



Records related to the establishment
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Wildlife Refuge

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REVISED

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METROPOLITAN RIVER CORRIDORS STUDY

Recommendations to Preserve, Protect and Enhance the
Recreational, Fish and Wildlife, Historic, Natural,
Scientific, Scenic and Cultural Values of the
Mississippi, Minnesota and St. Croix River Corridors
in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area

Prepared by the

Metropolitan River Corridors Study Committee

As directed by

Title IX, Public Law 96-607

November 1985

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PART 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General Setting

The Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area covers seven counties in east-central Minnesota and contains a population of about 2.2 million. While the area contains numerous lakes as well as typical urban geography, the dominant landforms in the region are its three major rivers: the Mississippi, Minnesota and St. Croix.

Few rivers in the world are as famous as the Mississippi, and the 80-mile segment through the metropolitan area contains diversity found in no other reach of this great river.

Where it enters the metropolitan area from the northwest, the Mississippi is shallow and wild, winding through sparse residential development in an area managed as part of Minnesota's State Wild and Scenic Rivers System. By the time it leaves the area to the southeast, the river is vast and powerful, and an important part of one of the largest inland navigation systems on earth.

Between those points the riverscape changes several times, including the architecturally diverse character of downtown Minneapolis and the St. Anthony Falls area, the deep, scenic gorge area that separates Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the bustling commercial waterfront in downtown St. Paul.

This is the upstream end of the river system's navigation channel, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers operates four locks and dams in the metropolitan area. Shipping (especially grain shipping) is a major industry in the area. The river here handled 18 million tons of commodities in 1984, with a value of more than \$28 billion.

The lower Minnesota River Valley is a greenbelt stretching across the southwestern portion of the metropolitan area. Its most distinctive natural characteristic is its broad floodplain, flanked by wooded bluffs carved by an ancient glacial river.

A natural levee along the river has created an almost continuous belt of wetlands and lakes between the toe of the bluffs and the river. These wetlands are biologically very productive. The wetlands are about 10 feet higher than the river itself, and average about two feet deep.

Wildlife abound in the Minnesota Valley, despite its proximity to the core of the metropolitan area. State and federal trail development has enabled many urban residents to view wildlife and enjoy the natural area only a few minutes' drive from their homes. It is an important stopover for migrating waterfowl, making the area especially enjoyable for visitors in spring and fall.

The Minnesota Valley has special status as the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area, which was established by Congress in 1976 and is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Minnesota DNR and local governments.

The St. Croix Valley is an area of outstanding scenic values and superb water quality on the eastern fringe of the metropolitan area. It is tremendously popular for water-related activities, and its greatest threats come from its very popularity.

Within the metropolitan area, the St. Croix is really two rivers. North of Stillwater, the river is large but shallow, with many braided channels, wooded islands, sandy beaches and backwater areas. Close to the river's shores are steep bluffs rising 200 feet from the valley floor. The bluffs are tree-covered and marked by distinctive rock outcroppings. South of Stillwater, the river is far broader and lake-like, with fewer beach areas and almost no islands. Wooded bluffs rise directly from the river's shores. This section, often called Lake St. Croix, is frequently more than a mile wide, and up to 70 feet deep.

All forms of water-related recreation occur on the St. Croix, and most of them occur in very large numbers. Boating is so popular that congestion is a serious problem and an extensive network of regulations has been developed to reduce conflicts and minimize accidents. The area north of Stillwater is extremely popular with novice canoeists, and most metropolitan area residents have their first experience with a canoe on the placid St. Croix. South of Stillwater, thousands of runabouts, sailboats and large yachts compete for space both on the water and on beaches.

It was the St. Croix's scenic and recreational qualities that prompted Congress in 1972 to add the 52 miles of the Lower St. Croix to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, one of the first rivers in the U.S. so designated.

Study Authorization, Scope

The Metropolitan River Corridors Study Committee was created by Congress in December 1980 under Title IX of P.L. 96-607. That act concluded that the portions of the Mississippi, Minnesota and St. Croix rivers within the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area are "of national significance and constitute an area of national concern," and created the Metropolitan River Corridors Study Committee to "examine methods by which federal, state, regional and local governments can cooperate to enhance the recreational opportunities" of those river segments.

The Congressional action creating the study committee was an outgrowth of a "Reconnaissance Survey" of the Twin Cities metropolitan river corridors completed in 1980 by a study team from the National Park Service.

The study committee's primary responsibility under the act is to "make recommendations as to the policies which should be adopted and actions which should be taken to optimize the recreational, fish and wildlife, historic, natural, scientific, scenic and cultural values of the river corridor areas." The 15-member committee's make-up is carefully determined by the act, and the committee is specifically directed to complete its work within 26 months after first receiving study funds. That deadline is Dec. 1, 1985. The study committee is specifically prohibited from recommending policies or actions that place unreasonable restrictions on compatible economic uses of the rivers, or that are incompatible with the existing federal management programs on the Minnesota and St. Croix rivers.

While the original act authorized \$300,000 to be appropriated to fund the committee's studies, no funds were initially appropriated. Funds were eventually obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and grants were received from the private sector. Initial funding was received in October 1983.

An inventory and six detailed reports were completed for the study committee and serve as appendices to the final

report. The inventory and the reports included a study of comparable river management programs around the nation, as well as analysis reports of governmental policy, financial conditions, trends and alternatives, management performance, recreation demand, and economic impacts.

Following completion of the background reports and a staff report describing alternative committee recommendations, the study committee held a two-day retreat in early May 1985 to draw its major conclusions and adopt recommendations. These recommendations and the committee's draft final report will be the subject of a written public comment period and public hearings in September 1985. They are scheduled for final adoption by the committee---following revisions---in November 1985, with transmittal to the President and Congress and to the Governor and Legislature of Minnesota by the end of that month.

Summary of Recommendations

The study committee adopted 17 recommendations at its retreat in May for inclusion in this draft of its report:

Systemwide recommendations:

1. That the Minnesota Legislature establish a "Tri-Rivers Management Network."
2. That the metropolitan rivers management network develop a system for addressing issues that occur on one river but affect another.
3. That the Metropolitan Council amend its Policy Plan/Development Guide for Recreation Open Space to ensure local government comprehensive plans and plans for state and federal recreation facilities are consistent.

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Mississippi River recommendations:

4. That Congress further recognize the recreational significance of the Mississippi River within the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area through an official national designation and creation of a coordination organization.
5. That the Minnesota Legislature enact provisions allowing for state participation in a nationally designated organization on the Mississippi River within the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area.

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6. That the Corps of Engineers, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Metropolitan Council and other appropriate local and regional government agencies develop a comprehensive land and water use plan for the Mississippi River corridor within a nationally designated area in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area.
 7. That the Minnesota Legislature direct the Minnesota Department of Transportation to utilize federal highway funds to establish a segregated Great River Road fund.
 8. That a variety of options be identified and explored to hasten cleanup of the Mississippi River's water quality if the pending legislative solution to the combined sewer overflow problem fails to be enacted.

Minnesota River recommendations:

9. That Congress appropriate funds as authorized for acquisition and development at the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area.
10. That the Minnesota Legislature further define the state's role in the Minnesota Valley.
11. That Congress enact an exemption to permit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to use Land and Water Conservation Fund monies to purchase lands within the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area that are owned by local units of government.
12. That the Committee on Appropriations of the U.S. Senate approve the use of Land and Water Conservation Fund monies for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acquisition of locally owned lands within the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area.
13. That the Soil Conservation Service, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and other state and local governments accelerate non-point pollution activities to improve water quality in the Minnesota River Basin.

14. That the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency establish special water quality objectives for the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area.

St. Croix River recommendations:

15. That the Lower St. Croix Management Commission review certain aspects of the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway Master Plan and make revisions to the plan.
16. That the Corps of Engineers and the Lower St. Croix Management Commission enter into a memorandum of understanding which recognizes the program goals of the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway within permit criteria.
17. That the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin increase the priority for fee title land acquisition and development funding within the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway.

Description of Major Recommendations

The two most significant study committee recommendations concern a national designation and creation of a management coordination organization for the Mississippi River corridor, and establishment of a Tri-Rivers Management Network.

The study committee determined that there is a clear need for overall management coordination in the Mississippi River corridor within the metropolitan area. The recommendation does not call for a new level of government, but for increased coordination between existing river management agencies.

Under the recommendation, Congress would establish a national designation for the area. The legislation would not provide any new authorization for land acquisition along the Mississippi, and would dictate compatibility with the existing channel maintenance program and with existing federal programs on the adjacent Minnesota and St. Croix rivers. The Corps of Engineers would be given added coordination responsibilities.

The committee gave careful consideration to many types of national designations, but chose not to recommend a

specific designation category because the unique character of the area and its proposed management require a special designation.

The "Tri-Rivers Management Network" recommended by the committee would be created by the Minnesota Legislature. The study committee found many issues in the three river corridors that crossed individual corridor boundaries, and a strong need was identified for a framework for coordinated decision-making.

The committee recommends the management network be housed with the Metropolitan Council. The new organization would be involved in coordination of recreation on the Mississippi, comprehensive land use planning on the Mississippi, systemwide coordination of recreation, planning coordination functions for all river-related uses on all three rivers, and a clearinghouse role, with advice and guidance on issues.

The management network could be made up of about nine agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Minnesota and Wisconsin DNRs, Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission, Metropolitan Council, and representatives of the cities and counties in the region. Other agencies might also be represented, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Minnesota Department of Transportation and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. There may also be citizen members.

Summary of Proposed Actions

Congressional Action:

The committee recommends several changes in federal law, although the committee anticipates they could all be accomplished with a single piece of legislation. Central to this legislation would be national designation of the Mississippi corridor through the metropolitan area. The previous section discussed some of the features of that national designation, such as a coordination role to be played by the Corps of Engineers, and all these features would be part of this federal legislative package. Included would be designation of recreation as one of the Corps' missions in the metropolitan area.

Three other titles in the same act would cover other committee recommendations. One title would be specific direction to the Corps, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

and the National Park Service to cooperate with and participate in the metropolitan rivers management network, when it is created by state legislation.

The remaining two titles concern land acquisition in the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area. The committee recommends specific Congressional appropriations as authorized for land acquisition in the refuge. The other title calls for a specific exemption to allow the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to use Land and Water Conservation Fund monies to acquire local government-owned lands within the refuge.

and development

State Legislation:

The committee anticipates that several acts of the Minnesota Legislature are needed to implement its recommendations. Most significant is the "Tri-Rivers Management Network," as discussed. While Wisconsin would participate on a limited basis as a member of the management network, it was concluded by the committee this could be accomplished without separate action by the Wisconsin Legislature. The committee also feels it is essential for any national designation of the Mississippi corridor to have companion state legislation.

The committee has recommended state legislation to redefine the state's role in the Minnesota Valley. The Minnesota DNR's position with respect to its trail system is clear, but its other roles in the valley need better definition.

The decline of federally segregated Great River Road funds threatens major projects in the Mississippi Corridor, and the committee concluded the Minnesota Legislature should act to direct the Minnesota Department of Transportation to segregate those now-lumped federal funds at the state level to ensure completion of those projects.

One committee recommendation may very likely require action by the Minnesota Legislature, but the question was not clearly answered when this draft report was prepared. The legislature is considering a financing program to hasten the resolution of the combined sewer overflow problem in the Mississippi River in Minneapolis, St. Paul and South St. Paul. If that proposed solution is not enacted by the current legislature, the committee hopes to explore other alternatives to speed up the necessary sewer separations.

Administrative Actions:

The committee recommends a variety of administrative actions that do not require new legislation. One of those involves action by the Appropriations Committee of the U.S. Senate to exempt---in this instance only---the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from the prohibition against using Land and Water Conservation Fund monies to acquire lands owned by local governments. The committee also recommended Congressional action to exempt the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area in this case, and it is the committee's intent to explore both solutions simultaneously. *legislative*

Two administrative recommendations involve action by the Corps of Engineers and state and regional agencies. One calls on the Corps, the Minnesota DNR, the Metropolitan Council and other appropriate local and regional governments to develop a comprehensive land and water use plan for the Mississippi corridor. The committee also recommends the Corps enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Lower St. Croix Management Commission to recognize St. Croix program goals within Corps permit criteria.

Another recommendation is directed just at the Lower St. Croix Management Commission: it asks for a review of certain apparently outdated aspects of the master plan for the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, and amendment of that plan as needed.

Both Minnesota and Wisconsin DNRs are urged to increase their funding priority for land acquisition and facility development in the St. Croix Valley.

Two recommendations are directed specifically at the Metropolitan Council. One calls for an amendment to the council's formal Policy Plan/Development Guide to enable the council to require that local comprehensive land use plans are consistent with federal and state recreation projects, just as they are required to be consistent with regional and local projects. The other asks that the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency establish special water quality objectives for the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area in an effort to improve water quality in the valley's wetlands.

Another administrative recommendation is aimed at cleaning up the main stem of the Minnesota River. The committee asks the Soil Conservation Service, in concert with state and local governments, to take actions to resolve non-point source pollution problems in the Minnesota River Basin.

PART II: RESOURCE ANALYSIS

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area covers seven counties in east-central Minnesota and contains a population of about 2.2 million. While the area contains numerous lakes as well as typical urban geography, the dominant landforms in the region are its three major rivers: the Mississippi, Minnesota and St. Croix.

Mississippi River

Few rivers in the world are as famous as the Mississippi, and the 80-mile segment through the metropolitan area contains diversity found in no other reach of this great river.

Where it enters the metropolitan area from the northwest, the Mississippi is shallow and wild, winding through sparse residential development in an area managed as part of Minnesota's State Wild and Scenic Rivers System. By the time it leaves the area to the southeast, the river is vast and powerful, and an important part of the largest inland navigation system on earth.

Between those points the riverscape changes several times, including the architecturally diverse character of downtown Minneapolis and the St. Anthony Falls area, the deep, scenic gorge area that separates Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the bustling commercial waterfront in downtown St. Paul.

This is the upstream end of the river system's commercial navigation channel, and four locks and dams are found in the metropolitan area. Shipping---especially grain shipping---is a major industry in the area. The river there handled 18 million tons of commodities in 1984, with a value of more than \$28 billion.

Poor water quality has historically limited on-water

recreation on the Mississippi. Although the river contains a number of marinas and access points, most recreational boating on the river is through traffic headed toward the cleaner St. Croix River. The existence of the navigation channel allows long-distance recreational travel into the area by boat, a popular activity for large-boat owners from as far away as St. Louis.

Recreation in the Mississippi corridor is focused particularly on shoreline activities. There are a number of parks and recreation areas in the corridor, all of which are operated by county and local governments. They include eight regional parks, one park reserve, a proposed park reserve, and a state wildlife management area. In addition, Fort Snelling State Park, which is of great historic as well as recreational importance, is located at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers. The federally designated Great River Road, which runs the length of the Mississippi, follows the river through the area and provides a long-distance recreational travel activity for motorists.

The Mississippi River contains an extremely diverse fresh-water fishery, including several varieties of gamefish. The quality of the fishery is affected significantly by poor water quality, especially in the immediate Minneapolis-St. Paul-South St. Paul area where combined sewer overflows degrade water quality. Upstream of Minneapolis, the fishery is quite good. A health advisory is in effect concerning consumption of fish caught in this area, primarily because of PCB contamination.

In Pool 3 at the downstream end of the metropolitan area the river courses through a broad floodplain with numerous backwater areas almost identical to those found further downstream in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge. This area provides excellent spawning habitat for fish, a good nesting area for waterfowl, and an excellent resting area for migrating waterfowl.

The endangered peregrine falcon and bald eagle are occasionally found in the Mississippi corridor.

The Mississippi corridor is rich in historic resources. Fort Snelling was established in 1819, and has been completely restored. The small settlements that became Minneapolis and St. Paul first emerged on the Mississippi's shore, and many historic structures remain in the river corridor. Flour milling and lumbering were the two industries that first brought riches to the area, and much

remains to commemorate those historic periods. The Spring Lake area and historic Nininger, as well as the once-tiny community of St. Anthony (now Minneapolis) were important to the historical development of Minnesota.

The Mississippi contains the largest drainage basin in the North American continent, and the river even this far north is extremely important to the fresh water supply of a large section of the U.S.

Minnesota River

The lower Minnesota River Valley is a greenbelt stretching across the southwestern portion of the metropolitan area. Its most distinctive natural characteristic is its broad floodplain. The river now occupies a valley created by the vastly larger glacial River Warren during the last glacial melt period. The cutting action of the River Warren and the deposition of material produced broad terraces of rock, sand and gravel. The higher terraces have been rounded off and dissected by erosion, forming the distinctive bluffs of the Minnesota Valley.

The Minnesota River drains an area of 16,900 square miles, including parts of Iowa and South Dakota, most of which is agricultural cropland.

A natural levee along the river has created an almost continuous belt of wetlands and lakes between the toe of the bluffs and the river. These wetlands are biologically very productive. The wetlands are about 10 feet higher than the river itself, and average about two feet deep. They are fed by the numerous springs and seeps that emerge as the water table slopes toward the river. Unlike the river itself, water quality in the wetlands is generally good.

Until fairly recently, the Minnesota River served as a barrier to southward expansion of the metropolitan area. It is only with recent years that major highway crossings were numerous enough to allow extensive development south of the river. Today, such suburbs south of the river as Eagan and Burnsville are among the fastest-growing in the metropolitan area.

The Minnesota Valley has special status as the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area, established by Congress in 1976 under P.L. 94-466. *This area* ~~refuge~~ covers much of the productive floodplain/backwater area in the river corridor.

Recreation in the Minnesota Valley is more land-based than water-based, partly because of the high recreational values of the wildlife refuge, and partly because of the poor water quality in the river itself.

Hunting, wildlife observation, photography and hiking and ski touring are the most popular forms of recreation. As part of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife and Recreation Area, the Minnesota DNR has developed an extensive recreational trail network through the valley. When completed, the trail will stretch 72 miles up the valley from the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi. At the confluence is Fort Snelling State Park, which receives more visitors than any other state park in Minnesota. It contains a swimming area (in Snelling Lake, a backwater lake), boat launch, important and extensive historic site, picnic areas, fishing, golf course, nature interpretation, trails and polo grounds.

Storm water outfalls and The river's water quality is less than ideal, primarily due to agricultural runoff from the large farming area that dominates the drainage basin. That poor water quality has reduced the diversity of aquatic life in the river itself. Leachate from landfills in the valley has also affected---or threatens to affect---the water quality in the wetland lakes.

Wildlife abounds in the valley, especially wildlife normally associated with wetland environments, such as ducks, herons and other water-oriented birds. The valley supports a large deer herd.

The historic value of the Minnesota Valley has already been described, to a degree, in the previous discussion of the historic importance of Fort Snelling, which is located at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi. The Shakopee Historic District underscores not only the historic resources in the valley, but also the prehistoric resources. The Shakopee district contains not only structures associated with very early settlement of Minnesota, but also a large concentration of mounds constructed by Native Americans between 300 B.C. and 1700 A.D.

The Minnesota Valley's wooded bluffs and wetland habitat so close to the city's center---valley marshes are literally in the shadow of Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport at the hub of the region's transportation network---are unique in a large metropolitan area, and provide unique

opportunities for urban residents to observe wildlife without having to travel long distances.

St. Croix River

The St. Croix Valley is an area of outstanding scenic values and superb water quality on the fringe of the metropolitan area. It is tremendously popular for water-related recreational activities, and its greatest threats come from its very popularity.

Within the metropolitan area, the St. Croix is really two rivers. North of Stillwater, the river is large but shallow, with many braided channels, wooded islands, sandy beaches and backwater areas. Close to the river's shores are steep bluffs rising 200 feet from the valley floor. The bluffs are tree-covered and are marked by distinctive rock outcroppings. South of Stillwater, the river is far broader and lake-like, with fewer beach areas and almost no islands. Wooded bluffs rise directly from the river's shores. This section, often called Lake St. Croix, is frequently more than a mile wide, and up to 70 feet deep.

The St. Croix drains a large northern forest located on a sandy plain that once was the bottom of a glacial lake. The lack of agricultural land in the basin, as well as the lack of urban or industrial development, contributes greatly to the river's excellent water quality.

It was these scenic qualities and the river's excellent water quality that caused Congress in 1972 to add the 52 miles of the Lower St. Croix to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The valley was once all part of Wisconsin Territory, but since 1848 it has served as the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

All forms of water-related recreation occur on the St. Croix, and most of them occur in very large numbers. Boating is so popular that congestion is a serious problem and an extensive network of regulations has been developed to reduce conflicts and minimize accidents. The area north of Stillwater is extremely popular with novice canoeists, and most metropolitan area residents have their first experience with a canoe on the placid St. Croix. South of Stillwater thousands of runabouts, sailboats and ocean-going yachts compete for space both on the water and on beaches. The river boasts many access points, as well

as 17 marinas with over 1,800 boat slips. As many as 3,000 boats a day ply the St. Croix on summer weekends, and summer season use totals over 100,000 craft.

Swimming is extremely popular in the St. Croix, both due to its water quality and its large number of sandy beaches. The river boasts many supervised public beaches, and literally hundreds of small, unsupervised beach areas where boaters regularly stop to swim.

The St. Croix can thank its water quality as well as its connection with the Mississippi for its excellent fishery, including many sportfishing species. Walleye, sauger, northern pike, and bass are much sought-after here. Its other wildlife resources are not as rich as the other two rivers, primarily because of the limited number of wetlands. The wooded bottomlands north of Stillwater boast a fair-sized deer herd, and the river environment contains a fairly good population of water birds, turtles and other animals. Migrating waterfowl provide excellent hunting in the St. Croix Islands Wildlife Area.

The endangered peregrine falcon is occasionally seen in the valley, and bald eagles both winter and nest here. The St. Croix is host to a very large population of the Higgin's Eye Pearly Mussel, an endangered clam.

The St. Croix Valley's historic importance is not as great as the Mississippi's, but it clearly played an important role in the region's history. A sawmill that started operation in 1839 in Marine on St. Croix marked the first industrial activity in what was to become Minnesota, and marked as well the beginning of a logging boom of historic proportions. The St. Croix and Chippewa river basins in Minnesota and Wisconsin contained the largest pine forest in the world, and logs from the area helped build not only the young cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, but also helped rebuild Chicago after the great fire. Many historic structures remain in the valley, the most striking of which relates not to logging but to railroading: the steel Soo Line High Bridge north of Stillwater was built in 1911 and remains today unique in the world.

RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS

Mississippi River

The Mississippi River corridor within the metropolitan area contains many recreation areas of various types. Small facilities include four that are federally owned, eight

that are state-owned, three county facilities, 22 city-owned areas, and one under regional ownership. In addition, there are 17 privately owned recreation facilities---nine of them marinas. There are 10 major recreation facilities in the Mississippi Valley.

Coon Rapids Dam Regional Park is located on both sides of the Mississippi in the northwest portion of the metropolitan area. The park contains 587 acres, and contains visitor centers, a boat launch, picnic areas, fishing and observation decks and a walkway across the dam. The dam creates a six-mile pool, and is popular with boaters and shore fishermen.

Anoka County Riverfront Regional Park lies in Fridley, downstream of the Coon Rapids park and upstream of the city of Minneapolis. It contains 139 acres of varied terrain, including an island, floodplain and open field. It contains picnic areas, trails and a visitor center designed for the physically handicapped.

Central Mississippi Riverfront Regional Park is located on Nicollet Island and both banks of the Mississippi in the heart of downtown Minneapolis. This 165-acre park surrounds St. Anthony Falls, the only waterfall on the Mississippi and the primary reason for the location, development and early economy of Minneapolis. The park is a central element in a major commercial, industrial and residential redevelopment of the riverfront area. Only about a third of the park's property has been acquired, and many of the facilities---including trails, nature interpretation and an arts and crafts center---have not yet been built.

Mississippi Gorge Regional Park includes East and West River roads in Minneapolis and Mississippi Boulevard in St. Paul. High steep bluffs mark this surprisingly natural area in the heart of the cities. This 480-acre facility includes trails, picnic areas and several water-related uses, including rowing and sculling. A public rowing and sculling facility is planned, as well as more trails and an interpretive facility at West River Cave.

Minnehaha Regional Park includes 177 acres in Minneapolis that contains Minnehaha Falls, an abandoned channel of the Mississippi, and the confluence of the Mississippi with Minnehaha Creek. An important sight-seeing and picnicking area, it has over 500,000 visitors annually.

Hidden Falls-Crosby Farm Regional Park contains 674.5 acres in the city of St. Paul, consisting of floodplain areas, 150-foot bluffs, streams, marshes, caves and floodplain lakes. Facilities include a boat launch, picnic areas, trails and nature interpretation.

