

By Corey Hanson, Red Lake Watershed District Water Quality Coordinator. 2/2/2019.



2019 Staff Photo: Front (L to R) – Marisa Newton, Christina Slowinski, Ashley Hitt, Tammy Audette, Arlene Novak; Back (L to R) – Nick Olson, Myron Jesme, Corey Hanson, Loren Sanderson

Red Lake Watershed District Long-Term Monitoring Program

High concentrations of total suspended solids were found in:

- Chief's Coulee at Dewey Ave in Thief River Falls
- Darrigan's Creek at CSAH 23 (>15 mg/L)
- Tributary to the Lost River at 410th St., upstream of Lost Lake (>10 mg/L)

High concentrations of *E. coli* bacteria were found in:

- Beau Gerlot Creek at CR 114
- Burnham Creek at CSAH 48
- Chief's Coulee at Dewey Ave in Thief River Falls
- Clearwater River at CSAH 2
- Darrigan's Creek at CSAH 23 (>2,419.6 MPN/100 ml)
- Hill River at CSAH 35, downstream of Hill River Lake
- Hill River at CR 119
- Judicial Ditch 73 at 343rd St. SE

- Judicial Ditch 73 at CSAH 10 (Maple Lake inlet)
- Kripple Creek at 180th Ave SW
- Little Black River at CR 102
- Lost River at 141st Ave (south crossing), upstream of Lost Lake
- Lost River at CSAH 28
- Lost River at CSAH 8
- North Cormorant River at CSAH 36
- O' Briens Creek at Harvest Road NE
- Polk County Ditch 14 at CSAH 10, near the Maple Lake Outlet
- Poplar River at CSAH 30 near Fosston
- Red Lake River at the Greenwood Street Bridge in Thief River Falls
- Ruffy Brook at CSAH 11
- Silver Creek at 159th Ave (>2,419.6 MPN/100 ml)
- Terrebonne Creek at CSAH 92
- Thief River at CSAH 7
- Tributary to the Lost River at 410th St., upstream of Lost Lake

High concentrations of total phosphorus, in excess of applicable river eutrophication standards, were found in:

- Blackduck River at Deer Trail Road NE
- Burnham Creek at 320th Ave. SW
- Chief's Coulee at Dewey Ave in Thief River Falls
- Coburn Creek at North Blackduck Lake Road NE
- Cyr Creek at 220th St. SW
- Darrigan's Creek at CSAH 23
- Little Black River at CR 102
- Lost River at 109th Ave., near the Pine Lake inlet (2 occasions)
- Lost River at 141st Ave (north crossing), downstream of Lost Lake (2 occasions)
- North Cormorant River at CSAH 36
- O' Briens Creek at Harvest Road NE
- Poplar River at CR 118
- Poplar River at 310th St. SE (mostly from orthophosphorus)
- Poplar River at CSAH 30 near Fosston
- South Cormorant River at CSAH 37, Corlan Road NE

Low concentrations of dissolved oxygen were found in:

- Lost River at 109th Ave., near the Pine Lake inlet
- Walker Brook at CSAH 19

Extremely high concentrations of nearly all pollutants for which samples from Chief's Coulee were analyzed. In addition to the high *E. coli*, total phosphorus, and total suspended solids noted above, Chief's Coulee also had high concentrations of biochemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen, nitrates, and total Kjeldahl (ammonia plus organic) nitrogen.

Total suspended solids concentrations met the water quality standard in the lower reaches of the Red Lake River in Crookston and at the CAH 11 Bridge near Gentilly. A very low total suspended solids concentration (<1 mg/L, or less than the laboratory's minimum reporting limit) was recorded in the Hill River at 335th Ave. SE.

Lake Sampling

In addition to sampling Lost Lake and Pine Lake in 2019, the District is also collecting samples from Long Lake, near Pinewood, to determine whether or not the lake is still impaired. The lake met lake eutrophication water quality standards in the August 2019 samples.

Dissolved Oxygen Logger Deployments

Dissolved oxygen loggers were calibrated and prepared for deployment. HOB0 DO loggers received new sensor caps. Some HOB0 DO loggers had been sent to Onset for battery replacements. DO loggers were deployed at the following locations

