

September's schedule was completely filled, and then some, with continuous dissolve oxygen monitoring, sampling at long-term monitoring sites, public education, and intensive study of the Poplar River near Fosston, and Clearwater River geomorphology.

### **Red Lake Watershed District Long-Term Monitoring Program**

The Red Lake Watershed District monitors water quality at more than 60 long-term monitoring sites throughout the District. Most sites are visited four times each year. Samples are analyzed for total phosphorus, orthophosphorus, total suspended solids, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrates & nitrites, ammonia nitrogen, E. coli, sometimes chemical oxygen demand, and sometimes total organic carbon. The fourth round of visits to long-term monitoring sites was mostly completed in September.



- High E. coli concentrations were found in samples collected at these sites in September:
  - Judicial Ditch 73 upstream of Rydell National Wildlife Refuge (three times, including Clearwater River Surface Water Assessment Grant samples)
    - E. coli greater than the maximum reporting limit of the laboratory (>2419.6) on 9/9/14).
  - Judicial Ditch 73 at the Maple Lake Inlet
    - E. coli greater than the maximum reporting limit of the laboratory (>2419.6) on 9/9/14).
  - Grand Marais Creek at CSAH 19 near East Grand Forks
  - Ruffy Brook at CSAH 11
  - Silver Creek at CR 111
    - This makes three high E. coli concentrations recorded along Silver Creek, including Clearwater River SWAG sampling.
  - Darrigan's Creek
  - O' Briens Creek
  - North Cormorant River at CSAH 36
  - Moose River Impoundment South Pool Outlet (to JD11/Mud River)
- E. coli concentrations were very low in the Red Lake River upstream of Thief River Falls.
- Low dissolved oxygen levels (<5 mg/l) were recorded during site visits to the following sites:
  - Heartsville Coulee

- A large pile of sediment was found in the Mud River at the outlet of a road ditch on the downstream side of the Highway 89 crossing of the Mud River, west of Grygla. The Thief River also seemed to have an extraordinary amount of sediment deposition in the channel at the northern boundary of Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge.

Sedimentation in the Mud River




### **Clearwater River Watershed Restoration and Protection (WRAP) Project**

- Objective 2 – Water Quality Sampling
  - RLWD staff conducted sampling and continuous dissolved oxygen monitoring for an intensive examination of a reach of the Poplar River that has been influenced by past discharge from the Fosston wastewater treatment facility lagoons. Three crossings in a row were continuously monitored for stage and dissolved oxygen and were intensively sampled. This work was conducted in two separate 2-week periods. The first one began at the end of July and went into early August. The second period began in early September.
    - Data from the CSAH 6 and CSAH 30 crossings will show whether or not there is any current impact to the river from Fosston’s WWTF lagoons (if there happens to be any discharge).
    - The CSAH 30 and 380<sup>th</sup> Street sites bracket a large riparian wetland area along the stream that could be consuming dissolved oxygen from the water flowing in the Poplar River.
      - Sub-5 mg/l dissolved oxygen levels were observed at the 380<sup>th</sup> Street crossing during multiple site visits.



- High E. coli concentrations were found at the POP20 and Poplar380 sites.
- Total phosphorus almost doubled from CSAH 30 to 380<sup>th</sup> Street on 9/9/14.
- The CSAH 30 crossing (site name: POP20, S003-127) is in between the other two crossings and already has a dissolved oxygen logger deployed there all summer for this project.
- Eureka Manta sondes with optical dissolved oxygen probes were deployed at the CSAH 6 (Poplar6, S000-477) and 380<sup>th</sup> Street (Poplar380, S000-476) sites in early September.
  - All daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations at the furthest upstream site at Poplar 6 were greater than 5 mg/l.
  - Daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations were low at the furthest downstream site at Poplar 380. Some were below 2 mg/l.
- Objective 4 – Continuous Dissolved Oxygen Monitoring
  - Continuous dissolved oxygen loggers were deployed by the RLWD at the following sites in 2014. There is a goal of 10 2-week deployments at each site. In order to meet State water quality standards, ninety percent of daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations should be greater than 5 mg/l on most streams and greater than 7 mg/l in trout streams. The following observations are based on the raw data files downloaded from the loggers. The data might look slightly different after application of fouling and calibration drift corrections.
    - Poplar River at CR118 (S007-608, PR118)
      - During the first half of the month, there was only one day in which dissolved oxygen levels went below 5 mg/l. There were more low daily minimum levels in the latter half of the month.
    - Poplar River at CSAH 30 (S003-127, POP20)
      - 9/4/14 to 9/18/14: There was a lot of fluctuation in the dissolved oxygen concentrations. Dissolved oxygen levels get fairly high during the day, but significantly drop off at night. Some daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations dropped below 5 mg/l while water temperatures were greater than 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations increased when water temperatures decreased in the latter part of the deployment.
      - 9/19/14 to 10/3/14: Dissolved oxygen levels had a lot of fluctuation at this site and daily minimums dropped below 5 mg/l.
    - Lost River at 109<sup>th</sup> Ave (S005-283, LR10)
      - 9/4/14 to 9/18/14: Daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations were less than 4 mg/l while water temperatures were greater than 55° F, but greater than 6 mg/l while water temperatures were less than 55° F.
      - 9/19/14 to 10/3/14: Most daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations, other than one or two days, were above 5 mg/l.

