 6,720	\$ 10,080
1	393	Filter Strip		30		\$ 135.00	\$ 4,050	60%	\$ 1,620	\$ 2,430
1	410	Grade Stabilization Structure	2			\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000	60%	\$ 1,600	\$ 2,400
1	412	Grassed Waterway		0	200	\$ 25.00	\$ 5,000	60%	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000
1	590	Nutrient Management		270		\$ 27.00	\$ 7,290	60%	\$ 2,916	\$ 4,374
3	550	Range Planting (seeding)		300		\$ 40.00	\$ 12,000	60%	\$ 4,800	\$ 7,200
4	19	Septic System Renovation	25			\$ 22,500.00	\$ 562,500	60%	\$ 225,000	\$ 337,500
4	584	Stream Channel Stabilization			250	\$ 20.00	\$ 5,000	60%	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000
4	580	Streambank & Shoreline Protection			250	\$ 20.00	\$ 5,000	60%	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000
2, 3	614	Trough & Tank	5			\$ 1,000.00	\$ 5,000	60%	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000
1, 4	351	Well Decommissioning	10			\$ 1,100.00	\$ 11,000	60%	\$ 4,400	\$ 6,600
1, 4	380	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment			2,546	\$ 3.50	\$ 8,911	60%	\$ 3,564	\$ 5,347
		<b>SUBTOTALS</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>11,246</b>		<b>\$ 757,051</b>		<b>\$ 302,820</b>	<b>\$ 454,231</b>

Land Use Codes: 1 = Cropland 2 = Pasture Hayland 3 = Rangeland 4 = Farmstead/Misc

- \$33,550 Buffers, cover crops, grassed waterways
- \$150,001 Livestock Manure management
- \$573,500 Septic System and Well Decommissioning

## **Appendix 2**

### **Milestone Table**

# MILESTONE TABLE FOR ANTELOPE CREEK WATERSHED AND THE RIPARIAN CORRIDOR OF THE WILD RICE RIVER IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT PHASE VII

## GOALS FOR THE PROJECT:

*The primary goal of the project is to restore the recreational uses of the impaired reaches of Antelope Creek and the Wild Rice River to fully supporting status. As a secondary goal, the project will also protect and enhance the aquatic life use of Antelope Creek and the Wild Rice River through targeted implementation of BMP's within or immediately adjacent to the riparian corridor.*

*The following partners provide assistance on the tasks under each objective listed on this table:*

- Group 1 - **Natural Resources Conservation Service** - Provide technical assistance for developing and carrying out the project.
- Group 2 - **Richland Co. Soil Conservation District** - Assist in providing guidance documents, training, and local program management.
- Group 3 - **Richland Co. Water Resource Boards** - Assist in providing guidance on water resource issues within the county and to promote.
- Group 4 - **Richland Co. Commissioners** - Assist in coordinating and promoting the project within the county.
- Group 5 - **North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality** - Section 319 program management including oversight of 319 planning and expenditures.
- Group 6 - **North Dakota Game & Fish** - Provide technical assistance for developing and carrying out the project.

**MILESTONE TABLE FOR ANTELOPE CREEK WATERSHED AND THE RIPARIAN CORRIDOR OF THE WILD RICE RIVER IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT**

TASK/RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS	OUTPUT	QTY	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>Objective A:</b> Hire staff to provide one-on-one conservation planning assistance to producers.							
<b>Task 1</b> - Employ a Watershed Coordinator to assist producers/landowners with installation of BMP's in project area. Group # 2, 5	Watershed Coordinator	1					
<b>Group 1 - Natural Resources Conservation Service</b> <b>Group 2 - Richland Co. Soil Conservation District</b> <b>Group 3 - Richland Co. Water Resource Boards</b>							
<b>Group 4 - Richland Co. Commissioners</b> <b>Group 5 - North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality</b> <b>Group 6 - North Dakota Game &amp; Fish</b>							

IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT  
PHASE VII

MILESTONE TABLE

OBJECTIVE A

MILESTONE TABLE FOR ANTELOPE CREEK WATERSHED AND THE RIPARIAN CORRIDOR OF THE WILD RICE RIVER IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT

TASK/RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS	OUTPUT	QTY	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
<p><b>Objective B:</b> Reduce the <i>E. coli</i> bacteria concentrations at established monitoring sites to an annual geometric mean of less than 200 CFU/100 mL, with less than 10% of the samples exceeding 400 CFU/100 mL and/or <i>E. coli</i> bacteria geometric mean concentrations of less than 126 CFU/100 mL and less than 10% of the samples exceeding 409 CFU/100 mL for all TMDLs developed for Richland County.</p>							
<p><b>Task 2</b> - Provide financial and technical assistance to producers to plan and install BMP's that will improve management on livestock feeding areas. Group # 1, 2, 5</p>	Installed BMPs (see "Part 3: Selected BMPs")	On-going					
<p><b>Task 3</b> - Conduct follow up contacts to assist with conservation plan updates and monitor O &amp; M of Section 319 cost shared practices. NRCS personnel will conduct quality review and compliance checks of BMPs that are designed by NRCS personnel. Local NRCS personnel will provide approved BMP standards and specifications from the NRCS technical guide. Group # 1, 2</p>	Database of BMPs applied	On-going					
<p><b>Task 4</b> - Work with homeowners to identify septic systems that would be eligible for cost share under the guidelines for NPS pollution control best management practices. Group # 2, 5</p>	Conduct one on one meeting with homeowners to establish if they qualify	On-going					
<p><b>Task 5</b> - Coordinate the repair and/or replacement of 25 septic systems and assist homeowner to get required permit (On-site sewage disposal permit) thru the Richland County Health Department. These on-site sewage systems need to be located within one mile of the major waterways in Richland County. These waterways include: Antelope Creek and its tributaries, Wild Rice River and its tributaries, Bois de Sioux River and Red River. Group # 2, 5</p>	Installed BMPs (see "Part 3: Selected BMPs")	25					
<p><b>Group 1 - Natural Resources Conservation Service</b>  <b>Group 2 - Richland Co. Soil Conservation District</b>  <b>Group 3 - Richland Co. Water Resource Boards</b></p>							
<p><b>Group 4 - Richland Co. Commissioners</b>  <b>Group 5 - North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality</b>  <b>Group 6 - North Dakota Game &amp; Fish</b></p>							

IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT  
PHASE VII

MILESTONE TABLE

OBJECTIVE B

MILESTONE TABLE FOR ANTELOPE CREEK WATERSHED AND THE RIPARIAN CORRIDOR OF THE WILD RICE RIVER IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT

TASK/RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS	OUTPUT	QTY	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>Objective C:</b> <i>Improve the vegetative condition of the riparian corridor as well as the buffering capabilities of adjacent cropland along portions of the Antelope Creek and the Wild Rice River.</i>							
<b>Task 6</b> - Utilize PTMapp tool to identify priority catchment areas along waterways. Also use tool to identify areas where BMP's could be installed to manage erosion. Group # 1, 2, 5	Map of Priority areas	On-going					
<b>Task 7</b> - Provide financial and technical assistance to producers/landowners to stabilize degraded riparian areas and establish annual (ie. Cover Crops) or perennial vegetative buffers on acres immediately adjacent to the creek or river. Group # 1, 2, 5	Install BMPs (see "Part 3: Selected BMPs)	On-going					
<b>Group 1 - Natural Resources Conservation Service</b> <b>Group 2 - Richland Co. Soil Conservation District</b> <b>Group 3 - Richland Co. Water Resource Boards</b>							
<b>Group 4 - Richland Co. Commissioners</b> <b>Group 5 - North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality</b> <b>Group 6 - North Dakota Game &amp; Fish</b>							

IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT  
PHASE VII

MILESTONE TABLE

OBJECTIVE C

MILESTONE TABLE FOR ANTELOPE CREEK WATERSHED AND THE RIPARIAN CORRIDOR OF THE WILD RICE RIVER IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT

TASK/RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS	OUTPUT	QTY	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>Objective D:</b> Increase the public understanding of the impacts of NPS pollution and potential solutions to NPS problems.							
<b>Task 8</b> - Organize and conduct scheduled I/E events focusing on NPS pollution control within agricultural areas and coordinate them with ongoing state/federally sponsored I/E programs. Group # 1, 2, 3, 4, 6	1 meetings with cattle producers. cover crop tour and ladies ag night	12					
<b>Task 9</b> - Prepare newsletter articles and/or direct mailings to local land users, general public, and media to promote the project and disseminate information on water quality and NPS pollution control. Group # 1, 2	2 newsletters per year. Articles in local media when needed	9					
<b>Task 10</b> - Complete annual and final project reports to update the GRTS. These will be provided NDDEC, EPA and all sponsors and interested individuals. Group # 2	annual progress report each year and final report	4					
<b>Group 1 - Natural Resources Conservation Service</b> <b>Group 2 - Richland Co. Soil Conservation District</b> <b>Group 3 - Richland Co. Water Resource Boards</b>							
<b>Group 4 - Richland Co. Commissioners</b> <b>Group 5 - North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality</b> <b>Group 6 - North Dakota Game &amp; Fish</b>							

IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT  
PHASE VII

MILESTONE TABLE

OBJECTIVE D

## **Appendix 3**

### **Letters of Support**

- **USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service**
- **Richland County Administration (Commission)**
- **Southeast Water Users**
- **Richland County Water Resource District**
- **Fargo Cass Public Health**



# USDA

United States Department of Agriculture

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Natural Resources  
Conservation Service

Lisbon Field Office

701 Main Street Lisbon  
ND, 58054  
701.683-5832 ex. 3

September 11, 2024

Jennifer Klostreich  
Watershed Coordinator  
Richland County Soil Conservation District  
1687 Bypass Road  
Wahpeton, ND 58075

Dear Jennifer,

Your application for **Phase-VII of the Antelope Creek Wild Rice River Corridor Project** is within the scope of our NRCS mission: to assist private agricultural landowners to implement conservation practices on private lands through a voluntary approach.

