

#	Grant ID	Title of Proposal	Organization	County	Request (\$)	Recommended (\$)	Abstract	Score
1	C21-4482	Rice Lake Wetland Restoration Construction	Pelican River WD	Becker	\$ 830,108	\$ 830,108	Project funding is requested to construct an on-the-ground implementation project to restore function to the partially drained Rice Lake wetland, which will reduce phosphorous loading to downstream Detroit Lake. By restoring the wetland's hydrology, the District will be able to reduce the annual phosphorous load (1,200-2500 pounds/yr) from this wetland. This project will focus on the Upper Pool Restoration Area, consisting of: a rock fishway water control structure with 15 foot wide low-water crossing and draw-down capability, improvements to the existing access, removal of a two road culverts within the vacated township road section to restore the stream channel within the wetland, replacement of the historic Rice Lake outlet channel culverts with a rock weir grade control structure.	90.55
2	C21-4336	Lake Ida Targeted Phosphorus Reduction Project	Douglas SWCD	Douglas	\$ 683,867	\$ 683,867	A feasibility study was completed to determine the best options for addressing phosphorus loading to Lake Ida, and will be completed through this grant. These practices include: construction of a 1,899 feet of channel along the wetland edge, repair 741 feet of existing channel, construct one stilling basin, and repair an existing sediment pond. Implementation will prevent loading of 240 pounds/year of phosphorus to Lake Ida. The wetland is leaching phosphorus from legacy pollution and is a major component of the phosphorus load. A subwatershed assessment was also completed for the lake in order to identify other sources of phosphorus. However, none are as significant as the wetland. The DNR lists Lake Ida as highest priority in terms of phosphorus sensitivity, high in biological significance, and is a first ranked waterbody.	86.77
3	C21-4070	The City of Baxter Stormwater Project reduces 50 Tons TSS to the Mississippi River	Crow Wing SWCD	Crow Wing	\$ 890,000	\$ 890,000	The City of Baxter will develop a 14 acre-feet vegetated stormwater wetland with a multi-stage outlet and restoration of upland habitats. The project site has been determined to be the City's highest performing treatment opportunity within the 400-acre drainage area. This project will reduce 50 tons per year of sediment and 211 pounds per year of phosphorous to the Mississippi River. In the first 400 miles of the upper Mississippi River, this specific subwatershed has the highest percent of developed land use.	86.68
4	C21-5161	Whiskey Creek "Enhancement Project"	Wilkin SWCD	Wilkin	\$ 340,000	\$ 340,000	The Wilkin Soil and Water Conservation District will partner with the Buffalo Red River Watershed District, Natural Resources Conservation Service and landowners to install 75 grade stabilization structures to stabilize priority gullies that are contributing sediment to Whiskey Creek. We will also restore over five miles of stream through the construction of a two-stage meandering channel. When the 75 gullies are stabilized and five miles of channel is restored sediment loading to Whiskey Creek will be reduced by 1,524 tons/year and total phosphorus reduced by 839 pounds/year. Total sediment reduction associated with this project is 30% of the 5,175 tons/year goal set by the TMDL for Whiskey Creek during high flows.	86.45
5	C21-6176	Little Comfort Lake Phosphorus Reduction Implementation	Comfort Lake-Forest Lake WD	Chisago	\$ 354,600	\$ 354,600	The proposed project addresses phosphorus reductions to Little Comfort Lake, a 36-acre impaired lake that is hydrologically connected to Comfort Lake. While the phosphorus improvements of this project are directly for Little Comfort Lake, it also reduces phosphorus to Comfort Lake. The proposed projects include implementation of a variable height weir to impound water in a large wetland complex, a series of beaver dam analogs along the School Lake outlet channel to Little Comfort Lake, and an in-lake alum treatment. These projects are expected to remove 80 pounds/year of phosphorus loads from the east wetland impoundment, 60 pounds/yr of phosphorus from the School Lake outlet channel improvements, and 56 pounds/yr of phosphorus from the in-lake alum treatment. This is a total load reduction of 206 pounds/yr which will achieve the remaining reductions needed for Comfort Lake to be removed from the impaired waters list.	86.05
