



BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW (BIL)

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS (WFPO) PROGRAM FUNDING

Round 2 : April 21, 2022



Alphabetically by State and Congressional District

ALABAMA

Blubber Creek Watershed - AL7

A preliminary investigation feasibility report (PIFR), plan, design, and construction will be prepared to determine if WFPO can be used to assist flooding of local business, homes, roadways, and parking lots in Aliceville, Alabama. The roadway flooding disrupts commerce within the city, ties up and disrupts the ability of first responders.

Pine Barren Creek Watershed - AL1

Funds will be used to reaffirm supplemental watershed and environmental assessment for Pine Barren Creek Watershed, planning, design and construction to reduce the impact of flooding within the city of Atmore, Alabama.

ARKANSAS

City of Altheimer - AR4

The Arkansas Black Mayors Association and City of Altheimer, AR request assistance with conducting a PIFR and planning for a potential watershed project for Little Bayou Meto watershed in Jefferson County, AR. Flooding from heavy rainstorm events has damaged commercial and residential properties and roadways, resulting in displaced residents.

City of Blytheville - AR1

The City of Blytheville requests assistance to conduct a Preliminary Investigation and Feasibility Report (PIFR) for a project within Pemiscot Bayou Watershed and the Tyronza River Watershed. Over the past 5 years, flooding has caused significant problems for both humans, property and deteriorated existing infrastructure. Flooding and poverty are the two intertwined socioeconomic and environmental problems that have existed within Blytheville for decades.

City of Camden - AR4

The City of Camden requests assistance to conduct a PIFR, Planning, Design, and Construction project in the Freeo Creek-Ouachita River & North Bayou-Two Bayou Watersheds. The city is experiencing flooding that impacts safety, comfort, and quality of life. Over the past 5 years, flooding has caused significant problems for both humans and property. Flooding and poverty are the two intertwined socioeconomic and environmental problems that have existed within Camden for decades. Also, Camden and



Ouachita County have roads, highways, streets, and bridges that continue to deteriorate due to more frequent flooding events.

City of Cotton Plant – AR1

The City of Cotton Plant requests assistance to conduct a Preliminary Investigation and Feasibility Report for a watershed project in the Buffalo Creek - Bayou DeVie Watershed. The City of Cotton Plant is experiencing flooding that impacts safety, comfort, and quality of life. Over the past 5 years, flooding has caused significant problems for both humans and property. Flooding and poverty are the two intertwined socioeconomic and environmental problems that have existed within Cotton Plant for decades. Also, Cotton Plant and Woodruff County have roads, highways, streets, and bridges that continue to deteriorate due to more frequent flooding events.

City of Dumas – AR1

The City of Dumas requests assistance to conduct a PIFR and planning for a watershed project located within the Canal No. 19-Canal No. 18, Headwaters Boeuf River, Canal No. 81, and Clay Bayou Watersheds. The City of Dumas is experiencing flooding that impacts safety, comfort, and quality of life. Over the past 5 years, flooding has caused significant problems for both humans and property. Flooding and poverty are the two intertwined socioeconomic and environmental problems that have existed within Dumas for decades. Desha County also has roads, highways, streets, and bridges that continue to deteriorate due to more frequent flooding events.

City of El Dorado – AR4

The City of El Dorado requests assistance to conduct a preliminary investigation and feasibility report (PIFR), and subsequent Planning, Design, and Construction for a WFPO project located within the Hibank Creek-Bayou de Loutre, Little Cornie Bayou, and Haynes Creek-Smackover Creek Watersheds. Over the past 5 years, flooding has caused significant problems for both humans and property. Flooding and poverty are the two intertwined socioeconomic and environmental problems that have existed within El Dorado for decades. Also, Union County has roads, highways, streets, and bridges that continue to deteriorate due to more frequent flooding events.

City of Eudora – AR1

The Arkansas Black Mayors Association and City of Eudora, AR request assistance with conducting a PIFR and planning for a potential watershed project for Camp Bayou Canal-Boeuf River, Caney Bayou, Grand Lake-Bayou Macon, and Tiger Bayou watersheds in Chicot County, AR. Flooding from heavy rainstorm events has damaged commercial and residential properties and roadways, resulting in displaced residents.

Cities of Forrest City – Haynes – Marianna – AR1

The Cities of Forrest City, Haynes, and Marianna collectively request assistance to conduct a PIFR, Planning, Design, and Construction for a PL-566 project in the Larkin Creek – L'Anguille River Watershed. These cities are experiencing flooding that impacts safety, comfort, and quality of life. Over the past 5 years, flooding has caused significant problems for both humans and property. Flooding and poverty are the two intertwined socioeconomic and environmental problems that have existed within these cities for



decades. Also, St. Francis County and Lee County have roads, highways, streets, and bridges that continue to deteriorate due to more frequent flooding events.