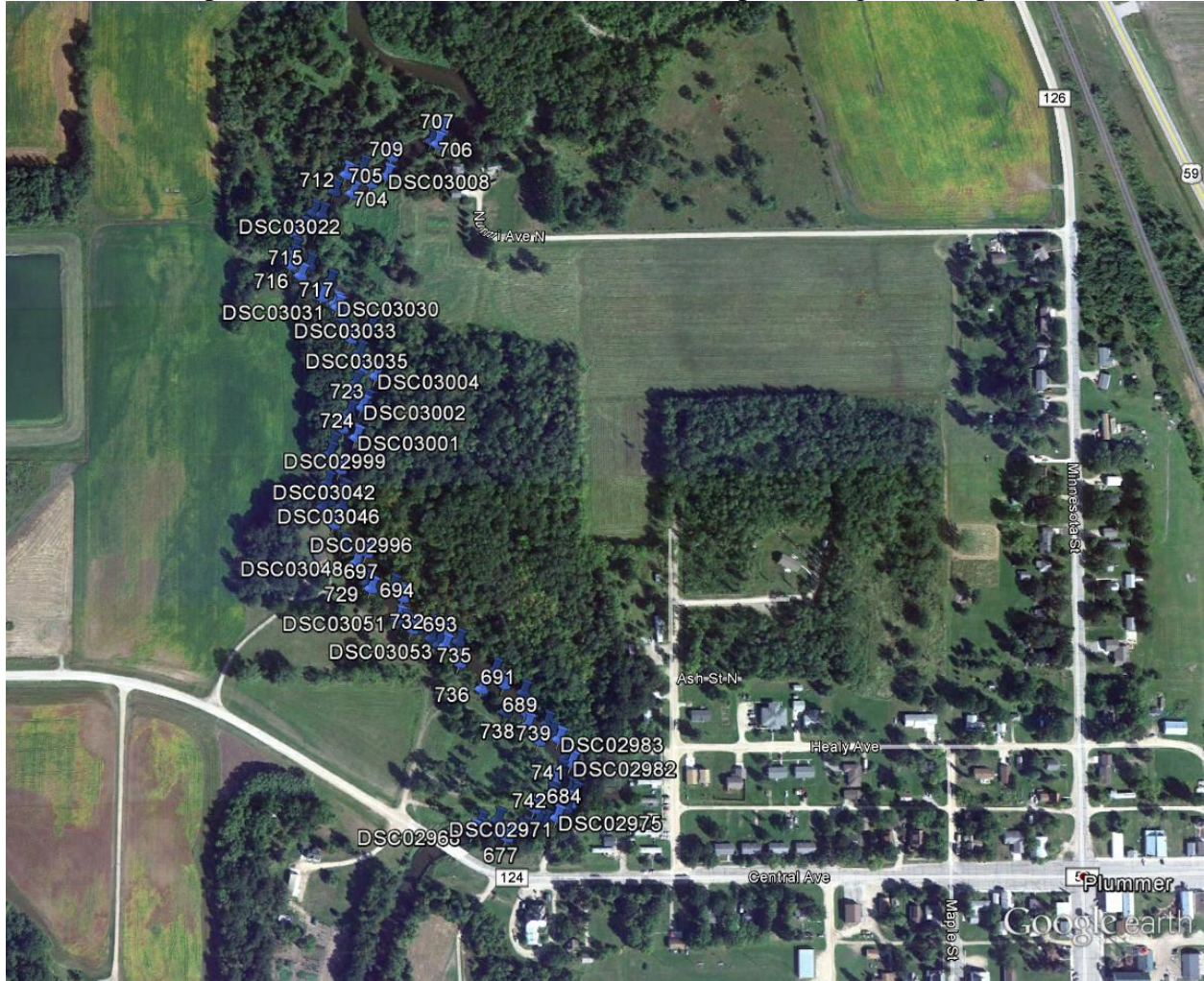


- Lost River at 139th Ave (S000-924, Lost139)
    - 9/4/14 to 9/18/14: The HOBO dissolved oxygen logger's reading at the time of retrieval was within 0.01 mg/l of the portable sonde's reading. All daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations were greater than 6 mg/l.
    - 9/19/14 to 10/3/14: The lowest dissolved oxygen concentration during this deployment was 5.94 mg/l.
  - Silver Creek at CR111 (S002-082, 81)
    - 9/4/14 to 9/18/14: All daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations were greater than 5 mg/l despite low flows.
- 
- 9/19/14 to 10/3/14: Dissolved oxygen levels dropped lower as flow dropped to zero and water became more stagnant.
  - Ruffy Brook at CSAH 11 (S008-057, Ruffy11)
    - 9/3/14 to 9/17/14: Daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations were greater than 6 mg/l.
    - 9/19/14 to 10/3/14: One day's minimum dissolved oxygen concentration dropped below 5 mg/l.
  - Clearwater River at CSAH 22 (S002-929, Clearwater22)
    - All daily minimum dissolved oxygen levels throughout the month stayed above 7 mg/l.