1. Grand Marais Creek at 130th St. NW
 - a. There were high levels of daily dissolved oxygen fluctuation and some low dissolved oxygen levels at this site in early August. Dissolved oxygen levels worsened as water levels and flows decreased.
2. Grand Marais Creek at 110th St. NW
 - a. Dissolved oxygen levels were consistently low at this site. Water levels dropped during the deployment and the logger went dry for part of the early August deployment.
3. RLWD Ditch 15 near the Brandt Impoundment outlet
 - a. Dissolved oxygen levels were regularly low at the Highway 75 crossing and the channel stopped flowing during the deployment at that site. There was a beaver dam upstream at the railroad bridge.
4. Hill River at 340th St. SE, between Cross Lake and Hill River Lake
 - a. Dissolved oxygen levels were consistently low and the stream eventually went dry. The daily fluctuation of dissolved oxygen levels was relatively low.
5. Darrigan's Creek at CSAH 23
 - a. Dissolved oxygen levels dropped below 5 mg/L on multiple days and there was a lot of daily fluctuation.
6. Lost River at 109th Ave, upstream of Pine Lake
 - a. All dissolved oxygen measurements were below the 5 mg/L standard. Some daily minimums fell below 1 mg/L.
7. Hill River at 335th Ave SE
 - a. All dissolved oxygen measurements were greater than the 5 mg/L standard.
8. Lost River at 530th St., downstream of Anderson Lake
 - a. Despite clean water and good flow, daily minimums routinely dropped below 2 mg/L.
9. Clearwater River at 400th Ave SE (CSAH 27)
 - a. Dissolved oxygen level met the 5 mg/L standard throughout the late August and early September deployment.
10. Mud River in Grygla
 - a. There was a high level of daily fluctuation in the Mud River near Grygla, but nearly all of the measurements were greater than the 5 mg/L standard.

11. Lost River at 486th St., downstream of Pine Lake
 - a. All dissolved oxygen readings were higher than the 5 mg/L warm water standard throughout early August.
12. Lost River at 141st Ave (north crossing) downstream of Lost Lake
 - a. Dissolved oxygen levels were very low and rarely reached 5 mg/L due to ponding from a beaver dam. Dissolved oxygen levels sometimes dropped to 0 mg/L.
13. Lost River at 141st Ave (south crossing) upstream of Lost Lake
 - a. Dissolved oxygen levels dropped below 5 mg/L daily and there was a high level of dissolved oxygen fluctuation (DO Flux) throughout each day.
14. Tributary to the Lost River at 410th St., upstream of Lost Lake
 - a. Dissolved oxygen levels occasionally dropped below 7 mg/L (cold water trout stream standard), but all dissolved oxygen levels were higher than 5 mg/L (warm water standard). There was relatively low amount of daily dissolved oxygen fluctuation.

Blue-Green Algae Monitoring

District staff regularly sampled for algal toxins in Maple Lake (once every two weeks at the public beach) and a temperature logger was deployed in the lake (at Trinity Point). None of the samples had detectable levels of algal toxins. Results of the algal toxin tests were shared with the Maple Lake Improvement District and a Maple Lake, Mentor MN Facebook Group.

Red Lake River Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS)

District staff reviewed the public notice version of the Public Notice Draft Red Lake River WRAPS report. Between the last revision of the WRAPS by District staff and the public notice period, MPCA staff (from Southern Minnesota) had made significant changes to the WRAPS that removed important information, added irrelevant information (like a bunch of information about tile drainage as a source of TSS), and made other changes that harmed the quality and usability of the document. District staff also reviewed the Public Notice Draft Red Lake River Watershed Total Maximum Daily Load report, which hadn't been significantly altered since the last revision.

Intensive Monitoring in Lost Lake and Pine Lake Area

Sample collection in the Lost Lake and Pine Lake area continued throughout August 2019. Samples were collected upstream and downstream of Lost Lake, within Lost Lake, upstream and downstream of Pine Lake, and within Pine Lake. Stream samples were collected once every two weeks. Lost Lake was sampled twice each month, and Pine Lake was sampled once each month.

HOB0 dissolved oxygen loggers were deployed near the outlet of Pine Lake, downstream of Lost lake, upstream of Lost lake, and in an unnamed tributary of the Lost River upstream of Lost Lake.



Stream Gauging

District staff continued to check stage and flow levels at the three Thief River Watershed ditches that were being monitored to provide information for biological assessments and stressor identification.

Thief River One Watershed One Plan (1W1P)

District staff helped HEI staff with determining numerical *E. coli* reduction goals for the Thief River 1W1P and edited the map on the Thief River 1W1P website.

The 60-day public comment period for the Thief River One Watershed One Plan began on August 14, 2019. Comments were due October 16, 2019.

The Thief River 1W1P Policy and Advisory Committee's met on August 31, 2019 to review the draft plan. The Policy Committee approved all changes and voted to move the plan forward for the 60-day review period.

Red Lake River Watershed One Watershed One Plan

The website address for the Red Lake River 1W1P was updated to a new domain:

<http://westpolkswcd.org/1w1p.html>

Quotes were opened for the West Polk SWCD Burnham Creek Project using "Highway Heavy" Prevailing Wages that were omitted from the previous specification. The low quote was submitted by Wright Construction of TRF and was about 10% higher than their previous quote.