Your goals for water quality improvements and soil erosion reduction efforts through BMP's such as Well Decommissioning, Stream bank Restoration, Filter Strips, Grade Stabilization Structures, Cover Crops, and replacement of existing Septic Systems will help to conserve our precious natural resources in Richland county (and beyond).

NRCS is in full support of your application for **Phase-VII of the Antelope Creek Wild Rice River Corridor Project**. This project will not only continue our current partnership, but it will also allow us to continue to build upon our momentum to provide technical and financial assistance throughout Richland County. With support for your project, we can continue to expand our reach by "Helping People Help the Land".

**Sincerely**

*Mark Welter*

**Mark Welter**  
CDU Supervisor

United States Department of Agriculture  
Natural Resources Conservation Service  
701 Main Street  
Lisbon, ND 58054  
(701) 683-5832 Ext. 3

<http://www.nd.nrcs.usda.gov>



418 2<sup>ND</sup> Ave N, Wahpeton, ND 58075

September 17, 2024

Jennifer Klostreich  
Richland County Watershed Coordinator  
1687 Bypass Rd  
Wahpeton, ND 58075

On behalf of the Richland County Commission, I would like to express the Board's full support of Phase VII of the EPA 319 Grant that is sponsored by the Richland County Soil Conservation District. The Board is grateful for the assistance that has been provided to landowners in Richland County to complete water quality improvement projects.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Perry Miller". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Perry Miller, Chair  
Richland County Commission



# SOUTHEAST WATER USERS

PO Box 10  
MANTADOR, ND 58058  
PHONE (701) 242-7432 • TOLL FREE (800) 400-8888  
FAX (701) 242-7807 • EMAIL: [sewu@rrt.net](mailto:sewu@rrt.net)

September 12, 2024

Watershed Coordinator  
Richland Soil Conservation District  
1687 Bypass Road  
Wahpeton ND 58075

Dear Soil Conservation District:

Southeast Water Users District (SEWUD) is in total support of the 319 project that has been operating in Richland County in past years including this year's Antelope Creek Watershed and Wild Rice River Corridor Phase VII FY 2025. SEWUD stands behind and promotes any projects or measures that are used to improve water quality, conserve water, or protect our current aquifers for future generations.

SEWUD acknowledges the importance of quality and elite management practices to those who protect our resources. We currently supply a clean water source to a number of Pasture Taps to rural farmsteads who are using the rural water to feed livestock.

Our mission statement says: "It is the mission of Southeast Water Users District to provide all of our member/owners the highest quality of water and service at the most affordable price possible. For now and well into the future."

Sincerely,

Steve Hansen  
General Manager

***RICHLAND COUNTY  
WATER RESOURCE DISTRICT***

**MANAGERS**

*Tom Kubela, Chr. (Wahpeton)  
Brandon Ward, Vice Chr. (Mooreton)  
Clint Arndt (Hankinson)  
Arv Burvee (Fairmount)  
Gary Friskop (Wahpeton)*

**SECRETARY/TREASURER**

*Alison Zajac  
(701)642-7773 (Phone)  
(701) 642-6332 (Fax)  
[azajac@co.richland.nd.us](mailto:azajac@co.richland.nd.us)*

**OFFICE MANAGER/  
CIVIL TECHNICIAN**

*Justin Johnson  
(701)642-7835 (Phone)  
[justinj@co.richland.nd.us](mailto:justinj@co.richland.nd.us)*

September 17, 2024

Jennifer Klostreich  
Watershed Coordinator  
Richland County Soil Conservation District  
1687 Bypass Road  
Wahpeton, ND 58075

RE: EPA 319 Grant

Dear Ms. Klostreich,

On behalf of the Richland County Water Resource Board, I would like to express the Board's support for the EPA 319 Grant in Richland County. The Board has been happy to work with the Richland County Soil Conservation District in the previous phases of the grant.

The Board appreciates having someone in the County who can assist with the education and implementation of Best Management practices which will improve our water quality. Water quality affects everyone and we are please to have a successful project in Richland County.

Sincerely,



Tom Kubela  
Chairman



**Fargo Cass  
Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

**FARGO CASS PUBLIC HEALTH**  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH  
1240 25th Street South  
Fargo, ND 58103-2367  
Phone 701.476.6729 | Fax 701.298.6929  
[FargoCassPublicHealth.com](http://FargoCassPublicHealth.com)

September 26, 2024

To: North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality  
4201 Normandy Street  
Bismarck, ND 58503-1324

RE: Letter of Support - EPA 319 Grant Proposal

To Whom It May Concern,

On behalf of the Environmental Health Division, at Fargo Cass Public Health, I would like to document our support for the EPA 319 grant proposal associated with the Antelope Creek Watershed and Wild Rice Corridor Phase VII.

Fargo Cass Public Health licenses septic installers and provides oversight of residential On-Site Sewage Treatment Systems in Richland County, ND. This oversight includes conducting evaluations of existing septic systems, reviewing soil reports, sizing new septic systems, and documenting and permitting of new septic systems.