  - Clearwater River at CSAH 11 (S002-752, Clearwater11)
    - All daily minimum dissolved oxygen levels throughout the month stayed above 7 mg/l.
- Two In-Situ TROLL 9500 multi-parameters sondes were shipped back to the manufacturer for repair.

# RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT MONTHLY WATER QUALITY REPORT

September 2014

- Objective 5 – Stream Channel Stability Assessment
  - Intensive station work was completed along a reach of the Clearwater River upstream of Central Avenue in Plummer (in part, along the city park).

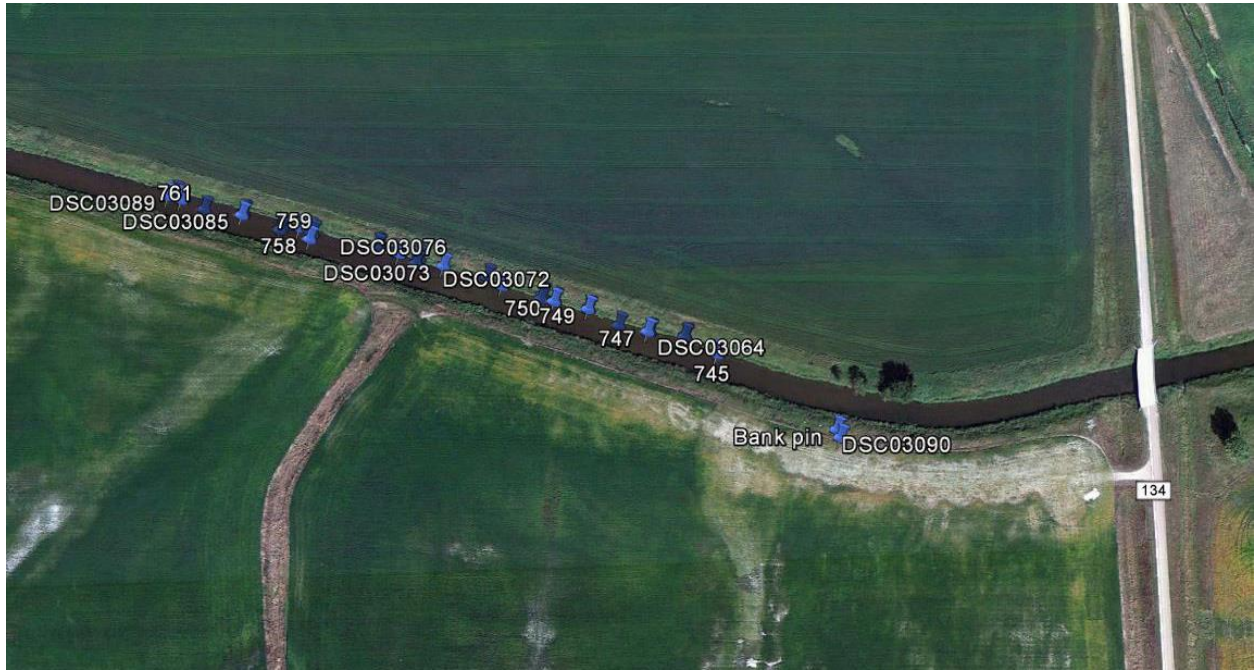




# RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT MONTHLY WATER QUALITY REPORT

September 2014

- Intensive station work was completed along part of the channelized reach of the Clearwater River



**Clearwater River Watershed Surface Water Assessment Grant (SWAG)**



Clearwater County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), Red Lake County SWCD, and East Polk County SWCD staff continued sampling for this project in July.