City of Fountain Hill – AR4

The Arkansas Black Mayors Association and City of Fountain Hill, AR request assistance with conducting a Preliminary Investigation Feasibility Report (PIFR) for a potential watershed project in the Snake River - Saline River watersheds in Ashley County, Arkansas. Flooding from heavy rainstorm events has damaged commercial and residential properties and roadways, resulting in displaced residents.

City of Fulton – AR4

The City of Fulton requests assistance to conduct a Preliminary Investigation and Feasibility Report for a possible PL-566 project in the Bois d'Arc Creek – Red River Watershed. The City of Fulton is reportedly experiencing flooding within the city limits that impacts safety, comfort, and quality of life. They also experience roadway flooding that impedes commerce into and out of the city. Non-point source pollution is also of concern.

City of Hughes and Jennette – AR1

The Arkansas Black Mayors Association's (ABMA) and city of Hughes and Jennette would like to request assistance with conducting a Preliminary Investigation and Feasibility Report (PIFR) and planning for a watershed project for the Blackfish Bayou in St. Francis County. Flooding has caused significant problems, both human and property in our city over the past five years. The ABMA and the City have a unique and trusting relationship with their community, thus both entities are prepared to team together as co-sponsors for this initiative.

Lick Creek-Big Creek Watershed – AR1

Lick Creek serves the local Durham, Arkansas community and is listed as an impaired stream that threatens local water resource. Funds will be used to implement conservation practices that restore the watershed, improve water quality, and implement ag-water management practices.

Long Lake Bayou-Little Bee Bayou Watershed – AR1

Little Bee Bayou is located in Phillips County, Arkansas. Restoration work is being planned to restore the watershed that is currently impairing access to and from Lake Bayou due to rising sediment and vegetation. The plan will address flood prevention, ag-water management and provide watershed protection. The Little Bee watershed provides an abundance of habitat and food sources for wildlife, including nearby White River National Wildlife Refuge, and recreational opportunity for the surrounding community.

City of Madison – AR1

The City of Madison, Arkansas Black Mayors Association, and East Arkansas Enterprise Community request assistance with conducting a PIFR and planning for a potential watershed project for L'Anguille River – St. Francis River watershed in St. Francis County, AR. Flooding from heavy rainstorm events has damaged commercial and residential properties and roadways, resulting in displaced residents.



City of Menifee – AR2

The City of Menifee requests assistance to conduct a PIFR for a possible PL-566 project in the Rocky Cypress Creek-Arkansas River Watershed and the Lower Cadron Creek Watershed. The city is experiencing flooding that impacts safety, comfort, and quality of life. Over the past 5 years, flooding has caused significant problems for both humans and property. Flooding and poverty are the two intertwined socioeconomic and environmental problems that have existed for decades. Also, Menifee and Conway County have roads, highways, streets, and bridges that continue to deteriorate due to more frequent flooding events.

City of Pine Bluff – AR4

The City of Pine Bluff requests assistance to conduct the PIFR, Planning, Design, and Construction for a PL-566 project in 9 sub-watersheds: Bayou Bartholomew Headwaters, Caney Creek-Caney Bayou, Caney Creek-Arkansas River, Plum Bayou-Arkansas River, Cousart Bayou Headwaters-Lake Alice, Imbeau Bayou, Nevins Creek, Upper Deep Bayou, and Boggy Bayou-Bayou Bartholomew Watershed. The city is experiencing flooding that impacts safety, comfort, and quality of life. Over the past 5 years, flooding has caused significant problems for both humans and property. Flooding and poverty are the two intertwined socioeconomic and environmental problems that have existed within these cities for decades. Also, Jefferson County has roads, highways, streets, and bridges that continue to deteriorate due to more frequent flooding events.

Cities of Stamps and Lewisville – AR4

The Cities of Stamps and Lewisville request assistance to conduct a PIFR and planning for a project in the Lake Erling-Bodeau Creek watershed. The cities have experienced flooding that impacts the safety, comfort, quality of life and deteriorates existing infrastructure throughout Lafayette County. Flooding and poverty are two intertwined socioeconomic and environmental problems that have existed within Stamps and Lewisville for decades.

City of Turrell – AR1

The City of Turrell requests assistance to conduct a PIFR and planning for a possible WFPO project in the Big Creek Watershed. The City of Turrell is experiencing flooding that impacts safety, comfort, and quality of life. Over the past 5 years, flooding has caused significant problems for both humans and property. Flooding and poverty are the two intertwined socioeconomic and environmental problems that have existed within Turrell for decades. Also, Crittenden County has roads, highways, streets, and bridges that continue to deteriorate due to more frequent flooding events.

City of Wilmot – AR4

The Arkansas Black Mayors Association and City of Wilmot, AR request assistance with conducting a PIFR, Planning, Design, and Construction for a potential watershed project for Camp Bayou & Overflow Creek watersheds in Ashley County, AR. Flooding from heavy rainstorm events has damaged commercial and residential properties and roadways, resulting in displaced residents.