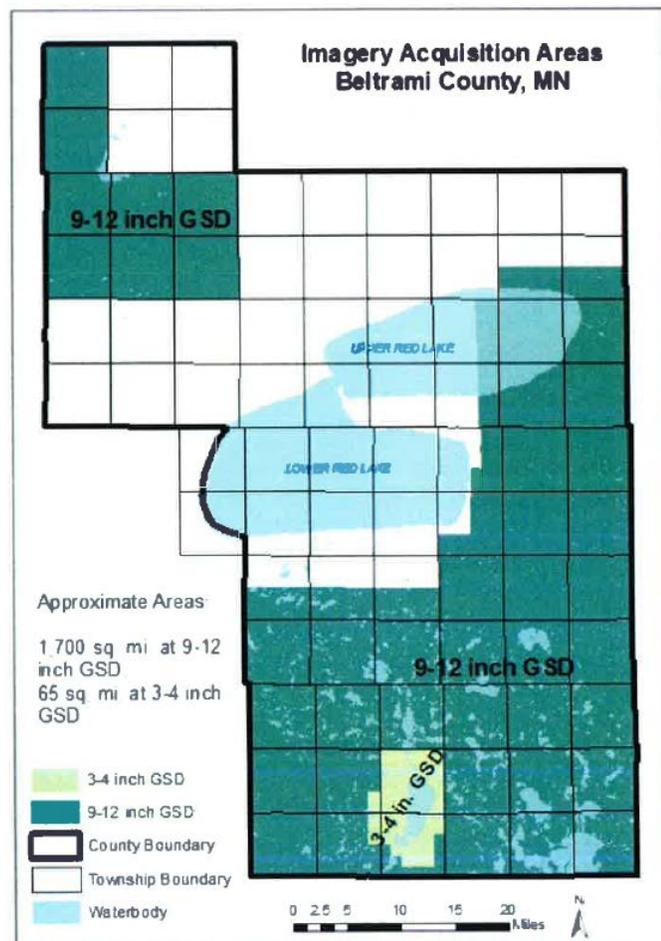
The West Polk SWCD submitted a project request to fix an erosion problem near Burnham Creek by installing a grade stabilization structure.



Other Notes

- Water quality related notes and minutes from the August 8, 2019 Red Lake Watershed District Board of Managers meeting.
 - Summer staff, Marisa Newton, updated the Board on the Clearwater River Watershed Culvert Inventory Project that she has been working on. Newton stated that she identified culverts within the Clearwater River through GIS, and when necessary would go out to ground truth the location of the culverts. This process allows the District to know establish where the water is going, timing of water coming off the lands and measure the benefits of a project that could work within that subwatershed. Newton is also assisting in water quality sampling this summer. Manager Dwight asked staff if they were measuring culvert sizes at the same time while field truthing? Ashley Hitt indicated that when they started the project, they were trying to get sizes but soon realized time would not allow this to be completed within the budget and timeframe.