Lilydale-Harriet Island-Cherokee Heights Regional Park consists of 572 acres, including bluffs and blufftop areas, floodplain lands, cliffs, caves and significant fossil deposits. Located almost immediately adjacent to downtown St. Paul, the park contains such unusual wildlife species as the green heron, red-shouldered hawk, piliated woodpecker and red fox. Facilities include picnic areas, athletic fields, a boat launch, marina, tennis courts and trails.

Battle Creek Regional Park lies downstream of downtown St. Paul and contains 2,207 acres. Features include Indian mounds, caves, high bluffs, a backwater lake containing a very large heron rookery, and the gorge of Battle Creek. Existing facilities include a downhill ski area, game fields, picnic areas and wildlife observation. Additional trails, a visitor center and expanded picnic areas are proposed.

Upper Grey Cloud Island Park Reserve is a proposed park in Washington County downstream of St. Paul. Its size has not been determined, and no facilities currently exist. The area contains bluffs and the broadened river's floodplain forests and backwater areas. Picnic areas, a boat launch, trails and nature and archeological interpretation are proposed in the area.

Spring Lake Park Reserve lies in Dakota County, not far from Upper Grey Cloud Island, and contains 1,287 acres. It is comprised of 200-foot bluffs, terraces, ravines and Spring Lake, a large backwater lake formed by Lock and Dam 2. The area now contains a boat launch, picnic area, trails and an archery area. Major new facilities are planned, including improvements to Spring Lake for boating, swimming and fishing, as well as additional trails, a campground and other facilities.

Minnesota River

The Minnesota River corridor in the metropolitan area contains four major recreation-related facilities, three of which are closely related to each other. In addition, there are two county parks and nine city parks in the valley. There are also three private recreation

developments in the corridor, although only one---a riding stable---makes use of the valley's natural environment. The other two are an historic reconstructed farm, and an amusement park.

Fort Snelling State Park is located at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, and actually serves both water bodies. It lies near the geographical center of the metropolitan area, and is the most heavily used state park in Minnesota. It contains 3,173 acres, with bluffs, rock outcrops, floodplain lakes and wetlands. Facilities include picnic areas, a swimming area, boating and trail facilities, as well as Historic Fort Snelling, a completely restored 1820s military outpost. Other development includes a golf course and the only polo grounds in Minnesota.

The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge was created by P.L. 94-466 and is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It includes seven units covering 36 miles of river from Jordan to Fort Snelling State Park. The refuge contains an authorized 12,500 acres, of which 3,185 have been acquired and another 1,306 is managed under lease from Northern States Power Company. There are 4,449 acres of private lands remaining to be acquired within the refuge boundary. The refuge ~~contains the river and its floodplain lakes, and in some cases some bluffland.~~ Significant features include tributary streams, 6,605 acres of aquatic habitat, oak savannas, prairies and wet meadows. Up to 40,000 waterfowl use the refuge each fall. Facilities include environmental education sites, wildlife observation areas and trails.

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composed
primarily of
floodplain lakes
and adjacent
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bluffland

The Minnesota Valley Wildlife Recreation Area contains nine units interspersed with the wildlife refuge and managed by the Minnesota DNR. Authorized acreage is 7,930, with 3,121 to be managed by MDNR as part of the Minnesota Valley Trail, Black Dog Preserve Scientific and Natural Area, and Raguet Wildlife Management Area. Facilities are primarily trails and wildlife observation areas.

The Minnesota Valley Trail covers 72 river miles from LeSueur, Minn., to Fort Snelling State Park, including six management units within the metropolitan area that were authorized as state waysides and trail sites. The trail is proposed to contain 7,897 acres within the metropolitan area, of which 2,808 remain to be acquired. In addition to the multiple-use trail, facilities include wildlife observation and hunting areas and camping and picnicking facilities.

St. Croix River

There are six major recreation facilities on the St. Croix River within the study area. In addition to the major facilities, the corridor contains six state-owned facilities (three existing, three proposed), two county parks, 18 city parks, four township-owned facilities, and 31 privately owned recreation facilities, 15 of them commercial marinas.

The Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway was authorized by P.L. 92-560 and is administered by the National Park Service and the Minnesota and Wisconsin DNRs as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The 27-mile segment north of Stillwater (including 10 miles north of the northern limit of the metropolitan area) is administered by the National Park Service. NPS proposes acquiring fee title to 5,022 acres (4,424 acres have been acquired) and scenic easement interest in another 2,556 acres (554 acres have been acquired). This is primarily a boating recreation area, and facility development is limited to campsite development, boat beaching areas and primitive toilets, as well as a few access sites. A large day-use area with picnic and swimming facilities lies just north of the study area boundary. The Minnesota and Wisconsin DNRs administer the 25 miles of river south of Stillwater, primarily through controls on land development and scenic easement acquisition.

William O'Brien State Park contains 1,330 acres and is located just north of Marine on St. Croix. It contains floodplain forests, Lake Alice, a large island, and valley uplands that contain oak forests and some prairie areas. Campgrounds, trails, a swimming area, picnic areas, boat launch, canoe rental, nature interpretation and a trail center are among the facilities in this park.

St. Croix Islands Wildlife Area is an undeveloped backwater area near Marine on St. Croix that is managed by the Wisconsin DNR primarily for waterfowl hunting. The only development is a carry-in boat access that is only open during the hunting season. The 1,409-acre area is located at the mouth of the Apple River, and includes the 185-acre Apple River Canyon Scientific Area.

The St. Croix Boomsite Highway Wayside contains 47 acres along Highway 95 north of Stillwater. Managed by the Minnesota Department of Transportation, it overlooks an historic log boom area that in the 19th Century was one of the largest log rafting areas in the world. It contains a

picnic area and historic and nature interpretive facilities.

Afton State Park lies south of Afton and is managed by the Minnesota DNR. This 1,560-acre park is comprised of bluff land and floodplain areas, and contains 16 ecological communities. Facilities include a visitor center, trails, picnic areas, land and river-based camping areas, swimming beach, overlook and nature interpretation.

Kinnickinnic State Park contains 1,170 acres at the mouth of the Kinnickinnic River, six miles north of Prescott, Wis. It is administered by the Wisconsin DNR, and remains largely undeveloped. Boat beaching and primitive toilets account for the only development. Picnic areas, trails, campground, swimming area, and oak savanna prairie restoration are among developments planned for the park.

NON-RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS

The metropolitan area contains significant riverfront developments that are not directly related to recreation. These include a major drinking water intake facility on the north edge of Minneapolis on the Mississippi, as well as the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission's huge Metro Plant, which has recently undergone a \$400 million expansion and now treats 85 percent of the wastes generated in the metropolitan area. It discharges treated effluent---which meets or exceeds all state and federal standards---into the Mississippi on the downstream end of St. Paul. Major residential and commercial developments are found along the Mississippi in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The most significant non-recreation developments, however, are related to commercial navigation. While commercial navigation is a minor activity on the St. Croix (coal is shipped to one power plant), it is a major activity on both the Mississippi and Minnesota and its potential relationship to recreation merit special mention of the activity.

All three rivers in the metropolitan area lie at the farthest upstream end of the Upper Mississippi navigation system. Shipping is a major industry in the area: the river handled 18.3 million tons of commodities in 1984, with a value of more than \$28 billion.

The principle commodities shipped from the area are corn, wheat and soybeans, which amounted to over 10 million tons

in 1984. Most of that is exported through the port of New Orleans.

The metropolitan area annually handles 2-3 million tons of coal that are shipped to power plants in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. Products shipped from the metropolitan area include coal, petroleum coke, potash, steel, scrap, linseed oil, sugar beet pellets and grain. Products shipped into the area by barge include fertilizer, salt, cement, steel, petroleum, anhydrous ammonia, chemicals, limestone, coal, sand and gravel, caustic soda, benzene, cottonseed and bailer twine.

River commerce is growing at an average annual rate of 4 percent in the metropolitan area, providing an increasing need for barge fleeting space. River terminals and barge fleeting account for a great deal of riverfront land use on the Mississippi River in the downtown St. Paul area, as well as on the lower Minnesota River.

CONDITIONS, CHANGES, TRENDS

Mississippi River

The most significant changing condition in the Mississippi River corridor concerns the river's water quality.

The Metropolitan Waste Control Commission, working closely with regulatory agencies, has made great strides in recent years to upgrade the quality of effluent coming from its Metro Plant in the Pig's Eye area on the downstream edge of St. Paul. The plant's discharge now meets or exceeds all effluent standards, and that action has significantly improved water quality in the river downstream of the plant.

Water quality problems continue to exist in the river through much of the metropolitan area, however, due to discharges from combined storm and sanitary sewers that overflow whenever there is rainfall or snowmelt and interceptor pipes cannot carry everything to the treatment plant. There are 87 overflow locations in Minneapolis, St. Paul and South St. Paul that discharge 4.6 billion gallons of untreated wastes to the river each year. Until this problem is corrected, the river in the metropolitan area cannot meet federal fishable-swimmable standards, primarily due to high fecal coliform levels caused by this combined sewer overflow (CSO) problem.

It is expected to cost over \$200 million to separate storm and sanitary sewers in the three cities that have the problem. An accelerated program is being developed to accomplish complete sewer separation---and elimination of the CSO problem---in 10 years. A method of financing that large project in 10 years was being considered by the Minnesota Legislature at the time this draft report was being prepared.

Once the Mississippi's water quality problems are resolved and it meets federal fishable-swimmable standards, a large increase in water-related recreation can be expected. The Mississippi in the metropolitan area contains many boat access points and marinas, but most boating recreation in the area is now concentrated on the St. Croix. If the Mississippi is cleaned up, Mississippi boaters can be expected to remain on the Mississippi, reducing some of the crowding pressures on the St. Croix.

Other forms of recreational use of the Mississippi can be expected to increase steadily, according to recreation trend data compiled by the Metropolitan Council. Studies show the annual rate of increase for natural-resource based recreation in the metropolitan area ranges from 4 to 7 percent. Some of the most rapid increases are occurring in such river-related activities as trail use, boating/fishing, swimming, camping and picnicking. Mississippi-based recreation areas showed a far lower than average rate of increase for swimming and picnicking, a trend that is expected to change if water quality improvements occur.

Little trend data exists with respect to non-recreational use of the Mississippi corridor, but some conclusions can be drawn from available information. There has been significant growth in residential and commercial development near the river in the central cities, and enough other projects are on the drawing boards to project this growth will continue for quite a few years to come. Commercial navigation has grown steadily in recent years, and as long as it remains a very economical way to ship bulk commodities, it can be expected to continue to grow. Related to that growth will be an increase in demand for barge fleeting space, a source of potential conflict with both boating and shoreline recreation.

Minnesota River

Recreational trails are important elements of all public facilities planned in the Minnesota Valley, and the

popularity of those trails is expected to increase steadily. There is great demand for recreational trails within the metropolitan area, and as trail developments are completed in the valley heavy use can be expected. Recent studies in the metropolitan area show that of all recreation facilities, the highest rate of increased use is for hiking-biking trails. Within the river corridors, the use of recreational trails has grown even more rapidly than the metropolitan average.

The increase in barge traffic and the growing need for more barge fleeting areas can be expected to have some impact on the Minnesota River. Continued growth can be expected at the lower river's large grain terminals. The development of Canterbury Downs in the valley in 1985---the state's first parimutuel horse racing track---can be expected to generate additional commercial development.

Continued
off-site
pressure
impacts
from
urban
development

Agricultural runoff throughout most of the Minnesota River's watershed continues to provide the lower river with unacceptable levels of suspended solids and nitrogen. Some efforts have been initiated to reduce soil and nutrient loss through pilot programs in various parts of the watershed, but without major unexpected changes the river will likely continue to have water quality problems for many years.

St. Croix River

The most significant trend in the St. Croix Valley concerns water-based recreational use, especially boating. The St. Croix River is very heavily used for boating and other forms of water-based recreation, and severe congestion is already occurring. Serious conflicts exist between power boats and sailboats, between power boats and canoes (in certain areas), and between boats and swimmers. Trend data from special studies of St. Croix boating show all forms of boating will continue to increase at an average annual rate of about 5 percent. Conflicts can be expected to continue to worsen, the already high accident rate will continue to climb, and additional regulations (boat traffic is already extensively regulated) will be required. If significant improvements occur in the Mississippi River's water quality, congestion on the St. Croix may drop quickly, since about a fourth of all recreational craft using the St. Croix today enter from the Mississippi.

Few very noticeable changes are expected with respect to non-recreational use of the St. Croix corridor. Residential and commercial development in the valley is

severely restricted by regulation, and visual impacts of any new development will not be great. Limited residential development can be expected to continue. Commercial navigation on the St. Croix is already small, and is expected to decline to almost nothing. A coal-fired power plant near Stillwater has received all its coal by barge, but is in the process of converting to rail. It will still receive some barge deliveries, but the already light traffic will be reduced by about 90 percent.

The St. Croix has excellent water quality, and there are no known threats to that status.

PART ~~II~~ ^{III} ADMINISTRATIVE PERFORMANCE

In the act creating the committee and establishing the framework for its study, Congress included these statements:

"The study may also include, but need not be limited to, recommendations for institutional changes, if any, which the study committee deems desirable and feasible to provide permanent management of the designated recreation areas along these river corridors. The report may also include recommendations for specific areas of local, regional, state and federal agency cooperation for river corridor management..."

The committee spent much of its time focusing on existing management, funding and administrative issues in the river corridors, and many of the committee's recommendations concern these issues. Several studies of various aspects of administrative performance were conducted, and the final reports of those studies exist as technical appendices to this report. The central conclusions of those reports form the basis for many of the committee's primary findings.

Existing Legal, Policy Framework

There are 18 state and federal laws that have a direct effect on the metropolitan rivers. The committee found that those laws provide management agencies with the requisite authorities to implement mandated management efforts, for the most part. Exceptions that exist are primarily on the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers. Improvement of land use regulation is possible in the Mississippi and Minnesota valleys, particularly through assurances that the appropriate strategies are available to managing agencies.

Natural Resource management and recreation developments are developed independently on the three rivers. Legislation seems to foster unit-by-unit planning. That does not mean that managing agencies do not consider some systemwide effects, just that the existing framework does not ensure a systemwide perspective.

The existing system also favors allocation of financial resources to the corridors based on national or statewide priorities, rather than regional or system priorities. To

that extent, the process for determining land and water use allocation meets the needs of the nation and the states more so than the system. Management efforts implemented in the three river corridors are also dominated by agencies with a national, multi-state or statewide perspective. The sole exception is the Metropolitan Council.

Inter-government coordination, while required within specific programs, takes place on a program-by-program basis without specific provision for a coordinated, systemwide perspective. Each managing agency operates under a separate set of Congressional or legislative mandates that require priorities to be set within individual agencies.

Existing legislation does not always provide the requisite enforcement strategies required to implement management efforts. This was found to be a problem on the Minnesota River, and to a lesser extent on the Mississippi.

The act creating the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area does not provide for control of ~~adjacent~~ land uses, even when developments have a direct impact on refuge and recreation area lands.

Legislative enactments require provision for compatible economic activity, but compatible is not defined, and differs from corridor to corridor. On the Mississippi, economic considerations do not appear to be consistent either in the legislation or the implemented programs of the managing agencies.

*inside the proposed area or of adjacent land
uses*

On the Mississippi River, the legislative framework lacks the requisite clarity of the role of managing agencies.

Management Performance

The committee contracted for an independent analysis of the existing management organizations in the three river corridors, and of their performance. The findings of that study included information that led directly to a number of committee recommendations.

The Mississippi River, it was found, lacks an advocate south of the State Wild and Scenic River designation in the northwestern suburbs. No agency or group of agencies have developed coordinated plans for managing the river's resources. There is no one agency or coordination group with jurisdiction over the entire river. The Mississippi Critical Area applies to the entire stretch, but it is

administered by 24 political units, and has been stretched far beyond its original design as a temporary program.

On the Mississippi River, agencies are reacting, not managing with clarity of purpose. The closest an agency comes to responsibility for the corridor is the Corps of Engineers, with its major commitment to maintaining navigation and controlling floods. While that commitment represents a substantial investment, actual involvement in managing resources is limited to its program and permit authority.

that involves all levels of government.

There is no systemwide perspective in the management of the three river corridors. Even within individual corridors, only the St. Croix has a coordinated structure that is enforceable and provides long-term insurance for the public investment. On the Minnesota the State-Federal Compactive plan

is a guide for only the Corps and state designated lands and does not provide for a formal multi-level coordinated structure involving local governments.

The Metropolitan Council has sufficient control over local government land use plans to require that they be consistent with such things as regional parks, but the plans are not required to be compatible with state parks or federal projects. The result is that federal and state lands and programs are more susceptible to encroachment and impact. This is a special concern in the Minnesota River corridor, where conflicts have occurred.

In the Mississippi Valley, the lack of a coordinated federal, state, regional and local policy not only leads to disputes, but causes delays to public and private projects, increases cost, and impedes proper management. That shortcoming is also present in the Minnesota Valley, but conflicts there have been less dramatic.

There is a general lack of funds for capital improvements and operations and maintenance, except for commercial navigation. Diminishing financial resources argues for more efficient use of available funds. As long as funding levels continue to decline, less costly acquisition alternatives need to be considered that will ensure project goals without outright ownership.

Governments

Scenic protection is lacking in the Mississippi and Minnesota corridors. ~~Agencies~~ either have not, cannot, or do not place an emphasis on developing ordinances that guarantee maintenance of the aesthetic character of the rivers.

Poor water quality inhibits program implementation on the Mississippi River. As long as the river's water quality is

perceived to be poor, there will likely be only limited recreation and fish and wildlife resource development on the river.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service funding is inadequate to achieve project purposes in the Minnesota Valley, both for acquisition and development. Unless there is either a change in funding sources or the way they are spent, ~~on other alternatives to land purchase are pursued~~, some essential lands may either be lost or adversely affected by development.

allocated

The Minnesota and Wisconsin DNRs have not completed significant portions of their scenic easement acquisition goals in the St. Croix Valley. While Wisconsin has acquired more easement lands than has Minnesota, Wisconsin has been unable to obtain development funds for Kinnickinnic State Park.

Faced with inadequate funding for acquisition in both the Minnesota and St. Croix corridors, alternative methods of preserving the integrity of the lands needs to be considered.

On both the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, the lack of a consistent and coordinated land use planning and management policy constrains development and protection of corridor resources. Closely related to the lack of an overall management policy is the lack of a consistent policy for the development of recreation. Each of the three rivers offers different recreation experiences, and each can support different levels of recreational use to maintain that experience.

On the Minnesota River there are sometimes conflicts between the Federal-State Comprehensive plan and local land use plans and actions.

Economic development in the Mississippi and Minnesota corridors needs to be recognized and formalized as a legitimate activity.

Diminishing financial resources in each of the river corridors pressures managing agencies to find alternative methods for accomplishing plans and objectives. Agencies have a considerable investment in each of the corridors. There is incentive for establishing cooperative programs as long as the agency's primary goals and objectives are not compromised.

Recreation Demand, Benefits

Recreation of all types in the three metropolitan river corridors is growing at a steady pace, and can be expected to continue to do so. Metropolitan Council studies of recreation at a variety of natural resource-based facilities in the area showed annual rates of increase ranging from 4 to 7 percent. Special boating studies on the St. Croix have shown annual growth rates averaging 5 percent.

If growth rates are broken down by activity, the highest annual rate of increase occurs with use of hiking/biking trails, followed closely by boating/fishing accesses. They each grow about 11 percent per year. Swimming, camping and picnicking all increase about 9 percent per year.

There is considerable demand for trail use in the Minnesota Valley. Most campgrounds along rivers in the metropolitan area (there are very few) have operated at capacity for years. Boating use of the St. Croix River is heavy enough to cause severe congestion at times, and use of the river continues to grow.

A study conducted for the committee attempted to identify the economic benefits of recreation in the three river corridors. The research found the recreation use benefits of the three river corridors is approximately \$12.5 million annually. Limitations of the study indicate that this figure is clearly conservative, and might be low by as much as 50 percent.

While the figure above estimates actual economic benefits in real dollars, researchers have found that protection of natural resources has value to the public beyond the amount actually spent on recreation. Studies have found individuals are willing to pay to preserve an area just for the satisfaction in knowing that it is there should they wish to visit it, and for the satisfaction in knowing it is being preserved for future generations. This value was estimated at \$16.5 million annually. Since the methods used to determine this value are based on the \$12.5 million benefit figure above and since that figure is considered conservative, it follows that this figure may be conservative as well.

Financial Conditions, Trends, Alternatives

The committee carefully examined the financial conditions and trends faced by recreation and natural resource agencies in all three river corridors.

Key findings of studies of the financial situation often return to the same acronym: LAWCON. The Land and Water Conservation Fund has contributed significantly to public agency land acquisition throughout the metropolitan region at all levels of government. Current shortages of LAWCON funds have hampered acquisition programs by many agencies, and the future does not indicate the picture will get any brighter. *for the past 20 years.*

All agencies currently managing lands on the rivers are facing growing shortages of operation and maintenance funds. Those problems are likely to get worse as operating funds continue to be unable to keep pace with growing use of recreation areas in the metropolitan area.

The recreation system's end point is not sharply defined, creating potential apprehension about the magnitude of capital investment and about future operation and maintenance costs.

Private sector participation has not shown great success in generating capital funds to date, with the exception of certain land transfer functions in the Minnesota and St. Croix valleys.

There appears to be bias in some agencies against projects in the three river corridors. For some this may be based on location, while for others it may be reaction to unfamiliar project characteristics such as recreation objectives and urban settings.

There may have been too great a reliance on traditional funding sources, which actually have uncertain futures. There may also have been overly optimistic projections about funding potential.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has not received appropriations needed to carry out its authorized acquisition and development program.

The committee considered the need for alternative funding sources, or in some cases alternatives to funding, and developed the following list of alternatives:

1. User fees: There are four types of user fees that have been identified: fees charged to recreational users, boater permits, marina concession fees, and barge fleeting fees.
2. Dedicated fees: There could be special dedicated fund sources, such as the tax on cigarettes that currently funds the Legislative Commission on Minnesota's Resources. Developers could be required to pay special fees when developing in river corridors. There could be special taxes or special assessments.
3. Private/public cooperation: A private, non-profit foundation could be created to raise funds and to acquire interests in land that can be donated to public agencies.
4. Federal funds: The Land and Water Conservation Fund contains substantial sums that could be distributed for use in the corridors. Other dedicated federal funds, such as Dingle/Johnson and Pittman/Robertson funds, could be used, although their use is fairly limited. Funds for implementation of the GREAT River Study's recommendations could be used, to some degree. Funds for implementation of the Upper Mississippi River System Master Plan may also become available for some projects in the corridors.
5. In-kind contributions: Some things can be obtained without actual expenditures. In-kind trades such as land exchanges are occasionally possible. Volunteers can often be utilized for operation and maintenance needs. Donations can be used for all types of expenditures.
6. Existing or potential state funds: Funds can be obtained for river corridor projects from the Legislative Commission on Minnesota's Resources. There may be other possible state sources, as well. The state transportation departments now control federal funds that once were earmarked for Great River Road projects.
7. Regulations: Regulations can often take the place of actual expenditures. State regulations can be used to limit development and enforce zoning standards, reducing the need for scenic easement acquisition. Local zoning power can accomplish much the same purpose. Use limits can be imposed on riparian landowners in exchange for tax forgiveness.

IV PART IV: SYSTEMWIDE ISSUES, ALTERNATIVES

In its deliberations throughout the course of its study, and especially at its decision-making retreat, the committee spent considerable time discussing issues that transcended single rivers and could be addressed only on a systemwide, metropolitan-wide basis. The committee concluded early that some forum was needed to deal with systemwide problems, and the committee recognized just as early that any systemwide organization could potentially be a very controversial recommendation. For those reasons, the committee looked at the issue very carefully, and considered many alternatives.

Systemwide Issues

In examining issues involving the recreational, fish and wildlife, historic, natural, scientific, scenic and cultural values of the three metropolitan river corridors, the committee found several that crossed individual corridor boundaries. These systemwide problems fell into five general areas: planning, authority, resource management, institutions, and funding.

Three planning issues were identified: a lack of systemwide planning, little balance between economic and recreation needs, and the lack of a resource allocation system. The committee found there is no systemwide recreation planning being done in the corridors. Unit-by-unit planning fails to recognize the needs of and opportunities provided by other recreation system units on the same river and on other rivers. A lack of adequate planning and coordination results in duplication of services and avoidance of potential cost savings. There is also little balance between economic development and resource conservation and management, nor is there a resource allocation system for land and water use.

With respect to authority, the committee found there is currently no adequate framework for coordination and decision-making. There is no clearinghouse for private permit applicants, and no central permit review specialist. Private developments tend to get bogged down in a bureaucratic swamp as agencies repeatedly refight the same battles over administrative turf and permit issues.

