| # | Grant ID | Title of Proposal | Organization | County | Request ($) | Recommended ($) | Abstract | Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C23-0127 | Rice Lake Wetland Restoration Project Construction- Phase 2 | Pelican River WD | Becker | $ 640,000.00 | $ 640,000.00 | Project funding is requested to complete the second phase of an on-the-ground implementation project to restore function to the partially drained Rice Lake wetland, which will reduce the largest phosphorous tributary loading source to downstream Detroit Lake, a high value recreational lake. The project funding request is for construction of the Phase 2-Lower Pool Restoration Area consisting of a water control structure/rock fishway with draw-down capabilities; a 15 foot wide low-water crossing; and an embankment/access road. The Phase 2-Lower Pool Restoration Area is estimated to reduce phosphorus loads between 600 – 1,500 pound per year depending upon summertime weather conditions. | 93.50 |
| 2 | C23-9407 | McMurray Fields Stormwater Treatment and Reuse | Capitol Region WD | Ramsey | $ 950,000.00 | $ 950,000.00 | Capitol Region Watershed District and the City of St. Paul seek to improve the water quality of stormwater runoff to Como Lake in St. Paul and reuse stormwater to displace potable water use at the McMurray Fields complex within Como Regional Park. The project partners propose the construction of a stormwater reuse and infiltration system that will treat the stormwater volume equivalent of 1.1 inches over the impervious surface of the subwatershed, or 4.9 acre-feet. The drainage area to the proposed system is 130 acres, with 54 acres of impervious surfaces. Como Lake is currently impaired for aquatic recreation due to excessive nutrients, namely phosphorus. This project will achieve an estimated 56% reduction in phosphorus load from the subwatershed and will achieve an estimated 7.6% (55 pounds) reduction in overall phosphorus loading to the lake from this single practice. | 91.78 |
| 3 | C23-4975 | Whaletail Lake-South Basin Alum Treatment | Pioneer-Sarah Creek WMC | Hennepin | $ 405,000.00 | $ 405,000.00 | Whaletail Lake (MDNR 27-018400) is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of Pioneer-Sarah Creek Watershed Management Commission (PSCWMC). The lake was listed on the MPCA's 303(d) impaired list for aquatic recreation due to excessive nutrients (South basin-2006 & North Basin-2008). The goal of treating Whaletail Lake-South basin with alum is to reduce the phosphorus by at least 180 pounds per year to meet the load reductions identified in the WRAPS/TMDL report. The alum treatment will reduce internal P-load (381 pounds) to achieve in-lake water quality standards for at least a 20-year period. | 89.11 |
| 4 | C23-4726 | Sunrise Chain of Lakes Shoreland Stabilizations | Anoka CD | Anoka | $ 78,500.00 | $ 78,500.00 | This project will achieve pollutant reductions within a chain of lakes with a trend of improving water quality. We will install shoreline stabilization projects with near-shore native plant buffers and in-lake aquatic plantings. We will stabilize at least 300 linear feet of shoreline resulting in at least 4 pounds per year of phosphorus and 2.4 tons per year of sediment reduction. | 88.67 |
| 5 | C23-9634 | City of Brainerd Mississippi River Gully Erosion 250 Tons TSS | Crow Wing SWCD | Crow Wing | $ 975,000.00 | $ 975,000.00 | The City of Brainerd will stabilize the 1.4-acre gulley that has eroded over 8,706 tons of sediment since 1985.The Crow Wing Soil Water Conservation District (SWCD) will install 1,300 linear feet of reinforced concrete pipes within the gully channel. This project will address 26 percent of the City of Brainerd's waste load allocations for the Mississippi River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). | 88.61 |
| 6 | C23-5916 | Bemidji State University Subsurface Stormwater Water Quality Treatment | Beltrami SWCD | Beltrami | $ 228,300.00 | $ 228,300.00 | Beltrami SWCD will install a subsurface stormwater treatment system to reduce Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Total Phosphorus (TP) loading to Lake Bemidji and subsequently the Mississippi River. The analysis modeled the stormwater watershed and determined the current loading for TSS is 30,868 pounds per year, and the load for TP is 100.5 pounds per year. Our goal for this watershed is to remove 80% of the TSS and 60% of the TP. The stormwater treatment system will be installed on a City trunk stormwater line that outlets to Lake Bemidji. We anticipate removing 77% of the TSS or 22,841 pounds per year and 60% of the TP or 58.0 pounds per year, resulting in achieving our TP goal and very close to our TSS goal. In addition, this project will help us towards achieving 25% of the 224 pounds of TP per year reduction goal for Lake Bemidji set in the Mississippi River Headwaters Watershed Comprehensive Plan. | 88.50 |
| 7 | C23-0928 | 2023 Lower Clearwater Planning Region Water Quality Improvement Projects | Red Lake SWCD | Red Lake | $ 318,600.00 | $ 318,600.00 | Red Lake County SWCD has targeted twelve sites for installation of structural agricultural practices in the Lower Clearwater Planning Region. Practices include, but are not limited to, grade stabilization structures, grassed waterways, and water & sediment basins. The implementation of these practices is estimated to reduce sediment loading in the Lower Clearwater River by 318 tons per year (catchment outlet), which would achieve 25% progress towards the 10-year Plan goal. | 86.72 |