ARIZONA

Cibecue Wash – AZ1

Funds will be used to complete a PIFR for a potential WFPO project within the Cibecue Wash watershed with the White Mountain Apache Tribe (WMAT). The tribe has expressed an interest in pursuing a WFPO project to address agricultural water management challenges within the watershed. The initial goals for the project are to: improve irrigation water use efficiency, minimize irrigation-induced soil erosion, protect surface and ground water quality, and improve plant productivity and health through improved irrigation water management.

Smith Wash – AZ1

Pinal County is interested in completing a watershed plan in the Smith Wash watershed (117,000 acres). The primary concern they hope to address is historic and repeated flood damages to rural infrastructure, crops, and homes.

CALIFORNIA

Tulelake Irrigation District – CA1, OR2

Tulelake Irrigation District (TIO) is in need of modernizing their system to meet multiple public benefits. Their irrigation system was constructed over a span of a few decades in the early to mid-1900s as development of the Klamath Reclamation Project progressed after authorization in 1905. Other than some relatively minor upgrades and modifications achieved through tight budgetary constraints there has been very little ability to significantly invest in modernizing their infrastructure since that time. As the environment has changed, the district needs to adapt to the changing conditions not only to best serve our patrons, but also to minimize the impact to the watershed as a whole. Their main object is to convert unlined delivery canals to pressurized pipe delivery system which will leave enough water to flow into Tule Lake which is a critical habit area for migratory birds.

COLORADO

La Plate River Watershed – CO3

BIL WFPO funds will be used to rehabilitate the off-farm irrigation infrastructure (reservoir and spillway) of the Red Mesa Dam and Reservoir. The dam is currently listed as a high hazard restricted structure that requires spillway improvements and additional storage capacity to meet Colorado Division of Water Resources dam safety compliance criteria.

Irrigation, and the return flows it provides in this basin, are the primary sources of water for springs and wells that are utilized for domestic and agricultural purposes. This project will directly improve irrigation water availability and management which can be administered in tandem with another lower basin exchange reservoir to benefit irrigators throughout the entire basin. In addition, the project would increase agricultural production, instill general community well-being, create drought and flood resiliency, and increase return flows for irrigation, springs and wells in the lower basin. Additional benefits include, soil conservation, protecting the only source of augmentation water in the basin, and improve waterfowl, wildlife and aquatic habitat.



GEORGIA

Beaver Creek Watershed – GA2

Frequent flooding within the Beaver Creek watershed in Macon County, Georgia, has resulted in severe bank erosion, loss of prime farmland and damage to county roads and infrastructure. The Beaver Creek watershed plan will identify measures that will provide flood damage reductions by reducing runoff, erosion, and sediment; modifying the susceptibility of improvements in the floodplain to damage; removing damageable property from the floodplain; or reducing the frequency, depth, or velocity of flooding.

Big Slough Watershed – GA2

Frequent flooding and channel obstructions within the Big Slough watershed in Mitchell County, Georgia, has resulted in severe bank erosion, loss of prime farmland and damage to county roads and infrastructure. The Big Slough Watershed Plan will identify measures that will provide flood damage reductions by reducing runoff, erosion, and sediment; modifying the susceptibility of improvements in the floodplain to damage; removing damageable property from the floodplain; or reducing the frequency, depth, or velocity of flooding.

Claiborne Aquifer Watershed – GA2

Water demand from industry and agricultural irrigation puts stress on Floridan Aquifer and surface water levels, particularly in drought years, threatening the watershed, agricultural water supply, and aquatic and wildlife habitat in the Ichawaynochaway Watershed. The Claiborne Aquifer serves the limited resource area of Calhoun County in rural southwest Georgia. Funds are being sought to design a land treatment watershed program that would converge existing water sources to the aquifer. Benefits of the project would relieve habitat stress and water demand from the Floridan Aquifer especially during peak irrigation season and drought years, improve agricultural water management and supply, protect the watershed, and improve aquatic wildlife habitat.

Radium Springs Watershed – GA2

Flow at Radium Springs is not consistent and is highly dependent on water levels in the Floridan Aquifer. This is based on rainfall and pumping in the surrounding spring shed, which includes agricultural, municipal, and industrial wells. At the peak recorded flow, the spring is equivalent to a major tributary of the Flint. When stagnant, critical wildlife habitat in the watershed is threatened. Flooding events compromise infrastructure critical to the highly used public park encompassing the springs, including original 1920s era building structures and retaining walls, railings, etc. Stagnant flow at the springs reduces the recreational use and aesthetics of the park. Radium Springs serves the limited resource community of Albany, Georgia. At peak demand for pumping in the Floridan Aquifer within the spring shed, the gradient within the spring shed pulls water away from the springs, reducing flow.

Exploration of agricultural water use efficiencies for existing agricultural irrigation in the spring shed, as well as potential source switching during times of peak demand for



agricultural and industrial water pumps, would result in more consistent spring flows, protection of wildlife habitat, improved water quantity and quality, and improved recreational value in the existing public park. Works of improvements for public recreation within the area—as well as watershed protection through removal of invasive hydrilla, flood control, and protecting native wildlife habitat-- would greatly improve the historic spring shed.