The central resource management issue facing the three rivers is increasing recreational use. While it will continue to increase on all three rivers, there is currently no coordinated vision for guiding that use into areas best suited to accomodate it.

One systemwide institutional problem was identified by the committee: all agencies managing aspects of the river resources look on issues on a project-by-project basis. There is no systemwide orientation.

Funding is a problem for all government-related projects today, but the metropolitan river corridors face a special problem in the shortage of money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Most recreation-related agencies at all levels of government depend heavily on this fund, and spending from this fund has been sharply curtailed in recent years. The system has no coordinated priorities for funding of acquisition, development and planning efforts. All recreation facilities are experiencing serious shortfalls in operation and maintenance funding, and those shortfalls will worsen in coming years as urban recreation increases.

Benefits of Systemwide Coordination

In addition to identifying problems that existed due to a lack of systemwide coordination in the metropolitan river area, the committee also identified a number of benefits of systemwide coordination.

The committee found that a coordination system would produce more efficient use of manpower and greater productivity. That would produce cash savings, more efficient use of funds, and elimination of duplication of effort.

There would be greater certainty in the implementation of programs and in resource protection. There would be fewer conflicts between agencies, and there would be a framework for coordination between agencies.

There would be consistency in response to issues when all agencies are involved in making policy. There would be more consistent institutional involvement. Agencies would be more productive at delivering services, and there would be reduced time spent resolving conflicts.

There would be more efficient allocation of land and water use. Coalitions would be more effective at obtaining

funds. A coordinated system would raise the level of priority for decisions.

There would be a clearer bureaucratic path for the private sector to follow, reducing delays in obtaining development decisions. Many of the uncertainties faced by the private sector would be removed. Agencies would speak with a clearer, more singular voice, and the private sector would have improved access to yes/no decisions, rather than long and uncertain delays. There would be an increased certainty of economic development. With more singular, consistent policies, it would be easier for economic development interests to understand where their projects would be best suited.

Organizational Characteristics of a Systemwide Alternative

The committee considered several different structural alternatives for a systemwide organization. In order to ensure that all feasible alternatives were considered and to establish criteria against which alternatives could be evaluated, the committee developed a list of organizational characteristics that most genuinely feasible alternatives should contain.

An alternative must be politically feasible. In order to succeed, it must be feasible given the current political climate with legislative bodies in administrations in St. Paul, Madison and Washington.

Any proposal must be consistent with the policies of the existing stake-holders in the corridors. With respect to the Corps of Engineers, National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, that consistency was mandated by the legislation creating the committee. But the alternative should also be consistent with the major policies of other key players on the scene, as well.

Any systemwide alternative must fit in with the physical and managerial climate of each river. An alternative must be responsive to individual area managers. Field-level managers will be responsible for implementing any plans developed, so there must be an avenue for their involvement in plan development.

Any new program must carry a low price tag. Funds for existing programs are being cut at all levels of government; this is not the time to propose a new project that involves high cost.

There must be federal recognition of the selected alternative. The existing federal agencies must be willing partners in any approved alternative, and the best way to ensure their partnership is through federal recognition of the alternative.

Any selected alternative must work with and maintain the existing management structure. This is, again, mandated with respect to existing federal programs, but must also be true with respect to state and regional programs.

Implementation of programs must be undertaken by member agencies, not by a new commission or new agency. Care must be taken to avoid creating a new level of government. Any new organization would not directly fund development or acquisition programs. While it could assist agencies in obtaining funds, it would not act as a funnel through which funding would be routed.

A new organization would not have veto power over the actions of its member agencies; it must not meddle in agency decisions. It must provide a forum for resolving conflicts, especially policy conflicts between managing agencies.

A selected alternative must provide for preparation of comprehensive plans. Comprehensive river management plans have been identified as one of the strongest needs in the corridors, and any organization created must conduct comprehensive planning. Coordinated, comprehensive planning cannot be carried out by existing agency staffs with their mandates for a more limited focus. This new organization with its broader view is most appropriate for those planning functions.

Any new structure must recognize existing agency missions. The study has found no fault with existing agency goals, and the value of those missions must be recognized.

A new organization must be an advocate or sponsor for its members for certain actions. It should act as a catalyst to help make things happen that will benefit the rivers and their managing agencies.

A new organization should have administrative staff, but not technical or field management staff. Technical work and field management can best be undertaken by existing agencies. Another layer of government is not needed at the technical and field levels.

Whatever new organization is created must be structured so it is responsive to change and is able to evaluate long-range issues.

Any selected alternative must not be a new permit agency, or even a one-stop consolidated permit shop. It must, however, provide consultation and advice to permit applicants and be a clearinghouse for the permit process. It must also provide a central policy under which its members---the permit agencies---all operate. This will simplify the permit process and make it easier for applicants to know at the beginning what chance their application has of approval or rejection, rather than waiting out a series of delays.

Any new organization must be convenient and accessible to local governments. Local governments have a lot of impact on project implementation in the field, and it is that level of government that has the smallest professional staff to evaluate issues.

An acceptable alternative must be management oriented, with a clear day-to-day focus. It must focus on field-level management problems, not engage in vague, whole-system theoretical discussions.

An organization must be comprehensive in scope. It must be able to deal with a full range of river issues, and not just with questions about recreation or navigation.

There must be a good, clear cost-sharing formula. Funding for the organization must be stable, partly through federal and state mandates.

The organization must be a clear, simple partnership.

Alternative Evaluation Criteria

The committee held a series of public meetings in September 1984 aimed at identifying issues and establishing criteria for completion of the study. From those meetings and a two-day committee retreat that same month, there evolved a list of 20 criteria---formed as questions---against which any potential systemwide alternative should be compared.

1. Is the alternative consistent with the present political, administrative and economic environment?

2. Is the alternative consistent with agency internal policies, styles of management, philosophy, and operating structures?
3. Is the alternative appropriate in light of available funds, physical setting, and managerial resources?
4. Are the risks of pursuing the alternative acceptable?
5. Does the alternative fit the character and theme of the resource?
6. Is the timing of the proposed implementation correct?
7. Does the alternative develop policies and planned actions which will optimize the recreational, fish and wildlife, historic, natural, scientific, scenic and cultural values of the river corridors?
8. Does the alternative develop specific strategies for intergovernmental cooperation which will enhance river management?
9. Is the alternative compatible with the governmental level of significance for the recreational, fish and wildlife, historic, natural, scientific, scenic and cultural values of the three rivers, as determined by the committee?
10. Does the alternative provide for the appropriate degree of financial involvement for acquisition, development, operations and maintenance for each level of government, as determined by the committee?
11. Does the alternative achieve interagency coordination throughout government?
12. Does the alternative resolve conflicts between managing agencies?
13. Does the alternative provide a way to resolve adjacent land use management problems between government jurisdictions?
14. Does the alternative provide for management of the three rivers as a coordinated system?
15. Does the alternative provide for a natural resources management and recreation development plan for the three river corridors as a system? What coordination

system does the alternative propose?

16. How does the alternative determine coordinated management objectives?
17. Does the alternative develop a comprehensive plan that addresses all uses for each river?
18. Does the alternative allow for the financial expenditures needed to clean up the rivers and enhance recreation, historic and cultural values?
19. Does the alternative provide funding to resolve pollution cleanup and other conflicts affecting recreation areas? If not, does the alternative conflict with methods of obtaining such funding?
20. Is the alternative consistent with provisions of the initial study legislation requiring that recommendations not conflict with the existing programs on the Minnesota and St. Croix rivers, and not conflict with the existing commercial navigation system?

Comparable River Management Programs

The committee contracted for an extensive study of comparable river management programs nationwide. The final reports resulting from that study are attached as appendices to the committee's final report.

The committee reviewed 50 projects nationwide that have some level of similarity to the metropolitan river corridors examined in this study. Sixteen of those projects were reviewed in detail. Several of the projects have elements that may be relevant to the metropolitan study, but none are close to identical. The situation in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area is clearly unique.

Three projects---all in the East---have special relevance for the metropolitan corridors study, and were examined in detail by the committee. The Pinelands Commission in New Jersey is structured in a way that could be useful here. Cooperative management frameworks are becoming commonplace, but two that seemed especially relevant to the committee are those involved in the Upper Delaware National Scenic Riverway in New York and Pennsylvania, and the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in Georgia.

Alternative: Metropolitan Rivers Management Network

This alternative has become one of the committee's most important recommendations, and reflects its judgement as the best solution to the systemwide issues that are the focus of this chapter.

The network is described in detail in Part II, the discussion of committee recommendations. It was not among the alternatives considered by the committee, but evolved out of discussions at the committee retreat in May 1985, and committee evaluation of the criteria, benefits and organizational characteristics discussed earlier in this chapter.

*Have the
just action
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The network would be created by action of the Minnesota Legislature, and its organization would be tied in some way to the Metropolitan Council. It could have as few as nine members---three federal, three state, and three regional-local---but could number many more. At a minimum, membership (all on an equal, partnership basis) should include the Corps of Engineers, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Minnesota DNR, Wisconsin DNR, Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission, Metropolitan Council, and representatives of the cities and counties in the region. Additional members might include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the Minnesota Department of Transportation, and citizen members.

*rec-
wildlife?*

The metropolitan rivers management network would be involved in coordination of recreation on the Mississippi, comprehensive land use planning for the Mississippi corridor, systemwide coordination of recreation, planning coordination functions for all river-related uses on all three rivers, and a clearinghouse role, with advice and guidance on issues.

Alternative: Federal Commission

This alternative is the most structured of those considered by the committee. It would be created by federal legislation, with companion state legislation encouraged and quite possibly necessary.

A federal commission would have broad powers. It would have review and approval powers over many activities in the corridors, and would have enforcement and land acquisition power, as well. It could require consistency by other government agencies. The federal commission would have

land use planning authority, and the power to implement its own projects.

Systemwide river management plans would be prepared by the federal commission. It would also provide technical planning assistance to local governments. Federal and state funds would be used for acquisition, and for planning activities. Actual field resource management would continue to be undertaken by existing agencies.

Membership in the federal commission would include representatives of federal, state, regional and local agencies, and the private sector. All governmental actions in the corridors would have to be consistent with the federal commission's systemwide river management plan. There would be an appeal process and a comprehensive resource and program orientation.

Alternative: Bi-State Commission

This alternative would involve creation of a two-state organization, initially through a memorandum of understanding, but ultimately through state legislation in both states.

A bi-state commission would have review and approval powers over many activities in the corridors, and would also have enforcement and land acquisition powers. It could require consistency by state, regional and local governments. It would have land use planning authority, and the power to implement its own projects. Its powers would be similar to those held by a federal commission, except that it would not have federal involvement and would have no authority over federal agencies.

The bi-state commission would prepare systemwide river management plans, and would provide technical planning assistance to local governments.

State funds would be used for acquisition, planning, and operation and maintenance. Field resource management would continue to be undertaken by existing agencies.

Membership in a bi-state commission would likely include the two states and the Metropolitan Council, as well as local governments and the private sector.

All state, regional and local governments in the corridors would be required to plan and operate consistently with the systemwide river management plan. There would be a

decision appeal process built into the bi-state commission's structure. The bi-state commission would have the authority to develop a comprehensive resource orientation, but only a partial program orientation, since federal agencies---which have important programs on all three rivers---would not be involved in this commission.

Alternative: Local-Regional Commission

This alternative is significantly less structured than the federal or bi-state commissions. It would initially be created by a memorandum of understanding between local and regional governments. There may be subsequent state legislation.

The local-regional commission would have review and approval power over local and regional activities in the corridors, and would have some enforcement authority. Land acquisition powers would rest with existing programs. The commission could require local government actions to be consistent with commission goals, and the commission would have some implementation power. The organization would have land use planning authority. The Metropolitan Council could form the framework for such a structure.

Systemwide river management plans would be prepared by the local-regional commission. It would also provide technical planning assistance to local governments. Acquisition funds would come through existing programs, as would funds for planning and operation and maintenance. Resource management in the field would continue to be undertaken by existing agencies.

Membership in a local-regional commission would include the Metropolitan Council, local governments and the private sector. Local government actions would have to be consistent with the adopted management plan, and there would be a local decision appeal process. The commission would be able to develop a comprehensive resource orientation, but program orientation would be limited to the regional and local level, since there would be no involvement by state or federal agencies, which have primary management responsibility for most recreation projects on all three rivers.

Alternative: Oversight Group

This alternative would involve creation of an advisory oversight group that would focus exclusively on multi-river issues.

The group's membership is not clearly defined, but its structure would be issue-driven rather than structure-driven. There would also be smaller advisory oversight groups that focus on issues specific to each river; these would be modeled after the Lower St. Croix Management Commission.

The multi-river oversight group would have advisory powers only. Agencies at all levels of government would be capable of entering into memoranda of understanding for specific tasks, such as creation of a systemwide river management plan.

Alternative: Unstructured

This alternative lacks a structure, but differs from the no-action alternative in that it attempts to use existing policies and programs to resolve issues that have been identified. It would use existing authorities more, and more effectively. Any new legislation developed would be task and issue-specific.

The new powers involved, if any, would depend on what legislative changes were made. There would be efforts to improve existing powers. This could take the form of new state river conservation policies, possibly by executive order. There would be an effort to develop coordinated federal and state proposal and permit review processes. Additional state and federal coordination would be created through new agreements and memoranda of understanding. There would be coordinated priorities developed for planning, acquisition, and operation and maintenance funding. Coordinated land use planning would be undertaken, and there would be efforts to develop conflict avoidance projects.

A systemwide river management plan would be prepared, which would contain standards and guidelines. A technical assistance group would be formed. Cooperative efforts would be undertaken to raise the area's priorities for funding from various existing sources, and there would be more effective use of existing funds. Resource management work would continue to be handled by existing agencies.

There would be informal membership in this loose-knit organization, although there would be a "lead" agency selected. There would be pressure (and, depending on the legislation, possibly even requirements) to make local decisions consistent with the systemwide river management plan.

Alternative: No Action

This alternative does not need much description. It involves a continuation of the current situation, with all of its advantages, disadvantages, problems and opportunities. Current situations would not change.

PART VI: RIVER-SPECIFIC ISSUES, ALTERNATIVES, RECOMMENDATIONS

Even before the committee began looking at systemwide alternatives, it focused on each river singly, evaluating its special features and problems, and looking at alternative solutions to those problems. Only those issues that crossed single-river boundaries and couldn't be addressed on a river-specific basis moved up to the systemwide discussion in Part V.

Following are the river-specific issues evaluated by the committee, along with the range of alternative solutions considered, and a description of those alternatives selected. In most cases, more than one solution was identified, but they were ranked in priority order. Only the first priority solution is discussed in the recommendations section, Part II. The committee agreed, however, that second-priority solutions (and occasionally third) should be pursued if the first-priority solution becomes infeasible for some reason.

Mississippi River

Planning:

Land use plans in the Mississippi Valley often don't adequately address scenic and recreational concerns. The Mississippi Critical Area was designed as a temporary program and should not have been expected to produce long-term, comprehensive results. There are no resource management plans for the Mississippi corridor as a whole.

Several alternatives were identified. Legislation could expand the Metropolitan Council's land use and resource management authorities. Amendments could be made to the Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Act to provide an appropriate designation. There could be federal legislation to create a planning authority. Technical planning assistance could be obtained through the National Park Service's state and local assistance program, the Minnesota DNR's rivers program, the Corps of Engineers' technical assistance program, or the Soil Conservation Service's technical assistance program. A hybrid alternative was identified whereby there are state law amendments, as well as direction by Congress to ensure federal agency

participation; the Congressional action could be through report language in an appropriations bill, for example, instead of specific legislation. The committee also considered a no-action alternative, under which the existing level of planning would continue.

As indicated in Part II, the committee's preferred alternative is creation of a federal planning authority. Two secondary alternatives were identified that the committee would pursue if the preferred alternative is unsuccessful. The two received equal weight. One would involve utilizing the technical assistance programs of one or more of the agencies identified, while the other is the hybrid utilizing state legislation and Congressional directives for federal agency participation.

Great River Road Funding:

The federal government has eliminated Great River Road funds as a segregated funding source within U.S. Department of Transportation allotments to state transportation agencies. Several important and expensive projects along the Mississippi were depending heavily on GRR funding, which has now all but disappeared from the federal agenda. While the money still exists, it is not a segregated account, and states can spend the money as they see fit anywhere in their highway system.

The committee considered several approaches to this funding problem. Federal legislation could be sought to re-segregate the GRR fund. The Minnesota Department of Transportation could segregate the federal funds at the state level to create its own GRR fund. The U.S. Department of Transportation could encourage the state to segregate the funds. The state's Congressional delegation could encourage the state to take that action, and public groups could promote state action. Other funding sources could be sought, including (possibly) the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Minnesota Legislature could enact legislation directing MnDOT to segregate federal funds at the state level to create a GRR fund. A no-action alternative was considered.

The committee selected the alternative that calls for state legislation directing MnDOT to segregate the funds. The only other alternative that found committee acceptance was seeking voluntary segregation by MnDOT.

Corps of Engineers Cost-Sharing:

A second Mississippi-specific funding problem identified by the committee was a recent change in the cost-sharing formula for Corps of Engineers projects that enhance recreation opportunities. Except on Corps lands, such projects now require local governments to pay a substantial percentage of project costs.

The committee considered only two alternatives. Congress could enact a specific directive to the Corps concerning recreation as a part of the Corps' mission in the Mississippi corridor in the metropolitan area. The only other alternative considered was the no-action alternative.

The only choice receiving any committee support was the selected recommendation calling for Congressional action.

Compatible Economic Uses:

Many plans dealing with recreation or resource questions note the value of preserving compatible economic uses, but that term is not clearly defined and is often a source of conflict among resource agencies, and between resource agencies and economic interests.

The committee concluded this problem needs to be addressed in any land use plans and resource management plans prepared for the corridor. The problem underscores the need for planning for the corridor as a whole. No other alternative, other than the no-action alternative, was considered by the committee.

Lack of Scenic Protection:

The scenic resources of the Mississippi corridor have not been given much priority in the development of plans and regulations.

Like the compatible economic use issue, the committee agreed that scenic protection needs to be addressed through land use plans and resource management plans for the corridor as a whole. Other than the no-action alternative, no other alternative was considered.

Water Quality:

Poor water quality hampers recreation, maintenance of resource values, and the development of recreation facilities. The Mississippi's water quality is

significantly degraded within the metropolitan area by combined sewer overflows whenever there is significant rainfall or snowmelt. Efforts to develop a financing package to speed up sewer separations to eliminate the CSO problem were working their way through the Minnesota Legislature while the committee was conducting its study. While it did not take a position on any particular financing method, the committee did take a position in support of some sort of financing to hasten completion of sewer separations. The committee's position was delivered to the legislature.

At the time of its decision-making retreat in May, the Minnesota Legislature had not yet acted on the CSO legislation. Alternatives considered by the committee included continuing to support that legislative remedy, requiring supportive local water quality objectives, and the no-action alternative. The committee also considered recommending that other options be identified and explored if the current legislative solution fails to be enacted. It is that last recommendation that was adopted by the committee.

Institutional Constraints:

There is no basis in the Mississippi Valley for resolving land and water use conflicts. There is an inconsistent application of the permit process. There is no policy framework for evaluating permit applications. Resource management objectives are not consistent among the various agencies. There is no basis for resolving competing interests or competing management goals.

In addition to the no-action alternative, the committee considered two alternatives: develop a method to improve the permit procedure, or prepare a resource management plan for the Mississippi corridor. The only alternative selected by the committee was preparation of a resource management plan.

Minnesota River

Lack of Consistent Land Use Plans:

There is a lack of a comprehensive, consistent land use plan adopted by the local governments that complements state and federal objectives in the Minnesota Valley.

The committee considered six alternatives for resolving this problem. One was to support a bill now pending in

Congress that would give refuge managers review authority over governmental actions outside refuge boundaries. This "buffer bill" would give the same beyond-the-boundary power to superintendents at National Park System units, and it is also discussed in the St. Croix section that follows.

The committee considered a no-action alternative, and also considered recommending designation of a state critical area in the valley.

The committee also considered seeking state legislation to direct local zoning in the Minnesota Valley. Another alternative would call for amendments to the Metropolitan Council's Policy Plan/Development Guide to establish the same recognition of federal and state projects as is now given regional parks. The alternative finally selected by the committee calls for recommending both actions.

Inadequate Refuge Funding:

~~The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area has been unable to gain adequate priority funds for land acquisition and development funds from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.~~
US FWS

Several alternatives were considered to increase the refuge's funding priority. The state could enact policy legislation that would demonstrate a heightened state priority and encourage the USFWS to do the same. Citizen groups could promote refuge funding before USFWS. Assistance could be sought from the Fish and Wildlife Foundation. More acquisition funds would be generally available if the Land and Water Conservation Fund was unfrozen by the administration. The no-action alternative was considered.

The committee's selected recommendation is a combination of what began as three alternatives. There should be state companion legislation supporting the refuge, as recommended by the committee with respect to another issue. The companion legislation establishes a heightened state interest, which may heighten USFWS interest. The state should also actively encourage the USFWS to increase funding priorities for the refuge. Private donations and land exchanges should also be sought.

Minnesota DNR Cooperation:

The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area Master Plan was recently completed and

adopted by USFWS and the Minnesota DNR. However, the existing statutory authorization for Minnesota DNR program participation does not provide an adequate basis for the full state participation necessary to implement this plan.

The committee considered recommending state legislation as a companion to the refuge act, allowing full state participation in implementing the refuge master plan. The committee also considered less focused state legislation to establish some policy and clarify the state's role in the valley. A third alternative would provide for memoranda of understanding between various agencies. The no-action alternative was also discussed.

As noted earlier, the committee agreed to recommend state legislation providing for full Minnesota DNR participation in implementing the refuge plan. Some secondary support exists for the less-focused legislation.

Water quality:

Water quality problems in the Minnesota Valley are of growing concern. Problems in the river itself stem from agricultural runoff upstream of the metropolitan region, while water quality conditions in the backwater lakes are affected by additional development in the vicinity.

The committee considered four alternatives (plus the no-action alternative) and wound up combining them and adopting all four. They include recommending the Soil Conservation Service and other relevant agencies implement efforts to control non-point pollution problems in the Minnesota River Basin as described in recent SCS studies and the Southern Minnesota River Basin Study Report, reclassify wetlands in the valley to tighten standards, support statewide surface water management, and tie metropolitan water quality objectives to refuge objectives.

Transfer of Locally Owned Lands:

Local governments own land within the refuge boundary that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is unable to purchase because FWS acquisition is done with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies, and LAWCON funds cannot be used to purchase lands that are already publicly owned.

Several alternatives were considered. Memoranda of understanding could be executed to allow state and federal management of locally owned lands. Local governments could be encouraged to promote cooperative project objectives.

Federal funding sources other than LAWCON could be sought. Private organizations could act as intermediaries in land transfers. The no-action alternative was discussed.

The alternative finally selected by the committee was to find a way to change the LAWCON acquisition rules for this particular instance. That could be done two ways, and the committee recommends pursuing both. One is to change the policy of the Committee on Appropriations of the U.S. Senate, and the other is to seek special legislation exempting this project from that rule.

St. Croix River

Master Plan Implementation:

The National Park Service and the Minnesota and Wisconsin DNRs prepared a joint Master Plan for the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway in the mid-1970s. The committee found that plan outdated in a few respects, and found that some of the goals of the master plan have not been met, either because of changes in conditions or changes in agency priorities, or other factors.

In addition to no action, four alternatives were considered by the committee, and three drew at least some level of support. The only alternative to draw no support was creation of a private organization to acquire land and easements and donate them to the agencies. There was limited support for a full-scale public review and revision of the master plan, and some support for changing agency or legislative positions through executive action, legislation and encouragement. The committee's recommended action calls for a limited review and revision of issue-specific parts of the master plan.

Funding:

The Minnesota and Wisconsin DNRs have, for slightly different reasons, had great difficulty obtaining funds for land acquisition in the St. Croix Valley. The Minnesota DNR has been able to acquire and develop state park lands, but has obtained little funding for scenic easements and none for boater waysides. The Wisconsin DNR has had somewhat better luck funding scenic easement acquisition and has acquired the land needed for Kinnickinnic State Park, but has been unable to obtain development funds for the park.

Alternatives considered by the committee included legislation to reorder agency funding priorities or establish new sources of funds, legislation to establish a dedicated fund, or creation of a private land trust to buy land and easements. The no-action alternative did receive some support by committee members, but the selected alternative calls for action to encourage the agencies and the two legislatures to increase funding priorities for St. Croix projects.