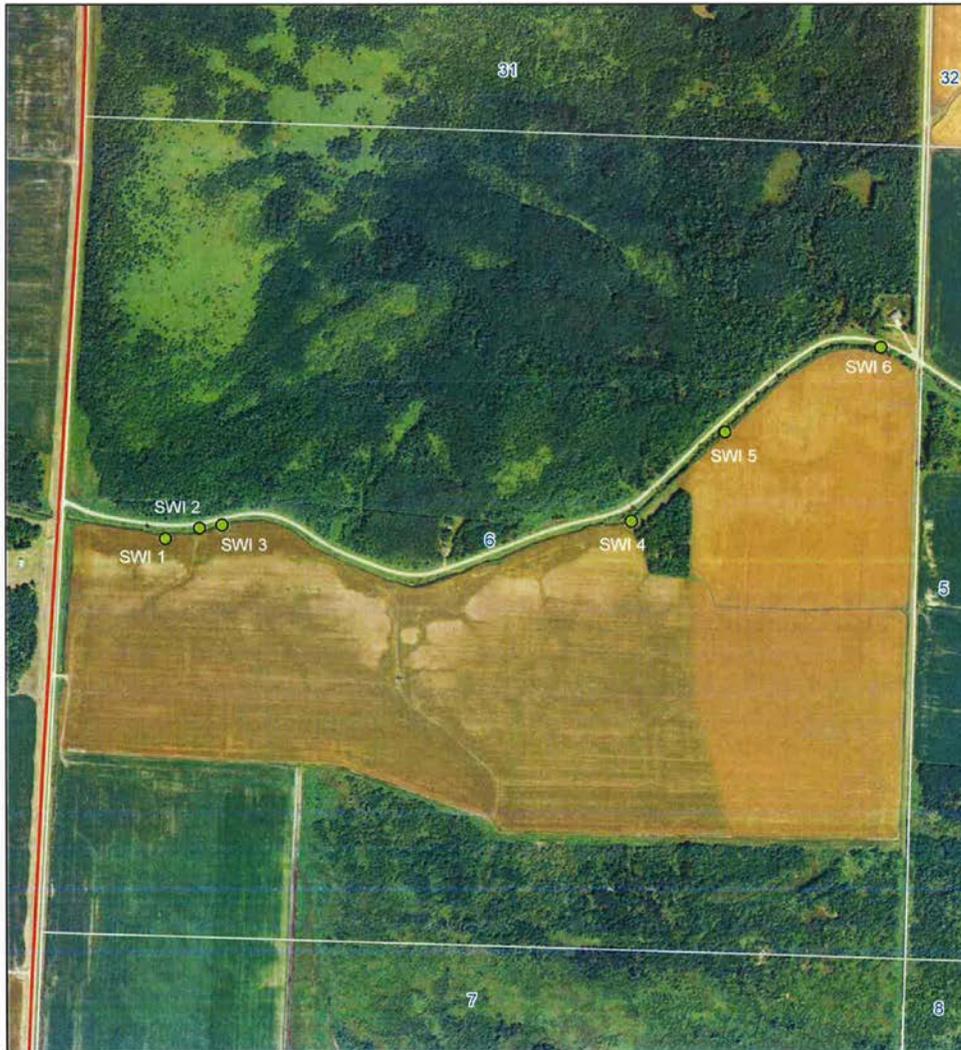
- Water quality related notes and minutes from the August 22, 2019 Red Lake Watershed District Board of Managers meeting.
 - The Board reviewed correspondence from Beltrami County regarding conducting a new aerial imagery project next spring in Beltrami County. Beltrami County completed aerial imagery in 2014, where the District contributed \$20,000. Administrator Jesme indicated that they will not complete imagery of heavily forested area north of Waskish and the Red Lake Indian Reservation, as the Tribe has already flown their area. Beltrami County is requesting a cost share in the amount of \$10,000 from the District. Beltrami County has indicated that they will share the information with the District for use in GIS software, and the information will be publicly available on the Beltrami County online maps. Motion by Dwight, seconded by Page, to approve a cost share in the amount of \$10,000 to Beltrami County for aerial imagery of Beltrami County. Motion carried.
 - Zach Gutknecht, Beltrami Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), presented a proposal for cost share for installation of six side water inlet (SWI) culverts in the Moose River, Northwood Township, Beltrami County. Gutknecht stated that the estimated project cost is \$10,303.20, with a request for \$3,000 cost share funding from the RLWD's 2019 Erosion Control Funds. Gutknecht stated that the landowner will be responsible for 25% of the project costs, with the remaining funds coming from the SWCD. Following discussion, a motion was made by Dwight, seconded by Ose, and passed unanimously, to approve a cost share of \$3,000 from the RLWD Erosion Control Funds, RLWD Project No. 164 for the installation of six SWI culverts for the Beltrami SWCD.





Reed & Ron Engelstad Side Water Inlets (SWIs)
T157N, R39W, Section 6 Beltrami County

6/17/2019
by: Darren Carlson
Beltrami County

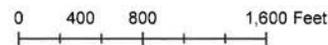


NAIP 2017

Legend

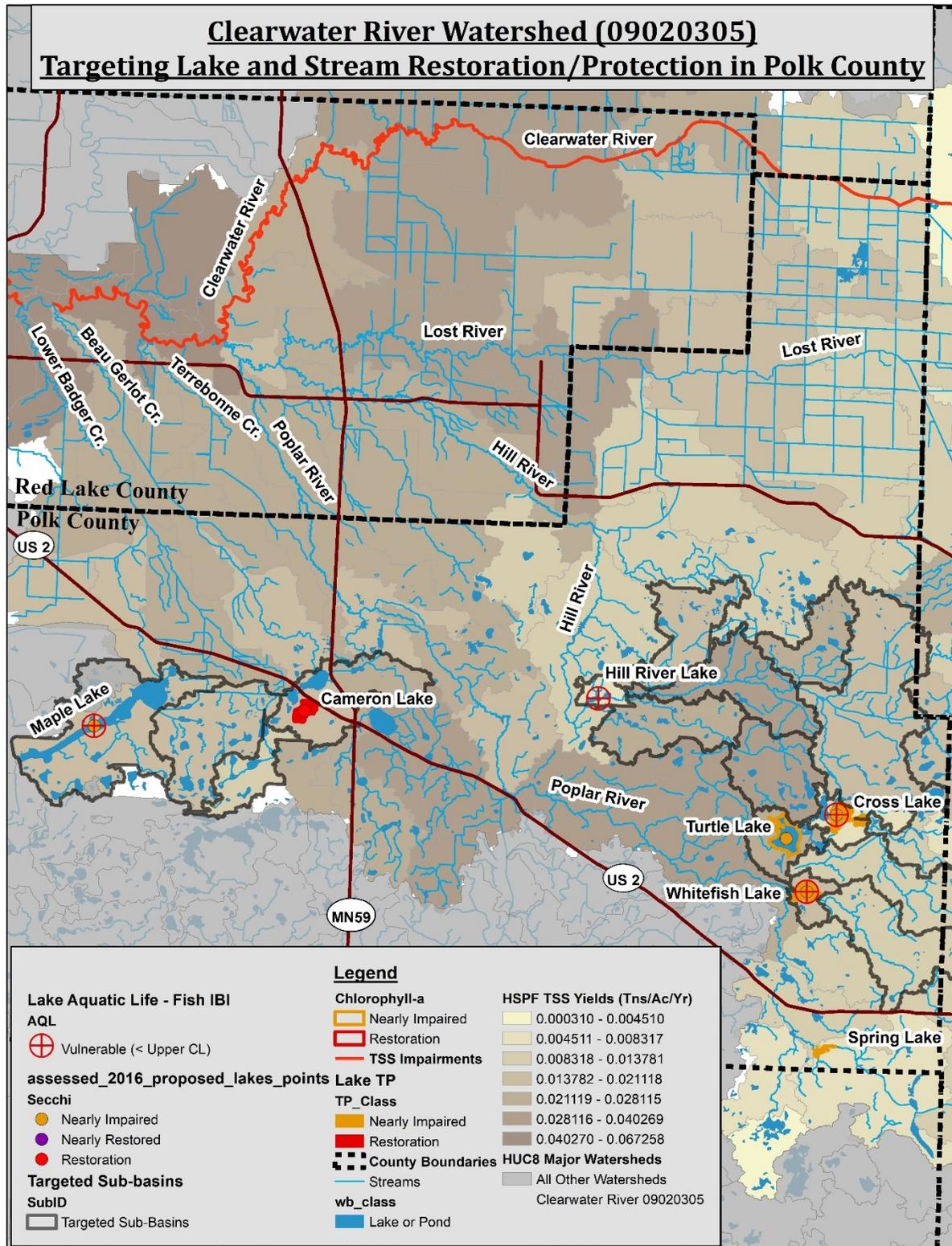
- Side Water Inlets (SWIs)
- ▭ Townships
- ▭ Sections