6	C21-2082	South Branch Buffalo River Restoration - Phase 2	Buffalo-Red River WD	Wilkin	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	The Buffalo-Red River Watershed District will partner with the Wilkin Soil and Water Conservation District, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and landowners to install 54 grade stabilization structures to stabilize gullies that are contributing sediment to the South Branch Buffalo River and complete 4.5 miles of stream restoration, through the construction of a two-stage meandering channel. With these practices implemented, sediment will be reduced by 1,599 tons/year and total phosphorus reduced by 692 pounds/year. This project continues an ongoing effort over the past decade to improve water quality, manage erosion, reduce sediment and enhance natural resources throughout the watershed.	85.50
7	C21-8494	Pleasure Creek South BIESF	Coon Creek WD	Anoka	\$ 330,000	\$ 330,000	In partnership with the City of Coon Rapids, this project will address Pleasure Creek's aquatic life and recreation impairments by reducing nutrient and bacteria loading attributable to urban stormwater runoff. We will retrofit an existing in-line rate control pond with a 7,000 square foot biochar- and iron-enhanced sand filter to reduce total phosphorus and bacteria loading to Pleasure Creek by 19 pounds and 270 billion organisms per year, respectively. Paired with a similar filtration practice constructed two miles upstream in 2020, this project will achieve the phosphorus reduction goals established for Pleasure Creek as part of the Total Maximum Daily Load study approved in 2016.	85.09
8	C21-4566	2021 Lower Clearwater River Subwatershed Water Quality Agricultural Practices	Red Lake SWCD	Red Lake	\$ 268,525	\$ 268,525	The City of East Grand Forks pulls its drinking water from the Red Lake River. The Red Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District has targeted ten sites based on data analysis and conducted an erosion site inventory which found landowners in these priority areas that were eager to fix the erosion problems on their fields. The structural agricultural practices will include, but are not limited to, grade stabilization structures, grassed waterways, and water and sediment basins. The implementation of these practices is estimated to reduce sediment loading to the Clearwater River by 793 tons/year. This will improve water quality, recreation, fish habitat, and aesthetics, also making these projects a regional concern.	84.86
9	C21-3515	Rosland Park Stormwater Filtration BMP Project	Nine Mile Creek WD	Hennepin	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000	The proposed project is a stormwater filtration practice on city park property to remove phosphorus from runoff before it reaches Lake Cornelia. Lake Cornelia, listed as impaired for excess nutrients, has documented toxic blue-green algae blooms in recent years. A study was completed in 2019 identifying internal and external nutrient loads to the lake and potential projects to reduce those loads to work toward meeting state nutrient standards and reduce the frequency of algal blooms. This project will address external loads coming from a 410-acre urban subwatershed that drains to the lake. This practice will pump water from an existing pond (which outlets to Lake Cornelia) through an above ground filtration system, after which the treated water will be discharged to Lake Cornelia. Anticipated phosphorus removal 22 pounds annually.	84.32
10	C21-7914	Moore Lake Enhancement Project	Fridley, City of	Anoka	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	The purpose of this project is to improve water quality and recreation suitability in East Moore Lake. East Moore is impaired for excess nutrients, and water conditions, including periodic high bacteria concentrations, negatively impact the use of the lake and associated park. The proposed project aims to install a biochar- and iron-enhanced sand filter to treat runoff from a 94-acre urban catchment with minimal treatment draining directly into the lake. The project also includes converting shoreline turf into a native plant buffer to discourage geese aggregation and filter runoff. The expected outcomes are improved water quality and clarity, reduced instances of elevated bacteria concentrations in the beach area, and enhanced recreational suitability. Reductions are anticipated to be 18 pounds/year phosphorus and 0.6 tons/year of sediment.	84.00
11	C21-1051	Lake Traverse Water Quality Project Phase 2	Bois de Sioux WD	Traverse	\$ 418,235	\$ 418,235	This project will stabilize approximately 1,600 feet of channel and reduce approximately 450 tons per year of sediment transport to Lake Traverse. The Bois de Sioux Watershed District, in partnership with the Traverse County Soil and Water Conservation District, is proposing to resolve severe downcutting and bank failure in the drainage ditch that directly connects to Traverse County Ditch (TCD) 52. The project will reduce bed and bank scour, stabilize side slopes, and minimize erosion, resulting in a significant reduction in non-point source sediment and nutrient loading to Lake Traverse. The project will have water quality benefits to Lake Traverse and downstream waterbodies and have natural resource benefits to fisheries and wildlife.	83.82