Actions Beyond Boundary:

Decisions affecting boating recreation on the Mississippi---including water quality changes, ramp or marina construction, etc.---do have an effect on boating congestion on the St. Croix, but river managers have no voice in those adjacent Mississippi issues.

The federal "buffer bill" discussed earlier could give the National Park Service review authority over Mississippi projects that affect the St. Croix. Memoranda of understanding could be executed by the Lower St. Croix Management Commission and the Corps of Engineers, and other agency review policies could be revised to ensure St. Croix issues are addressed with respect to certain types of Mississippi projects. The no-action alternative was also considered. The committee's selected alternative calls for resolving the issue through a systemwide coordination system, such as the metropolitan rivers management network recommended by the committee.

Lack of Corps of Engineers Involvement:

Many of the issues addressed by the Lower St. Croix Management Commission's policies focus on water-related developments, but most of the regulatory power concerning those developments rests with the Corps of Engineers, which is not a member of the Lower St. Croix Management Commission.

A memorandum of understanding could be executed to tie the Corps to St. Croix program goals. This is the recommendation adopted by the committee, although two of the other three options considered by the committee did receive some support. They were the no-action alternative, and federal agreement to make the Corps of Engineers a member of the Lower St. Croix Management Commission. The remaining alternative would have called on the Department of the Interior to formally request the cooperation of the Corps of Engineers.

PART II: COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

THE METROPOLITAN RIVER CORRIDORS STUDY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS:

1. That Congress further recognize the recreational significance of the Mississippi River within the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area through an official national designation.
2. That the Minnesota Legislature enact provisions allowing for state participation in a nationally designated organization on the Mississippi River within the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area.
3. That the Corps of Engineers, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Metropolitan Council and other appropriate local and regional government agencies develop a comprehensive land and water use plan for the Mississippi River corridor within a nationally designated area in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area.
4. That Congress enact an exemption to permit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to use Land and Water Conservation Fund monies to purchase lands within the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area that are owned by local units of government.
5. That the Committee on Appropriations of the U.S. Senate approve the use of Land and Water Conservation Fund monies for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acquisition of locally owned lands within the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area.
6. That the Minnesota Legislature redefine the state's role in the Minnesota Valley.

7. That the Soil Conservation Service, in concert with state and local governments, take actions to resolve non-point pollution problems in the Minnesota River Basin.
8. That the ~~Metropolitan Council~~ ^{PCA establish special water quality} ~~the metropolitan water quality objectives to the management objectives for~~ the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area.
9. That Congress appropriate funds as authorized for acquisition and development at the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation area.
10. That the Minnesota Legislature establish a metropolitan rivers management network.
11. That the metropolitan rivers management network develop a system for addressing issues that occur on one river but affect another.
12. That the Minnesota Legislature direct the Minnesota Department of Transportation to utilize federal highway funds to establish a segregated Great River Road fund.
13. That the Metropolitan Council amend its Policy Plan/Development Guide for Recreation Open Space to ensure local government comprehensive plans are consistent with state and federal recreation programs.
14. That the Lower St. Croix Management Commission review certain aspects of the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway Master Plan and make revisions to the plan.
15. That the Corps of Engineers and the Lower St. Croix Management Commission enter into a memorandum of understanding which recognizes the program goals of the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway within permit criteria.
16. That the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin increase the priority for land acquisition and development funding within the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway.
17. That a variety of options be identified and explored to hasten cleanup of the Mississippi River's water quality if the pending legislative solution to the combined sewer overflow problem fails to be enacted.

DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THAT CONGRESS FURTHER RECOGNIZE THE RECREATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER WITHIN THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL METROPOLITAN AREA THROUGH AN OFFICIAL NATIONAL DESIGNATION AND CREATION OF A COORDINATION ORGANIZATION

The committee determined that there is a clear need for overall management coordination in the Mississippi River corridor within the metropolitan area. A variety of management systems were evaluated that represented a full range of alternatives. The recommended alternative does not call for a new level of government, but for increased coordination among existing river management agencies.

Under the committee recommendation, Congress would establish a national designation for the area. The legislation would not provide any new authorization for land acquisition along the Mississippi, and would dictate compatibility with the existing channel maintenance program and with existing federal programs on the adjacent Minnesota and St. Croix rivers. The federal legislation would specifically reference the companion state legislation that is recommended by the committee, and would acknowledge the role played in the corridor by the Minnesota DNR, the Metropolitan Council, and local governments.

The committee gave careful consideration to many types of national designations, but chose not to recommend a specific designation category because the unique character of the area and its proposed management require a unique designation.

The legislation would give the Corps of Engineers planning coordination responsibility, and would specify recreation and resource protection as project goals for the Corps of Engineers within the designated area. The legislation would also give the Corps of Engineers authority for local technical assistance and for local grant programs to enhance recreational objectives, under guidelines

established by the coordinating body. The Corps' cost-sharing formula for local recreation projects would also be changed. Technical assistance and grant programs would be for planning and coordination, not for facility construction.

The committee also very carefully considered which federal agency should play a leadership role. The Corps of Engineers was a logical selection, both because of its current presence on the Mississippi and because of its expertise. The Corps maintains the navigation channel and the river's locks and dams, providing it with a very visible presence in the valley already. While it does not do so in the metropolitan area at present, the Corps is a major national manager of recreation facilities.

2. THAT THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE ENACT PROVISIONS ALLOWING FOR STATE PARTICIPATION IN A NATIONALLY DESIGNATED ORGANIZATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER WITHIN THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL METROPOLITAN AREA

The committee identified a need for overall management coordination in the Mississippi River corridor in the metropolitan area, as described under the first recommendation. The recommended solution needs Congressional action to direct federal agency participation, but most of the actual field management and land ownership will reside with state, regional and local governments. For that reason, companion state legislation is also necessary.

State legislation would ensure state agency and Metropolitan Council involvement in the new Mississippi organization, and would ensure coordinated state planning in the Mississippi corridor. The legislation would direct that the agencies most involved in the new management structure in the valley would be the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and the Metropolitan Council.

resource questions note the value of preserving compatible economic uses, but that term is not clearly defined and is often a source of conflict among resource agencies, and between resource agencies and economic interests. The committee also found that the scenic resources of the corridor have not been given much priority in the development of plans and regulations. There is no basis or arrangement for resolving land and water use conflicts in the valley. The lack of a riverwide comprehensive plan has led to an inconsistent application of the permit process, and an inconsistency of resource management ~~objectives~~ *adequate* among the various agencies. There is no process for resolving competing interests or competing management goals.

These are all problems that are typically solved by development and adoption of comprehensive land and water use plans. The committee found no adequate alternative to comprehensive planning that would solve the problems associated with a lack of planning. Existing technical assistance programs operated by the National Park Service, Corps of Engineers, Minnesota DNR and Soil Conservation Service were considered, but the committee felt these alone were not sufficient to solve the problem.

The comprehensive plan developed for the Mississippi corridor would identify existing land and water uses, future needs of all types, and develop land and water use management guidelines to ensure all needs are addressed.

4. THAT CONGRESS ENACT AN EXEMPTION TO PERMIT THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE TO USE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND MONIES TO PURCHASE LANDS WITHIN THE MINNESOTA VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND RECREATION AREA THAT ARE OWNED BY LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

Approximately 1,700 acres of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge are owned by local governments, which would like to divest themselves of this wildlife habitat, but wish to be compensated for their original acquisition costs. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been prohibited from purchasing publicly owned lands with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies. Other sources of funds are unavailable to the USFWS, and local governments have been unwilling to donate the lands.

The committee has adopted two alternative recommendations to resolve this issue. This recommendation calls for amendment of P.L. 94-466 to specifically authorize the USFWS to use Land and Water Conservation Fund monies for acquisition of publicly owned land in the refuge in this specific instance.

An alternative to Congressional action was developed by the committee and appears below. The committee recommends both recommendations be pursued at the same time. If one is successful, the other can then be withdrawn.

5. THAT THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS OF THE U.S. SENATE APPROVE THE USE OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND MONIES FOR U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ACQUISITION OF LOCALLY OWNED LANDS WITHIN THE MINNESOTA VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND RECREATION AREA

The problem is described under Recommendation 4, above. The prohibition against using Land and Water Conservation Fund monies to acquire publicly owned land is found not in law, but in rules established by the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations. The committee recommends an exemption from the Senate committee rules, which would require action only by that Senate committee.

As noted, the committee recommends both alternatives be pursued at the same time. If one is successful, the other can then be withdrawn.

The only other alternative considered by the committee would call for memoranda of understanding to allow federal management of the locally owned lands. This was found to be largely unacceptable to the local governments, which initially spent ~~substantial sums~~ to purchase the properties. *park and open space dollars*

6. THAT THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE ^{✓ further} DEFINE THE STATE'S ROLE IN THE MINNESOTA VALLEY

The existing statutory authorization for MDNR program participation does not provide an adequate basis for the full state participation necessary to implement the comprehensive plan adopted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Minnesota DNR. Land use plans adopted by the local governments are not required to be consistent with state and federal objectives in the Minnesota Valley.

The committee agreed that state legislation is necessary to address this problem. The legislation would give MDNR specific authorization to fully implement the comprehensive plan for the valley. Local government land use plans and zoning controls, as well as state and federal management programs, would be required to be consistent with ~~refuge~~ *goals. The National Wildlife Refuge, Recreation Area and State Trail.*

7. THAT THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, IN CONCERT WITH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, TAKE ACTIONS TO RESOLVE NON-POINT POLLUTION PROBLEMS IN THE MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN

Water quality in the Minnesota River is significantly degraded due to agricultural runoff upstream. The river's watershed upstream covers a large agricultural area, and both farm chemicals and silt runoff affect the river's quality. The Minnesota River also has an important impact on the water quality of the Mississippi immediately below the confluence of the two rivers, where a very large investment is being made to stop combined sewer overflows that pollute the Mississippi.

Recent studies by the Soil Conservation Service and the Southern Minnesota River Basins Board describe a number of practices that could be undertaken to reduce the impact of these problems. While the problems come from an area outside the committee's study area, the resulting problem affects the study area and the committee feels it appropriate to make this recommendation.

- PCA establish special*
8. THAT THE ~~METROPOLITAN COUNCIL TIE~~
~~METROPOLITAN WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES TO THE~~
~~MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES FOR THE MINNESOTA~~
VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND
RECREATION AREA

The backwater lakes in the Minnesota River Valley within the study area are fed not by the river itself (except during flooding), but by seeps and springs from the bluffs on either side of the valley. Upland development can produce---and has---leachate that adversely affects water quality in the lakes. This is especially true of sanitary landfills in the valley, but is true of other development, as well.

The committee recommends specific action by the *PCA*
~~Metropolitan Council~~ to ~~amend the Development Guide~~ chapter
addressing surface water management.

9. THAT CONGRESS APPROPRIATE FUNDS AS
AUTHORIZED FOR ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT
AT THE MINNESOTA VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE
REFUGE AND RECREATION AREA

funding

The USFWS has been unable to gain adequate ~~priority~~ for land acquisition and development funds for the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area. A variety of legislative and administrative alternatives were considered by the committee.

The committee concluded Congress should appropriate the funds presently authorized for the refuge. The committee recommends three actions to increase the refuge's funding priority. The first is enactment by the Minnesota Legislature of state companion legislation, as described in Recommendation 6. This would help show Congress and USFWS that the state is very committed to the project, and may heighten interest at the federal level. The committee also encourages the use of private donations and land exchanges to accomplish at least some of the desired acquisition. The state ~~including the governor~~ could also actively encourage a higher priority at the federal level, ~~possibly~~ *working* through the state's Congressional delegation.

10. THAT THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE ESTABLISH A
METROPOLITAN RIVERS MANAGEMENT NETWORK

In examining issues involving the recreational, fish and wildlife, historic, natural, scientific, scenic and cultural values of the three metropolitan river corridors, the committee found several that crossed individual corridor boundaries.

The committee found a complete lack of systemwide recreation planning. Unit-by-unit planning, fostered by the existing legislative mandates, fails to recognize the needs of and opportunities provided by other recreation system units on the same river and on the other rivers. There is little balance between economic development and resource conservation and management. There is no comprehensive resource allocation system for land and water use. The committee found no adequate framework for coordination and decision-making. While increased recreational use is expected on all three rivers, there is no coordinated vision for guiding that use into areas best suited to accomodate it. There are no coordinated priorities for funding of acquisition, development and planning efforts.

The committee evaluated a variety of alternatives for resolving the problems, ranging from a major new federal organizational structure to an unstructured attempt to focus on problems individually. The committee concluded some form of metropolitan rivers management network needs to be formed. The committee recommends legislative action to create such a network, under the general umbrella of the Metropolitan Council.

This network might be made up of about nine agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Minnesota and Wisconsin DNRs, Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission, Metropolitan Council, and representatives of the cities and counties in the region. Other agencies might also be represented on the network, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Minnesota Department of Transportation, and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. There might also be citizen members. The network would be involved in coordination of recreation on the Mississippi, comprehensive land use planning on the Mississippi, systemwide coordination of recreation, planning coordination functions for all river-related uses on all

three rivers, and a clearinghouse role, with advice and guidance on issues.

The committee feels Minnesota legislation is needed to direct state agency involvement and to create the network within the general family of the Metropolitan Council. The federal legislation creating the national designation in the Mississippi Valley (Recommendation 1) would direct the three federal agencies to participate in this network. The Minnesota legislation would direct the governor to notify the governor of Wisconsin of the availability of a network role for a Wisconsin representative, so specific legislation in Wisconsin is not needed.

11. THAT THE METROPOLITAN RIVERS MANAGEMENT NETWORK DEVELOP A SYSTEM FOR ADDRESSING ISSUES THAT OCCUR ON ONE RIVER BUT AFFECT ANOTHER

This issue surfaced during the committee's evaluation of St. Croix River issues. Recreational boating congestion is one of the primary management problems faced on the St. Croix. A substantial percentage of recreational traffic on the St. Croix enters the river from the Mississippi. Decisions affecting boating recreation on the Mississippi---including water quality changes, ramp or marina construction, etc.---do have an affect on congestion on the St. Croix. The committee evaluated several alternatives, including support for a bill pending in Congress that would give federal park administrators review authority over issues outside their boundaries.

The committee recommends the metropolitan rivers management network described in Recommendation 10 have as part of its charge the development of a system for addressing all issues that affect more than one river.

12. THAT THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE DIRECT THE MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TO UTILIZE FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDS TO ESTABLISH A SEGREGATED GREAT RIVER ROAD FUND

Until recently, a portion of all federal funds allocated to the Minnesota Department of Transportation by the U.S.

Department of Transportation were specifically earmarked for projects on the Great River Road, which follows the Mississippi through the study area. A change in the program at the federal level has had the effect that the account is no longer segregated. Many important riverfront projects in the study area had been depending on Great River Road funding, but GRR projects must now compete with all highway projects statewide. The committee evaluated many different alternatives to ensure funding for those projects.

The committee recommends legislative action to ensure the funds are again segregated before they are spent, at least within the metropolitan area. This would increase the likelihood that the projects in the study area would be constructed.

13. THAT THE METROPOLITAN COUNCIL AMEND ITS POLICY PLAN/DEVELOPMENT GUIDE FOR RECREATION OPEN SPACE TO ENSURE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE PLANS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THOSE STATE AND FEDERAL RECREATION FACILITIES THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE METROPOLITAN FACILITIES PLAN

This problem initially surfaced during the committee's study of Minnesota River issues. The Metropolitan Council reviews and approves local government land use plans in the study area, and can require plan amendments to ensure the plans are consistent with adjacent regional park lands. But the current language in the Policy Plan/Development Guide requires plan consistency with regional systems, including regional parks, but not with state or federal lands that are not designated as part of the regional system.

While a legislative alternative was originally considered, the committee concludes the best action would simply be an amendment by the Metropolitan Council that would add a category designating the recreation and resource management functions of federal and state lands in the region as part of the regional recreation open space system. These include state parks and trails, and federal refuges and park areas.

wildlife

14. THAT THE LOWER ST. CROIX MANAGEMENT COMMISSION REVIEW CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE LOWER ST. CROIX NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY MASTER PLAN AND MAKE REVISIONS TO THE PLAN

Several of the recommendations of the 10-year-old riverway master plan for the St. Croix have never been implemented and appear to be out-of-date. Changed circumstances have caused plan elements concerning access closure, scenic easement acquisition and other matters to become outdated. The committee considered several alternatives, including wholesale revision of the master plan.

The committee concluded the best course of action would be for the Lower St. Croix Management Commission to review only those plan elements that have been identified as possibly in need of revision. This item-by-item review would be far simpler and less time-consuming than a full-blown review of the full plan.

15. THAT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND THE LOWER ST. CROIX MANAGEMENT COMMISSION ENTER INTO A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WHICH RECOGNIZES THE PROGRAM GOALS OF THE LOWER ST. CROIX NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY WITHIN PERMIT CRITERIA

Many of the issues addressed by the Lower St. Croix Management Commission's policies focus on water-related developments, such as marinas, ramps, docks, beach enhancement, etc. But only a small percentage of the developments the agencies seek to control are covered by their own permit processes. Most require permits only from the Corps of Engineers, which is outside the direct management focus of the St. Croix and is not bound by the Riverway's management policies.

The committee considered several alternative solutions, including action at the secretary/governor level to add the Corps of Engineers as a full voting member of the Lower St. Croix Management Commission. The committee concluded that level of involvement would be unnecessary, and instead

recommends involving the Corps through a memorandum of understanding.

16. THAT THE STATES OF MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN INCREASE THE PRIORITY FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING WITHIN THE LOWER ST. CROIX NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY

While the circumstances are different in each state, the committee found both states have not given funding for land acquisition and development adequate priority in the St. Croix corridor. Minnesota's boater wayside acquisition program has not been implemented, and Wisconsin's Kinnickinnic State Park remains undeveloped 10 years after acquisition was virtually completed. *See Title*

Several alternatives were considered, including legislative action to create dedicated funds or reorder agency priorities, but the committee concluded the best solution is simply to encourage agencies and legislatures to raise the area's priorities.

17. THAT A VARIETY OF OPTIONS BE IDENTIFIED AND EXPLORED TO HASTEN CLEANUP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER'S WATER QUALITY IF THE PENDING LEGISLATIVE SOLUTION TO THE COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW PROBLEM FAILS TO BE ENACTED

The committee found that severe water quality problems in the Mississippi River within the study area greatly retard recreation in the river, and add to watercraft congestion in other areas, especially the St. Croix River. Those problems can be virtually eliminated if the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and South St. Paul stop dumping combined storm and sanitary sewage into the river. Plans to separate combined sewers and send all sanitary wastes to treatment plants are very costly, and the Minnesota Legislature has considered a program to assist the three communities in separating sewers under an accelerated 10-year program.

If the legislature fails to enact an accelerated program, the committee feels some other course of action should be taken to speed up sewer separations, which will take the

communities---especially St. Paul---many years if left only with their own resources. The committee has not clearly defined what other solutions might exist, but has firmly concluded that an accelerated program is essential.

AUDUBON'S ADOPT-A-REFUGE PROGRAM

PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST OF REFUGE INFORMATION

Name of refuge _____

Location _____

Date _____

Information collected by _____

Name

Chapter

Natural History of the Refuge

1. Historical overview

In what "life zone" is the refuge located:

_____ Arctic or alpine tundra

_____ Grassland

_____ Boreal forest

_____ Desert

_____ Deciduous forest

_____ Tropical rain forest

What kinds of plant and animal communities were here originally?

Give a brief description of the climate: mean seasonal temperatures,
rainfall, wind patterns.

Major topographic features:

2. What natural biotic communities does the refuge now include?

_____ Forest (deciduous, coniferous, mixed)

_____ Grassland (shortgrass, mid-grass, tallgrass, coastal sawgrass, other)

_____ Marsh (fresh, salt)

_____ Estuary

_____ River

_____ Beach

_____ Desert

_____ Rocky coast

_____ Tundra (alpine, arctic)

_____ Lake

_____ Man-made (please describe)

Is the refuge ecologically different from areas adjacent to it?

3. Wildlife: endangered species present _____
 other important wildlife species _____

Are checklists available? If so, please include copies.

4. Water: What water bodies are part of the refuge? What is the source of the water supply? Who owns the rights to this water? Are water rights a problem for the refuge? If so, please explain.

Human Interactions and Influences

1. History of land:

When was the area first settled:

What kinds of land uses occurred:

_____ farming	_____ commercial fishing/hunting/trapping
_____ ranching	_____ industrial development
_____ timbering	_____ other: please explain

2. When was the refuge established?

What resources was it established to protect?

How was it established? _____ Executive Order (EO)
 _____ Act of Congress
 _____ Other (please explain)

If possible, please provide a copy of the Executive Order or Act of Congress.

Please attach a brief statement of the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the refuge - who pushed for it, who opposed it, what the stated purposes purposes of management were.

Where did the lands for the refuge come from?

_____ Public domain _____ Purchase _____ Donation
_____ Transfer from other federal agencies, such as the Bureau of
Reclamation.

If purchased, did the money come from Duck Stamp fees, Land and Water Conservation Fund, or other funds? (Give approximate percentages when possible.)

3. Habitat Manipulation

	<u>Type</u>	<u>Acres Affected</u>	<u>% of Refuge</u>
_____	Farming	_____	_____
_____	Timber Harvest	_____	_____
_____	Grazing ___ cattle ___ sheep	_____	_____
	___ other	_____	_____
_____	Haying	_____	_____
_____	Prescribed burning	_____	_____
_____	Water Development	_____	_____
_____	Herbicides	_____	_____
_____	Plantings	_____	_____
_____	Other (please explain) _____	_____	_____

. Is there any manipulation of water levels on the refuge?

In each case, try to find out: the purpose of this activity, what wildlife species benefit, why this method is being used rather than another, how and when the activity is monitored, dates, who does it, what results it produces, costs in dollars, how the manipulated habitat compares to the amount and quality of that same habitat type off the refuge, and budgets.

4. Management of Wildlife Populations

<u>Type</u>	In each case try to find out:
_____ Predator control	purposes, short- and long-term goals,
_____ Pesticides	the data base on which actions are
_____ Hunting	taken, what wildlife species are affected,
_____ Trapping	how and when monitoring occurs, results,
_____ Introductions	timing, methods used, how many animals are
_____ Other (please explain)	taken or introduced annually, budgets.

5. Special Designations

Wilderness: acres designated _____. acres proposed _____.

Natural Areas: _____.

Wild & Scenic Rivers _____.

Other? Please explain _____.

Briefly describe the arguments for and against a proposed designation.

What special-interest groups are involved in the decision?

6. Uses of the Refuge

A. Education and Interpretation:

What facilities are available?

What are the topics covered?

Who carries out the programs?

Are use figures available? Please give them.

Budget for this activity?

Your evaluation of its effectiveness:

B. Research:

How many research projects are ongoing?

Who is conducting them?

Who provides funding and supervision?

Publications available or forthcoming?

Does this research provide the refuge staff with information on which to base management decisions?

Briefly describe the current research projects.

C. Hunting, Fishing and Trapping:

What species are taken?

Annual take of each?

How does annual take compare to population levels?

Percent of refuge recreation budget used for these activities?

Percent of the refuge staff's time used for these activities?

Briefly describe these refuge programs (seasons, lengths, bag limits, etc.)

D. Other Recreation: (check if present)

_____ ORVs

_____ Motorboating

_____ Camping

_____ Canoeing

_____ Picnicking

_____ Sunbathing

_____ Hiking

_____ Other (please explain)

_____ Wildlife observation

If available, give hours of visitor-use for each.

Has the refuge staff documented any effects on wildlife habitats or populations? If so, please explain.

E. Economic Uses: (check if present)

_____ grazing	_____ mining
_____ haying	_____ oil and gas development
_____ commercial farming	_____ trapping
_____ timber harvest	_____ other (please describe)

For each economic use, try to find out: Who carries out the activity, what are the effects on wildlife populations and habitats, what is the economic yield in dollars, what is the yield in products, how costs of the operation compare to benefits for the refuge.

Administration

1. Total refuge budget:

_____ Requested _____ Appropriated in 1981.

If available, get percentages appropriated for interpretation and recreation (I & R), wildlife management, habitat improvement, capital investments, salaries, etc.

2. Actual expenditures: please itemize, if possible, using the same categories as in (1) above.

3. Manpower: Find out how many full-time, part-time, or volunteer staff work on the refuge, what positions they occupy. Has staff recently increased or decreased? Explain _____.

Threats To Refuge Integrity

1. What special-interest groups now use the refuge? What groups are trying to influence management decisions?

2. What kinds of extraneous projects or uses are now being proposed for the refuge? Who is proposing them? Estimated cost in dollars? Local sources of support? Projected effects on wildlife habitat on the refuge?