Rainbow Lake Watershed – GA9

Rainbow Lake Watershed Plan. Rainbow Lake is an existing 90-acre lake in Gilmer County, Georgia. The Rainbow Lake Watershed plan will identify possible improvements to the existing embankment to upgrade it to a flood control and Agricultural Water Supply Reservoir consistent with NRCS programmatic requirements.

Whitewater Creek Watershed – GA2

Frequent flooding within the Whitewater Creek watershed in Macon County, Georgia, has resulted in severe bank erosion, loss of prime farmland and damage to county roads and infrastructure. The Whitewater Creek Watershed Plan will identify measures that will provide flood damage reductions by reducing runoff, erosion, and sediment; modifying the susceptibility of improvements in the floodplain to damage; removing damageable property from the floodplain; or reducing the frequency, depth, or velocity of flooding.

ILLINOIS

Pond Creek-Little Wabash Watershed – IL15

This area of interest is the upper 3,200 acres of the Johnson Creek watershed which is part of the HUC 12 Pond Creek-Little Wabash watershed. Johnson Creek flows through the town of Fairfield, IL. and is prone to flooding causing inundation issues throughout the town.

INDIANA

Pleasant Run-White River Watershed – IN7

The funding request is for restoration of wetlands along the White River in the City of Indianapolis between Riverside Park and Southwestway Park. Both of the parks and White River provide recreation benefits to the citizens for Marion County and adjacent county residents to the south and west. The project will affect 3 watersheds: Fall Creek, Crooked Creek, and Pleasant Run.

LOUISIANA

Bayou Baton Rouge – LA2

Funds would be used for a watershed project that would stabilize a ravine which is a subset of the Bayou Baton Rouge. This major drainage outfall for the watershed is a 45-foot deep ravine situated in the central Southern University and A&M College. During low river stages, the main ravine flows west to outfall into the Mississippi River; during rising river periods, the flow direction is reversed, and the ravine is inundated by river



backwater. Inland, backwater from the river inundates the main stem of the ravine, killing vegetation that holds the bank and bottom soils in place. When the river stage falls, rapid drawdown of hydrostatic forces creates soil instabilities on the embankment. The plan will include evaluation of other resource concerns in the Bayou Baton Rouge watershed as well.

Lafayette and St. Martin Flood Prevention – LA3

BIL WFPO funding would help the parish of St. Martin in the Lafayette area of Louisiana, alleviate the condition of inadequate drainage for the residents and landowners of the lower Vermilion Basin. The current condition results in damaged or destroyed homes and rural infrastructure, flooded municipalities and farms, creating parish-wide public safety concerns and agricultural losses. The resource concerns addressed are 1) water quality degradation-excessive sediment in surface waters, 2) degraded plant condition due to increased flooding stress, 3) habitat degradation due to impact on water quality; loss of wetland functions will impair fish and wildlife habitat, 4) Public health and safety due to increased chances of flooding. This project will reduce flood damages, enhance public safety and improve water quality.

Plaquemines Flood Prevention – LA1 & 2

Plaquemines Soil and Water Conservation District is requesting funds to improve drainage channels, install weirs, build water control structures and repair levees along the Wilkinson Canal. An additional focus of the watershed restoration plan includes land treatment measures on cropland and pasture. This project would alleviate the condition of inadequate drainage for the residents and landowners of this central Plaquemines Parish area which becomes inundated by saline storm surge for extended periods in association with tropical weather systems due to lack of or inadequate water control and levee structures on Wilkinson canal. The current condition results in damaged or destroyed homes, rural and industrial byways, commercial seafood processing infrastructure, and flooded farms. Restoration is needed to address parish-wide safety concerns and mitigate future agricultural losses.

MASSACHUSETTS

Great Brook Watershed – MA1

The Town of Southwick is requesting assistance to address flooding during large storm events around Congamond Lake in Hampden County, MA. The two outlets of the lake have issues with sedimentation that cannot be addressed with maintenance. In addition to flooding, other project purposes include watershed protection, public fish and wildlife, water quality management, and public recreation. A PIFR will determine if the project meets the requirements of the Watershed Program.

MISSISSIPPI

City of Charleston – MS2

Flooding along the Lower Tillatoba Creek has impacted the city of Charleston, created severe streambank erosion issues that has become a safety issue in minority subdivisions



and areas in which children must cross every day to go to school. Funds will be used for construction.

Coahoma County – MS2

Change in agricultural production in the surrounding areas and increased storm activity has led to increased flooding concerns. BIL WFPO funds will be used to rehabilitate the government ditch to accommodate the increased flow of water and redirect that best serves conservation of natural resources.

Forest County – MS4

The underserved community of Rawls Springs in Forrest County is constantly impacted by flooding after heavy rains, impacting the wellbeing of residents and businesses. Funds will be used to explore options that would alleviate drainage issues and eliminate future flooding.