1 inch = 800 feet 1:9,600



- Administrator Jesme stated that Polk County has recently completed aerial imagery. Polk County will have 50 seats available for utilization of the Eagleview information and will prepare a proposal for the purchase of each seat.
- Jesme with assistance from HDR and MnDNR staff, are drafting a grant application from the Conservation Legacy Funding to assist in funding the repair to the outlet structure of the BR-6 Wildlife Habitat Pool on the east side of the Burnham Creek Impoundment.
- The Clearwater SWCD will host the 2019 Area VIII Fall Meeting and Tour on September 12th and 13th.

- The 2018 Red Lake Watershed District Annual Report was completed:
<http://redlakewatershed.org/Annual%20Reports/2018%20Annual%20Report.pdf>
- A monthly water quality report was completed for the month of April 2019:
<http://www.redlakewatershed.org/waterquality/MonthlyWQReport/2019%2004%20April%20Water%20Quality%20Report.pdf>
- A Monthly water quality report was completed for the month of May, 2019:
<http://redlakewatershed.org/waterquality/MonthlyWQReport/2019%2005%20May%20Water%20Quality%20Report.pdf>
- The Clearwater Lake Area Association distributed a fall issue of their Dockside newsletter:
http://minnesotawaters.org/clearwaterlakearea/wp-content/uploads/sites/25/2019/09/CLAA-Fall-Dockside_2019_for-release.pdf
- District staff were contacted by Minnesota Department of Health staff about conducting intensive monitoring of the Thief River and Red Lake River during a scheduled drawdown of Agassiz Pool. District staff provided MDH staff with continuous monitoring data and other information about water quality in the Thief River. MDH staff traveled to the District office to drop off equipment and calibration solutions for water quality logger deployments in the Thief River.
- Minnesota Aquatic Invasive Species Research Center is sampling Red Lake to learn how Aquatic Invasive Species (zebra mussels) affect fish growth (particularly walleye).
<https://www.maisrc.umn.edu/walleye-ais>
- District staff reviewed a Clean Water Fund grant application that the East Polk Soil and Water Conservation District will be submitting for the installation of water and sediment control basins to reduce sediment and nutrient runoff to impaired and nearly impaired lakes in the Clearwater River Watershed. The East Polk Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) and the Red Lake Watershed District (RLWD) will work together to expand the recent success of the SWCD's Sand Hill River Watershed Accelerated Erosion Area BMPs Clean Water Project to address water quality issues in lakes and rivers of the Clearwater River Watershed. This project will install 30 water and sediment control basins (WASCOBs) within prioritized areas within the Clearwater River Watershed HUC 09020305 to help improve water quality through the reduction of sediment and nutrient runoff to lakes and streams. The WASCOB projects will be constructed within subwatersheds that flow to an impaired or nearly impaired lake. Within those subwatershed, projects will be further targeted specific HSPF-modeled sub-basins that have relatively high sediment/nutrient yields. All the projects will be installed in areas that are upstream of portions of the Clearwater River that are impaired by excess total suspended solids.