THE AUDUBON GUIDE TO ADOPTING A REFUGE

INTRODUCTION

- On the Kofa and the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuges in Arizona and Montana, cattle owned by local ranchers are overgrazing wildlife habitat and destroying the carrying capacity of the refuges for native wildlife species.
- At Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey, a planned real-estate development on adjacent lands will severely affect water quality, on which the abundant aquatic and bird life (including the endangered peregrine falcon) depend.
- Some 19,000 acres of the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas, winter home of the endangered whooping crane, are being eyed for transfer to the State of Texas, which will use the land for recreation.

Responding to the recent multiplication of situations like these, the National Audubon Society's board of directors voted in 1980 to make "better protection and management of the National Wildlife Refuge System" one of Audubon's top ten action priorities. With the expansion of the Refuge System to 87 million acres, we see a crying need for strong, comprehensive legislation, an "organic act", which will state goals, objectives and consistent philosophy of management for the refuges. Such a law should provide for the protection of the full spectrum of wildlife and habitats on refuges, and make the system responsive to the broad range of the public's concerns for wildlife. Above all, the act should make the refuges inviolate, so that they can provide relatively intact ecosystems wherein native wildlife can exist and evolve independently of human needs and uses.

The refuges also need a concerned, active constituency to encourage programs that protect wildlife habitat, such as the Fish and Wildlife Service's recent efforts to eliminate grazing on the Kofa Refuge. Such a constituency will counter the influence now being exercised by livestock owners, miners, oil and gas interests, and other

economic users of refuges. These citizens can also fulfill a "watchdog" function by alerting the public to projects like power-line construction or water developments, that will substantially damage refuge habitats. They can also demand appropriate conservation and education funding for the refuges from Congress.

The Society is proposing the "Adopt-a-Refuge" program as a means to meet both long and short-term goals for refuge reform. In the short term, chapters that "adopt" can become the concerned citizen-action groups that refuges need. They can collect basic information about each refuge and establish a sound data base against which to judge management proposals. They can also create a local, well-informed constituency for every refuge, to ensure that these preserves receive appropriate funding and that management protects, preserves and enhances native fish and wildlife and their habitats in their natural diversity.

Long-term goals for the "Adopt-a-Refuge" program include educating the general public on the value of refuges as part of a land management system that protects our national wildlife resources. Currently refuges are little known, and where known, their purposes are largely misunderstood. The "Adopt-a-Refuge" program can help correct this situation. Secondly, the information that chapters collect, and the local grass-roots support they can generate for a refuge, will supply the basic momentum that will be absolutely necessary for passage of a "National Wildlife Refuge Organic Act".

Adopting a refuge means a commitment on the part of a chapter: to collect information, to keep informed about refuge management, to develop a cordial relationship with the refuge staff, and if necessary to take up a cudgel in the refuge's defense. In many cases chapters will be performing a unique and valuable service. Not much is known

about many of the National Wildlife Refuges!

To guide chapters on policy issues, we are enclosing copies of the set of refuge policies adopted by the National Audubon Society's Board of Directors in April 1981. In addition, a brief history of the refuge system and background material on the laws currently governing management of the refuges are included. We believe these documents will be helpful in orienting you to refuge issues, and suggest you review them thoroughly.

ORGANIZATION

Adopt-a-Refuge
The foundation of the "Adopt-a-Refuge" effort will be the chapters. Each chapter that "adopts" should start by designating a "Refuge Chairperson" to lead and coordinate the chapter's efforts. He or she should be supported by a "Refuge Committee", the members of which will help to collect information, keep the other chapter members up-to-date on their progress, and coordinate with refuge personnel, Audubon staff, and other chapters and conservation groups.

Audubon's regional vice president will be working closely with the refuge chairperson to aid the adoption process. The regional office is in a good position to coordinate chapter work within a region, to avoid overlap or to accommodate special interest or knowledge within a given chapter. The regional vice president will serve as a collection point for information that the chapters gather, and may also be a dissemination point for information that needs regional or national exposure. Essentially the regional office provides coordination and advice, and funnels information to and from the chapters.

National Audubon will assign one person as national coordinator of the Society's refuge reform effort nationally. The coordinator's primary job will be to organize

the data collected by chapters and sent to the regional office, and decide how best to use it on the national scene. The coordinator will be able, for example, to keep an eye on the Department of the Interior's proposed budgets for refuges, and on legislative maneuvers that have repercussions for refuge management. The coordinator will work with the regional offices and chapters to influence such maneuvers in favor of protecting wildlife habitat. Eventually the coordinator will lead Audubon's national legislative campaign for a "Refuge Organic Act". The national coordinator can, via the regions, pass information back to chapters, ask them for specific information, or suggest how they might effectively influence management at their refuge. Above all, he or she will ensure that information flows freely from chapters to regional and national offices and back.

CHOOSING A REFUGE FOR ADOPTION

After a chapter has decided to "adopt" and has chosen a refuge chairperson, the members should consider some of the following factors:

1. Proximity of the chapter to a particular refuge (see enclosed map);
2. Interest in a particular refuge expressed by chapter members, especially the members of the Refuge Committee;
3. The expertise available within the chapter or committee;
4. Whether or not another chapter has already adopted the refuge.

The refuge chairperson should also check with the regional office after the chapter has made its choice. If there are overlaps with other chapters, the regional vice president and chairperson should work out a mutually satisfactory solution.

THE FIRST TASK: COLLECTING INFORMATION

The foremost job of an "adopting" chapter is to systematically gather together all the information about its adopted refuge that the refuge chairperson or committee can locate. The enclosed checklist will serve as a starting point for your investigation. Please fill it out as completely as possible, but do not feel limited by it.

Report Format and Timing: The information you collect should be reported yearly, or if you feel the situation warrants it, quarterly or semi-annually. The report should contain:

- Your general impressions of the situation on your refuge. For example, "Big Creek Refuge is generally in good shape, although assuring a reliable water supply for future use is critical. The staff is gradually phasing out livestock grazing and replacing it with controlled burning of refuge grasslands. Trespass by ORV's and domestic dogs is a serious problem."
- Your completed checklist.
- Additional information on some items on the checklist, as needed or requested by the National Audubon staff.
- A summary of conditions on the refuge, addressing such questions as:
 - How well is the refuge meeting its stated goals? How does current management compare with the original purposes of the refuge as set forth in the authorizing legislation or executive order? How has the management changed over the years?
- Recommendations for improvements.
- A list of your sources of information.

The initial report should be sent to your Audubon regional office at the end of the first year of your Adopt-a-Refuge effort (November 1982). Additional reports,

amendments, or notes should also go to the regional office as often as you put them together. We ask that you submit a report at least once a year for the first two years.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. Maps. At a minimum you should have topographic maps and the Service's own published map of the refuge. Topographic maps are usually available at outdoor-supply stores, or can be purchased at U.S. Geological Survey offices nearest you. (addresses included). They are on a scale of 1 : 240,000 and show roads, buildings, trails, forested areas, and topographic features. The refuge staff may have other detailed maps available (for instance, to go with a Master Plan). If possible, get aerial photographs of the refuge and surrounding area.
2. Refuge-owned materials. Some refuges have Master Plans already written, in which case you have a storehouse of information easily available. Unfortunately, many refuges do not, and in these cases you will have to seek information from other sources. Begin by asking to see the latest Annual Narrative Reports at refuge headquarters. This is a report turned in each year by the refuge manager, and it describes current management activities, resource conflicts and other items of interest to you.

The refuge staff can provide you with invaluable information about the refuge, its day-to-day operation, its history, its resources. Try to establish an open and cordial relationship with these people. They will appreciate your efforts.

3. County and/or state records. It may be necessary to consult these in order to determine who owns either lands adjacent to the refuge or inholdings within refuge boundaries. In public lands states, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management should have maps of land-ownership patterns, mineral deposits, etc.
4. Other sources. There may be other people in the area who have an intimate knowledge of the refuge. You may be able to get names from the refuge staff. Local high-school biology or geology teachers, university staff, or members of your chapter may know things no one else does. Use your imagination to find such people (you might even try public-service radio announcements or ads in local papers).

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

There are a number of things chapters can do that will both bring the "Adopt-a-Refuge" program to the attention of members and the public, and aid members in collecting information about the refuge. Examples include:

1. Make a photographic inventory of the refuge. Try to include shots of habitat types, plants and animal species, and management activities. There may be local photographers who have already done much of this (check with the refuge staff). If so, recruit them.

2. Schedule field trips to the refuge on a regular basis (coordinate this with the chapter's Field Trip Chairperson).
3. Invite refuge personnel to give a presentation at a chapter meeting about the refuge (in cooperation with the Program Chairperson).
4. Work out arrangements to assist refuge staff with interpretive programs; serve as volunteer docents, tour guides, etc. *(Coordinate with Educ. Chair.)*
5. Work with the refuge staff on specific management projects: bluebird trails, wood duck nest boxes, nature-trail construction, writing of trail guides.
6. If no one at the refuge is an Audubon member, give the staff an Audubon membership, or encourage them to join.
7. Put together your own program about the refuge and present it to other conservation and civic groups in the area (coordinate with the Education Committee).
8. Publish articles about refuge events regularly in the chapter newsletter. Solicit articles or materials from the refuge staff for this purpose.
9. Stage some major events at the refuge to publicize its presence and its potential: Christmas Bird Counts, May bird counts, breeding bird surveys, bird-a-thons, for example. Make liberal use of the local TV, newspaper and other media. *(Coordinate with Chapt. Publicity Chair.)*
10. Host environmental meetings centered on the adopted refuge (for example, a convention of state bird clubs, a state environmental coalition, or a state Audubon council meeting).
11. Put together a display (photographs, slide show, pamphlet) for use at local environmental fairs or similar events, which describes the refuge, its potential and problems.
12. If the refuge has no Master Plan, use the data you collect as the nucleus for starting one. Offer your information and assistance to the refuge planning staff.

REFUGE - CHAPTER RELATIONS

Plant wildflower garden

The refuge staff can be one of your most valuable resources and can provide you with a wealth of information. You do not want to alienate them from the beginning by implying that they are doing a poor job and that you are there to correct them. Assume that the refuge is well-managed, unless you have substantial information to the contrary. Most likely the staff is trying to do a good job under very trying circumstances. Your appreciation of that fact should help in establishing good relations.

Remember that two of the most important goals of the "Adopt-a-Refuge" program are to support good refuge management and to build a constituency to protect these areas from degradation. Often refuge managers hear only from special-interest groups which are mainly concerned with profiting from the use of refuge resources. The chapter's goal should be to counter this input with positive, wildlife-oriented influence.

You might start by inviting the refuge manager or assistant manager to lead a chapter field trip at the refuge or give a program at the chapter's monthly meetings. Your ultimate goal is to create an open and friendly relationship which will profit both chapter and refuge.

Only if you find that refuge personnel are unwilling or unable to help you, should you appeal to the next level up: the Fish and Wildlife Service's area or regional office. If it's necessary, don't hesitate, but nine times out of ten the refuge staff will be happy to supply what you need. As an absolutely last resort, you can make a request under the Freedom of Information Act; but try everything else, and consult your regional vice president first.

A cautionary note: chapters that adopt refuges have no special status, legal or otherwise. They cannot patrol refuges, arrest poachers, or dictate policy to the refuge staff.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER CONSERVATION GROUPS

Other local organizations may also be concerned with improving refuge management. Hopefully you will all mutually support and help each other. Other groups may have different priorities, however, and chapters should be wary of joining coalitions in which your own identity and goals will be submerged.

An adopting chapter should try to become identified as a strong local supporter of the refuge's integrity and basic purposes, through use of the media and through contacts at the refuge.

Master

AGREEMENT FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS ADVISORY SERVICES

This Agreement is entered into this 1st day of _____ between Friends of Minnesota Valley, a Minnesota non-profit corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Friends") and Judith L. Erickson ("Advisor").

1. Term & Termination. The term of the Agreement shall be from _____

Either party may terminate this Agreement upon sixty (60) days' written notice.

2. Advisor's Responsibilities. Under the general direction of Friends' Board of Directors and in accordance with its Articles of Incorporation, By-laws and other policies, Advisor shall perform the following duties:

- a. Serve as spokesperson for Friends and maintain liaison with news media, government officials and the public;
- b. Advise Friends on a strategic plan to accomplish its public policy objectives;
- c. Prepare and implement a membership development program for Friends;
- d. Perform other duties as may be mutually agreed upon.

3. Compensation. Friends shall pay Advisor

(\$ _____) on _____ and on the first day of _____ each month thereafter during the term of this Agreement.

Normal and reasonable business expenses incurred by Advisor in performing her duties under this Agreement shall be reimbursed

monthly, upon presentation of an itemized expense report. A total of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) may be reimbursed to Advisor for business expenses during the term of this Agreement.

4. Relationship Between Parties. The relationship of the Parties is that of independent contractors and not of employer and employee or principal and agent. As an independent contractor, Advisor is solely responsible for payment of her own income taxes (state, local, federal) Social Security taxes, unemployment compensation taxes, and Workers' Compensation insurance coverage.

5. Confidentiality. Friends' members list and business records are the sole and exclusive property of Friends and are at no time to be in any way used by Advisor except to the benefit of the Friends, upon Friends' Board approval of the proposed use.

6. Non-Competition. This contract is not an exclusive contract for the services of Advisor. Advisor shall not provide services, with or without compensation, for any organization which could reasonably be construed to be in competition with Friends during the term of this Agreement. The opinion of Friends' president or her designee is determinative on whether an organization is in competition with Friends.

7. Indemnification. Advisor agrees to indemnify and hold Friends harmless from any and all claims, expenses, losses and obligations arising out of the acts or omissions of Advisor, her agents, or employees in connection with the provision of services

pursuant to this Agreement. Friends agrees to indemnify and hold Advisor harmless from any and all claims, expenses, losses and obligations arising out of the acts and omissions of Friends in connection with its performance of this Agreement.

8. Severability. Any provision of this Agreement which is determined to be prohibited or unenforceable shall be ineffective to the extent of such prohibition or unenforceability without invalidating the remaining provisions hereof.

9. Controlling Law. The agreement shall be controlled by the laws of the State of Minnesota.

10. Assignability of Contract. This contract is not assignable except with the express written consent of both parties hereto.

11. Complete Contract. This contract includes the entire agreement of the parties. No alteration, modification, or change of this agreement whatsoever, including any alleged inducement made to Advisor to enter into this agreement, shall be claimed or binding unless in writing and executed by all parties to this agreement.

12. Waiver. The part of any party to this Agreement shall be construed as a waiver of any other rights or entitlements.

13. Binding on Successors. This Agreement is binding on successors and assigns of the Parties.

14. Contractual Review. Both parties hereto certify that they are of legal age and/or a legal entity, that they have read

the entire contract before signing the agreement, have sought legal counsel and advice as they deemed necessary, and that they have each received a signed copy of this agreement.

DATED: _____

Shirley Asklund
President
Friends of Minnesota Valley

DATED: _____

Judith L. Erickson

COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING ADMINISTRATORS

Scott County
John Westlake
Planning and Zoning Administrator
428 South Holmes
Shakopee, MN 55379
(612)445-7750 Ext. 351

Dakota County
John Forest
Planning and Zoning Administrator
14955 Galaxie Avenue
Apple Valley, MN 55124
(612)891-7030

Sibley County
Jeff Majeski
Planning and Zoning Administrator
400 Court
Gaylord, MN 55334
(612)237-2947

Carver County
Virginia Harris
Planning and Zoning Administrator
600 East Fourth Street
Chaska, MN 55318
(612)448-3435 Ext. 260

CITY PLANNING AND ZONING ADMINISTRATORS

Scott County
Cynthia Dressen, City Administrator
Belle Plaine City Hall
P.O. Box 6
Belle Plaine, MN 56011
(612)873-5553

Coralee Fox, City Administrator
Jordan City Hall
210 East First Street
Jordan, MN 55352
(612)492-2535

Lindberg Ekloa, City Planner
Shakopee City Hall
129 East First Avenue
Shakopee, MN 55379
(612)445-3650

CITY PLANNING AND ZONING ADMINISTRATORS CONT.

Scott County

John Heald, City Planner
Savage City Hall
6000 McColl Drive
Savage, MN 55378
(612)890-1045

Dakota County

Debbie Brodsho, City Planner
Andrew Mack, Zoning Administrator
Burnsville City Hall
100 Civic Center Parkway
Burnsville, MN 55337
(612)895-4457 and 895-4451

James Sturm, City Planner
Eagan City Hall
3830 Pilot Knob Road
Eagan, MN 55122
(612)454-8100

Kevin Batchelder, Asst. City Administrator
Mendota Heights city Hall
1101 Victoria Curve
Mendota Heights, MN 55118
(612)452-1850

Sibley County

Glenda Spiotta, Planning Administrator
Carver City Hall
P.O. Box 147
Carver, MN 55315
(612)448-5353

Dave Pokorney, City Administrator
Kermit Crouch, City Planner
Chaska City Hall
#1 City Hall Plaza
Chaska, MN 55318
(612)448-2851

Paul Krauss, City Planner
Chanhassen City Hall
690 Coulter Drive
Chanhassen, MN 55317
(612)937-1900

Hennepin County

Chris Enger, City Planner
Eden Prairie City Hall
7600 Executive Drive
Eden Prairie, MN 55344
(612)937-2262

CITY PLANNING AND ZONING ADMINISTRATORS CONT.

Richard Geshwiler, Director of Planning
Bloomington City Hall
2215 West Old Shakopee Road
Bloomington, MN 55431
(612)887-9635

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

Sand Creek Township
Marvin Klehr, Clerk
18551 Redwing Trail
Shakopee, MN 55379
(612)445-2068

St. Lawrence
Vernon Gerdes, Clerk
21676 Aberdeen Avenue
Jordan, MN 55352
(612)492-6805

Louisville
James Theis, Clerk
956 West 150th Street
Shakopee, MN 55379
(612)445-1718

Jackson
Roselyn Menke, Clerk
1060 Oak Road
Shakopee, MN 55379
(612)445-6495

Faxon
James Witt, Clerk
R.R.2, Box 198
Belle Plaine, MN 56011
(612)873-4481

San Francisco
Peggy Hughes, Clerk
17680 Kelly Lake Road
Carver, MN 55315
(612)448-6258

Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Scott County Soil & Water Conservation District
107 Water Street
Jordan, MN 55352
(612)492-2636

Dakota County Soil & Water Conservation District
P.O. Box 129
821 Third Street
Farmington, MN 55024
(612)463-8626

Sibley County Soil & Water Conservation District
P.O. Box 161
310 Main Street
Gaylord, MN 55334
(612)237-5435

Carver County Soil & Water Conservation District
219 East Frontage Road
Waconia, MN 55387
(612)442-5101

Hennepin County Soil & Water Conservation District
12450 Wayzata Boulevard, Suite 205
Minnetonka, MN 55343
(612)544-8572

Watershed Districts

Hennepin County

Nine Mile Creek Watershed District
Barr Engineering
7803 Glenroy Road
Minneapolis, MN 55435
(612)830-0555
Aileen Kulak, President (612)831-4847

Includes: Bloomington, Edina, Eden Prairie, Hopkins

Hennepin and Carver County

Minnehaha Creek Watershed District
JM Montgomery and Associates
545 Indian Mound Boulevard
Wayzata, MN 55391
(612)473-4224
James R. Spensley, President (612)937-4845

Includes: Bloomington, Chanhassen, Eden Prairie

Hennepin and Carver County

Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District
7803 Glenroy Road
Minneapolis, MN 55435
(612)830-0555
Conrad Fiskness, President (612)934-5581

Includes: Bloomington, Chanhassen, Eden Prairie, Minnetonka

Hennepin, Dakota, Scott County

Lower Minnesota River Watershed District
151 West 126th Street
Burnsville, MN 55337
(612)920-8444
Russell Sorenson, President (612)920-8444

Includes: Burnsville, Carver, Chaska, Eagan, Mendota Heights,
Savage, Shakopee

There are no Watershed Districts for the cities of Belle Plaine or Jordan but there are Water Management Organizations:

Southwest Scott WMO
Dick Klehr
(612)873-6760

For Belle Plaine

Sand Creek WMO
Jact Witt
(612)496-8369

For Jordan

CONTACTS FOR OTHER FRIENDS GROUPS
SUPPORTING FISH AND WILDLIFE REFUGE FIELD STATIONS

The following groups specific contact addresses can be obtained by contacting the listed refuges.

Friends of San Francisco Bay:

San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Post Office Box 524
Newark, CA 94560

Telephone: 510/792-0222
Refuge Manager: Richard Coleman

Ding Darling NWR Support Group (I am not sure of their official name):

J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge
One Wildlife Drive
Sanibel, FL 33957

Telephone: 813/472-1100
Refuge Manager: Louis Hinds

Friends of the Prairie Wetland Learning Center:

Fergus Falls Wetland Management District
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Route 1, box 47D
Fergus Falls, MN 56537

Telephone: 218/739-2291
Refuge Manager: Kevin Brennan

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY BOARD MEMBERS - October 1984

Mike Bosanko, President

[REDACTED]

Shirley Asklund

[REDACTED]

James Benda, Vice-President

[REDACTED]

John Tietz, Membership Coordinator

[REDACTED]

Joyce Underkofler, Treasurer

[REDACTED]

Ed Crozier, Refuge Manager

[REDACTED]

moved Karen M. Woodsum, Secretary

[REDACTED]

Ed Martin

[REDACTED]

Kay Schwie

[REDACTED]

Elaine Mellott

[REDACTED]

Shirley Hunt

[REDACTED]

Tim Kelley

Kurt Beske

Mike Hansen

Jim Lutey

Mary Ziegenhagen

[REDACTED]

6/25/84

GRANTS RECEIVED

The Friends of the Minnesota Valley has been generously supported by several corporations, organizations, and individuals in the last few months. We are most grateful for this support, as it has helped us launch new projects (such as the Gifts for Wildlife catalog) and continue many ongoing endeavors (as reported in other newsletter articles). Each of these special gifts has played a significant role in our accomplishments this year. Grants were recently received from: Control Data, General Mills, Minnesota River Valley Audubon Club, Rahr Foundation, St. Paul Audubon, Janet Watson and Jeanette Benson.

BOARD MEMBERS - Friends of the Minnesota Valley

(September, 1985 - September, 1986)

Mike Bosanko, President (Sep. '86)

[REDACTED]

Shirley Asklund, Vice President (Sep. '88)

[REDACTED]

Joyce Underkofler, Treasurer (Sep. '87)

[REDACTED]

Kay Schwie, Secretary (Sep. '86)

[REDACTED]

Bob Dasset, Jr. (Sep. '88)

[REDACTED]

Ed Martin (Sep. '87)

[REDACTED]

Elaine Mellott (Sep. '87)

[REDACTED]

Janet Watson (Sep. '86)

[REDACTED]

Mary Ziegenhagen (Sep. '88)

[REDACTED]

Minnesota Valley National Wildlife

Ed Crozier, Refuge Manager

4101 East 80th Street

Bloomington, MN 55420

854-5900 (O)

Fred Waltz

2095 Delaware Ave.

Mendota Heights, MN

55118

Frederick

Box 20244

Bloomington, MN

554120

Pres
3/20/88

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY BOARD MEETING - MAY 1985

PRESENT: Elaine Mellott, Kay Schwie, Ed Martin, Mike Bosanko, Joyce Underkofler, Karen Woodsum. Guest - Tom Worthington.

APPROVAL of March 12th meeting minutes.

FINANCIAL REPORT - Joyce reported that there is currently 365.58 in checking and 4046.29 in the Richfield Bank Account.

Donations:	Pentair, Inc.	-	1,000.00	
	NSP	-	500.00	
	Judy Wicka	-	50.00	
	Control Data	-	250.00	(Community Action Grant for refuge deer work).

NSP requested a progress report from the Friends which will be sent.

LEGISLATIVE - A handpainted mug was presented to Judy Erickson in appreciation of her work in Durenberger's office in D.C. on behalf of the refuge. She was very pleased.

Mike reviewed correspondence he received from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (Acting Director Stieglitz) a rather vague, noncommittal letter basically saying that funds appropriated last year for refuges in general could not be applied to the MN Valley. We also reviewed a complex capability statement submitted to Senator McClure's committee by the FWS.

Karen Woodsum reported that Sabo had presented strong testimony on behalf of the refuge and that there is still some optimism on the "Hill" that we will get something.

Honorary Board members Forrest Carpenter, Robert Herbst, and Mary Ziegenhagen have written letters to key Senators and Congressmen on behalf of the Valley.

Joyce reported on the Bloomington Chamber of Commerce's strong support and commitment to the refuge and the visitor's center. They sent a good letter to the Fish and Wildlife Service and Joyce will continue to work with them and encourage their continued support.