12	C21-7520	2021 Priority Implementation Targeting Lawrence Creek, Dry Creek, and Direct Drainage to the St. Croix River	Chisago SWCD	Chisago	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	The St. Croix River escarpment has been a focal point for the Chisago Soil and Water Conservation District over the past eight years in a multi-phase targeted plan to reduce phosphorus and sediment loading to the St. Croix River and Lake St. Croix. Through this application, the focal area will be subwatersheds in the rural area, which are upstream of the escarpment, or drain directly to the St. Croix River. Lawrence Creek and an unnamed direct drainage stream are the County's only listed trout streams and are Regionally Significant Streams for pollution reduction. A minimum of 20 projects will reduce the phosphorus loading by at least 140 pounds/year and sediment loading by at least 140 tons/year.	83.68
13	C21-5270	Thief River Falls Oxbow Restoration and Stormwater Treatment Project	Red Lake WD	Pennington	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	The project will restore three acres of an oxbow wetland by removing 17,000 cubic yards of accumulated sediment to restore the wetland's habitat, filtration, and retention qualities. A rock structure will be constructed at the outlet of the restored wetland to stabilize the outlet, improve detention, and oxygenate water as it flows out of the pond. In line hydrodynamic separator structures will be installed to trap pollutants and trash from future stormwater runoff before it enters the wetland or the Red Lake River. A settling pond will be constructed to intercept runoff from a portion of the wetland's drainage area. This project will reduce loading rates for sediment by 4 tons/year and of phosphorus by 28 pounds/year from stormwater runoff as part of a coordinated effort to restore downstream impairments of the Red Lake River.	83.55

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14	C21-8059	Bone Lake Northeast Wetland Restoration	Comfort Lake-Forest Lake WD	Washington	\$ 171,200	\$ 171,200	The Bone and Moody Lake drainage areas are the headwaters of the Comfort Lake-Forest Lake Watershed District northern flow network, and as such, their water quality sets the stage for downstream waters, many of which are impaired. This project proposes to remove accumulated phosphorus-rich sediment from the northern portion of a wetland directly adjacent to Bone Lake that had a history of receiving direct livestock manure runoff from the dairy farm barnyard located on the same wetland. This project is estimated to reduce watershed phosphorus loads to Bone Lake by 15 pounds/yr. Modest phosphorus reductions to Bone Lake are needed to maintain its recent achievement of state water quality standards and remove Bone Lake from the impaired waters list, making this a statewide priority lake.	81.59
15	C21-0191	County Ditch 96 Outlet Stabilization - Phase 2	Pennington SWCD	Pennington	\$ 516,000	\$ 516,000	Sediment entering a high priority reach of the Red Lake River will be reduced by repairing the south slope of Pennington County Ditch 96 (CD96). The Red Lake River from CD96 in Pennington County to the Clearwater River becomes impaired for aquatic life due to high levels of sediment. Upstream of the CD96 outlet, it is no longer impaired for aquatic life. The Red Lake River WRAPS estimates 54% of the sediment load comes from instream erosion. This reach has been identified as the highest priority in the middle planning zone for restoration and this project will provide an estimated 559 tons/year of sediment reduction by stabilizing the eroding bank and preventing further erosion resulting in improved water quality, drinking water, recreation, fish habitat and aesthetics.	81.36
16	C21-6115	Bayview Elementary Reuse Expansion	Carver County WMO	Carver	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	The City of Waconia is a pioneer for the way it is approaching stormwater reuse, tapping into stormwater as a utility to irrigate business parcels to meet goals of reducing potable water usage. This project is included as part of the City improvement plan. Two tanks and an updated pretreatment system will be added to the existing Bayview Elementary Underground Reuse System located within a subwatershed of Burandt Lake. The two tanks will increase the annual stormwater reuse by 400,000 gallons and 3 pounds of phosphorus reduction per year being discharged to Burandt Lake.	81.09