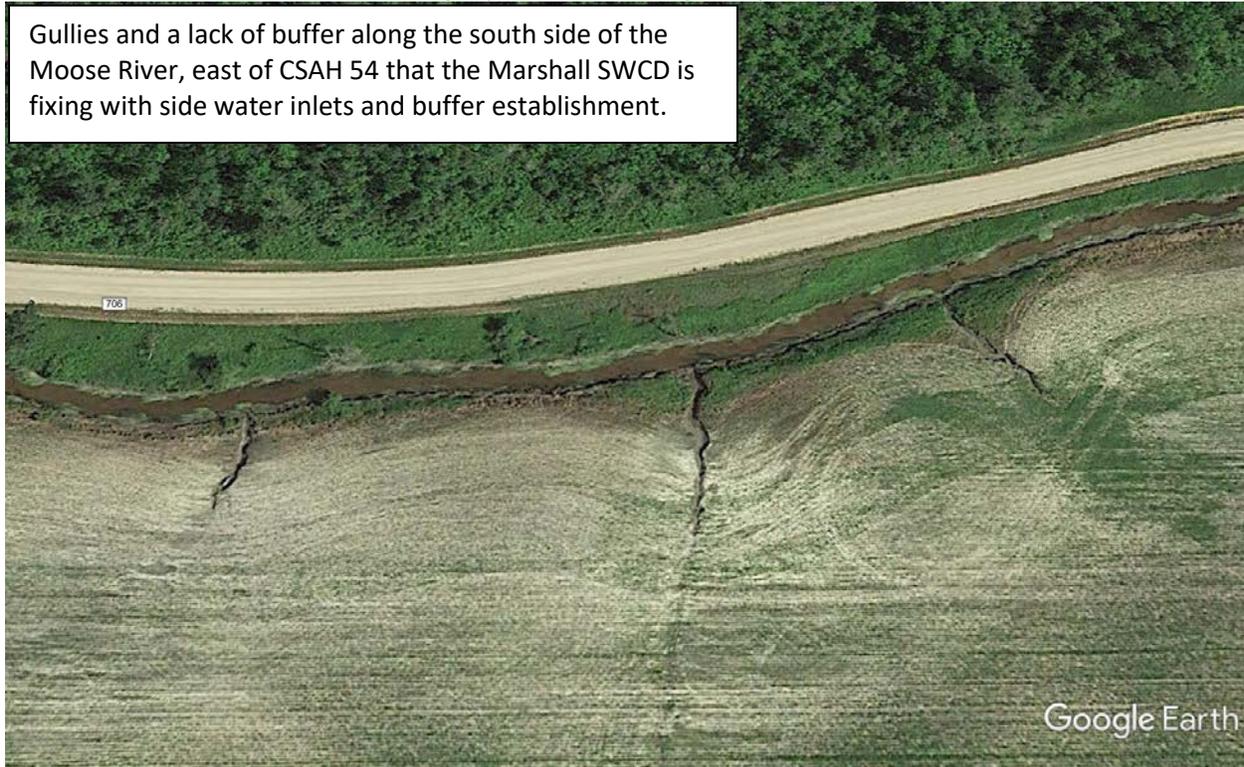


- District staff met with Red Lake SWCD and BWSR staff to review a Clean Water Fund application for erosion control projects along lower reaches of the Clearwater River. Red Lake County SWCD has targeted ten sites based on data analysis obtained from using the DRAFT Clearwater River WRAPs and TMDL Reports, Water Quality Decision Support System (WQDSS) tool, DNR Stressor ID database, and the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) models. The Lower Clearwater River subwatershed (0902030507) encompasses the Clearwater River between the channelized reach and the river's confluence with the Red Lake River. The data identified which HUC-10 subwatershed (0902030507) was contributing to these impairments, highlighted which fields in the subwatershed were contributing the most sediment, and even showed specific locations in the field which were most vulnerable to erosion. The project sites will provide protection from for high quality unimpaired waters and reduce loading to an impaired reach downstream on the Clearwater River. Red Lake County SWCD conducted an Erosion Site Inventory in 2019, which verified the information from the tools/models and found landowners in these priority areas that were eager to fix the erosion problems on their fields. Water Quality Improvement Projects, which include but are not limited to, grade stabilization structures, grassed waterways, and water & sediment basins, will be the Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented to correct the erosion. Through the implementation of these BMPs, the large amount of sediment that is being contributed from the Clearwater River Subwatershed will be reduced and will improve water quality, drinking water, recreation, fish habitat, and aesthetics. Further downstream, the City of East Grand Forks pulls its drinking water from the Red Lake River, making these projects a regional concern as well. The ten installed practices result in the following pollutant reduction numbers: Sediment (TSS) will be 793.28 T/yr., Soil will be 1958.82 T/yr. and Phosphorus will be 569.38 lbs./yr.
- District staff compiled zonation information from the DNR into a single document, removed references to the Thief River 1W1P (Policy and Advisory Committees didn't want zonation included in the 1W1P) and posted links to the information (presentation, GIS layers, Word, report, and jpeg maps) online.
 - Presentation: <http://www.redlakewatershed.org/1W1P/Thief%20River%20Zonation%2020180706.pdf>
 - Report on methods: <http://www.redlakewatershed.org/1W1P/Thief%20River%20Zonation%20Methods%20and%20Results.pdf>
 - GIS layers: http://www.redlakewatershed.org/1W1P/Thief_Zonation_GIS.zip
 - Map images: http://www.redlakewatershed.org/1W1P/Thief_Zonation_Maps.zip
- Polk County Environmental Services constructed zebra mussel samplers for the District. The samplers will be installed in the Red Lake River, east (upstream) of Thief River Falls.
- The USFWS is planning a September drawdown from Farnes Pool to repair a gate that won't completely close.
- District staff began planning a meeting in Northome to discuss a lake management plan for Bartlett Lake. MN DNR staff shared their detailed fisheries management plan for the lake.
- A Stroud Water Research Center water quality logger was installed in the Lost River in Oklee by District staff, International Water Institute staff, and a Red Lake County Central River Watch student. The logger recorded dissolved oxygen and temperature levels.