OTHER - An excellent report on refuge activities was presented by Tom Worthington. There was a discussion of NSP plans to process garbage in the Black Dog area - and the resulting increase in train traffic.

NEXT MEETING - TUESDAY NIGHT JUNE 11TH - 7:30 - REFUGE HEADQUARTERS - PLEASE CALL MIKE IF YOU CANNOT ATTEND.

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY BOARD MEETING - MARCH 12, 1985

DIRECTORS PRESENT: Shirley Asklund, Joyce Underkofler, Mike Bosanko, Elaine Mellott, Kay Schwie. Also present: Ed Crozier

FINANCIAL REPORT - Joyce reported that there is currently \$441.90 in checking (with \$300.00 to be deposited); \$137.22 in savings at Community State Bank; and a certificate in the amount of \$3,489.00 at Richfield Bank. All outstanding bills for the Washington trip have been paid with the exception of \$125.00. PO Box rent and stoneware mugs for luncheon are also outstanding.

MINUTES of the February meeting were approved.

LEGISLATIVE - The April 5th (noon) legislative aides luncheon meeting will include a briefing sheet, refuge plan and new brochures, and a walk to the new observation deck.

Mike, Elaine and Shirley reported on their Washington trip. The legislative climate was cool and it appears that funding may be difficult to obtain. Senator Durenberger and Congressman Sabo have provided strong support, however, and each have presented testimony favoring funding for the refuge. Thank you letters will be sent to those people visited.

Mike will follow up with Honorary Board members as to their experience with legislative contacts.

Ed reported that they now have \$600,000 more in land acquisition options than money is available to buy. Elaine reported that Don Knowles (Senator McClure's aide) has suggested noting these parcels in a specific request.

OTHER - A motion was made, seconded, and passed to provide \$100 prize money plus the cost of two woodduck stoneware mugs for an upcoming refuge photo contest. (to build refuge slide file).

Elaine reported sighting three bald eagles, the Kelly's have observed five and one additional eagle (at Blackdog) has been wintering in the valley. Elaine also reported that a colony of a Minnesota endangered plant, the kittentail (*besseyia bullii*) has been located in the 9-mile creek region of the valley, and another colony has been located at Louisville Swamp). Kay will prepare a briefing statement for a MN River Valley Audubon meeting (3/16) and newsletter.

A motion was made, seconded and passed to provide a letter (requested by the Nat'l Youth Leadership Council) supporting a MN State Commission for Youth Service.

The Sierra Club is suing the MN DNR, USFWS and the Hennepin County Park Reserve District for their participation in the mosquito control program. The mosquito control program eliminates 90% of the food source (mosquitos and other small invertebrates) of woodduck, teal, and other species.

Jim Benda has resigned from the Board. Potential candidates for replacement were discussed, but item was tables for further discussion at the April meeting.

A Friends newsletter is being compiled by Mike and Kay.

REMINDER: ANNUAL AIDE LUNCHEON AT THE REFUGE - APRIL 5th (Fri - NOON)

Next Board Meeting: April 9th, 7:30pm at the Refuge. If you are unable to attend, please contact Mike Bosanko at 881-0258 (H) or 884-7435 (W).

March, 1989

Re: Heritage Registry Program

BATCH 1 _Two mailings during '87/'88

Shirley called

↓
Alexandra

Anderson(E.L.and E.J.)	Donaldson	Minnegasco
Ankeny	✓Ecolab	Mott
Athwin	Fingerhut	Minerals Inv. Rarities
Baker	✓First Bank System Foundation	MN Mining, Manufacturing
Bayport	✓First Nat. Bank Mpl's	Nash
Bein	Frenzel	No.States Power
✓Bell	Graco	Northern Star
Blandin	Greystone	NW Bell
✓Bremer	Griggs	Nongame Wildlife Prog.
Bush	Grotto	O'Shaughnassey
Cargill	Inter-Reg.Fin. Group	Paper
Carlson (Curtis)	Int. Multifoods	Rawlings Four Star
✓Carolyn	Jostens	Richardson
✓Cenex	Kelley	Richfield Bank
Chadwick	Leslie Paper	Rivers
Cray Research	Lilly, Rich.C.	St Paul
✓Davis (Ed. and Cath.)	Luth. Brother	Tennent
Dayton, Wallace	Marbrook	Weyerhauser
Deluxe	Mardag	Toro
	McKnight	Fish, Wildlife

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY
1987 CORPORATE SOLICITATION

Charles M. Denny, Jr. Chairman & CEO ADC Telecommunications, Inc.
5501 Green Valley Drive Bloomington MN 55437

Russell H. Baumgardner Chairman Apogee Enterprises, Inc.
7900 Xerxes Avenue, South Bloomington MN 55431

Richard M. Schulze President and CEO Best Buy Company, Inc.
4400 West 78th Street Bloomington MN 55435

James Lyons President Bio-Medicus, Inc.
9600 W. 76th Street Eden Prairie MN 55344

Kenneth Ellenberg Chairman & CEO Computer Aided Time Share Inc.
9700 B W. 76th Street Eden Prairie MN 55344

Bruce L. Burnham Chairman & CEO Computer Depot
7450 Flying Cloud Drive Eden Prairie MN 55344

Tania Amochaev Chairman Comserv Corp.
3400 Comserv Dr. Eagan MN 55122

William A. Hultgren Chairman & CEO Concourse Corp.
11441 Valley View Rd. Eden Prairie MN 55344

Floyd R. Adelman CEO Crown Auto, Inc.
7550 Corporate Way Eden Prairie MN 55344

William P. Flies Chairman Datakey, Inc.
12281 Nicollet Avenue Burnsville MN 55337

Grant I. Warfield Chairman & President DataMap, Inc.
6874 Washington Ave., S. Eden Prairie MN 55344

Kenneth A. Macke Chairman & CEO Dayton Hudson Corp.
777 Nicollet Mall Minneapolis MN 55402

Eugene R. Olson Chairman Deluxe Check Printers, Inc.
1080 W. Cty Rd F St. Paul MN 55126

Donald E. Roepke President & CEO Digigraphic Systems Corporation
7277 Flying Cloud Drive Eden Prairie MN 55344

Michael E. Platt President & CEO Discus Corporation
3601 W. 77th Street,
Suite 925 Bloomington MN 55435

Elmer L. Andersen Chairman H.B. Fuller Co.
2400 Energy Park Drive St. Paul MN 55108

N. Bud Grossman Chairman & CEO Gelco Corp
One Gelco Dr. Eden Prairie MN 55344

A. Brewster Atwater Chairman & CEO General Mills, Inc.
P.O. Box 1113 Minneapolis MN 55440

Edson W. Spencer Chairman & CEO Honeywell
Honeywell Plaza Minneapolis MN 55408

Robert D. Swenson Chairman Mesaba Aviation, Inc.
6201 34th Avenue South Minneapolis MN 55450

Steven G. Rothmeier Chairman & CEO NWA Inc.
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport St. Paul MN 55111

Charles W. Oswald Chairman & CEO National Computer Systems, Inc.
11000 Prairie Lakes Dr. Eden Prairie MN 55344

Horia A. Dinulescu Chairman & CEO North Atlantic Technologies, Inc.
7801 E. Bush Lake Road Bloomington MN 55435

David H. Baldwin Chairman & CEO Norwesco, Inc.
7850 Metro Parkway Bloomington MN 55420

David H. Baldwin	Chairman & CEO Norwesco, Inc.	
7850 Metro Parkway		Bloomington MN 55420
Lloyd P. Johnson	Chairman & CEO Norwest Corp.	
1200 Peavy Building		Minneapolis MN 55479
Stephen C. Heidecker	Chairman & CEO Nugget Oil Corp	
7850 Metro Parkway		
Suite 208		Bloomington MN 55420
Timothy E. Twining	President	Omnicom Data, Inc.
1408 Northland Drive		Mendota Heights MN 55120
Steven E. Wirth	President	Precision Fitting & Valve Co., Inc.
10356 W. 70th Street		Eden Prairie MN 55344
H. John Zentz	Chairman & CEO Sharedata Inc.	
7122 Shady Oak Rd.		Eden Prairie MN 55344
Wesley J. Laszki	Chairman	Spearhead Industries, Inc.
9971 Valley View Rd		Eden Prairie 55344
Michael W. Wright	Chairman	Super Valu Stores, Inc.
P.O. Box 990		Eden Prairie MN 55440
Stephen F. Keating	Chairman	Toro Co
8111 Lyndale Avenue, South		Bloomington MN 55420
James W. Sullivan	President & CEO Twin City Barge, Inc.	
222 W. Grand Avenue		
P.O. Box 239		South St. Paul MN 55075
Sherman Bell	Chairman & CEO Vicom, Inc	
9713 Valley View Rd		Eden Prairie MN 55344
Gerald F. Oestreich	President & CEO World Container Corporation	
1359 Larc Industrial Blvd.		Burnsville MN 55337
Ralph W. Bachman	Chairman	Bachman's Inc.
6010 Lyndale Avenue South		Minneapolis MN 55419
John A. Hay	Chairman & President	Birchwood Laboratories, Inc.
7900 Fuller Road		Eden Prairie MN 55344
Richard N. Nicholson	Chairman	Blackbourn, Inc.
10150 Crosstown Circle		Eden Prairie MN 55344
J.R. Borchert	President	Borchert-Ingersoll Inc.
3275 Dodd Road		Eagan MN 55121
Ivar W. Sorensen	President	Brown-Minneapolis Tank & Fabricating Co
2875 Hwy. 55		Eagan MN 55121
Darrell Moseson	President & CEO CENEX	
5500 CENEX Dr.		Inver Grove Heights 55075
J.P. Wilkie	President Continental Machines Inc	
5505 W. 123rd Street		Savage MN 55378
Ric Leichtung	Chairman	D.R.I. Industries
11300 Hampshire Street		Bloomington MN 55438
R. W. Kleinert	President	Earth Energy Systems, Inc.
250 Prairie Center Drive		Eden Prairie MN 55344
David E. Wachal	President & CEO Ellerbe Inc	
One Appletree Square		Minneapolis MN 55420
Harold J. Engler	President	Engler Theaters
6571 City West Pkwy		Eden Prairie MN 55344
Joel A. Elftmann	Chairman	FSI
322 Lake Hazeltine Dr.		Chaska MN 55318
Jeff Engler	President Engler Foods Inc	
6572 City West Pkwy		Eden Prairie MN 55344

Daniel Quernemoen	President	Fluoroware, Inc.
102 Jonathan Blvd. N.		Chaska MN 55318
Fremont B. Gruss	Chairman	Fremont Industries Inc.
P.O. Box 67	Shakopee	MN 55379
H.A. Tuttle II	Chairman	M.A. Gedney Co.
P.O. Box 8	Chaska	MN 55318
James D. Imre	Chairman & President	General Coatings Inc.
2805 Dodd Rd.	Eagan	MN 55121
M.C. Gresser	President	Gresser Inc.
1771 Yankee Doodle Rd.		Eagan MN 55121
Donald F. Giffey	Chairman	Harvest States Cooperatives
P.O. Box 64594		
1667 N. Snelling	St. Paul	MN 55164
Bruce Hoyt	Chairman	Hoyt Construction & Development Co.
321 W. 83rd St.	Bloomington	MN 55420
George Benson	President	IOS/Telecom North
1031 Mendota Heights Rd.		Mendota Heights MN 55120
Jerome Carlson	President & CEO	Instant Web Inc.
7951 Powers Blvd.	Chanhassen	MN 55317
Frank J. Hasselman	President	LaHass Mfg. & Sales Inc.
3575 State Hwy. 13		Eagan MN 55122
J.F. Fleischhacker Sr.		President Lake Region Manufacturing
Co. Inc.		
340 Lake Hazeltine Dr.		Chaska MN 55318
James H. Leslie	CEO	LeSueur Chesse Co. Inc.
719 N. Main St.		
P.O. Box 107	LeSueur	MN 56058
Ervin A. Mueller	Chairman	LeSueur Foundry Co.
1409 Vine Street	LeSueur	MN 56058
Mark Jones Sr.	Chairman	Lexington Standard Corp
1243 Eagan Industrial Rd.		Eagan MN 55121
Orren Lucht	President	Lucht Engineering Inc.
500 W. 79th St.	Bloomington	MN 55420
Arley R. Bjella	Chairman	Lutheran Brotherhood
625 Fourth Ave. S.		Minneapolis MN 55415
Peter F. Pierce	Chairman	Lyle Signs Inc.
7934 Wallace Rd	Eden Prairie	MN 55344
James Teter	President	Management Graphics Inc.
1401 E. 79th Street		Bloomington MN 55420
Burton J. McGlynn	Chairman	McGlynn Bakeries Inc.
6652 Mitchell Rd.	Eden Prairie	MN 55344
B.E. Bogeskov	Chairman	Metro Machine & Engineering Corp
8001 Wallace Rd.	Eden Prairie	MN 55344
Eugene Lentsch	Chairman	Minnesota Fence & Iron Works Inc.
P.O. Box 21068	Eden Prairie	MN 55121
Roy Boeser	President	Morrissey Inc.
9304 Bryant Ave. S.		Bloomington MN 55420
James W. Schell	Chairman & President	National Screenprint
9749 Hamilton Rd.	Eden Prairie	MN 55344
Roger Holm	Chairman	Our Own Hardware Co.
2300 W. Hwy. 13	Burnsville	MN 55337
Leonard Holzinger	Chairman	Photo Mechanical Services Inc.
333 W. 78th St.	Bloomington	MN 55420

Roger J. Drewing	Chairman	Press Inc.
18780 W. 78th St.	Chanhassen	MN 55317
Delbert L. Ploen	Chairman	Quali-Tech Inc.
318 Lake Hazeltine Dr.	Chaska	MN 55318
Terry Noble	President	Quanterron Inc.
11531 Rupp Dr.	Burnsville	MN 55337
Mathew Broms	Chairman	Richard Manufacturing Co.
6250 Bury Dr.	Eden Prairie	MN 55344
Arthur J. Hatch	President & CEO	Rubber Industries Inc.
200 Cavanaugh Dr.	Shakopee	MN 55379
Ruth E. Rupp	Chairman & President	Rupp Industries Inc.
11550 Rupp Dr.	Burnsville	MN 55337
Francis Ryan	Chairman	Ryan Construction Co.
900 Second Avenue S.		
700 International Centre		Minneapolis MN 55402
Ken Theis	President	Shakopee Printing Inc.
5101 Valley Ind. Blvd. S.		
P.O. Box 38	Shakopee MN	55379
J.L. Shiely Jr.	Chairman of Executive Committee	J.L. Shiely Co.
1101 Snelling Ave. N.		St. Paul MN 55108
W.F. Austin	Chairman & President	Starkey Laboratories Inc.
6700 Washington Ave. S.		Eden Prairie MN 55344
Earl A. Sween	Chairman	E.A. Sween Co.
16101 W. 78th St.	Eden Prairie	MN 55344
Don Ryan	CEO	Truffles Group Inc.
7116 Shady Oak Rd.		Eden Prairie MN 55344
Edward H. Fish	Chairman	Universal Hospital Services Inc.
4220 W. Old Shakopee Rd.		Bloomington MN 55437
Dr. Thomas E. Hendrickson		President & CEO VTC Inc
2401 E. 86th Street		Bloomington MN 55420
Charles B. Holmes	Chairman & CEO	Vector Engineering Co.
331 Lake Hazeltine Dr.		Chaska MN 55318
Frank Beddor, Jr.	Chairman	Viking Press Inc.
7000 Washington Avenue S.		Eden Prairie MN 55344
L.C. Hoeft	Chairman & President	Ziegler Inc.
901 W. 94th St.		Bloomington MN 55420
Patrick S. Downey	Sr. Vice President	BCE Development Properties Inc.
4340 Multifoods Tower		Minneapolis MN 55420
Charles A. Wegner	District Manager	Browning-Ferris Industries of Minnesota Inc.
9813 Flying Cloud Dr.		Eden Prairie MN 55440
Jerald H. Mortenson	President	CTS Fabri-Tek Inc.
6900 Shady Oak Rd.		Eden Prairie MN 55344
Clement C. Carfrey	Vice President & Plant Manager	CertainTeed Corp
3303 E. Fourth Avenue		Shakopee MN 55379
Arthur Warburton	General Manager	Eaton Corp.
15151 Hwy. 5		Eden Prairie MN 55344
Stephen Fleet	General Manager	Thr Fluorocarbon Co.
6851 Flying Cloud Dr.		Eden Prairie MN 55344
Harvey Golub	President & CEO	IDS Financial Services Inc.
IDS Tower		Minneapolis MN 55474
George Richard	Regional Manager	Marriott Corp
701 Decatur Avenue N.		
Suite 203	Golden Valley	MN 55427

Walt Casey	ConAgra	
1 Central Park Plaza		Omaha NE 68102
M. J. Dalton	General Manager Owens-Illinois Inc.	
3900 Hwy. 101	Shakopee	MN 55379
Dr. William M. Riggs	Vice President & General Manager Perkin-Elmer Corp.	
6509 Flying Cloud Dr.		Eden Prairie MN 55344
George W. Dingman	General Manager Phillips Temro Inc.	
9700 W. 74th Street		Eden Prairie MN 55344
Edmond Blackend	Chairman	Republic Telcom
8300 Norman Center Dr.		Bloomington MN 55437
Veron H. Heath	President	Rosemount Inc.
12001 W. 78th Street		Eden Prairie MN 55344
Charles Wade	General Manager Airport Hilton	
3700 E. 80th Street		Bloomington MN 55420
Ken Power	General Manager	Embassy Suites Hotel
2800 W. 80th Street		Bloomington MN 55431
Sherwin Friedman	General Manager Holiday Inn	
3 Appletree Square		Bloomington MN 55420

To Elaine via Seals

WILDLIFE REFUGE

Action!
A national wildlife refuge has been proposed along a 35 mile stretch of the Minnesota River between Shakepee and Jordan. It would lie in the flood plain. An open forum meeting held at Eden Prairie in August was well attended, and those present showed a consensus for keeping the beauty of the valley and the wildlife rather than having this area become an industrial park.

Alaska LWW Bulletin Oct - '75
Senator Mondale has worked out a proposal to set aside 17,500 acres as a wildlife refuge, with the land under rules and regulations of a wildlife refuge, but with about half of the land remaining with private owners, or with the State of Minnesota. The federal government would own 9500 acres. The bill, which has been introduced into the Senate, is number S-2097. S-2097.

Another meeting is being held in Chaska Oct. 14, 8 p.m. at the city hall. There will also be a meeting in Burnsville the following evening, Oct. 15, with Rep. Hagedorn, who also favors the legislation, present.

Write to your senators and representative. Every letter does make a difference. Letters to the newspaper also help.

Note: This Action is covered by the League's Land Use Consensus of March, 1975. It recognizes fragile, historic, or natural hazard lands as critical areas.

MINNESOTA SKILLS BANK is under the direction of a new chairperson. Parker Trostel, Minneapolis, was appointed in August to fill the unexpired term of Phoebe Went. Ms. Trostel will serve as a member of the Women's Advisory Committee as well as chairperson of the skills bank.

The Skills Bank is sponsored by the Women's Advisory Committee to the State Department of Human Rights. The purpose of the Skills Bank is to encourage women to seek appointive positions on state, regional, county, and local boards and commissions, and to recommend qualified women for consideration to appointing officials.

Membership on the Skills Bank is composed of one representative from any interested metro or statewide women's organization. The League currently has two representatives, Fran Berdie (CMAL) and Mary Waldo (LWVMN).

Action! { *****It continues to be difficult to identify women who are interested in serving on boards and commissions. Our representatives must rely on members of Local Leagues to help locate women who could serve because of their special interest and/or ability.***** }

ERA: Some of you are wondering what happened to the Jaycees' move to rescind the ERA. The subject did not come up at their convention, because the motion to rescind was defeated in the executive committee meeting held prior to the convention. Maybe some of you influenced that vote.

Coming next month!

Environmental notes ... by Peggy Watson. Also a sample letter you might write your legislator regarding the Clean Air Act: Auto Emissions.

OBSERVING

HOPKINS SCHOOL BOARD - Oct. 23, 1975

The Board voted to engage a financial consultant to help with the advance re-funding a $3\frac{1}{2}$ Million Dollar 1969 bond issue. Savings, realized from this will be for the district's taxpayers, who'll be paying less interest on the issue.

A report on program options and variations in the various school was presented by the elementary and secondary directors and principals.

A move was made to restore the 4th grade band program. Impetus from the discussion at this time came from parent who had collected several hundred signatures requesting the program. Hopkins regards its elementary band program as complete in itself, rather than as a feeder program for secondary schools; offering band at the 4th grade level aids in offering a complete program at the elementary level. Cost of the program is projected to be about \$4000. The Board was split on its support for the motion, and the motion was tabled to be reconsidered in 6 weeks. Hopefully after teacher contract negotiation has been completed.

Teacher contract negotiations were discussed. The Board unanimously agreed that the rights to determine class size and to use paraprofessionals in the classroom should be Board/Administrative rights, not contractual items.

The Board accepted the invitation to meet and informally discuss the negotiating process and the frustrations accompanying it with a group of teachers.

FOR SALE
LEAGUE CALENDARS
AT UNIT MEETINGS

HOPKINS PARK BOARD - Oct. 28 Observer - Margaret Nelson

Community Development Committee report especially as it concerns a possible Downtown Park. Park subcommittee of C.D.C. asked for the land north of Andrews Bldg. from H.R.A. Instead HRA gave letter of intent to M. B. Hagen to build low income or subsidized housing - HRA continues to renew 90 day option to Hagen.

1976 Budget - all land capital improvement is deleted, includes Shady Oak Beach improvement. Board asked for more information concerning Shady Oak Beach in Nov. and then bring it before the Joint Recreation Board.

Hopkins Jaycees are again considering construction and manning of a concession facility at Central Park.

EDEN PRAIRIE UPDATE

S2097, Senator Mondale's bill to create the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Recreation Area, remains in the Commerce Committee of the Senate. Congressman Hagedorn is preparing a companion bill for the House, to be introduced in the near future.

The Planning Commission and representatives from the Human Right and Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources Commissions held several meetings to review the 7 proposals submitted for consulting services on updating the city's Comprehensive Guide plan. They have unanimously recommended to Council that Midwest Planning be named as consultants.

By unanimous vote City Council has recommended no expansion of Flying Cloud Airport, continuation of its status as a general utility airport, a review of safety measures and correction of any unsafe conditions. Actual decision on the future of the airport rests with the Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Mayor David Osterholt has submitted his resignation effective January 1, for personal reasons. Dorothy Bennett's resignation from the School Board takes effect Oct. 31.

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S SKILLS BANK

QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME _____ HOME telephone _____
Office telephone _____

Home Address _____ Zip _____

Business address or Occupation _____

Educational Background _____

Specialization _____

Political Party: _____ Have you participated actively? Yes ___ No ___

How? _____ When? _____

Senate District _____ House District _____

Have you served as an elected public official? Yes ___ No ___

If yes, what office(s)? _____ When? _____

Membership in civic or professional organizations:

Organization	Offices held	Dates
--------------	--------------	-------

Areas of interest or expertise;

☐ Health Care	☐ Government	☐ Human Services	☐ Consumer Issues
☐ Education	☐ Housing	☐ Women's Movement	☐ Transportation & Transit
☐ Welfare	☐ Personnel	☐ Human Rights	☐ Open Space
☐ Corrections	☐ Parks & Recreation	☐ Children & Youth	☐ Water-Sanitation
☐ Ecology	☐ Family Life	☐ Aging Citizens	☐ Library
☐ Safety	☐ Mental Health	☐ Handicapped	

Particular Appointive or Elective Positions in which you are interested _____

Additional information, work experience or comments (use back also) _____

Send to: Mary Waldb, League of Women Voter OR Fran Berdie
State Board Representative CMAL Representative
2279 Folwell St. 2208 Folwell St.
St. Paul, MN 55108 St. Paul, MN 55108
644-9228 646-6778

LAND USE

JOINT SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LAND USE
HOLDS FIRST MEETING

At its first meeting, Oct. 23, the Joint Senate Subcomm. on Land Use heard Robert Freilich, Prof. of Law and Urban Affairs, speak about agricultural land use policies. Following is a brief summary of his remarks.

Three types of laws have been used by various states in an effort to preserve agricultural land: 1. establishment of Agriculture Districts; 2. agriculture contracts; 3. preferential tax assessments for agriculture lands. Mn. has attempted to protect its agricultural land through the third type, with the Green Acres Law and Urban-Rural Taxing Districts. These laws are not dealing adequately with the problems of leapfrog development and identification of lands that need protecting through tax advantages.