17	C21-5583	Plum Creek Subwatershed Turbidity Reduction	Redwood-Cottonwood Rivers Control Area	Redwood	\$ 400,805	\$ 400,805	Plum Creek watershed is a highly productive agricultural area in Murray and Redwood Counties. This project will install five grade stabilization structures, three grass waterways, two water and sediment control basins, and one streambank restoration. These practices will be used to capture sediment from excessive overland flows and provide up to 75% cost-share for landowners. Anticipated goals will annually reduce 1,470 tons of sediment through implementation of these shovel-ready projects.	80.91
18	C21-5927	2021 Lake Minnewaska Targeted Subwatershed Implementation Project Phase IV	Pope SWCD	Pope	\$ 235,000	\$ 235,000	This project will focus on protection of Lake Minnewaska by reducing sediment and phosphorus which are a result of massive gully erosion and eroding ravines that have been converted to row crop production. Pope Soil and Water Conservation District has four landowners ready to implement 10 water and sediment control basins, one lined waterway, one grassed waterway, and one shoreline protection project. These projects have the potential to reduce sediment by 412 tons/year, and 330 pounds/year of phosphorus from entering the lake. We have targeted 54 implemented practices since 2014; this grant would continue this effort.	80.82
19	C21-6961	2021 Goose Creek Watershed TMDL Implementation	Chisago SWCD	Chisago	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	East Rush Lake, West Rush Lake, and Goose Lake are impaired for excess nutrients and have some of the lowest water quality Chisago County, yet they are also some of the most heavily used for recreation. Projects have been prioritized by their potential reduction in total phosphorus loading per year and will be targeted in that order to achieve the greatest reduction per project. The goal of this grant is to provide technical and financial assistance in the Goose Creek watershed for the targeted implementation of at least 20 practices to reduce watershed runoff phosphorus loading to Goose, East Rush, and West Rush Lakes and the St. Croix River by a minimum of 140 pounds/year.	80.09
20	C21-8244	Net River Watershed Sediment Reduction Project - Stormwater and the Road Stream Interface	Carlton SWCD	Carlton	\$ 596,300	\$ 596,300	The Nemadji Watershed is characterized by its red clay soils and steep slopes, with streambanks that are prone to slumping and erosion and is a major contributor of sediment and phosphorus into Lake Superior. Our project works towards targeting erosion on the Little Net River, a tributary to the Nemadji River and a high-quality trout stream. An undersized culvert was recently completed to improve fish passage to over six miles of stream, but stormwater runoff near the bridge has contributed to a major gully formation upstream of the bridge project, resulting in contributions of 3,517 tons of sediment and 4,045 pounds of phosphorus per year. Our project will address the stormwater runoff and stabilize the failing bank based on recommendations from geotechnical and stormwater engineers. It will also protect the stream bank using fish passage friendly designs. The result will be reduced sediment and phosphorus to the Little Net River, protection of the valuable trout resource and improved public safety.	79.50
21	C21-1850	JD 6 Water Quality Retrofit	Bois de Sioux WD	Traverse;Wilkin	\$ 356,359	0 (funded w/MDM)	This project proposes installation of 62 grade stabilization structures and eight miles of continuous berms to be constructed as a permanent part of Judicial Ditch 6. This project will reduce sediment loading to the south fork of the Rabbit River by 417 tons per year and total phosphorus by 384 pounds per year. The overall, long-term benefit of these efforts include reduced soil erosion and sedimentation of the drainage system, reduced pollutant loading, increased ditch functionality, reduced peak flows, and a sustainable solution to the issues that results in lower drainage system maintenance costs while providing water quality benefits.	78.95
22	C21-1745	Lake St. Croix Small Communities Urban Phosphorus Reductions Phase II	Middle St. Croix River WMO	Washington	\$ 158,000	\$ 158,000	This project will address stormwater discharge from a 1,852 acre pipe shed that is directly discharging to Lake St. Croix. This will be done through the installation of targeted stormwater treatment best management practices prioritized in the Lake St. Croix Direct Discharge Stormwater Retrofit Analysis. The goal of this project is to reduce urban pollutant loading to Lake St. Croix by at least seven pounds of phosphorus, one ton of sediment and one acre-foot of stormwater per year through the installation of up to 15 Low Impact Development stormwater best management practices.	78.68