- E. coli concentrations exceeded the chronic water quality standard (>126 CFU/100 ml) in at least one set of samples collected in June at the following sites:
  - Judicial Ditch 73 upstream of Rydell National Wildlife Refuge (three times, including RLWD district monitoring samples)
  - Ruffy Brook (twice)
  - Lost River at CR 139 (twice)
  - Silver Creek at 520<sup>th</sup> Street (Twice)
  - Hill River upstream of Hill River Lake
  - Lost River at CSAH 28
- Relatively high sulfates and chloride levels were found in samples collected from Lower Badger Creek on 9/29/14.
- E. coli concentrations in the upper Clearwater River (in Clearwater County) were all low enough to meet the 126 CFU/100ml chronic water quality standard. This is good news for anyone who uses the swimming hole downstream of the CSAH 3 crossing.

**Red Lake River Watershed Assessment Project  
(Watershed Restoration and Protection - WRAP)**

- Task 2 – Water Quality Monitoring
  - Pre-9am dissolved oxygen readings were recorded at the Greenwood Street crossing of the Red Lake River. The lowest reading dissolved oxygen level recorded in this monitoring effort was 6.94 mg/l. The discrete data from this site indicates that the river is meeting the State’s 5 mg/l daily minimum dissolved oxygen standard.

- Task 3 – Continuous Dissolved Oxygen Monitoring
  - Dissolved oxygen was continuously monitored with a HOBO optical dissolved oxygen logger during the summer of 2014. A dissolved oxygen logger was deployed at the CSAH 7 (Smiley Bridge) crossing of the Red Lake River, which is the closest crossing upstream of Thief River Falls. Daily minimum dissolved oxygen readings during the first half of September (8/29/2014 – 9/12/2014) were all above 6.5 mg/l. Temperatures crashed downward over the last few days of the record due to cooler weather. All daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations were greater than 7 mg/l during the second deployment of the month (9/12/14 – 9/25/14). Dissolved oxygen levels stayed above 6.5 mg/l during the third deployment in September (9/25/14 – 10/3/14).
- Task 5 – Flow Monitoring
  - Data was downloaded from the Kripple Creek HOBO water level logger (set to 15 min readings). The logger was re-launched (data storage refreshed) and re-deployed.
- Task 7 – Stressor Identification
  - MPCA stressor identification staff deployed dissolved oxygen loggers at sites along reaches of waterways in the Red Lake River watershed that will likely be deemed biologically impaired based upon preliminary results of recent MPCA biological monitoring efforts.
  - One of the MPCA's dissolved oxygen loggers was buried under a pile of rock in Kripple Creek. The township did some maintenance work on the downstream end of the culvert and didn't notice the logger that was deployed on the downstream end of the culvert. It's safe to assume that the logger didn't survive having a big pile of rocks dumped onto it.
  - Charts showing the results of longitudinal sampling conducted during June rainfall events were put together for use in reports and a Red Lake Soil and Water Conservation District grant application.
- Task 11 – Identification of Sources and Solutions
  - The RLWD Water Quality/GIS Technician, Jim Blix, has completed a stream power index analysis of the Red Lake River watershed. The SPI data is ready for the Red Lake River basin. You can download the results of this analysis from the Red Lake Watershed District web site in the form of point or polyline GIS files. The features represent the top 2% of the original calculations, and you can narrow that down further with a little GIS manipulation. The web address of where files can be downloaded is: <http://www.redlakewatershed.org/downloads.html>

**Thief River Watershed Assessment Project**  
**(Watershed Restoration and Protection - WRAP)**

- Task 7 – Stressor Identification
  - Charts showing the results of longitudinal sampling conducted during June rainfall events were created for the June water quality report.
  - Microbial Source Tracking samples were collected from the Thief River at the CSAH 7 crossing on September 16, 2014. Microbial source tracking is a method