Freilich stressed that these measures alone do not adequately deal with problems created by the loss of 2.2 million acres of farm land to urbanization nationally per year. A system incorporating principles of all three types of laws might better deal with the problem. The system should include the following:

1. Mandatory open space and agriculture designation and identification should be included in plans of all localities.
2. Agricultural land that would be urbanized within five or 10 years should be excluded from preferential tax assessments. Lands under open space and agriculture designation should come under land use contracts for 10-year periods and be given preferential tax assessments.
3. Regional and state agencies should review agriculture and open space land use planning and designations.

The Subcomm. reacted to Mr. Freilich's remarks with concerns that protecting agricultural land should not be divorced from the problems of urban density and the real needs of people. A member said that the solution to preservation of agricultural land may be found in the reuse of core urban areas.
(Carol MacLean, Nov. State Board Memo)

"LAND USE--WHO DECIDES?" is the title of an excellent new publication available FREE from the Sierra Club. The booklet contains the results of a series of bi-weekly study/discussion seminars and a two-day final conference. LWV participated in the project. Write: Project Environment, 807 Midland Bank Bldg., Mpls. 55401 for a copy.

"PEOPLE POWER: THE WORLD OF PRACTICAL POLITICS" is a UM TV credit course to be offered on Ch. 2 Mondays, 9:30 p.m. starting Jan. 5. It analyzes individual and neighborhood action, precinct caucuses, lobbying, political parties, campaigns, and alternative action outside politics. For information and registration, call 376-4925, or write to

Extension Independent Study
27 Westbrook Hall, UM
Minneapolis, MN 55455

WILDLIFE REFUGE BILL - The U.S. Senate Commerce Comm.'s Subcomm. on Environment came to Mn. Nov. 10 to hear local reaction to Sen. Mondale's bill to establish the Mn. River Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area (S2097). Support was voiced by Gov. Anderson, local officials, environmental groups including LWVMN. Scott County objected to the bill on the grounds that it could hinder economic growth and development there. Burnsville asked for compensation for loss of tax revenues on included land they had projected for industrial usage.

The lands included in the refuge are 9,540 acres of the lower Mn. River flood plain from Jordan, MN to Fort Snelling and adjacent areas necessary for public access. It would be unique in its location in a totally urbanized environment and the cooperation between federal, state and local governments to develop and administer it.

UN

READING LIST

This reference list was selected from the many items suggested in the UN Update Committee Guide by Dr. Harlan Smith, our recent guest speaker on the UN. He writes, "I am enthusiastic about all of (these) and recommend them to you strongly."

1. LWVUS, Committee Guide: What to do about the UN UPDATING. 6 pp. This is the best place for League members to begin, to review LWV policy and the reasons for rethinking and renewing UN support. May be borrowed from Margaret Smith. Some of the same information may be read in the Fall '75 National VOTER: "The Tides at Turtle Bay" pp. 24-27. Borrow a copy if you are a new member.
2. LWVEF, "UN: Are There Cracks in the Glass House?" UPDATE INTERNATIONAL March, 1975. #570. 35¢. Major developments at the UN during the 29th General Assembly session, presented in historical and political perspective. This is the best available brief review of some of the things going on in the UN recently and of various reactions to them. Indispensable for LWV members and others. Should be circulated widely. Call Sally Quinn, 483-4970, to see if we have any left for sale; we got 20. Or borrow. Or we can order more.
3. Issues before the 30th General Assembly, UNA-USA \$3.00. 75 pp. This annual UNA publication is the best single source for more detailed explanation of issues at the UN, what actions have been taken so far and where things stand at the beginning of each annual UN Assembly meeting.
4. The Inter Dependent. Monthly newspaper of the UNA-USA. Annual subscription is \$4.00, will increase to \$5.00 Jan. 1 '76. Millie Haugan has a sample copy you can see. This is an incredibly good little eight-page tabloid paper. Members of the UN Assoc. get it free (why not join?) but everyone else with any interest in international affairs should subscribe and circulate it. (Call the Mpls. UNA office, 333-2824, or write directly to UNA-USA, 345 E. 46th St., NY 10017.)
5. UNA-USA Fact Sheets. Excellent background information about the UN and key issues. Single copies free. Each is a legal-sized sheet dealing briefly with a single topic--there is nothing better to be had in such brief form on each of the topics covered. New fact sheets come out from time to time. Mpls. UNA office can often furnish copies. Or order from UNA-USA, address above.
 - 9528 #2A. The Financing of the UN. May '74.
 - 9535 #4A. United Nations Peacekeeping. Dec. '74.
 - 9537 #6A. The Middle East. Dec. '74. UN role in Middle East, 1947 on.
 - 9548 #7A. The UN Secretariat: The International Civil Service. March '75
 - 9549 #8A. The UN Security Council. April '75.
 - 9550 #9. The UN Charter. June '72.
 - 9550 #10A. What has the UN Done for U.S. Lately? Nov. '74.
 - 9561 #11. The UN and the Item on Terrorism. Jan. '73.
 - 9562 #12A. The UN and the Law of the Sea. March '75.
 - #13. The World Bank Group: Putting Stock in Development. April '74.
 - 9586 #14. Consciousness Raising at the UN: 6th Special Session. June '74.
 - #15. Enough for All: The World Food Conference. March '75.
6. "THE UNITED NATIONS AT THIRTY: Making Safe an Interdependent World," Roger Baldwin, Harlan Cleveland, and Richard N. Gardner. Current, Nov. '75. Three magazine articles under this heading give positive evaluations of the UN after thoughtful review of the record, world changes and UN shortcomings.

Friends Board of Directors 1987

Shirley Asklund

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Kay Schwie

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Elaine Mellott

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mike Bosanko

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Bob Dasset

[REDACTED]

Dave Zumeta

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Janet Watson

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Nelson French

TNC - Mpls Field Office 379-2134
1313 5th St. SE
Mpls, MN 55414

Lyla Lyla Bates



FRIENDS OF THE MN VALLEY
BOARD MEETING
4/13/88

1. MINUTES of the March 9, 1988 meeting were approved as read.
2. TREASURER's report was approved as presented.
3. MEMBERSHIP discussed by Mike Bosanko - 179 members. Mike will discuss membership in upcoming newsletter.
4. SPRING MEETING will be bluebird trail hike in Louisville Swamp on 5/7/88, led by Bob & Lyla Smith (9:00AM - 12:00).
5. Judy Erickson will be in Washington, D.C. in early May, and will meet with MN delegation, Sen. Durenberger, Reps. Sabo & Oberstar. Elaine Mellott moved to authorize expenses up to \$75.00; motion was adopted.
6. GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY - Shirley Asklund & Elaine Mellott will attend a meeting with Jim Gritman (Regional Director, USFWS) in the next two weeks.
7. CHARITABLE SOLICITATION REQUIREMENTS - Judy reviewed these report requirements, and prepared a resolution to authorize action on the requirements (Shirley & Elaine directed to act on compliance requirements).
8. GIFT SHOP - Kate Winsor reviewed visitor center gift shop cooperative associations and issues. Discussion followed with decision to set up an association approx. six months prior to opening of the visitor center.
9. FORT SNELLING regional marketing brochure reviewed by Kate Winsor. She requested a \$200 donation from the Friends toward the project. Other participating organizations will also be asked to participate, and grants will additionally be sought. Total cost of production is estimated at \$1,600.
10. MOSQUITO CONTROL DISTRICT REPORT was reviewed by Shirley.
11. RIGHT TO KNOW COMMITTEE sponsored by the State Superfund legislation is being formed to assure public's right to know about hazardous (or potentially hazardous) materials in the environment. Seven committees comprised of 9 members each being formed (3 - industry, 3 - emergency responders - 3 general public).
12. HERITAGE PROGRAM - Status reviewed, and suggestions for updating reviewed with Board. Will be sent out to all Corps. and Fdns. on the list as soon as changes implemented.

Notes taken by Judy Erickson. (Thank you, Judy!)

Respectfully submitted,

Kay Schwie
Secretary

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY

Minutes of May 13, 1988 meeting

Present: Shirley Asklund, Mike Bosanko, Elaine Mellott, Fred Waltz, Janet Watson
Dave Zumeta, John Schomaker

The meeting was called to order by President Shirley Asklund.

Short items:

There was a brief discussion of Groundbreaking Ceremony, slated for the last weekend in August — possible delays, publicity, invitation list, food, workers, financing, etc. Further discussion to be held at later meetings.

We reviewed the status of our Heritage Registry Program fund raising efforts. We have made some progress so far, and we discussed ways to further improve our success rate. These included the use of professional fundraiser(s), individual followups by Board members, and having Judy Erickson directly involved in calling on prospective donors (deemed not advisable at this time). The opinion was expressed that Mr. Egbert, the professional fundraiser we hired to help with the proposal preparation, "owed" us one donor visit, but we could not be certain of this.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to contribute \$200 via Kate Winsor, as our share in the Fort Snelling brochure, now in preparation.

The remaining discussion concentrated on three related topics: Membership gains, our financial position, and Judy Erickson's contract.

Mike Bosanko discussed the results thus far in the campaign to increase our membership. The gains since last year have been significant, although the *percent* of those responding to our mailings is disappointing. This is due, in part, to the use of some mailing lists that were, in retrospect, not the most likely to yield members. As nearly as we can tell, the additional dues obtained have just about paid for the cost of the campaign. Thus, any of these new members who *renew* in future years will provide an increase in our *base* income. We will need to print additional brochures soon.

Elaine Mellott handed out a summary of our income and expenditures over approximately the past 3 years, which she compiled by going over the checkbooks and bank statements. This is the first step toward the complete documentation of such matters that we are required to file in order to get a permit to raise the amounts of money anticipated in the Heritage Registry Program.

Each of the sources of income and each of the major expenditure categories was discussed in some detail. Our income has gone up, but our expenditures have gone up even faster, so that our net worth (uncommitted) has declined somewhat. Please request a copy of Elaine's summary if you wish to see the details.

(continued)

Fred Waltz will work with Elaine, with the goal of establishing a complete ... and retroactive ... set of financial records covering 1987 and 1988, and meeting the filing requirements by the end of June.

Judy Erickson's contract runs through the end of June, 1988. We are obligated to give her 30 days notice of any changes in the terms of the contract. Our problem is that we can not continue even at the current rate without dipping even further into our reserves. After extensive discussion, it was agreed that we would set up a special meeting on May 19, at which we would ask Judy to give us her views of her responsibilities and compensation, after which we would meet to come to a conclusion about what kind of changes to propose (if any).

The meeting was adjourned at a little after 10 pm.

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Friends of the Minnesota Valley have approved a program to raise funds for a Heritage Registry Program, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley have reviewed the Minnesota Charitable Solicitation Act and authorize Shirley Asklund, President and Elaine Mellott, Treasurer, to take actions to comply with this act.

Passed April 13, 1988 by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kay L. Schurz", is written over a horizontal line.

Secretary

Application Requirements

Requests for grants must be in writing. No particular form of application is required, but the Distribution Committee Members wish that the following minimal information be contained in each application:

- OK 1. Name, address and telephone number of the applicant and a description of the general purpose and objectives of applicant and the scope of its operations.
- OK 2. Tax-exempt status of the applicant. A copy of the applicant's most recent letter of exemption from the Internal Revenue Service demonstrating that it is an organization exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and stating whether or not it is a private foundation.
- OK 3. The amount requested.
- OK 4. A statement of the purpose of the project or program for which the grant is requested, its objectives and significance to society, and where applicable, an estimate of the number of Minnesota citizens to be benefited.
- OK 5. Position or relationship of individual signing the application to the applicant organizations.
- OK 6. A reasonably detailed budget, including assurances as to other support, both for the proposed project and, if applicable, for the continuation of the program or service at the expiration of the grant period.
7. A statement as to why Foundation support is requested, including a description of what other efforts have been made to obtain the requested funds, and what funds and/or pledges have been received and from whom for this project.
- ? 8. A statement that the applicant will spend the funds solely for the purposes stated in the application, and make such reports as are required by the Foundation.
- Yes? 9. The length of time for which Foundation aid will be needed, including a schedule indicating the most desirable time to start and terminate the grant.
- Have not been hired → No 10. The names and affiliations of the policy board responsible for the management of the applicant.
- No 11. A description of the qualifications and experience of the principal staff members of the project in relation to its purposes and objectives, their probable availability for the duration of the project, and whether or not they can be replaced in event they resign or are otherwise not available.
- No 12. Applicant's latest balance sheet and detailed income statement (as audited by the organization's certified public accountant, if such audits are made).
- No 13. A statement that the applicant realizes that any payment of funds granted, should occur, will be at the convenience of the Foundation, including modification of previously agreed upon payment schedules should such modification be deemed necessary by the Foundation.
- No 14. A clear indication that this application has been reviewed by the governing body of the applicant organization and has received its endorsement. Where possible, a formal board resolution to this effect should be submitted.
- No 15. A statement that the applicant understands that the Foundation, in researching this grant application, may if it deems appropriate, review any and all of the information submitted as part of this request with advisers of the Foundation's choosing.
- No 16. A statement that the applicant has made a determination regarding the applicability of the Minnesota Charitable Solicitation Act (MS 309) to the applicant organization and if MS 309 does apply, that the applicant organization intends to try to comply with the terms of this Act.

Application will not be returned to applicants. Applications must be signed by persons properly authorized by the applicant. Applications for grants should be addressed to:

The Saint Paul Foundation
1120 Norwest Center
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

Phone: (612) 224-5463

AGREEMENT AMENDMENT

The following constitutes an amendment to the January 1, 1988 Agreement between the Friends of the Minnesota Valley, and Judith L. Erickson, for the provision of Public Affairs Advisory services. This Amendment is to be effective

A paragraph of the Agreement is to be amended as follows:

2. c. Prepare and implement a membership development program and assist with educational program development for Friends; which will include solicitation for contributions. The Public Affairs Advisor will not at any time have custody of contributions. One hundred (100) percent of all funds solicited will be issued directly to the Friends, and used by the Friends for charitable purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Friends of the Minnesota Valley and Judith L. Erickson have executed this Amendment on the ____ day of _____ 1988.

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY

JUDITH L. ERICKSON

BY: _____

BY: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
SENEY NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

Pursuant to the provisions of Act 162, Public Acts of 1982, as amended, the undersigned corporation executes the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

The name of the corporation is: Seney Natural History Association, Inc.

ARTICLE II

The corporation is organized exclusively for charitable, educational, and scientific purposes, including for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations under Section 501(C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (or the corresponding section of any future Federal Tax Code).

The purpose or purposes for which the corporation is organized are: to promote a better understanding and appreciation of the natural history and natural environment of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and, in particular, the Seney National Wildlife Refuge. In this connection, the corporation will enter into an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to:

1. Produce and make available to Refuge visitors, by sales or free distribution, suitable interpretive and educational material such as books, pamphlets, posters, slides, photographs, maps and other items of interest, to increase the visitor's understanding of natural history and their surrounding environment.

2. Acquire books, films, recordings and other materials for use in interpretive programs which may be donated to the Service and to assist in carrying out such programs as may be agreed with Service representatives.

ARTICLE III

The corporation is organized upon a nonstock basis. The description and value of its real property assets are none and the description and value of its personal property assets are none.

The corporation is organized on a membership basis and is to be financed under the following general plan:

1. Any individual or organization approving of the objectives of the corporation and who is willing to assist the corporation in its activities shall be eligible for membership.

2. Classes of annual membership are as follows:

Individual	Family
Student	Corporate
Charter	Family Charter

In addition, the Board of Directors may from time to time elect continuing Honorary Members.

3. The membership year shall commence on October 1st. Membership dues shall be set by the Board of Directors. Membership shall be effective on receipt of membership application and payment of dues.

4. Only members in good standing shall be eligible to participate in business meetings, or serve in any of the corporation's elective or appointive positions. Members in default of dues payment for more than six months shall be dropped from the rolls.

5. Individual, Student, Charter, and Corporate members shall each be entitled to one vote. For a Family or Family Charter membership, each adult member shall be allowed one vote.

6. All members in good standing shall be eligible for a ten percent (10%) discount on all books or other items offered for sale by the corporation.

ARTICLE IV

1. The address of the registered office is: Seney National Wildlife Refuge, Seney, Michigan, 49883.

2. The mailing address of the registered office is: Post Office Box 66, Seney, Michigan, 49883.

3. The name of the resident agent at the registered office is: Dick St. Martin.

ARTICLE V

The names and addresses of all the incorporators are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence or Business Address</u>
Dick St. Martin	Box 7, Seney, Michigan, 49883
Richard Dohmen	RR 1, Engadine, Michigan, 49827
Harold Peters	RR 1, Box 49, Germfask, MI, 49836
Paul Stoetzer	McMillan, Michigan, 49853
Myrtle St. Martin	Box 7, Seney, Michigan, 49883
Les Walstrom	Curtis, Michigan, 49820
Albert Howell	RR 3, Box 2404, McMillan, MI, 49853
Sam Moore	P.O. Box 5, Seney, Michigan, 49883
Don Dexter	Germfask, Michigan, 49883

ARTICLE VI

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall consist of nine elected members. At each annual meeting, directors shall be elected to serve terms of three years. Directors may be re-elected. Designated representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may serve as ex-official members of the Board without vote.

ARTICLE VII

Conduct of Corporate Affairs

There shall be no limit on the corporation indebtedness or liability other than as may be established by the laws of the State of Michigan for corporations not for profit. The corporation shall have the power to receive donations, engage for pay, remuneration, and revenue, in business transactions relevant to the purpose of its organization, provided that none of the income of the corporation shall be distributed to its members or to any person as dividends or profits. Money received by the corporation, such as membership dues, net income from sale of books and other items, etc., will be utilized solely for the purposes outlined in Article II. The corporation shall not carry on any activity of propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation or the election of any political candidate.

No part of the net earnings of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to its members, trustees, directors, officers or other private persons, except that the corporation shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of Section 501(C)(3) purposes. No substantial part of the activities of the corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation and the corporation shall not participate in,

or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, the corporation shall not carry on: (a) by a corporation exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (or corresponding section of any future Federal Tax Code); or (b) by a corporation, contributions to which are deductible under Section 170(C)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code (or corresponding section of any future Federal Tax Code).

ARTICLE VIII

By-Laws

The By-Laws shall be adopted by a majority of the members present and voting at a meeting of the corporation called for such purpose with the proposed By-Laws having been submitted to the members at least thirty (30) days prior to such meeting. Amendments to the By-Laws may be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting of the membership, provided that written notice be given at least thirty (30) days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation

Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation may be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting of the membership provided that the proposed amendments have been submitted to the membership in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE X

Upon the dissolution of this corporation assets shall be distributed for one or more exempt purposes within the meaning of Section 501(C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future Federal Tax Code, or shall be distributed to the Federal Government or to a state or local government, for a public purpose.

1We, the incorporators sign our names this ____ day of
____, 19__.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

BY-LAWS
OF
SENEY NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION, INC.

ARTICLE I.

Name and Location

The organization shall be a nonprofit corporation known as Seney Natural History Association, Inc., located in Schoolcraft County, Michigan.

ARTICLE II.

Purpose

The purpose of this corporation is to promote a better understanding and appreciation of the natural history and natural environment of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and in particular, the Seney National Wildlife Refuge. In this connection, the corporation will enter into an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to:

1. Produce and make available to Refuge visitors, by sales or free distribution, suitable interpretive and educational materials such as books, pamphlets, posters, slides, photographs, maps and other items of interest, to increase the visitors understanding of natural history and his/her surrounding environment.
2. Acquire books, films, recordings and other materials for use in interpretive programs which may be donated to the Service, and to assist the Service in carrying out such programs as may be agreed with Service representatives.

ARTICLE III.

Membership

1. Any individual or organization approving of the organization, approving of the objectives of the corporation and who is willing to assist the corporation in its activities shall be eligible for membership.
2. Classes of annual membership are as follows:

Individual
Student
Charter

Family
Corporate
Family Charter

In addition, the Board of Directors may from time to time elect continuing Honorary members.

3. The membership year shall commence on October 1st. Membership dues shall be set by the Board of Directors. Membership shall be effective on receipt of membership application and payment of dues. Renewal of membership shall be by payment of dues.
4. Only members in good standing shall be eligible to participate in business meetings, or serve in any of the corporation's elective or appointive positions. Members in default of dues payment for more than six months shall be dropped from the rolls.
5. Individual, Student, Charter and Corporate members shall each be entitled to one vote. For a Family or Family Charter Membership, each adult member shall be allowed one vote.
6. All members in good standing shall be eligible for a ten (10%) percent discount on all books or other items offered for sale by the corporation.

ARTICLE IV.

Meetings

1. The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held in May at a date, time, and place to be designated by the Board of Directors with written notice to each member at least 30 days prior to the meeting.
2. Special membership meetings may be called by the Board of Directors with at least 30 days prior written notice to the members, stating the purpose of the meeting.
3. A minimum of five members constitute a quorum provided this includes a majority of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V.

Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of nine elected members. The term of office for the initial Board shall be three members until the first annual meeting, two members until the second annual meeting, and two members until the third annual meeting. At each annual meeting, directors shall be elected to serve terms of three years. Directors may be re-elected. Designated representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may serve as ex-official members of the Board without vote.

2. Duties of the Board of Directors shall be:
 - a. To transact all necessary business between the corporation annual meetings.
 - b. To control the property and other assets of the corporation.
 - c. To determine the policies and objectives of the corporation.
 - d. To appoint an independent auditor who is not a member of the Board of Directors at least two weeks prior to the annual meeting to audit the corporate accounts and to report to the annual meeting. A copy of the audit shall be filed in the permanent records of the corporation.
 - e. To fill vacancies on the Board of Directors until the next annual meeting.
3. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once each year or as mutually agreed by the Board members. A majority of the Board members shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings may be called by any two members of the Board when deemed necessary with adequate notice to the other Board members by phone or other personal contact may also constitute Board approval, with the item approved to be suitably described and recorded as a Board minute including the names of all the Board members contacted, the date contacted and how they vote.

ARTICLE VI.

Officers

1. The officers of the corporation shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer/Business Manager who shall be elected by the Board of Directors at a meeting to be held as soon as practicable after the annual membership meeting. Officers shall serve until their successors are chosen or until their term as directors expires. The President and the Vice-President shall have terms as Directors which expire in different years. Vacancies in any office shall be filled at the next Board meeting.
 - A. Duties of the President
 1. Preside at all meetings of the membership and Board of Directors.
 2. Assign specific responsibilities to other Board members as he/she may choose.
 3. Carry out any additional duties designated by the Board of Directors or usual to that office.

B. Duties of the Vice-President

1. Assume the duties of the President in his/her absence.
2. Act as an aide to the President.
3. Carry out any additional duties designated by the Board of Directors or usual to that office.

C. Duties of the Secretary

1. Keep a record of the proceedings of meetings of the corporation and Board of Directors.
2. Be responsible for handling and reporting correspondence.
3. Be responsible for keeping the membership rolls and sending notices of the annual meeting or special membership meetings.
4. Carry out any additional duties designated by the Board of Directors or usual to that office.

D. Duties of the Treasurer/Business Manager

1. Receive and be custodian of all monies of the corporation and shall deposit in the name of the corporation the name intact at least bi-weekly in such bank as the Board may select, except for such cash on hand as may be necessary for carrying on the corporation business.
2. Report on the accounts at all regular Board of Directors meetings, with the Auditor's report to be given to the annual meeting.
3. Expenditures for the normal conduct of providing and selling books and other materials, as described in Article IIa, and amounting to two hundred (\$200.00) dollars or less each shall be approved and paid by the Treasurer, or in his/her absence, by the President or Vice-President, and reported at the next regular Board meeting. Expenditures for material to be donated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as described in Article IIb, and any single expenditure in excess of two hundred (\$200.00) dollars shall be authorized by the Board of Directors or, in the case of great urgency, countersigned by the President or Vice-President and justified at the next Board meeting.
4. Carry out any additional duties designated by the Board of Directors or usual to that office.

ARTICLE VII.

Operating Staff

1. The Board of Directors may appoint such operating staff as it deems desirable, who may or may not be members of the corporation and who may be compensated or serve voluntarily.
2. The Board of Directors may assign specific responsibilities to any operating staff as the Board may so decide, including but not limited to, assisting the Secretary and/or Treasurer in any of their duties as described in Article VI, Sections 4 and 5.
3. The Board of Directors may relieve any operating staff of their responsibilities without cause on thirty (30) days notice or immediately with cause except in the latter case, such staff shall be allowed to meet with the Board of Directors within ten (10) days of such discharge to respond to charges.

ARTICLE VIII.

Nominating Committee

1. A nominating committee shall present to the annual meeting its recommendations for the number of Directors to be elected at that meeting. Nominations may also be made from the floor of the meeting with prior consent of the person being nominated.