Hinds County – MS2

Hinds County is currently having major drainage problems throughout the County (including within municipalities). Storm events occurring in Hinds County have caused tributaries to flood surrounding areas resulting in flood waters entering residences and businesses forcing the evacuation of their homes and workplaces. The aftermath of flooding over the years along with economic development throughout Hinds County is causing streams and creeks to flood during mild to heavy storm events. The Hinds County Board of Supervisors is requesting NRCS assistance to address drainage issues consisting of (but not limited to) erosion of existing drainage infrastructure, increase or repeat flooding of developed areas, and sediment buildup that is clogging/reducing capacity of the traditional drainage features occurring in the 5 watershed tributaries: White Oak Creek, Bogue Chitto Creek, Lynch Creek, Big Creek, and Branch of Big Creek.

Madison County-Upper Bear Creek Watershed – MS3

BIL WFPO funds will be used to implement construction plans for flood mitigation and address streambank erosion. High stream velocities contribute to streambank erosion, which causes downstream impediments such as sediment and debris deposition and ultimately reduced channel capacity.

Yalobusha County – MS2

There is substantial streambank erosion along the Johnson Creek/Otocalofa Creek watershed located in the limited resource area of Yalobusha County. Funding is needed to explore best methods to stabilize the riverbanks to prevent future flooding.

MONTANA

Fort Peck Tribes – Wolf Point Irrigation Project – MT2

BIL WFPO funding will be used to implement ag-water management methods to build towards climate resiliency. Funds are needed to modernize the Wolf Point Irrigation Project water delivery system.



Helena Valley Irrigation District – MT2

BIL WFPO funding will be used to implement ag-water management methods to build towards climate resiliency. Funds are needed to modernize the Helena Valley Irrigation District water delivery system.

Kinsey Irrigation District – MT2

BIL WFPO funds will be used to perform a feasibility study on a proposed watershed project that would rehabilitate and modernize the Kinsey Irrigation District water delivery system located in the Cabin Creek Watershed near Kinsey, Montana.

Missoula Conservation District – MT1

BIL WFPO funding will be used to implement ag-water management methods to build towards climate resiliency. Funds are needed to modernize the Missoula Conservation District Irrigation District water delivery system.

Tongue & Yellowstone River Irrigation District – MT2

BIL WFPO funding will be used to implement ag-water management methods to build towards climate resiliency. Funds are needed to modernize the Tongue & Yellowstone River Irrigation District delivery system.

Wyota Irrigation Project – MT2

BIL WFPO funding will be used to implement ag-water management methods to build towards climate resiliency. Funds are needed to modernize the Wyota Irrigation Project water delivery system.

NEBRASKA

Evergreen Creek Watershed – Cherry County – NE3

The Evergreen Creek Watershed project is in Cherry County, Nebraska. The primary purpose of the project is for Watershed Protection. The project would address resources concerns throughout Evergreen Creek in association with high and excessive water flows which caused stream degradation, bank erosion, inundated hay meadows, flooded calving areas, and infrastructure damage. Restoring the meadow ecosystem will be critical to providing quality hay in drought and normal precipitation years for this region. By addressing these critical resources concerns now, rather than in the future, we will prevent landowners from dealing with the potential consequences and promote the NRCS mission to be proactive versus reactive. In summary, the project shall promote and provide for climate resiliency.

NEW YORK

Honeoye Creek Watershed – NY27

The Hamlet of Honeoye, in the Town of Richmond, is the merging point for Mill Creek and Honeoye Creek (Honeoye Lake outlet channel). This area is relatively flat serving as the settling point for fast moving, unchecked storm waters. The uncontrolled sediment continues to accumulate and build up. Without sediment control measures, the town endures repeated flooding along Main Street and lake shore residences causing extensive damage and continues to threaten homes, businesses, municipal buildings and roads.



Middle Wallkill River – Lower Pochuk Creek Watershed – NY18

Over the last several years, tremendous investment has been made by federal, State and local entities to construct and maintain drainage and flood control measures in this 16,000-acre organic soil region. These measures are essential to economically viable agriculture on these soils. In recent years, increased stormwater runoff, climate change and other issues have threatened to make farming here impossible due to more frequent and prolonged flooding. Protecting the area from extreme storm events such as a 100-year storm may not be feasible, but OCSWCD believes that 10-year flood protection is a minimum requirement for economically viable farming. Currently, there are portions of the proposed project area that experience flooding, on average, more than once annually. More expansive portions of the project area are threatened by storms that produce flooding and long-term saturation at a frequency much greater than every ten years. In much of the project area, agricultural activities extend almost to the top of bank of the Wallkill River. In addition to resulting in more extensive crop damage during large storm events, this condition creates an elevated potential for water quality impacts and impacts the ecological integrity of the riparian corridor associated with the Wallkill River. BIL WFPO funds will be used to conduct a feasibility study to address agricultural flooding concerns.