Based on the number of septic systems installed in Richland County, between 2021 and the present, approximately 22% of qualified homeowners utilized the EPA 319 Grant to replace and/or install a new and approved onsite septic system.

To date, all Richland septic systems, funded by EPA 319 Grant, have been installed in the Antelope Creek Watershed and Wild Rice Corridor.

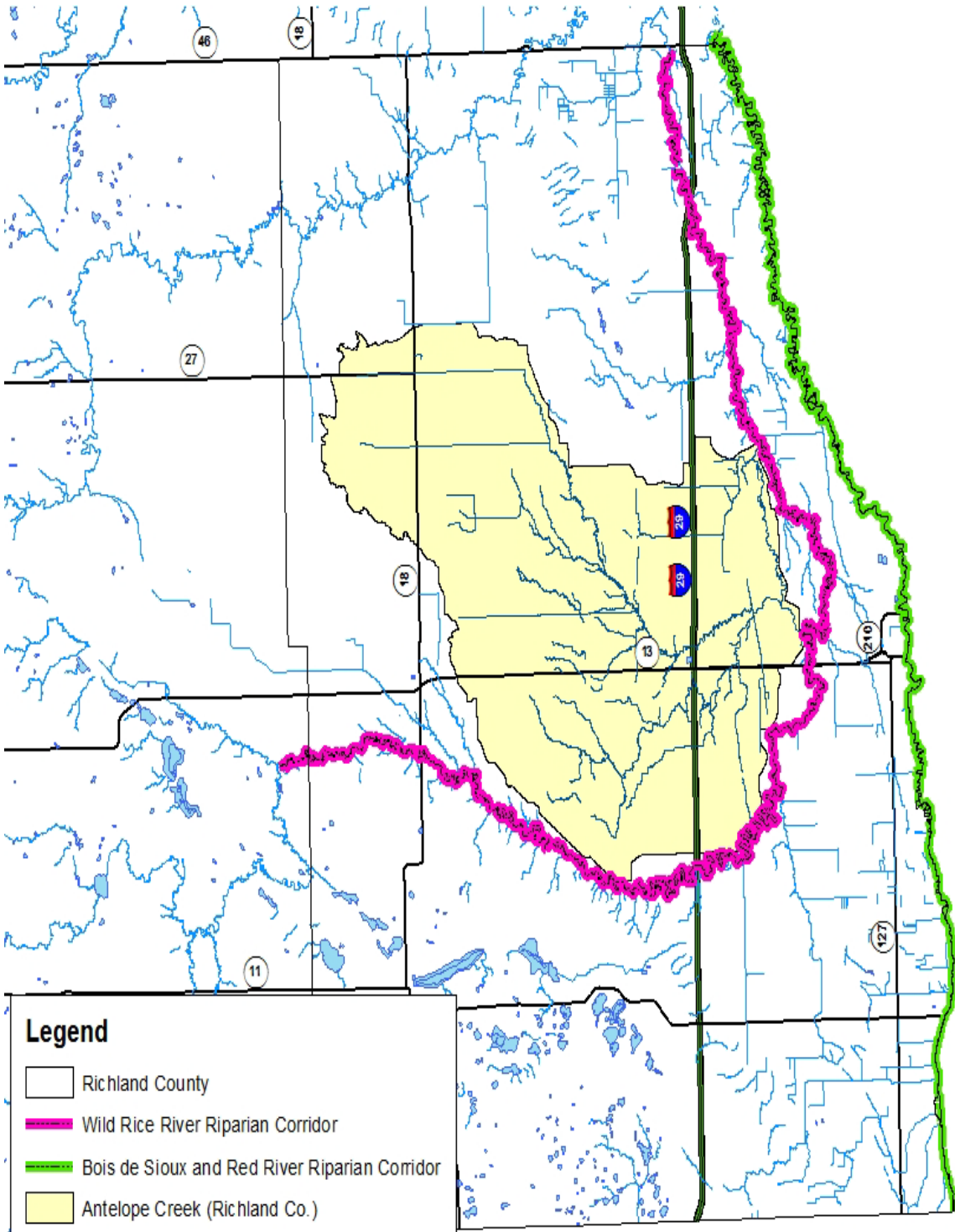
If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Grant Larson  
Director of Environmental Health  
Fargo Cass Public Health  
701.241.1388

## **Appendix 4**

### **Project Map**



## **Appendix 5**

### **Phase I - VI Accomplishments**

**De-listing Wild Rice River (ND-09020105-001-S\_00)**

**EPA – Report on Highlights featuring Richland County**



## **Phase I Accomplishments**

Engineering Services – Preconstruction	1 system
Septic System Renovations	95 systems
Waste Management System (Phase I & II)	1 system
Well Decommissioning	11 units

## **Phase II Accomplishments**

Partial Manure Management System	1 system
Septic System Renovations	51 systems
Well Decommissioning	30 units
Misc. practice backhoe for decommissioning	2 units
Cover Crop	1888 acres
Cross fencing pasture	1645 feet
Perimeter Fencing (Ag Waste)	12,690 feet
Pipeline	300 feet
Solar Pumps	3 solar panels/pump
Water Tanks	3 tank
Well for Livestock	2 wells