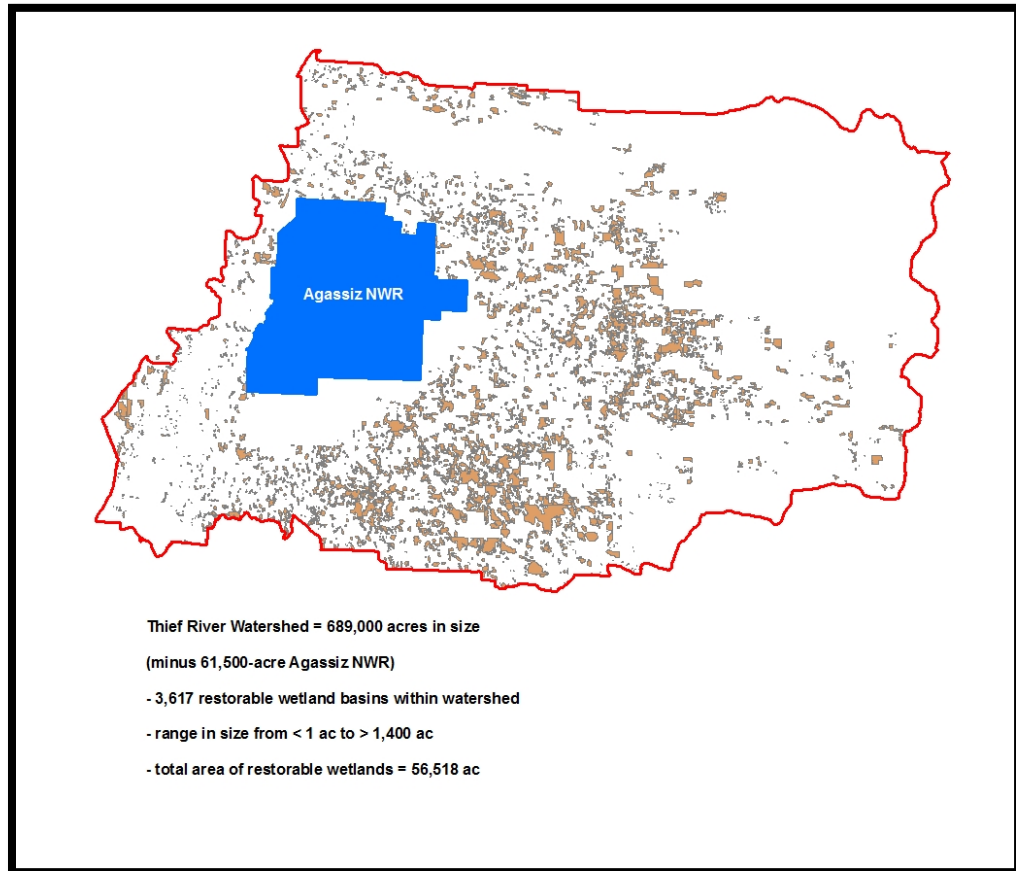
for identifying the type of animal that is the source of fecal coliform and E. coli pollution. The samples were analyzed by a lab in Florida (Source Molecular) that specializes in this testing. E. coli samples were also collected and sent to RMB Environmental Laboratories in Detroit Lakes so we would know the concentration of E. coli bacteria at the time of sampling. Past data was used as a guide for the timing of sample collection, but E. coli concentrations were not very high at any of the sites on this sampling day. These tests show us that human waste is getting into the Black River and Kripple Creek somehow. The results of the tests have been passed along to agencies that are in charge of regulating septic systems.

- Thief River at CSAH 7 – 128.1 MPN/100ml
  - Cow Bacteroidetes ID: Absent
  - Human Bacteroidetes ID 1: Absent
  - Human Bacteroidetes ID 2: Absent
  - Bird Fecal ID: Present, major contributor, high levels of bird fecal biomarker
  - Canada Goose: Present (trace), potential contributor, presence of goose fecal biomarker
- Task 8 – Water Quality Modeling
  - The MPCA provided the RLWD with documents from the RESPEC Water and Natural Resources that describe the calibration of the hydrologic and water quality components of the now completed HSPF model. No map products like sediment yields or simulations of best management practice implementation have been completed yet. MPCA modeling staff plan to utilize the completed model to produce those products by request.
- Task 13 – Reports
  - The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has completed and released the Thief River Watershed Monitoring and Assessment Report. The report describes water quality and biological conditions throughout the watershed. Data collected between 2003 and 2012 is used for the report, but it focuses primarily on the MPCA's monitoring efforts in 2011 and 2012 (fish sampling, macroinvertebrate sampling, Surface Water Assessment Grant water quality sampling, and Load Monitoring Network water quality sampling. RLWD staff reviewed the report and found several errors and omissions as well as a few things that could have done differently to make it more user friendly. There is a lot of information in the document, though. It is interesting to see the results of the biological monitoring. The stressor identification section is well done. It was written by someone at the Detroit Lakes regional MPCA office who contacted local staff to get more information and that extra effort is evident in the quality of that section compared to the rest of the report. Here is the link:  
<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/water/water-types-and-programs/watersheds/thief-river.html>
  - A restorable wetland inventory (RWI) is now available for the Thief River watershed. The project was completed by the South Dakota State University Department of Natural Resource Management and the United States Fish and

# RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT MONTHLY WATER QUALITY REPORT

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Wildlife Service Habitat and Population Evaluation Team (HAPET) Office with funding from the Plains and Prairie Potholes Landscape Conservation Cooperative. Although RWIs have been completed for numerous western and southern MN counties, this type of information previously did not exist for portions of Marshall, Beltrami, and Pennington counties that fall within the Thief River Watershed. This information can be valuable to a wide variety of conservation entities who work to restore wetland habitats in northwestern MN.





**Two dogs died in Grygla after drinking water from the Mud River**



Investigative sampling in the Mud River was coordinated on Monday September 29, 2014 after it was learned that two dogs died over the weekend after drinking water from the Mud River. The dog's owner routinely walked her dogs in the town's park along the Mud River. One dog passed away on September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2014. Old age was the suspected cause of death until the next day when the other, younger dog began getting sick and then died within an hour of drinking water from the river.