NORTH CAROLINA

Ahoskie Creek Watershed – NC1

The Ahoskie Creek Watershed encompasses the limited resource area of Bertie County, and also serves Northampton and Hertford Counties. The project would assist with restoring the original design of the watershed. Several storms have caused severe erosion, in some instances prohibiting access. Other issues include sedimentation and decreased water flow due to reduced channel volume. Resource concerns that correlate with these issues are: Aquatic Habitat- degraded aquatic habitat for fish and other organisms, Concentrated Erosion- bank erosions from streams or water conveyance channels, and Weather Resilience- ponding and flooding.

Back and Jacob Swamp Watersheds – NC9

Back and Jacob Swamp Watersheds (Robeson County Drainage District 1) - The project would help restore crucial drainage by replacing failing culverts, clearing and repairing ditch banks, restoring travel ways, and removing sediment. The project falls within the boundaries of the Lumbee Tribe, a state-recognized tribal and socially disadvantaged community.

Horse-Flat Swamp Watershed – NC1

The Horse-Flat Swamp Watershed is located North of Ahoskie, NC. The project would assist with restoring the original design of the watershed when it was installed. Several storms have caused areas of severe erosion, in some instances prohibiting maintenance access. Other issues include sedimentation and decreased water flow due to reduced channel volume. Resource concerns that correlate with these issues are: Aquatic Habitat- degraded aquatic habitat for fish and other organisms, Concentrated Erosion- bank erosions from streams or water conveyance channels, and Weather Resilience- ponding and flooding.



Meadow Branch Channel Watershed – NC9

Meadow Branch Channel Watershed (Robeson County Drainage District 4) - The project would help restore crucial drainage by replacing failing culverts, clearing and repairing ditch banks, restoring travel ways, and removing sediment. The project falls within the boundaries of the Lumbee Tribe, a state-recognized tribal and socially disadvantaged community.

Moss Neck Channel Watershed – NC9

Moss Neck Channel Watershed (Robeson County Drainage District 2) - The project would help restore crucial drainage by replacing failing culverts, clearing and repairing ditch banks, restoring travel ways, and removing sediment. The project falls within the boundaries of the Lumbee Tribe, a state-recognized tribal and socially disadvantaged community.

Neuse River Basin – NC3

Neuse River Basin (Town of Oriental) - The proposed project would repair a seawall (Hodges St. Bulkhead), road, connection between watershed from town (Duck Pond) and Neuse River, alleviate recurring flooding, alleviate recurring access issues, and repair wetlands in duck ponds. Also, it would improve public safety and water quality while integrating infrastructure improvements and rehabilitating coastal wetlands.

OKLAHOMA

Lugert Altus Irrigation District – OK3

Lugert-Altus Irrigation District located in Southern Greer and Central Jackson County Oklahoma delivers irrigation water from Lake Lugert Altus in Greer County via channel system to supply irrigation water to about 45,000 acres of cropland. In addition, the channel system provides a secondary water supply source for the City of Altus and Altus Air Force Base. The current delivery system is a series of earthen, gravity flow channels and laterals. Improving the delivery system is the primary concern with this project to include but not limited to lining the channels, replacing some open channels with enclosed conduits, installing measuring devices, and installing pumping plants.

OREGON

East Fork Irrigation District Irrigation Modernization Project – OR2

Modernizing the East Fork Irrigation District (EFID) infrastructure will conserve water, reduce energy use, improve reliability, increase public safety, and enhance fish and wildlife habitat in the Hood River watershed. Funds will go towards design of high-priority laterals and the Dukes Valley Canal.

Tumalo Irrigation District Modernization Project – OR2

The Tumalo Irrigation District Modernization Project will modernize up to 1.9 miles of Tumalo Irrigation District's canals and 66.9 miles of laterals to improve water conservation, water delivery reliability, and public safety. The project will occur in phases over 11 years. By converting open irrigation ditches into a closed piped system, the project will reduce water loss from canals by up to 48 cubic feet per second (cfs) or 4.9 billion gallons per season. Water saved from the project will be permanently protected in the Deschutes River and Tumalo Creek, benefitting fish and wildlife habitat. The project also will deliver water to irrigators in a safer, more efficient manner and reduce energy



consumption from pumping. Funds will be used for design phase of converting Project Group 4 from a canal to pipe.

Owyhee Irrigation District Modernization Project – OR2

In recent years, the Owyhee Irrigation District has faced droughts that limit water supply to irrigators. The design and age of the District's conveyance system no longer meets its obligations. To address these concerns, funds will be used to implement ag-water management and conservation practices and rehabilitate the conveyance system to improve water delivery reliability and water conservation along the District infrastructure. Modernizing the conveyance infrastructure will enable opportunities to benefit the local agricultural community by improving drought resilience and reducing inefficiencies associated with the current system.