## **Phase III Accomplishments**

Cover Crop	2640 acres
Cultural Resource Review	1 unit
Septic System Renovations	31 systems
Well Decommissioning	23 units
Riparian Area Management	1 unit
Riparian Herbaceous Cover	2.5 acres

## Phase IV

Cover Crop	6737 acres
Septic System Renovation	24 systems
Well Decommissioning	6 units
Well for Livestock	1 well
Critical Area Planting	5 acres
Fencing	10,115 Feet

## Phase V

Septic System Renovation	14 systems
Well Decommissioning	6 units
Pump tank - Miscellaneous Practices	1 unit
Tree or Shrub Establishment	5816 Feet
Tree tube shelters	125 tubes
Weed Control Barrier	5716 Feet

## Phase VI

(as of 9/30/24)

Livestock Watering alt. Power Source	1 unit
Fencing	8464 Feet
Trough and Tank	1 unit
Well for Livestock	2 units
Septic System Renovation	15 systems
Solar Pumps	1 pump
Well Decommissioning	9 units



## Section 319

# NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM SUCCESS STORY

# North Dakota

## Recreational Use Attained Through Best Management Practice Implementation and Targeted Technical Assistance

### Waterbody Improved

Runoff from agricultural lands and septic systems led to high bacteria levels in North Dakota's Wild Rice River. As a result, North Dakota added the Wild Rice River to its 1998 Clean Water Act (CWA) section 303(d) list of impaired waters for having its recreation designated use threatened due to fecal coliform bacteria. Best management practices were installed to improve livestock manure management and restore failed septic systems in the watershed. Subsequent samples showed reduced bacteria levels in the listed segment of the Wild Rice River and the segment was taken off the CWA section 303(d) list in 2014.

### Problem

The Wild Rice River drains 1.43 million acres in Dickey, Sargent, Ransom, Richland, and Cass counties in southeastern North Dakota, and Marshall and Roberts counties in northeastern South Dakota. It is a sub-watershed of the larger Upper Red River Watershed (hydrologic unit code [HUC] 09020105). The listed segment of concern is a 38.6-mile portion of the Wild Rice River from its confluence with the Colfax watershed, downstream to its confluence with the Red River (segment ND-09020105-001-S\_00).

Watershed assessments by the Richland County Soil Conservation District (SCD) and Cass County SCD determined that pasture and rangeland, degraded riparian areas, livestock concentration areas and hobby farms in close proximity to the river could be negatively affecting water quality in the Wild Rice River. The watershed coordinator also cited improperly functioning individual septic systems as a major contributor to water quality problems.

North Dakota's water quality standards for fecal coliform bacteria require geometric means during any consecutive 30-day period in the swimming season (May 1 to September 30) to be less than 200 colony-forming units per 100 milliliters of water (cfu/100 mL), with no more than 10 percent of those monthly samples higher than 400 cfu/100mL. A sample collected by North Dakota in June 1993 at the STORET 380031 sampling station had a fecal coliform bacteria count of

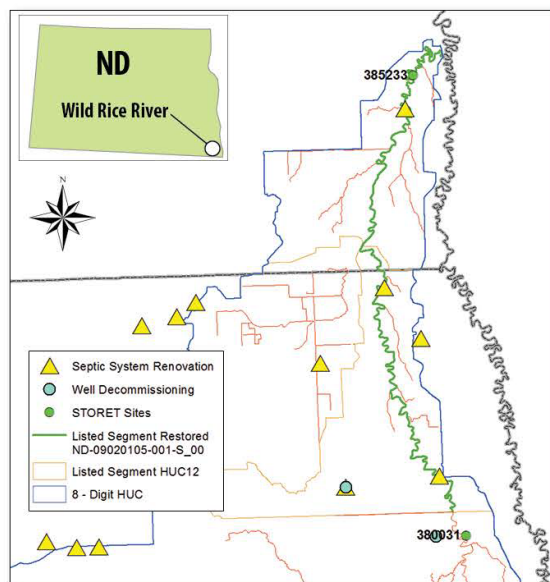


Figure 1. North Dakota's Wild Rice River is in southeastern North Dakota. Partners installed numerous best management practices, including agricultural projects that are not indicated on map.

700 cfu/100mL. Therefore, in 1998 the Wild Rice River was listed as having its recreational designated use threatened due to fecal coliform bacteria. Subsequent sampling during the watershed assessment (2002–2005) supported that listing (Figure 2).

## Project Highlights

In 2006 the Richland County SCD developed a watershed project implementation plan to restore the recreational uses of the Wild Rice River. As a secondary goal, the project would also protect and enhance the aquatic life use of Antelope Creek and the Wild Rice River. As a part of this plan, through partnerships with local landowners and homeowners, seven septic system renovations and one well decommissioning have been completed within the 12-digit HUCs associated with the listed segment. Restoration practices completed from 2007 to present within the entire Wild Rice River watershed included 136 septic systems renovated, 31 wells decommissioned, 868 acres of cover crop planted, 12,690 feet of perimeter fencing installed, one watering facilitated constructed and one partial livestock waste management system installed.