23	C21-7338	2021 Big Elk and Mayhew Lakes Phosphorus Reduction Program	Benton SWCD	Benton	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	Spring time phosphorus loading has been identified as the main concern for Mayhew Lake, whereas summer loads dominate the Big Elk Lake nutrient impairment and Elk River turbidity impairment. Locations have been pinpointed within the watershed where the phosphorus originates from, as well as strategies that may be undertaken to reduce nutrient loading. Practices were strategically chosen to achieve maximum pollution reduction benefits. Some example practices include, nutrient management, feedlot runoff control, manure storage, riparian pasture management, & cropland & streambank erosion control projects. An estimated 673 pounds per year of phosphorus, 274 pounds per year of nitrogen and 684 tons per year of sediment will be reduced by implementing seven projects.	78.64
24	C21-2155	City of Hugo County Road 8 Stormwater Reuse Project	Hugo, City of	Anoka	\$ 392,400	\$ 392,400	The City of Hugo is requesting funding to construct a stormwater reuse system that will reconnect irrigation systems, resulting in improved surface water quality through phosphorus reduction, decreased groundwater demand, and volume reduction of stormwater for downstream ditch systems and Peltier Lake. The reuse system will pump water from a stormwater pond to existing irrigation accounts, conserving 14 million gallons of water annually. The existing stormwater pond discharges to Judicial Ditch 3 and connects into Clearwater Creek and Peltier Lake. Peltier Lake is impaired for phosphorus. This reuse project will provide water quality benefits by removing phosphorus and provide stormwater volume reduction, positively impacting water quality and water levels in Peltier Lake.	78.59
25	C21-5134	Grow As You Know- Sauk River	Todd SWCD	Douglas;Todd	\$ 38,351	\$ 38,351	The goal of this project is to reduce total phosphorus and sediment in lakes within the headwater and upper regions of the Sauk River Watershed. Our mission, along with our partners and farmers, will be to assist landowners with consultation guidance and costs associated with planting, managing, and maintaining effective cover crops on the landscape. There are three zones of cover crop priority within the Sauk River Headwater and Upper Watershed Management Units. The two most critical zones in which the majority of promotion and technical efforts will be targeted are the Lake Osakis Management District and the Todd and Douglas County portions of the Sauk Lake Management District. The third zone, the Adley District, serves as a protection area. The work plan will provide selected landowners with ongoing consultation, mentorship, and differentiated training in cover crops and field assessment, while placing a minimum of 600 new acres under successful cover crops on the ground. Reductions of 33 pounds per acre per year phosphorus and 8 tons per acre per year sediment is anticipated to be achieved.	78.41

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26	C21-7856	2021 East Branch Chippewa River Targeted Subwatershed Implementation Project	Pope SWCD	Pope;Swift	\$ 345,000	\$ 345,000	This project targets restoration and protection of the East Branch Chippewa River and will address non-point source pollution from agricultural lands, specifically those on steep, erodible slopes and ravines that are delivering sediment and phosphorus to the river. Pope and Swift Soil and Water Conservation Districts have partnered and have 10 landowners ready to implement 65 erosion and sediment control practices. These SWCDs partnered and completed a Water Quality Decision Support Application to target projects for the East Branch of the Chippewa River. Based on averages calculated from recently constructed erosion and sediment control practices, these proposed projects have the potential to reduce sediment by 1,462 tons/year, and 1,260 pounds/year of phosphorus.	78.32
27	C21-1048	Lower Mississippi River Targeted Ravine Stabilization Project	Dakota County	Dakota	\$ 452,277	\$ 452,277	Dakota County is partnering with the Dakota Soil and Water Conservation District and the Vermillion River Watershed Joint Powers Organization to stabilize two severely eroded ravines and bluff areas within Spring Lake Park Reserve affecting Spring Lake and the Mississippi River. Spring Lake is a portion of Pool 2 of the Mississippi River located three miles upstream of U.S. Lock and Dam No. 2 at Hastings. The proposed project will include finalization of preliminary engineering plan drawings and construction of a variety of ravine stabilization practices along 3,900 linear feet. Stabilization will be accomplished using a combination of practices including retention, regrading of the ravine, hard armoring, and establishment of vegetation to reduce erosion and soil loss within the ravine. The proposed project prevents soil loss by 525 tons/year, and achieves a 13.8 ton annual reduction in TSS and 11.7 pound annual reduction in phosphorus toward the South Metro Mississippi River and Lake Pepin TSS TMDL.	77.82