| 8 | C23-3022 | Forest Lake Alum Treatment | Comfort Lake-Forest Lake WD | Washington | $ 533,600.00 | $ 533,600.00 | Forest Lake is one of the top recreational lakes in the metro area and the largest lake in Washington County, with a diverse and healthy fishery and three public accesses. The proposed alum treatment will reduce internal phosphorus loading by 527 pounds per year and ensure Forest Lake remains below the state standard of 40 micrograms per liter (µg/L) summer average phosphorus concentration. Comfort Lake Forest Lake Watershed District sets its own goal for Forest Lake to achieve and maintain a summertime average phosphorus concentration of 30 µg/L (i.e., even lower than the state standard). | 86.28 |
| 9 | C23-9488* | 2023 - Twelve Mile Creek Conservation Practice Implementation | Wright SWCD | Wright | $ 420,000.00 | $ 420,000.00 | Wright Soil and Water Conservation District will install targeted practices identified within the Twelve Mile Creek Subwatershed, a contributing area to the North Fork Crow River within the Upper Mississippi River Basin. The goal for proposed practices is to improve the quality of water entering the North Fork Crow River from Twelve Mile Creek by reducing sediment and total phosphorous, which in turn will help elevate dissolved oxygen levels through construction of targeted best management practices (BMPs). Priority practices include water and sediment control basins (WASCOBs), grassed waterways and filtration practices. Additional practices include, but are not limited to, cover crops, conservation tillage, nutrient management, shoreland restorations, sediment basins and critical area plantings. This funding request seeks to implement approximately 13 targeted projects consisting of multiple BMPs. Proposed practices are estimated to reduce 2,898.4 tons of sediment and 584.1 pounds of phosphorus. | 86.28 |
| 10 | C23-4274 | 2023 Continued Implementation of BMPs in the Chisago Lakes Chain of Lakes | Chisago SWCD | Chisago | $ 250,000.00 | $ 250,000.00 | The Chisago SWCD will install at least 15 conservation BMPs near sensitive lakes or in direct lake catchments in the Chisago Lakes Chain of Lakes watershed. Goals include a total phosphorus reduction of 125 pounds per year, allotted as 80 pounds per year towards first priority lakes, 30 pounds per year to second priority lakes, and 15 pounds per year to the remaining areas of the Chain of Lakes Watershed. | 84.94 |
| 11 | C23-9902 | Top-Down: Buffalo Watershed Accelerated Improvement-Phase II | Becker SWCD | Becker | $ 800,000.00 | $ 800,000.00 | Becker SWCD will install agricultural best management practices in the Buffalo Red River Watershed to reduce both sediment and phosphorus contributions to the Buffalo River. Specific targeted or planned practices and quantities include Water and Sediment Control Basins (110), Grade Stabilizations (7), Grassed Waterways (10), Critical Area Plantings (12), Filter Strips (45 ac.), Cover Crops (2,500 ac/year), Rotational Grazing/Use Exclusion (320 ac), Wetland Restoration (86 ac). This project will also address bacterial impairments through livestock exclusion, nutrient management and rotational grazing. In total the project is anticipated to reduce sediment loading to the Buffalo River by an estimated 32,712 tons per year, phosphorus loading by 21,083 pounds per year, and nitrogen loading by 24,322 pound per year, as well as offer unmeasured reductions in fecal coliform bacteria. | 84.89 |
| 12 | C23-7479 | Red River Tributaries Outlet Gully Stabilization Project | Clay SWCD | Clay | $ 400,000.00 | $ 400,000.00 | The Clay SWCD will partner with the Buffalo-Red River Watershed District (BRRWD) and landowners to stabilize gullies to the Red River. The first priority will be to address ongoing erosion in Snakey Creek. Snakey Creek is the outlet of County Ditch No. 41 which has become the most critically eroding gully contributing sediment to the Red River in our targeted reach. When stabilized, sediment load to the river will be reduced by 1404 tons per year, and Total Phosphorus will be reduced by 1615 pounds per year. | 83.72 |
| 13 | C23-4644 | 2023 Priority BMP Implementation Targeting Lawrence | Chisago SWCD | Chisago | $ 250,000.00 | $ 250,000.00 | The Chisago SWCD will install water quality best management practices in the Dry Creek, Lawrence Creek, and direct drainage watersheds of the St. Croix River. A minimum of 20 practices will reduce the phosphorus loading by at least 140 pounds per year and sediment loading by at least 140 tons per year. | 83.61 |
| 14 | C23-8618 | Restoring the Fort Ridgely Creek Subwatershed | Hawk Creek Watershed Project | Renville | $ 165,500.00 | $ 165,500.00 | The Hawk Creek Watershed Project (HCWP) is trying to achieve a reduction in total suspended solids (TSS) and phosphorus, improve the altered hydrology, and increase water storage capacity in the Fort Ridgely Creek subwatershed by implementing suites of projects that include two grade stabilizations with retention ponds, four water and sediment control structures (WASCOBs), and two grass waterways for an estimated pollutant reduction of 280 tons of sediment per year and 380 pounds of phosphorus per year. | 82.83 |