Meetings and Events from August 2019

- **August 1, 2019** – Marshall County Water Resources Advisory Committee, Newfolden
 - The Marshall County SWCD is installing buffers and side water inlets along the Moose River upstream of CSAH 54. This has been a much-needed project for many years to address erosion and gully formation along that portion of the Moose River.

Gullies and a lack of buffer along the south side of the Moose River, east of CSAH 54 that the Marshall SWCD is fixing with side water inlets and buffer establishment.



- The upcoming schedule for the Thief River 1W1P was discussed, including the 60-day comment period, approval by local boards, and BWSR submittal.
- Buffer update: The state needs to continue providing funding for buffer strip compliance because enforcement of the buffer law will still cost money, even if all waterways are in compliance. The county will help people get in compliance by planting buffers for them.
- A landowner spoke about how she was initially upset about the Buffer Law but came to understand why it was necessary. She said that people were asking for problems by farming through ditches. She talked about how we need to preserve the soil and keep it from washing away to Agassiz Pool or wherever. Leaving a buffer is part of being a good neighbor.
- The county Environmental Service office has been busy with septic system projects (almost \$20,000 spent), applying for more septic system funding, a county fair booth, providing recycling bins at the county fair, FEMA funding applications, and answering insurance-related floodplain questions.
- Wetland bank discussion
- Matt Fischer, from BWSR, discussed Clean Water Funding. Twenty percent of the funding available for the fiscal year 2020 competitive grants was for drinking water projects. Applications were due September 9, 2019.

- Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge staff has been cut down to just three people. They are currently passing water that is being released from the Moose River Impoundment and Thief Lake. Goose and duck production was excellent in 2019. Fall drawdown will start in mid-September. Judicial Ditch 11 cleanout within Agassiz Pool was planned for the first two weeks of October (later postponed to 2020 due to October runoff events).
- SWCD staff reported that the number of tree orders was down this year. The SWCD offers 75% cost share for windbreaks, but not many are going in due to changes in tillage practices.
- **August 7, 2019** – River Watch Forum planning meeting at Crookston
- **August 8, 2019** – Red Lake River One Watershed One Plan Planning Work Group
 - Project updates, discussion of projects for 2020-2021 workplan
- **August 14, 2019** – Polk County Water Resources Advisory Committee
 - SWCD intern Marea Schommer will be hired full-time.
 - The Polk County SWCD offered to make a zebra mussel sampler for the District to deploy in the Red lake River upstream of Thief River Falls.
 - There was some discussion about a stormwater project for the city of Erskine to reduce nutrient runoff to Cameron Lake. It was mentioned that the city of Erskine’s priority is probably their water supply, not necessarily the lake. Would it help if the DNR drained-down the lake to consolidate sediment?
 - Jake Snyder, Polk County Environmental Services, gave a demonstration of Polk County’s new pictometry data and EagleView. They will be using the recently-flown, high resolution aerial images for planning/zoning and also for buffer strip enforcement. He said that they can have a limited number of users (50), but only have 28 so far (it will crash if there are more than 50 users). He said that the District could buy in for a user spot or two by helping to pay for the maintenance costs, if we are interested in having access to the imagery for any of our projects, ditch maintenance, buffer compliance checks, etc. The cost of the flights has already been covered.
 - Buffer inspections: The county is working on improving its buffer enforcement process. They are considering the use of a drone for buffer compliance inspections. Rachel Klein has a drone license but hasn’t had an opportunity to fly yet. The county will be sending 250-300 compliance letters to landowners.
 - Poplar River Diversion discussion (Emily Hutchins, DNR Wildlife)
 - There is an agreement that the diversion structure would not be operated.
 - The DNR has been approached by new landowners that are interested in altogether getting rid of the culverts and inlets to the Poplar River Diversion.
 - They have to maintain drainage for some properties on the south end of the wildlife management area (WMA).
 - Wetlands within the WMA could be restored.
 - Tamarac Lake receives private drainage.
 - The structure was operated for 2 years in the 1940s.
 - The structure was used once when it was not supposed to be and it caused flooding of private land.
 - Emily found an old topographic map of Maple Lake.
 - Raingardens and Shoreline Restoration
 - The SWCD has been promoting raingardens and shoreline restoration for lakeshore properties.