## Results

In 2009 North Dakota's bacteria standard changed to *Escherichia coli*. The new standard requires that geometric means during any consecutive 30-day period during the swimming season are less than 126 cfu/100 mL, and that no more than 10 percent of the samples exceed 409 cfu/100 mL. Based on the most recent data, these standards were met (see Figure 2). These results allowed the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDoH) to de-list the Wild Rice River (segment ND-09020105-001-S\_00) in the 2014 Integrated Report for bacterial impairment.

## Partners and Funding

In 2002 the Richland County SCD, along with NDDoH, initiated a project to assess water quality and land use conditions within the Wild Rice River watershed. The Richland County SCD also led the development of the 2006 Wild Rice River watershed project implementation plan. The SCD hired staff to assist producers and homeowners in the watershed with the development of contracts and delivery of

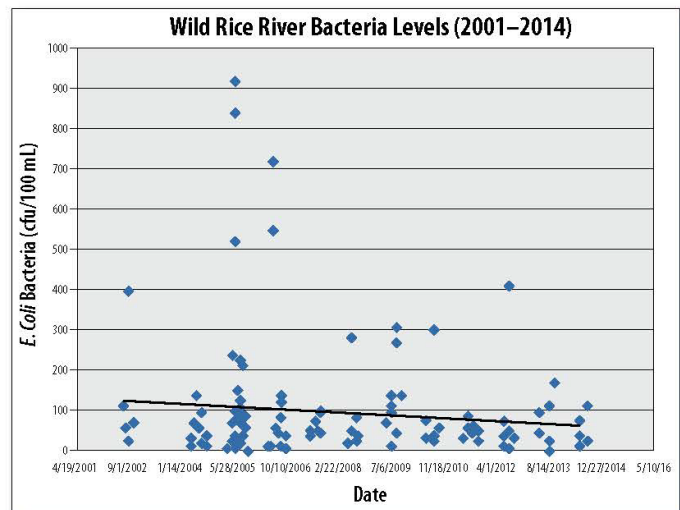


Figure 2. Post-restoration water quality data at STORET sampling site 385233 indicate that the Wild Rice River meets bacteria water quality standards. The line indicates declining bacteria levels over time. Dots represent individual sampling events.

technical assistance for the implementation of best management practices. In addition, project staff works closely with partners at the federal, state and local levels to achieve the goals of the watershed implementation project.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency granted \$45,486 in CWA section 319 funding that was matched by \$30,324 in local funds (cash and in-kind services) from local individuals to cost-share renovations within the 12-digit HUCs of the listed segment. The NDDoH provided oversight for project management; developed the quality assurance project plan and conducted training for proper water quality sample collection. NDDoH also assisted with development and implementation of information and education activities. Public involvement has been encouraged and maintained through various workshops, newsletters and presentations provided to community groups.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Water  
Washington, DC

EPA 841-F-15-001B  
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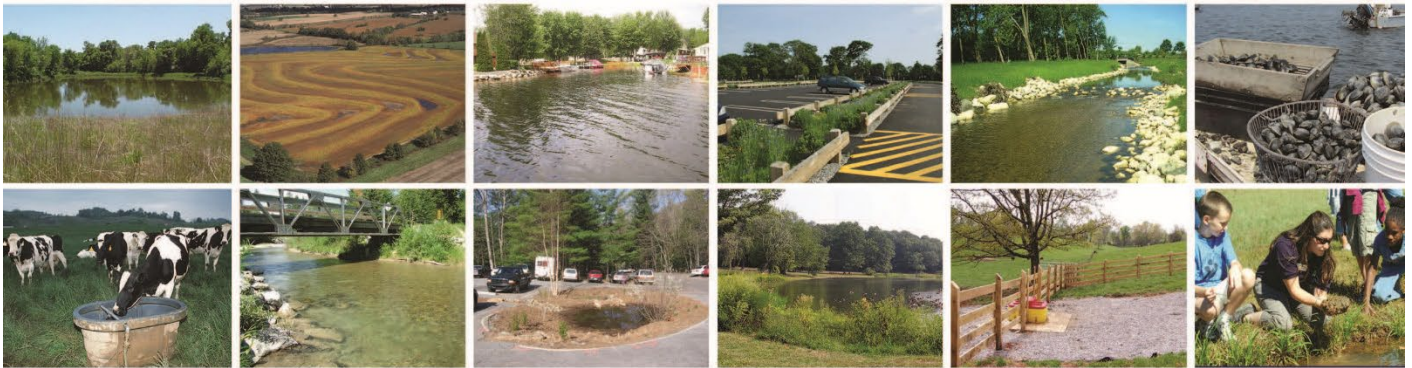
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EPA 841-R-16-009