PUERTO RICO

Isabela Irrigation District – PR98

Puerto Rico's Irrigation Districts (Isabela, Costa Sur and Lajas Valley) were built in the early 1900s as part of the infrastructure development related to the sugar cane agricultural activities and consist of water reservoirs and a channels, mains and laterals. This infrastructure is mainly still in operation and are a key component of the current and future agricultural development of the Islands; but are losing a lot of water along the system. The local authority and sponsor have identified the Isabela Irrigation District, its reservoirs, irrigation channels and modernization of the irrigation water infrastructure system as the first priority for repair. The project comprises 377 miles of channels that provide potable water and water for agricultural purposes (over 20 main intakes for agriculture along the channels). Furthermore, NRCS wants to increase the water quality and quantities these channels provide to the agriculture and assess the real needs of the agricultural industry in the area to ensure our farmers benefit from the improvements to the irrigation infrastructure in the light of the industry growth patterns and the global warming effects on rain rates. WFPO program funds will be seek for the PIFR, planning, design and construction works for the Isabela irrigation channels repairs and modernization.

RHODE ISLAND

Blackstone River Watershed – RI1

Funds will be used to perform a preliminary feasibility report on the Blackstone River Watershed in Manville, Rhode Island to address flooding concerns, improve water quality and wildlife habitat.

Bradley Brook Watershed Middleton – RI1

Funds will be used to perform a preliminary feasibility report on the Bradley Brook Watershed in Middletown, Rhode Island to address flooding concerns, improve water quality and wildlife habitat.

Deep Pond and School House Pond Watershed – RI2

Funds will be used for a watershed project in the Deep Pond and School House Pond Watershed in Westerly, Rhode Island to address erosion control, water quality, and address needed habitat improvement caused by flooding.



Palmer River Watershed in Warren – RI1

Funds will be used to perform a preliminary feasibility report on the Palmer River Watershed in Warren, Rhode Island to address flooding concerns, improve water quality and wildlife habitat.

Paradise Brook and Maidford River Watershed – RI1

Funds will be used to perform a preliminary feasibility report on the Paradise Brook and Maidford River Watershed in East Middletown, Rhode Island to address flooding concerns, improve water quality and wildlife habitat.

Pawtuxet River Watershed – RI2

Funds will be used to perform a preliminary feasibility report on the Pawtuxet River Watershed in Warwick, Rhode Island to address flooding concerns, improve water quality and wildlife habitat.

Runnin's River Watershed East Providence – RI1

Funds will be used to perform a preliminary feasibility report on the Runnin's River Watershed in East Providence, Rhode Island to address flooding concerns, improve water quality and wildlife habitat.

Winnapaug and Salt Ponds Watershed in Westerly – RI2

Funds will be used for a watershed project in the Winnapaug and Salt Ponds Watershed in Westerly, Rhode Island to address flooding concerns, improve water quality and wildlife habitat.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Battery Creek Watershed – SC1

BIL WFPO funds will be used to conduct a feasibility report on water quality management that would create a regional stormwater BMP plan for stormwater treatment detention while enhancing recreational opportunities and providing educational components to the watershed. This project would serve beginning agriculture producers, provide insight on the work producers to for conservation, and provide improved harvest grounds for shellfish throughout an impaired waterway that serves as an economic and recreational area for the surrounding community of Beaufort County, South Carolina.

Brunson Springs Watershed – SC7

BIL WFPO funds will be used to plan, design, and construct a system to reduce and/or prevent localized flooding, especially as the area is planning for growth. Horry County is experiencing unprecedented growth accelerating the need to provide flood protection for existing and future expansion.

Cartwheel Watershed – SC7

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Crabtree Watershed – SC7

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Gapway Watershed – SC7

BIL WFPO funds will be used to plan, design, and construct a system to reduce and/or prevent localized flooding, especially as the area is planning for growth. Horry County is experiencing unprecedented growth accelerating the need to provide flood protection for existing and future expansion.

Maple Swamp Watershed – SC7

BIL WFPO funds will be used to plan, design, and construct a system to reduce and/or prevent localized flooding within the watershed near Dillon, South Carolina.

Raccoon Run Watershed – SC7

BIL WFPO funds will be used to plan, design, and construct a system to reduce and/or prevent localized flooding, especially as the area is planning for growth. Horry County is experiencing unprecedented growth accelerating the need to provide flood protection for existing and future expansion.

Sandy Island – SC7

Flooding often occurs on Sandy Island, located in Georgetown County, South Carolina. The Waccamaw River is part of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway and during flood events it threatens the watershed infrastructure and impacts local homes and businesses. BIL WFPO funds will be used to alleviate flooding hazards and improving water removal from homes, travel ways, and other infrastructure throughout the island.

Simpson Creek Watershed – SC7

BIL WFPO funds will be used to plan, design, and construct a system to reduce and/or prevent localized flooding, especially as the area is planning for growth. Horry County is experiencing unprecedented growth accelerating the need to provide flood protection for existing and future expansion.

Socastee Watershed – SC7

BIL WFPO funds will be used to plan, design, and construct a system to reduce and/or prevent localized flooding, especially as the area is planning for growth. Horry County is experiencing unprecedented growth accelerating the need to provide flood protection for existing and future expansion.