- Prairie Restorations, Inc. has been helping with the projects.
 - A few people have been interested in shoreline restoration projects around Maple Lake.
 - The SWCD plans to continue promoting raingarden and shoreland restoration projects in Lake Leader newsletters.
 - The Inn at Maple Crossing would be a good place for a shoreland restoration project.
 - When Polk County Planning/Zoning has done variances, they have started prescribing raingardens.
 - The Lake Sarah shoreline restoration project was killed by flooding when the lake level rose 3 feet.
- East Polk SWCD activity report:
 - Busy with Wetland Conservation Act tasks
 - The SWCD has been checking lake water levels weekly during the summer.
 - The SWCD held a rain barrel workshop earlier in the year.
 - Red Lake County did a “paint your own rain barrel” workshop.
 - The SWCD is adding Union Lake and Lake Sarah to its lake monitoring effort.
- Joan Lee reported that 25-30 people attended a kick-off meeting for the Wild Rice 1W1P
- **August 27, 2019** – Red River Watershed Management Board Monitoring Advisory Committee meeting to discuss objectives, criteria, and other issues for distribution of the RRWMB \$3 million budget for water quality projects.
 - The Committee was convened by the RRWMB to develop potential criteria, process, procedure, guidance, and cost-share rates for water quality projects as directed by the RRWMB Managers.
 - The Committee discussed several questions and related matters such as: What criteria or criterion should be required for eligibility for water quality funds? Who is eligible – RRWMB member watershed districts only? Could an SWCD be eligible if a member watershed district is a sponsor? What other considerations should be given here?
 - The Committee held additional discussion and developed the following recommendations for further refinement and consideration by the RRWMB Managers at the appropriate time:
 - Funding Eligibility Recommendation:
 - Only RRWMB members should be eligible.
 - Member RRWMB watershed districts must be the applicant and sponsor of a project.
 - Eligible practices recommendation:
 - Use the current RRWMB practices as well as practices listed in Technical Paper 11.
 - The RRWMB should fund WQ only projects but preference should be given for bundling of benefits.
 - There was some disagreement over whether the RRWMB is a “funder of last resort” and about whether the RRWMB would fund projects that don’t have a flood damage reduction benefit.
 - Pollution reduction calculator recommendation:
 - Adopt BWSR calculators/tools and process
 - Process and forms recommendations:

- Use the BWSR process and defer to all BWSR forms and tie funding to the BWR process.
- Implement a Step Process for WQ projects.
- Use a RRWMB application packet for programs for non-BWSR funds.
- Use the current quarterly RRWMB funding process with committees.
- Application should clearly indicate the problem(s) to be addressed.
- Technical guidance recommendations:
 - Drainage projects need to be evaluated regardless if BTSAC paper 3 used.
 - No negative downstream impacts or how are impacts mitigated.
- Scoring and ranking questions/comments:
 - Are funds leveraged and are alternative funding sources part of the WQ project proposal?
 - FDR and WQ together would get higher scores.
 - Are there ties to drinking water and sensitive species?
 - Don't undermine FDR objectives for drainage projects. Overcapacity ditches can be addressed too.
 - Clarify the goals of the funding (reduction of nutrient loading to Lake Winnipeg, restoration of impairments, reduce pollutant loads, ???).
 - Benefits:
 - Can benefit(s) be measured and what is the benefit reduction at some point downstream?
 - What is the area of benefit and how many people benefit?
 - What is the Red River mainstem benefit?
 - Should a "Protect, Enhance, and Restore" scoring or priority ranking process be used?
 - Should we use the early, middle, late process for FDR projects to look at downstream effects of WQ projects? Avoid funding projects that could increase flooding.
 - Consistency with Local Plans – Is project consistent with local WD plan?
 - Primary connection to a local plan (1W1P, Etc.)
 - Secondary connection to other state, federal, regional, or international plans.
 - HUC Level - What HUC level is appropriate?
 - Use the funding for shovel-ready projects, especially where timely funding could improve cost effectiveness.
 - Should we stay away from prioritizing projects unless there are too many project applications and not enough funding?
- Reporting recommendations:
 - Defer to the BWSR reporting process and work plan requirements.

RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT
MONTHLY WATER QUALITY REPORT

August 2019

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

Learn more about the Red Lake Watershed District at www.redlakewatershed.org.

Learn more about the watershed in which you live (Red Lake River, Thief River, Clearwater River, Grand Marais Creek, or Upper/Lower Red Lakes) at www.rlwdwatersheds.org.

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