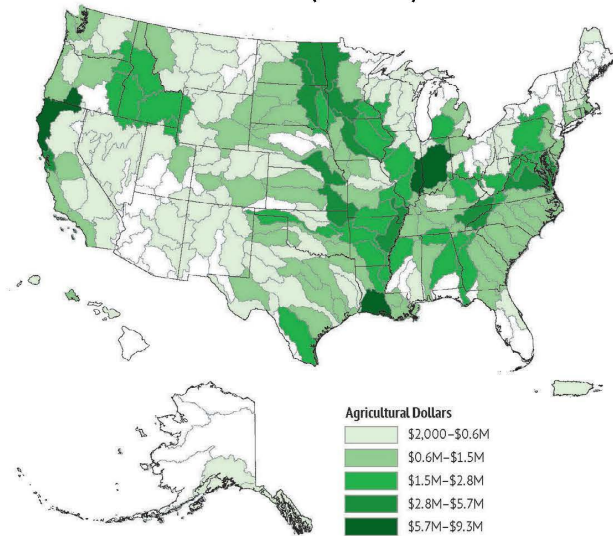
# National Nonpoint Source Program

*—a catalyst for water quality improvements*



A REPORT ON HIGHLIGHTS OF THE §319 PROGRAM

**§319 Agricultural Grant Funds by Watershed**  
HUC 4 Scale (2008–2013)



Source: USEPA Grants Reporting and Tracking System<sup>9</sup>

As shown on the maps on pages 10 and 11, the §319 funds awarded for agriculture and silviculture broadly align with two of the country's major land uses—farms and forests.

Richland Soil Conservation District



Installing a vegetated diversion dike reduces soil erosion, holds the soil in place, and reduces flooding in crop fields.

**The Faces of Success**



**Donny Latiolias, Capital Resource Conservation & Development Council, Louisiana**

“Little Silver Creek would not have been removed from the list of impaired waters without Section 319 funding which covered 34 percent of the cost of grain drills, pasture renovators, and aerator equipment for producers to lease from a local co-op,” says Donny Latiolias, watershed coordinator with the Capital Resource Conservation & Development Council. Landowners saw the benefits of this equipment immediately. One even noted that when it rained after his first time using the pasture renovator, he could see the water infiltrating the soil instead of standing on the surface and making its way downhill to local waterbodies as it had done in the past.

**Jennifer Klostreich, Richland Soil Conservation District, North Dakota**



Jennifer Klostreich has used funding from three §319 grants to upgrade many older septic systems in addition to improving agricultural practices that were causing high bacteria levels in the Wild Rice River. “Whether it’s a new farming practice or a septic system upgrade, the Nonpoint Source Program gives landowners the little bit of a push they need to try something new,” says Klostreich.

*“The 319 program helps us guide people through the process of making a change and ultimately, making that change become the new status quo.”*

**Appendix 6**  
**303(d) TMDL List**

**Table VI-3. 2020-2022 List of Section 303d Impaired Waters in the Red River Basin of North Dakota**

<u>Assessment Unit (AU) ID</u>	<u>AU Description</u>	<u>AU Size</u>	<u>TMDL Priority</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>Designated Use</u>	<u>Impairment</u>
ND-09020101-001-S_00	Bois De Sioux River from the ND-SD border, downstream to its confluence with the Rabbit River on MN side. Located in the SE corner of Richland County.	13.1 Miles	Low	Yes		
ND-09020101-002-S_00	Bois De Sioux River from its confluence with the Rabbit River (MN), downstream to its confluence with the Ottertail River. Located on the Eastern border of Richland County.	15.7 Miles	Low	Yes	Fish and Other Aquatic Biota Fish and Other Aquatic Biota	Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments Sedimentation/Siltation
ND-09020104-001-S_00	Red River of the North from its confluence with the Ottertail River downstream to its confluence with the Whiskey Creek on the MN side. Located in Eastern Richland County.	26.9 Miles	Low	No	Fish and Other Aquatic Biota Fish and Other Aquatic Biota Recreation	Benthic Macroinvertebrates Bioassessments Sedimentation/Siltation Escherichia coli ( <i>E. coli</i> )
ND-09020104-002-S_00	Red River of the North from its confluence with Whiskey Creek, downstream to its confluence with the Wild Rice River. Located in NE Richland and SE Cass Counties.	53.4 Miles	Low	No	Fish Consumption Recreation	Methylmercury Escherichia coli ( <i>E. coli</i> )
					Fish Consumption	Methylmercury



2020-2022 List of Section 303d Impaired Waters in the Red River Basin of North Dakota