| 15 | C23-5405 | FY23 CWF East Lake Rough Fish Barrier Project | Vermillion River Watershed JPO | Dakota | $ 300,000.00 | $ 300,000.00 | The VRWJPO, and its partner, the City of Lakeville, propose the installation of a fish barrier to prevent migration of rough fish between East Lake in Lakeville, MN and the North Creek tributary of the Vermillion River (North Creek). The project includes rough fish removals from East Lake. East Lake is a nutrient- impaired water body. A low-voltage electric fish barrier would be installed between East Lake and its connection with North Creek. The barrier and subsequent removals of these species would reduce the total phosphorus load in East Lake by 23 pounds per year. This grant request is only for the installation of the low-voltage fish barrier, and the fish removals and other match would be provided by the local partners. | 82.28 |

*Pending per Board Order #22-55

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| 16 | C23-9787 | Crailsheim Water Quality Improvement Pond | Okabena-Ocheda WD | Nobles | $ 970,312.00 | $ 970,312.00 | Okabena Lake, in Worthington, Minnesota, is plagued by excess phosphorus and sediment loading that causes harmful algae blooms and poor water clarity. This project will treat water flowing from this largely agricultural sub-watershed by constructing a 15-acre sedimentation reduction and water quality treatment pond on Independent School District (ISD) 518's property. When completed, the project will remove 327 pounds of phosphorus annually achieving 11% of the TMDL reduction goal for non-point source phosphorus. Secondary goals include water retention in 2 year and 10 year frequency storm events leading to downstream floodplain reduction and sediment retention. This project will also enhance educational opportunities, protect the floodplain from development, and provide new and enhanced aquatic and terrestrial habitat. | 81.11 |
| 17 | C23-7838 | [illegible] Watershed BMP Targeted Implementation Phase IV | Pope SWCD | Pope | $ 362,500.00 | $ 362,500.00 | Pope SWCD will install 44 erosion and sediment control practices targeting sediment and total suspended solids (TSS) reduction in the Lake Emily subwatershed. The practices will address non-point source pollution from agricultural lands, specifically those on steep, erodible slopes and ravines (root cause) that are delivering sediment and phosphorus to the Chippewa River and Lake Emily. These projects have the potential to reduce TSS by 1,027 tons per year, and 880 pounds per year of total phosphorus. This will directly address 44% of Lake Emily's phosphorus annual reduction goal (2,000 pounds) for direct drainage from stormwater runoff. | 80.61 |
| 18 | C23-1872* | Restoration of Middle Fork Crow River / CD47 | Middle Fork Crow River WD | Meeker | $ 840,000.00 | $ 840,000.00 | The Middle Fork Crow Watershed District is partnering with Meeker County and Meeker County SWCD to address bank erosion, channel sedimentation and E. coli sources on a 12.2-mile reach of the Middle Fork Crow River (AUID 07010204-511), also known as Meeker County Ditch 47 (CD47). The MFCR discharges to the North Fork Crow River (NFCR), both of which are impaired for E. coli. This CWF grant would fund final design and construction of seven (7) stream restoration projects. The project will reduce sediment by 797 tons per year of sediment (76% of project goal, 14% Plan goal), 160 pounds of total phosphorus per year (8% of plan goal), and reduce E. coli / fecal coliform counts by removing 30-60 head of cattle, making extensive progress towards the 60% TMDL reduction goal for E. coli. | 80.39 |
| 19 | C23-3363 | 2023 West Indian Creek Watershed Restoration and Protection | Wabasha SWCD | Wabasha | $ 420,000.00 | $ 178,725.00 | The Wabasha SWCD engaged in implementation of the West Indian Creek Nine Key Element Plan (319 Plan). A Mississippi River Basin Initiative (MRBI) request was approved by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) that makes special Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) funds available to fund eligible projects in the West Indian Creek Watershed (WIC). This application for Clean Water Funding (CWF) will provide project funding to leverage federal contributions and to cover projects entirely that may not have other funding sources. Project practices will include, but not limited to, grade stabilization structures, grassed waterways, contour farming, cover crop, reduced tillage practices, forest edge buffers, grazing and pasture management practices, and nutrient management practices supported through MRBI funding, as well as other 319 work plan items not eligible for MRBI. It is anticipated that measurable outcomes towards WIC portion of the Lower Zumbro are 262.07 tons per acre of total suspended solids reduction and 11,200 pounds per acre of total nitrate reduction. | 80.17 |
| | | | | **Total Funding Recommendation** | | $ 9,066,037.00 | | |

*Pending per Board Order #22-55