28	C21-2669	Phase 1: Targeted Rum River Bank Stabilization 2021	Anoka CD	Anoka	\$ 440,000	\$ 440,000	The Rum River is on the brink of impairment for phosphorus. The Rum River Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy report identifies riverbank stabilization as one of the top strategies for reducing phosphorus and protecting this important regional resource. The 10-year milestone for this strategy is the stabilization of one mile of eroding riverbank. Anoka Conservation District identified over seven miles of eroding streambank on the Rum River in Anoka County. This project will stabilize up to 500 linear feet, targeting the most severe erosion, and reducing total phosphorus loading by 200 pounds/yr and sediment loading by 200 tons/yr.	76.68
29	C21-1088	2021 Sunrise River Phase II Lower St. Croix CWMP Implementation	Chisago SWCD	Chisago	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	The Sunrise River subwatershed has been identified as the top source of phosphorus loading to Lake St. Croix. Due to the large size of the Sunrise River subwatershed, the Chisago Soil and Water Conservation District has implemented a phased approach to prioritize and target the next smaller size subwatersheds within the larger Sunrise River subwatershed. This application targets the North Branch of the Sunrise River subwatershed which receives runoff from both rural and urban areas. A Stormwater Retrofit Assessment is underway to identify the best locations for stormwater projects, including rain gardens, vegetated swales, pervious pavement, infiltration basins, and iron enhanced sand filters. Priority will be given to projects closest to the river and its tributaries. At least 10 conservation projects will be installed, preventing at least 50 pounds/year of phosphorus and 50 tons/year sediment from entering the river.	76.50
30	C21-0949	Meadow Lake Management Plan	Shingle Creek WMC	Hennepin	\$ 153,510	\$ 153,510	Meadow Lake is listed as an impaired water for excess nutrients and suffers from nuisance levels of curly-leaf pondweed and fathead minnows. Reducing watershed phosphorus loading to the lake has been a priority and many practices have been installed; however, internal phosphorus loading to the lake is still significant and preventing improvement in the lake's condition. In this project, internal phosphorus loading will be reduced by approximately 110 pounds per year through a lake drawdown and two aluminum sulfate treatments. Other outcomes of the project include increased water clarity, reduced chlorophyll-a concentrations, and a diverse native aquatic vegetation community.	76.18
31	C21-9903	Shingle Creek Connections II Stream Restoration	Shingle Creek WMC	Hennepin	\$ 328,000	\$ 328,000	The purpose of this project is to improve water quality and biotic integrity in Shingle Creek, which is an impaired water for low dissolved oxygen, excess bacteria, and macroinvertebrate community. Approximately 1,750 linear feet will be improved by thinning trees, establishing native vegetation in the buffer and on the banks, repairing erosion, enhancing habitat, and introducing low-flow sinuosity and reaeration opportunities with rock vanes and root wads. Reaches upstream and downstream have been restored; this is a "missing link" segment that will complete a continuous 2.5-mile corridor of urban stream restoration. It is anticipated that annual stream bank sediment loss will be reduced by 20 tons/year and phosphorus loss reduced by 4 pounds/year. The outcome will be enhanced habitat for aquatic and upland wildlife, improved water quality, and improved stream aeration.	75.55
32	C21-2364	Kanabec - Knife River Clean Up	Kanabec SWCD	Kanabec;Mille Lacs	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	practices. Targeted projects include pasture management practices and streambank erosion protection practices including livestock fencing exclusions with the option of providing alternative watering facilities and/or enhancing buffer strips in pasture stream corridors. These projects are well supported by the members of the Knife Lake Sportsman's Club and the Knife Lake Improvement District and are estimated to reduce sediment and phosphorus by eight tons per year and 40 pounds per year, respectively.	74.55
Total Funding Recommendation					\$	11,112,176		