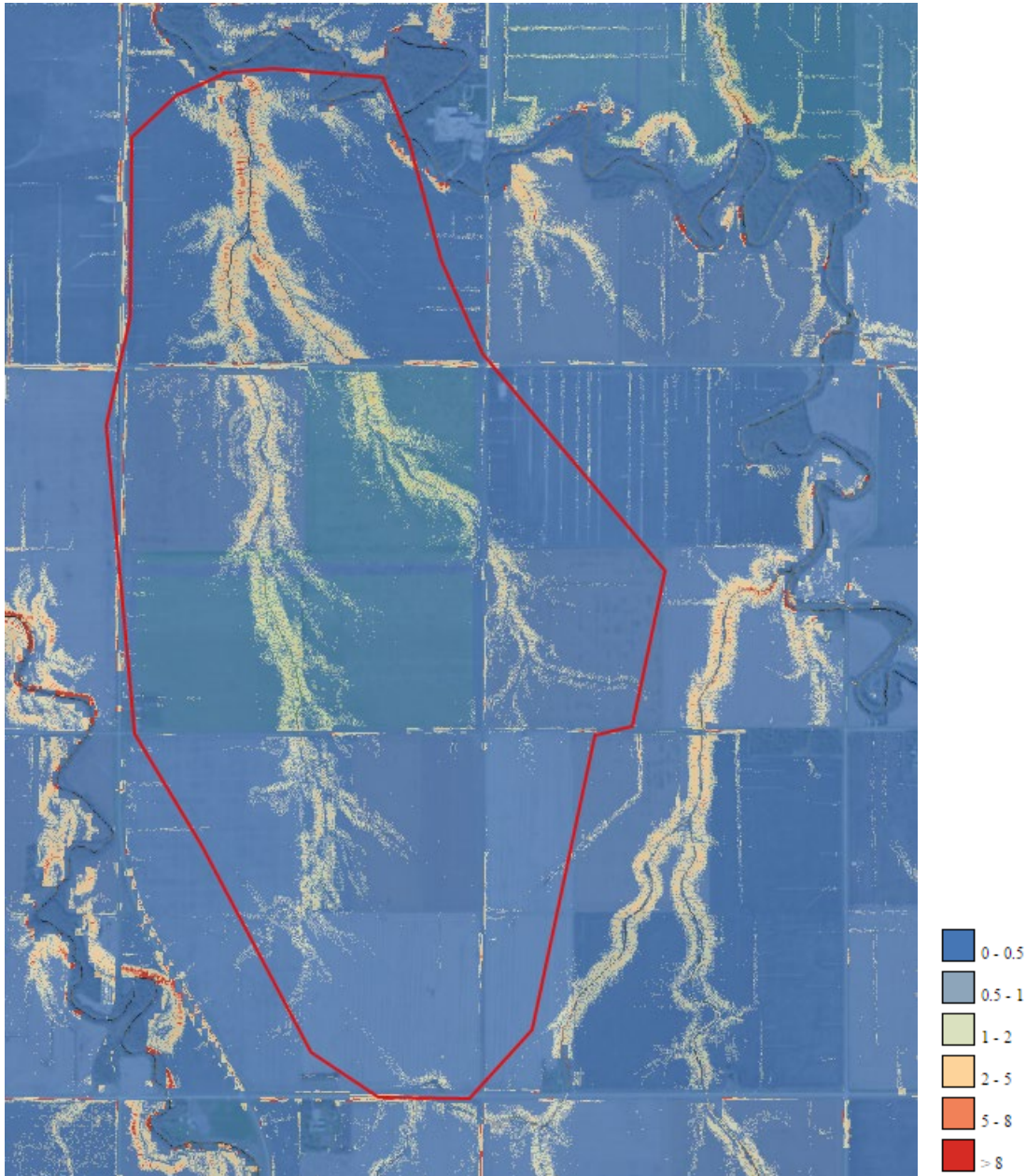
<u>Assessment Unit (AU) ID</u>	<u>AU Description</u>	<u>AU Size</u>	<u>TMDL Priority</u>	<u>5D</u>	<u>Designated Use</u>	<u>Impairment</u>
ND-09020105-001-S_00	Wild Rice River from its confluence with the Colfax Watershed, downstream to its confluence with the Red River Of The North. Located in NE Richland and SE Cass Counties.	38.9 Miles	Low	Yes		
ND-09020105-002-L_00	A 36.8 acre excavated pond in Richland County.	40.7 Acres	Low	No	Fish and Other Aquatic Biota Fish and Other Aquatic Biota	Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments Sedimentation/Siltation
ND-09020105-003-S_00	Wild Rice River from its confluence with a tributary about 3.6 miles NE of Great Bend, ND downstream to its confluence with the Colfax Watershed. Located in Eastern Richland County.	47.5 Miles	Low	Yes		Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
ND-09020105-005-S_00	Antelope Creek, in Richland County, from its headwaters downstream to its confluence with the Wild Rice River.	53.2 Miles	Low	Yes	Fish and Other Aquatic Biota Fish and Other Aquatic Biota Fish and Other Aquatic Biota	Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments Dissolved Oxygen Sedimentation/Siltation
					Fish and Other Aquatic Biota Fish and Other Aquatic Biota Recreation	Benthic Macroinvertebrates Bioassessments Sedimentation/Siltation Escherichia coli (E. coli)

## **Appendix 7**

### **PTMApp – The Prioritize, Target and Measure Application**

**Sediment yield loading to catchment outlet in tons/acre/year**

**Wild Rice River, Richland County**



## Sediment load ranking to catchment outlet

### Wild Rice River, Richland County