TENNESSEE

McNairy Cypress Watershed – TN7

BIL WFPO funds will be used to provide flood protection for the surrounding community of McNairy County, Tennessee. Since 1976, a watershed restoration plan has been in place to restore the watershed and provide relief to the limited resource area as funds are available to do so. BIL funding will provide great benefit to this community to keep the restoration moving forward to mitigate, if not eliminate, future flooding concerns.



Spencer City Lake Watershed – TN6

The city of Spencer has requested assistance for a potential watershed plan for the purpose of serving the landowners with additional measures for livestock and potable water supply. The current water supply for the population has exceeded the demand and restricted the use of livestock water for the surrounding watershed area. The entire population, including agricultural and veteran, in this limited resource area - would benefit from improved supply while providing conservation measures for livestock and reduces sedimentation/siltation for the water treatment facility.

Trace Creek Watershed – TN7

On August 21, 2021, at 2:00am in the morning, a catastrophic flash flood fell upon Humphreys County and left 21 inches of rain in a single day. River levels rose to historic heights completely inundating the city of Waverly causing 21 fatalities. Waverly is located in the Trace Creek Valley, just 10 miles east of the creek's confluence with Kentucky Lake impoundment of the Tennessee River. Much of the floodwater exited the area westward along Trace Creek due to runoff from upstream. Humphreys County sponsors have requested BIL WFPO assistance to pursue flood prevention measures upstream as a measure of protection for future catastrophic rainfall events. Several businesses, homes and personal property were also lost in a matter of minutes. The CSX Railroad acted as a barrier until two sections of the railroad were washed away causing rapid moving water to rush into the city-providing no warning for escape. Humphreys County was approved as a Major Disaster Declaration area as a result of the severe storms and flooding.

US VIRGIN ISLANDS

West End – Bordeaux Area – St. Thomas Island – USVI 98

The Bordeaux Farming Community in Fentress County on St. Thomas, USVI need BIL WFPO funds to implement irrigation water quality and quantity improvements to aid the local agricultural community, and address current insufficient water supply for residents, local businesses, and industries. The objective is to build toward the future to attract new businesses and industries that have expressed interest in locating to Fentress County.

UTAH

Duchesne County WCD – UT1

IL WFPO funds will support construction efforts to address agricultural water management concerns. Project details provide water conservation and canal stabilizations. Water conservation includes irrigation efficiencies through reduced seepage and evaporation losses.

VERMONT

Curtis Pond – VT1

Funds will be used to rehabilitate an existing historical mill dam which currently impounds a 72-acre pond. This pond is important for recreation, wildlife, and fish habitat; plus it is a huge economic draw for Town of Calais. There are approximately 25 seasonal homes which encircle the pond and tourist flock to the pond every year. The loss of this pond would be an economic disaster for the Town of Calais. The dam in question is a significant hazard and the breach of this dam would cause significant downstream



damage. The sponsor, along with the Vermont – Department of Environmental Conservation, Dam Safety Division are increasingly concerned that the dam will washout and breach the pond.

Johns Brook Watershed – VT1

BIL WFPO funds will be used to conduct a feasibility report into a proposed project that would preserve an historic dam and maintain a large impoundment that provides recreation and other benefits to the Town of Richmond and Huntington, Vermont.

WEST VIRGINIA

Bluewell PSD Dam Removals – WV3

The Bluewell Public Service District has two water supply dams that do not meet the current West Virginia Dam Safety criteria. The PSD would like to decommission the structures and look for alternate water supplies. These are not NRCS structures. These structures are physically near an LRA county and provided water to the LRA county periphery.

Elk Creek Watershed Flood Control – Clarksburg – WV1

The City of Clarksburg and the town of Nutter Fort frequently experience flooding from Elk Creek, a tributary of the West Fork River. The city wants NRCS to determine the feasibility of flood control protection through dams, channels, or other measures. There may also be a need for additional municipal water supply. The current water supply for the area is from an intake on the West Fork River that may be susceptible to contamination from spills.

Elkhorn Creek Watershed – WV3

In past years, heavy rains fell on the steep mountain slopes that surround the Elkhorn Creek Watershed, causing severe landslides and flooding in McDowell County, West Virginia. Efforts to mitigate future flooding have had the opposite effect and now plans are moving forward towards acquisition of floodplain easements. Funds will be used for construction needed to facilitate the plan.

Howard Creek Watershed – WV3

Howard Creek watershed experienced a devastating flood in 2016 which killed 8 people in the town of White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. There is one NRCS flood control dam and one flood control channel in the watershed. The sponsors want to look at the potential of additional flood protection, water supply and other watershed resource concerns.

Little Whitestick Creek – WV3

The Little Whitestick Creek Channel Modification was completed in 2007 as part of a NRCS watershed project. This area continues to be subjected to nuisance flooding of roadways and parking lots a few times a year and occasionally some local businesses have been impacted with structure flooding. The roadway flooding disrupts commerce within the city, ties up and disrupts the ability of first responders. The Becky Sanitary Board has requested the NRCS engineering staff to examine current hydrology and hydraulics of the project area and recommend additional measures that can be taken to reduce flooding in the vicinity of the Little Whitestick flood control channel.



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