Water samples were collected on 9/28/2014 by the dogs' owner. The veterinarian sent tissue samples from one of the dogs to a laboratory in Ames, Iowa. Marshall County staff collected more samples on 9/29/14 at more sites along the Mud River, including the outlet of the Moose River Impoundment. Those samples were analyzed by RMB Environmental Laboratories, Inc. The Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Thief River Falls Water Department, and other agencies were contacted about the incident. Steven Heiskary and Matthew Lindon conducted microcystin and phytoplankton identification on three samples that were sent to the State MPCA office in St. Paul. Also, staff at the Detroit Lakes Minnesota Pollution Control Agency office found some money to hire West Central Environmental Consultants to collect samples and send them to the Green River Laboratory in Florida for cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) testing.

Poisoning from a toxic blue-green algae bloom is the primary suspected cause of death. Microcystins are toxins produced by cyanobacteria (blue-green algae). Cyanobacteria are also known as blue-green algae and are ubiquitous in surface water when conditions are favorable for growth and formation of algal blooms. Cyanobacteria release toxins upon cell death or lysis. When released, toxins may persist for weeks to months. Toxins of most concern are microcystins. Microcystins take their name from the genera *Microcystis*. Most microcystins are hepatotoxins (liver toxins). Hepatotoxins are produced by species of the genera *Microcystis*, *Anabena*, *Nodularia*, and *Oscillatoria* among others. Most microcystins are associated with *Microcystis aeruginosa*. While the liver is the primary target of microcystins, it is also a skin, eye and throat irritant. (Source: EPA Website)

Cyanobacterial blooms can persist with adequate levels of phosphorous and nitrogen, temperatures in the 5 to 30 C range and pH in the 6 to 9 range, with most blooms occurring in late summer and early fall. Microcystin toxins are nonvolatile, hydrophilic, and stable in sunlight, and stable over a wide temperature and pH range. Factors affecting toxin production are light and temperature, with optimum temperatures from cyanobacteria ranging 20 to 25 C. These conditions suggest microcystins present in surface water supplies in warm and sunny climates. (Source: EPA Website)

More details and the results of the investigative sampling will be included in the October water quality report.

### **Grand Marais Creek Watershed Restoration and Protection Project**

Emmons and Olivier Resources staff attended a Snake and Grand Marais Stakeholders meeting that was organized by RESPEC consultants for the HSPF model development process.

- RESPEC Watershed Modeling Presentation:  
[http://www.redlakewatershed.org/presentations/09-29-2014\\_SGM\\_StakeholderMeeting.pdf](http://www.redlakewatershed.org/presentations/09-29-2014_SGM_StakeholderMeeting.pdf)
- MPCA Biological Monitoring Presentation:  
[http://www.redlakewatershed.org/presentations/MPCA\\_Biomonitoring\\_Presentation\\_SGM.pdf](http://www.redlakewatershed.org/presentations/MPCA_Biomonitoring_Presentation_SGM.pdf)

MPCA, EOR, and RLWD staff worked on a Phase II amendment for the project that will add \$100,000 to the project and fund the completion of a WRAPS report, TMDL reports, and protection plans.

### **Burnham Creek Restoration Project**

Construction on the Burnham Creek Project, RLWD Project No.'s 43B, C and D, Phases 1-4 is proceeding well. Rock structures designed to stabilize the channel and improve fish passage have been constructed.



### **Other Notes**

- Water quality related topics from the September 11, 2014 RLWD Board of Managers meeting:
  - The Board reviewed correspondence from the Red Lake SWCD requesting funding assistance cost share for a 319 Non-Point Grant the Red Lake SWCD received for the installation of alternative side inlets. Administrator Jesme stated additional sites were installed, therefore the Red Lake SWCD was over budget by \$6,406.73. The Red Lake SWCD is requesting the remaining balance to be appropriated out of the 2014 Erosion Control Funds, RLWD Project No. 164.



- Motion by Tiedemann, seconded by Torgerson, to approve the funding assistance request
- The Board reviewed a cost share request from the Red Lake County SWCD for a Stormwater Runoff Project at the St. Joseph's Church in Red Lake Falls, located in Section 22 of Red Lake Falls Township in Red Lake County. Administrator Jesme stated that Jim Hest, Red River Valley Conservation Service Area Engineer, has completed the survey and final design work for the project. The total project cost is \$44,399.26. The Red Lake County SWCD is requesting \$7,399.26 cost share from their 2014 Erosion Control Funds, RLWD Project No. 164. Motion by Knott, seconded by Ose, to approve the request of the Red Lake County SWCD for cost share in the amount of \$7,399.26 for the Stormwater Runoff Project, St. Joseph's Church, Red Lake Falls from the 2014 Erosion Control Funds, RLWD Project No. 164. Motion carried.
  - Water quality related topics from the September 25, 2014 RLWD Board of Managers meeting:
    - The Board reviewed a Memorandum of Agreement for the One Watershed One Plan pilot project for the Red Lake River, RLWD Project No. 149. Administrator Jesme stated that all parties involved are required to sign the Memorandum of Agreement. Motion by Tiedemann, seconded by Mandt, to approve the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement for the One Watershed One Plan Pilot Project for the Red Lake River, RLWD Project No. 149. Motion carried.
    - The Board reviewed a Memorandum of Agreement from the Red Lake County SWCD to complete an inventory and erosion study of all Legal Drainage Systems under the jurisdiction of the District and legal county ditches which includes review of side water inlets and buffer strips. The Red Lake County SWCD received a Clean Water Fund grant to complete the inventory, which requires a \$1,500 match from both Red Lake County and the District. Motion by Mandt, seconded by Torgerson to approve the Memorandum of Agreement for completing an inventory and erosion study of the District ditches, side water inlets and buffer strips within Red Lake County, to include a local funding match of \$1,500. Motion carried.
    - The Board reviewed the U.S.G.S. Decision Analysis of Mitigation and Remediation of Sedimentation within Large Wetlands Systems for the Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge.
      - <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2014/1180/>
  - Red Lake Watershed District staff provided Red Lake SWCD staff with information about water quality conditions in the Black River and Lower Clearwater River for use in a grant application.
  - Red Lake Department of Natural Resources Fall Newsletter:
    - <http://www.redlakednr.org/PDF/Fall%20Final.%202014pdf.pdf>
    - Climate change and wild rice re-establishment are discussed. Shane Bowe has been selected to replace Joel Rhode as the Water Resource Program Director.
  - The International Water Institute released a July-August issue of their River Rendezvous newsletter

- [http://www.iwinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/RWRendez\\_Issue-18\\_JulAug2014.pdf](http://www.iwinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/RWRendez_Issue-18_JulAug2014.pdf)
- Water recreation
- Groundwater
- River Explorers kayaking trips
- The International Water Institute has purchased several stream tables that educators can use to simulate river conditions.
- In preparation for Jim Blix's retirement, Natural Resource Technician job opening announcements were distributed.
- Photo monitoring of the "Grade Stabilization for Reduction of Sedimentation in the Thief River" project (Marshall County Ditch 20 stabilization) grade stabilization structures:



### **September Meetings/Events**

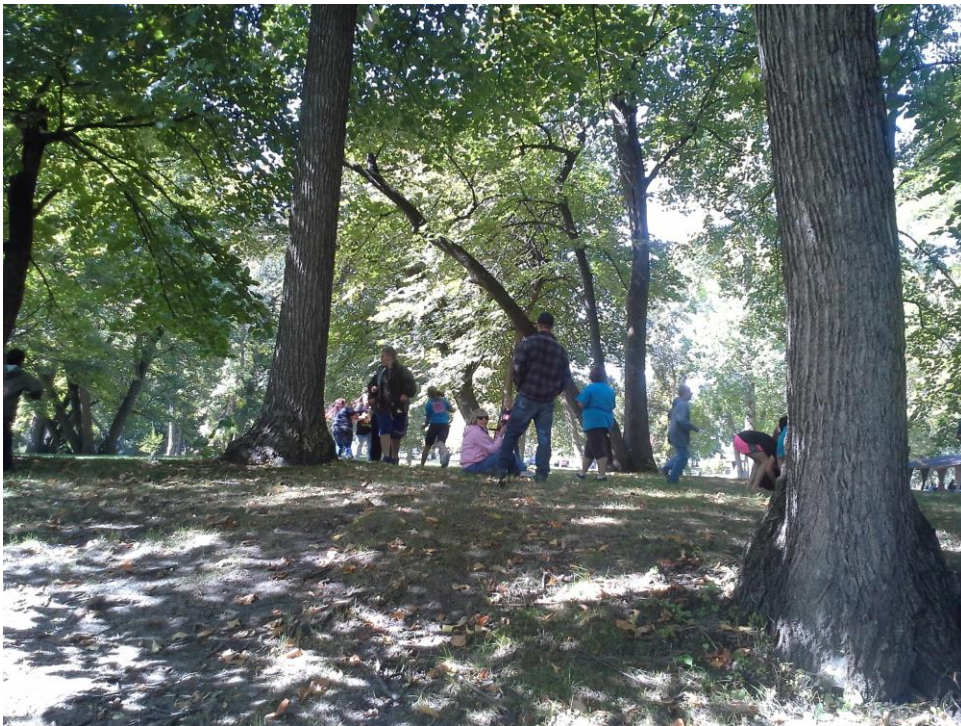
- **September 8, 2014** – Pennington County Water Resources Advisory Committee
  - Pennington County staff conducted water quality monitoring at 9 sites in June, July, and August.
  - Seven septic systems in the Basswood Trailer Court that were in notice of violation are being properly abandoned.
  - The Soil and Water Conservation District held a well testing clinic from September 2<sup>nd</sup> through September 4<sup>th</sup>, 2014.
  - The SWCD planned and held a project tour on August 20<sup>th</sup>.
  - The SWCD hired Levy Bergstrom, District Technician, to complete the county ditch inventory.
  - The Red Lake River watershed was selected to be a pilot for the One Watershed One Plan. SWCD staff have been attending meetings and helping with the work plan for the One Watershed One Plan. The Pennington SWCD has agreed to be the fiscal agent for the grant.



## RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT MONTHLY WATER QUALITY REPORT

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- **September 17, 2014** – Pennington County Outdoor Education Day
  - Jim Blix ran the minnow racing station and Corey Hanson helped run the “Incredible Journey” water cycle station.





# RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT MONTHLY WATER QUALITY REPORT

September 2014

- **September 23 and 24, 2014** – Northwest Minnesota Water Festival events in Warren and Fertile: Jim Blix helped with the Watersheds station and Corey Hanson helped with the Water Quality station.



- **September 29, 2014** – Hydrologic Simulation Program – Fortran (HSPF) Modeling meeting at the RLWD office (1-3 PM)

### **Plans for the rest of 2014**

- Thief River Watershed Restoration and Protection Project.
  - Creating Stream Power Index maps.
  - Create a web page dedicated to the Thief River Watershed
  - Flow characterization
  - Finish a summary of existing data
  - Work on writing WRAPS report
  - Retrieve water level loggers, download data, and convert water level data into stage and flow records
  - Compile continuous dissolved oxygen data from Smiley Bridge at the end of the year.
- Red Lake River Watershed Assessment Project
  - Create a webpage dedicated to the Red Lake River
  - Flow characterization
  - Begin writing parts of the WRAPS report
  - Retrieve water level loggers, download data, and convert water level data into stage and flow records
- Clearwater River Watershed Restoration and Protection Project
  - Flow measurements
  - Water level logger deployments
  - Dissolved oxygen logger deployments
  - Geomorphology intensive station work
  - Compile 2014 continuous dissolved oxygen data
  - Retrieve water level loggers, download data, and convert water level data into stage and flow records
  - Compile existing data and summarize existing reports
- Clearwater River Surface Water Assessment Grant sampling, administration, and data management.
- Enter and submit all 2014 monitoring data to the MPCA.

### **Upcoming Meetings/Events**

- **October 6-17** – Clearwater River Geomorphology – Intensive station work
- **December 2, 2014** – Public kick-off meeting for the Clearwater River WRAP
- **December 3, 2014** – Marshall County Water Resources Advisory Committee Meeting
- **December 4-6, 2014** – Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts 2014 Annual Meeting and Trade Show
- **December 31, 2014** – Interim progress report for the Clearwater River SWAG is due.
- **January and February 2015** – Thief River, Red Lake River, and Grand Marais Creek WRAP stakeholders meetings (dates not set)



## RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT MONTHLY WATER QUALITY REPORT

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- **February 1, 2015** – Semi-annual progress reports for the Thief River, Red Lake River, Grand Marais Creek, and Clearwater River Watershed Restoration and Protection projects are due.
- **February 4, 2015** – Marshall County Water Resources Advisory Committee Meeting
- **February 11, 2015** – Red Lake River and Grand Marais Creek Best Professional Judgment Group meeting for the Minnesota pollution Control Agency’s official assessment of 2004 through 2014 water quality data in those watersheds. The meeting will be held from 10 am to 2 pm at the Red Lake Watershed District meeting room.
- **April 8, 2015** – Marshall County Water Resources Advisory Committee Meeting
- **March 9, 2015** – Tentative date for the next Grand Marais Creek Watershed Restoration and protection Project Technical Advisory Committee meeting and public open house event.
- **June 30, 2015** – Scheduled completion date for the Thief River Watershed Restoration and Protection Project.
- **July 8, 2015** – Marshall County Water Resources Advisory Committee Meeting
- **November 4, 2015** – Marshall County Water Resources Advisory Committee Meeting
- **December 31, 2015** – Planned completion date for the Red Lake River Watershed Restoration and Protection Project

### **Quote of the Month:**

“The first step to getting the things you want out of life is this – decide what you want.”

– Ben Stein

“We are confronted with insurmountable opportunities.”

– Pogo

Red Lake Watershed District Monthly Water Quality Reports are available online at:  
<http://www.redlakewatershed.org/monthwq.html>.

“Like” the Red Lake Watershed District on [Facebook](#) to stay up-to-date on RLWD reports and activities.