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at the annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, by two thirds of those members present and voting, provided that the members shall have received the proposed amendment in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to such meeting.

Any amendment submitted to the Secretary in writing and signed by at least three members shall be considered.

The foregoing were adopted as the By-Laws of Seney Natural History Association, Inc., a corporation not for profit under the Laws of the State of Michigan, at the first meeting of the Board of Directors, on the day of , 1987.

President

Secretary

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY

BOARD MEETING
July 13, 1988

PRESENT: Shirley Asklund, Elaine Mellott, Bob Dasset, Fred Waltz, Mike Bosanko
Kay Schwie Others: John Schomaker, Refuge staff.

MINUTES of the June 8, 1988 Board meeting approved with addition of Nominating Committee information.

TREASURER'S REPORT - Fred Waltz is assisting Elaine by computerizing the Treasurer's financial reports. Fred reviewed the 6/30/88 Income & Expense Statement and posting of various account transactions format. He will also prepare a balance sheet for inclusion in the financial report to be filed with the State of MN. Book Cash on Hand 6/30/88 is \$13,964.22.

LEGISLATIVE - Elaine reported that the House & Senate approved \$500,000 for 1989 Refuge land acquisition.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE - Mike will contact Mark Newstrom and also have a list of terms of office available at the next meeting of the Board.

LCMR - Proposal submitted & acknowledgement received. Shirley may be unavailable at the time a five minute presentation must be made before their board. If so, Mike will be the first back-up presenter, and Elaine the second back-up. A large number of requests have been made for LCMR funding; final decisions re.funding will be made by the end of August.

HERITAGE FOUNDATION - Shirley has done another mailing to a new list of Foundations. Status of each grant proposal sent to date reviewed. \$1,000 grant received from 3-M Foundation. Current focus will be on trying to access LCMR funds. Board members will contact selected LCMR Directors.

GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY - John Schomaker reviewed current plans for the ceremony, now rescheduled for 9/19/88, 10:00 AM to accommodate schedules of dignitaries. Byerlys will provide complimentary refreshments. Other organizations being contacted for assistance also. Formal invitations will be sent.

CORPORATE DONORS - Pentair will not be providing additional funding this year. Other possible corporate donors discussed; Refuge will contact.

FUNDRAISING PROJECT - Holiday greeting card suggested. Discussion tabled for later meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Kay Schwie, Secretary

NEXT MEETING: Wednesday, August 10, 1988, 7:30 PM, Refuge Headquarters

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY
BOARD MEETING
6/8/88

Present: Elaine Mellott, Janet Watson, Fred Waltz, Shirley Asklund, Dave Zumeta,
Robert Dassett, Mike Bosanko, Kay Schiwe Others: Ed Crozier, Judy Erickson

MINUTES of the 4/13 & 5/13 Board meetings were approved as corrected.

GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY to be held 9/16/88. Judy suggested contacting hotels to cover light refreshments or buffet lunch. FOMV will assist with mailing invitations, Refuge staff will handle balance of arrangements. Elected officials will be invited to speak. Tom Niersman, MN Public Radio wants to do a feature story on the groundbreaking. Committee of Mike Bosanko, Shirley Asklund & Elaine Mellott to determine lunch/refreshments details, FOMV participation in cost, if needed, mailing list, etc. at their discretion. New visitor center will be called the Wildlife Interpretation and Education Center.

HERITAGE PROGRAM - Shirley has sent follow-up letters to Fdns. not heard from yet. Next step is personal contact by Board Members (Fdn's. assigned to Board members for phone contact) - to be completed by next meeting. A motion was m/s/p to direct Shirley Asklund to issue additional grant requests to selected foundations at her discretion.

LCMR (Legislative Committee on MN Resources) - Dave Zumeta reviewed this State of MN agency and its purposes. Dave will assist Shirley in an application for funds for the Heritage Program.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE - (Mike Bosanko, Dave Zumeta, Fred Waltz) - Elaine suggested Mike Newstrom as a candidate for the one open Board position; nominating committee will follow-up, as Board felt that he would be a good candidate.

FOMV FINANCIALS - Fred Waltz is assisting Elaine in computerizing the financial information.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONSULTANT - Judy Erickson will be marrying in July - Our very best wishes to you Judy! Due to the limited amount of funding available to the Friends at this time, Judy will no longer be providing services for the Friends. We are very grateful for the many accomplishments she has made on behalf of the Friends, and for her diligent effort on our behalf as well. We feel that we have made very significant progress with her assistance. We will miss you Judy!

NEXT MEETING: Wed., July 13, 1988, 7:30 PM, Refuge Headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

Kay Schwie, Secretary

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY

Minutes of May 13, 1988 meeting

Present: Shirley Asklund, Mike Bosanko, Elaine Mellott, Fred Waltz, Janet Watson
Dave Zumeta, John Schomaker

The meeting was called to order by President Shirley Asklund.

Short items:

There was a brief discussion of Groundbreaking Ceremony, slated for the last weekend in August — possible delays, publicity, invitation list, food, workers, financing, etc. Further discussion to be held at later meetings.

We reviewed the status of our Heritage Registry Program fund raising efforts. We have made some progress so far, and we discussed ways to further improve our success rate. These included the use of professional fundraiser(s), individual followups by Board members, and having Judy Erickson directly involved in calling on prospective donors (deemed not advisable at this time). The opinion was expressed that Mr. Egbert, the professional fundraiser we hired to help with the proposal preparation, "owed" us one donor visit, but we could not be certain of this.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to contribute \$200 via Kate Winsor, as our share in the Fort Snelling brochure, now in preparation.

The remaining discussion concentrated on three related topics: Membership gains, our financial position, and Judy Erickson's contract.

Mike Bosanko discussed the results thus far in the campaign to increase our membership. The gains since last year have been significant, although the *percent* of those responding to our mailings is disappointing. This is due, in part, to the use of some mailing lists that were, in retrospect, not the most likely to yield members. As nearly as we can tell, the additional dues obtained have just about paid for the cost of the campaign. Thus, any of these new members who *renew* in future years will provide an increase in our *base* income. We will need to print additional brochures soon.

Elaine Mellott handed out a summary of our income and expenditures over approximately the past 3 years, which she compiled by going over the checkbooks and bank statements. This is the first step toward the complete documentation of such matters that we are required to file in order to get a permit to raise the amounts of money anticipated in the Heritage Registry Program.

Each of the sources of income and each of the major expenditure categories was discussed in some detail. Our income has gone up, but our expenditures have gone up even faster, so that our net worth (uncommitted) has declined somewhat. Please request a copy of Elaine's summary if you wish to see the details.

(continued)

Fred Waltz will work with Elaine, with the goal of establishing a complete ... and retroactive ... set of financial records covering 1987 and 1988, and meeting the filing requirements by the end of June.

Judy Erickson's contract runs through the end of June, 1988. We are obligated to give her 30 days notice of any changes in the terms of the contract. Our problem is that we can not continue even at the current rate without dipping even further into our reserves. After extensive discussion, it was agreed that we would set up a special meeting on May 19, at which we would ask Judy to give us her views of her responsibilities and compensation, after which we would meet to come to a conclusion about what kind of changes to propose (if any).

The meeting was adjourned at a little after 10 pm.

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY

Minutes of May 13, 1988 meeting

Present: Shirley Asklund, Mike Bosanko, Elaine Mellott, Fred Waltz, Janet Watson
Dave Zumeta, John Schomaker

The meeting was called to order by President Shirley Asklund.

Short items:

There was a brief discussion of Groundbreaking Ceremony, slated for the last weekend in August — possible delays, publicity, invitation list, food, workers, financing, etc. Further discussion to be held at later meetings.

We reviewed the status of our Heritage Registry Program fund raising efforts. We have made some progress so far, and we discussed ways to further improve our success rate. These included the use of professional fundraiser(s), individual followups by Board members, and having Judy Erickson directly involved in calling on prospective donors (deemed not advisable at this time). The opinion was expressed that Mr. Egbert, the professional fundraiser we hired to help with the proposal preparation, "owed" us one donor visit, but we could not be certain of this.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to contribute \$200 via Kate Winsor, as our share in the Fort Snelling brochure, now in preparation.

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The meeting was adjourned at a little after 10 pm.

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Annual Membership Meeting
October 1, 1988

A brief business meeting was held on board an excursion boat on the Minnesota River, as part of the fall membership meeting and event. The meeting was called to order at 11:15 am by Board President Shirley Asklund.

Shirley Asklund reported on the activities of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley during the past year, with particular emphasis on the Heritage Registry Program.

A slate of proposed new Board Members (prepared by the Nominating Committee and reported in previous minutes) was presented to the membership. Further nominations from the floor were called for, but there were no additional nominations. Mary Heltsley and Mark Newstrom were approved without dissent as new Board members .

Dorothy Waltz described and distributed samples of a new kind of degradable trash bag (made with corn starch) now being used for riverbank cleanup projects. These bags cost a little more than the environmentally disastrous bags now being used, but they save money in the long run. If enough people *demand*ed these bags, the stores will begin to provide them. Dorothy also described the Minnesota Clean Rivers Project, and invited all to participate in cleanup events on the Minnesota and other rivers during the next two years.

Minutes prepared by Fred Waltz, Acting Secretary

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors
September 14, 1988

Members present:	Shirley Asklund	Mike Bosanko	Bob Dasset,
	Elaine Mellott	Fred Waltz	Dave Zumeta
Others (F&WS):	Ed Crozier		

The meeting was called to order at 7:38 pm by Shirley Asklund.

A draft version of the minutes of the August 10th meeting was reviewed. Additions and corrections were made, and have been incorporated into the published final version.

Heritage Registry Program (HRP): Dave Zumeta reported on the progress of the \$58,000 grant application to the Legislative Committee on Minnesota Resources (LCMR). All 220 proposals have now been heard. Some have been reheard. Ours was "advanced" to the next round for further consideration, on a motion by Sen. Renneke, supported by Sen. Merriam and Rep. Munger. (Three votes are required for advancement.) About 40% of the proposals were cut in this first round. No comments were made on our proposal. There will be meetings on Sept. 15, 22, and 23, at which further cuts will be made. There is still time to contact LCMR members and staff. Shirley Asklund will write a "thank you" note to Sen. Renneke, if our LCMR contact thinks this would be appropriate. Mike Bosanko will contact Horace Chamberlain to thank him.

We have had four more rejections: Donaldson, Tennant, Weyerhauser, and one other.

Nominating committee report: (Members: Mike Bosanko, Dave Zumeta, Fred Waltz) Nominees for vacancies on the Board of Directors: Mark Newstrom and Mary Heltsley. Details are included with the previous minutes. Assuming that these nominees are approved at the Annual Meeting, Shirley Asklund will send them a letter of welcome.

Officers will be nominated at the Annual Meeting, and elected at the October 12 meeting.

After extensive discussion of the duties of the Friends President *re* supervision of employees, the following conclusions were reached: Assuming that the building is ready (expected early in 1990) before the employees start work, the HRP employees could be integrated into the Center staff, functioning very much like Center employees. Ed Crozier could provide day-to-day guidance. Overall goals and milestones would be set by the Friends board. Employee performance *re* the milestones would be monitored by our President, in consultation with Ed. If the building is not ready when they start work, things would be more difficult.

We need to set up specific milestones and a timetable, not only for the Heritage Registry Program employees but also for our own startup procedure. This should include a detailed program management scheme, with the roles of the Board, the employees, and F&WS staff clearly spelled out. If we get the LCMR grant, we should start recruiting on July 1, 1989.

Annual Meeting: The Minnesota River cruise has been arranged for October 1, 10 am to noon, starting from the Shakopee boat landing. Our official Annual Meeting will be conducted on the boat. Coffee, rolls, and juice will be served.

Groundbreaking: Set for September 19. Invitations have been mailed and programs have been printed. A strong turnout is expected, including Rep. Martin Sabo, Kurt Laughinghouse (Mayor of Bloomington), James Gritman (Regional Director, US F&WS), Sondra Simonson (Chairman of the Board, Bloomington Chamber of Commerce), and Elaine Mellott.

There was an article on the groundbreaking in the Sept. 14 Bloomington *Sun-Current*.

Other:

The House-Senate Conference Committee has cut the House's \$500,000 for land acquisition for the Refuge out of the Interior Department appropriations bill.

The MEQB Environmental Congress will meet in Saint Paul on October 20 from 1:30 pm to 9 pm. The fee is \$10. Mike Bosanko thinks that we should send someone.

A decorated pillow was presented to Sen. Durenberger in appreciation of his support in recent years.

Nothing has been done yet *re* a luncheon at the refuge for Congressional aides. Action must be taken soon if this is to be done this fall. Conclusion: These staff members were invited to the groundbreaking, and Shirley Asklund will invite them to go on the boat trip at our expense. We should not have a luncheon until perhaps next February.

Membership: About 190 renewal letters will be mailed on September 15. Fractional dues are being requested to get all members synchronized to our October 1/September 30 membership year. About 400 newsletters were mailed this time. This includes various affinity groups, volunteers, etc.

Dave Zumeta reported that DNR Trails and Waterways has selected someone for Minnesota Valley Trail Specialist, a 90% position. (This implies that DNR is accelerating its efforts in this area.) Dave passed around a sheet showing the responsibilities of this person. Elaine Mellott will invite someone from this program to our board meeting for a presentation.

In her unofficial role as group historian, Elaine Mellott pointed out that Kay Schwie was our first President, and should be thanked and honored for all the work she has done for the Friends. She also expressed appreciation for Dave Zumeta and Fred Waltz for the work they have done so far.

Elaine Mellott pointed out that the EQB is changing its hearing procedures. Kay Schwie is opposed to these changes, because they work against citizen participation.

Mike Bosanko: The minutes of our Board meetings should be reviewed by at least one other person who was present at the meeting in question before they are published and sent to honorary Board members.

Ed Crozier requested money to help with a reception for Watershed District people *re* the treatment of storm waters before they reach the valley. A motion was made (Mellott), seconded (Bosanko), and approved that the Friends host a luncheon for one representative from each of the relevant surface water management organizations, including the Board of Managers of the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District, at a maximum cost of \$100.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:53 pm.

Minutes prepared by Fred Waltz

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors
August 10, 1988

incorporating corrections made at the September 14 board meeting

Members present: Shirley Asklund Elaine Mellott Bob Dasset
Mike Bosanko Fred Waltz Dave Zumeta
Others: John Schomaker (F&WS) prospective board member Mark Newstrom

The meeting was called to order at 7:37 pm by Shirley Asklund.

The minutes of the July 13 meeting were reviewed and approved unanimously.

Groundbreaking

The Groundbreaking for the new Visitor Center will be on
Monday, September 19, at 10 am.
Board members are expected to attend this "high point" of our year.

John Schomaker: The pre-bid conference was held recently. It was well attended (~25). Bids will be opened next Tuesday afternoon (August 16). Postage stamps are needed for the invitations - about \$75. A motion was made (Mellott), seconded (Waltz), and approved that the Friends supply the stamps. Fred Waltz will arrange to have the addresses typed on the invitation envelopes, at no cost to the Friends.

Aside: Donations, mileage, and other expensed incurred by Board members are tax-deductible. Kate Winsor has forms.

Nominating committee report (Members: Mike Bosanko, Dave Zumeta, Fred Waltz)
The slate of nominees was not complete as of August 10. Status was as follows:

Board vacancies — The terms of Shirley Asklund, Bob Dasset, and Dave Zumeta are expiring. All have agreed to accept nominated for re-election to 3-year terms. Mark Newstrom was introduced, and a brief biography was given. Kay Schwie has said (via phone conversation with Fred Waltz) that an extreme overload of work and other responsibilities will force her to resign from the Board. This will create another 1-year vacancy.

Officers: Shirley Asklund has declined to continue as President. Kay Schwie has declined to continue as Secretary. Potential candidates for these and the other offices were discussed. Consensus: It is important that we have as President someone willing and able to work closely with the two proposed employees of the Heritage Registry Program. It was also felt to be important that we strengthen our connection with The Nature Conservancy.

Planning for membership meetings

Mike Bosanko and Shirley Asklund met to discuss membership meetings and the sporadic attendance of Board members at these meetings. Mike wants a Program Chairman appointed. The consensus was that this should be the job of the Vice President. Plans so far: 3 meetings - fall, winter, spring. The "Valley Vision" publication deadline is fast approaching. Congressional luncheon in fall? Consensus: YES. Another river boat tour? Strong positive response from board. As with the previous trip, this would probably have to be subsidized. Proposal: Try for one BIG membership event per year — the mandated Annual Meeting — to be held in the fall. Alternative: Add a second meeting if there is a good reason. No formal action required or taken.

CONSENSUS:

1. Membership meeting: Election, plus program or event. This year: Shirley and Mike will attempt to arrange a boat trip. A subsidy up to \$300 for this was moved (Mellott), seconded (Waltz), and approved by Board. *The Groundbreaking meeting will serve as the mandated membership meeting if the boat trip can not be arranged.*
2. Luncheon for Congressional aides.
3. Other meetings, as warranted.

Heritage Registry Program (HRP)

The grant application to the Legislative Committee on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) for \$58,000 for the HRP was discussed: Recently, a 5 minute presentation was made to LCMR. We are waiting for a response. Mike Bosanko got a letter from Senator Renneke (via honorary Board member Horace Chamberlain) raising some questions. We will respond to these questions via Mr. Chamberlain. Board members are requested to write or phone their legislators *re* this proposal.

- We had a review and site visit from the Bush Foundation. A decision is expected in November.
- The Charitable Registration Statement, required by the State of Minnesota, has been sent.
- CDC has contributed \$1500 for the preparation of educational materials for the HRP on behalf of their employees, through the CDC Community Action Field Program.
- Balance in Richfield Bank: more than \$15,000. The MN DNR is due to send \$1,000. The Fish and Wildlife Service has promised \$1,700 in cash and \$23,300 in support services.
- Some results from second mailing: Rejections from Jostens, Ecolab, and Fingerhut. Some results still not in yet.
- Our proposal is on the September 15 agenda of the Grotto Foundation.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:25 pm.

Minutes prepared by Fred Waltz.

September 9, 1988: Addendum to Nominating Committee Report, included here for information.
Nominees for board vacancies: Mark Newstrom and Mary Heltsley. • Mark has put in about 1100 hours of volunteer work with Suburban Hennepin Parks. He has agreed to accept nomination for election to complete the unexpired term (1990) of Ed Martin. • Mary has been a member of the Minnesota River Audubon Society for about 18 years, has been on its board, and has served Audubon in many capacities.
Proposed nominees for officers — President: Elaine Mellott Vice President: Mike Bosanko (Mike will retain the Membership portfolio. He expects help from other Board members on planning and arranging for meetings.) Secretary: Dave Zumeta Treasurer: Fred Waltz

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge Headquarters
October 12, 1988

Members present: Shirley Asklund Mike Bosanko Mary Heltsley Elaine Mellott
Mark Newstrom Fred Waltz Janet Watson
Others (F&WS): Ed Crozier

The meeting was called to order at 7:33 pm by Board President Shirley Asklund. A motion was made to elect the new Board officers: Elaine Mellott, President
Mike Bosanko, Vice President
Fred Waltz, Treasurer
Dave Zumeta, Secretary

The motion was approved unanimously, and the meeting was turned over to the new President, Elaine Mellott. New Board members Mary Heltsley and Mark Newstrom were introduced.

Introductions: EM reviewed the goals of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley, for the benefit of the new Board members:

- Help get the Refuge completed (including adding 3000 acres) and the Visitor Center built.
- Bring the Heritage Registry Program (HRP) to operational status. The HRP will establish a buffer zone for the Refuge ecosystem.

Those in attendance introduced themselves and gave brief accounts of their involvement in natural resource and conservation activities.

Minutes and Treasurer's Report: The minutes of the September 14 meeting were reviewed, and approved with some changes.

Elaine Mellott reported on the balances in our checking and savings accounts. She noted that \$14,200 has been set aside for HRP, and that in addition \$23,300 in in-kind services have been pledged.

Legislative Activities: Elaine Mellott described what needs to be done...

- Send letters to Congress asking for money for the coming year, mainly for land acquisition.
- In the spring, plan a luncheon for Congressional legislative aides (4 or 5 people) at the Refuge. This includes box lunches and a walk in the Refuge.
- Twice a year, participate in Sen. Durenberger's environmental briefings, with Ed Garvey or the Senator. One or two of our Board members usually go. Ed Crozier added that one year we went to Washington DC, and that this year (1989) would be a good time to go again. Other comments: Shirley Asklund wrote to the aides. We need to make up a revised list of aides.

Refuge Activities (Ed Crozier):

- The Fish and Wildlife Service is being reorganized; positions are being eliminated. One reason: Most of the people in higher-level positions are nearing retirement. Younger people are being given more responsibility in anticipation of their taking over leadership in a few years.
- This year at the Refuge: A small budget; no big changes, except the Visitor Center. New volunteers are being trained as interpreters. Assistants are now acting managers of the Refuge. Maintenance headquarters are being moved temporarily into a rented building.
- There has been some interest in selling, on the part of reluctant landowners.
- Current outlook: "pretty optimistic," except the *operating budget*. A significant *increase* is needed for next year.
- An airboat concession is being proposed on the river. "It probably won't happen."

Operations: Elaine Mellott had many documents ... tax records, minutes, etc. "Should these be put in a safety deposit box?" Or, should we buy a file cabinet and donate it to the Refuge. Ed Crozier: Not this year. No space. Wait until Visitor Center is completed. Conclusion: Elaine will put them in her personal safety deposit box.

Heritage Registry Program (Shirley Asklund): LCMR did not approve our grant request for \$58,000. Shirley read their letter. They received 200 proposals, totalling \$62 million. They approved 77, totalling \$18.5 million. Consensus: Try again next year.

The Grotto Foundation did not approve our request. The Bush and Nash requests are still pending. The Cosgrove Foundation (Green Giant) will probably refuse, according to Mike Bosanko. So far we have about \$40,000, including \$23,700 in services from the F&WS. Shirley Asklund: By December or January we will make a decision as to how to proceed with the HRP. Perhaps a partial program.

Ed Crozier mentioned the possibility of a \$25,000 *challenge grant* from F&WS next year.

Membership Report: Mike Bosanko reported that about 160 of the renewal requests have been returned. 40 or 50 of these were those who joined last winter. Many have paid *more* than the requested amount. We may have to send reminders to the rest. Re. corporate members: Renewal requests have not been sent. Elaine Mellott said we should try to get these to give again, and also get some new ones. Suggestions: Ellerbe, Fuller, BFI, Rahr, ADZ, Richfield Bank and Trust, and Watson Company. Elaine Mellott will draft a letter, to be sent by Mike Bosanko.

Recruitment of Board Members: (Most Board members contributed to this discussion. Attributions to individuals are omitted.) Should the Board be enlarged? Consensus: yes. This would allow us to go to a committee system, which would spread the workload and increase the range of skills available. What skills do we need? legal skills, financial skills, experience with philanthropic organizations, political contacts, corporate contacts, land acquisition skills, personnel management skills, administrative skills, retailing skills (for Refuge bookstore/gift shop). The Board can be enlarged by a simple change in the Bylaws. *Committee members need not be on the Board.* (Aside: The proposed Northwest Airlines road threatens the Refuge. We may need expert legal help on this.) How can we find these people? Some possibilities: An interest survey, either by mail or by telephone; a response form included with the Valley Vision newsletter. "We should start with a survey of significant givers." "Mail surveys don't do much good; few are returned, and those who respond often won't take on responsibilities." "If you do a survey, *you must be ready to follow up.*" There is a lot of work for new members to do:

General fund raising	HRP fund raising	Program
Visitor Center	Gift Shop	Legislative

Janet Watson and Mike Bosanko will develop a proposed Valley Vision enclosure for Board approval.

Next Meeting: Shirley Asklund, Elaine Mellott, and Fred Waltz will all be out of town on our normal November meeting date. An alternative time could not be found. Therefore, the November meeting will be omitted. The next Board meeting will be on December 14 at Elaine Mellott's house.

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at about 9:15 pm.

Minutes prepared by Fred Waltz, Acting Secretary

Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources

ROOM 65 / STATE OFFICE BUILDING

• ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155 •

(612) 296-2406

ROBERT E. HANSEN
Executive Director



June 3, 1988

All persons interested in the LCMR funding recommendations process for 1989.

BACKGROUND

The Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) began its biennial review of natural resource areas of concern with an extensive series of field trips in summer 1987. In February 1988 we requested written views from over 1,500 persons, organizations and agencies. The responses were compiled in booklet form and reviewed by the members. In addition to other meetings during this period, LCMR recently concluded an intensive review of natural resources in its Biennial Issues Seminar, a three-day session at Itasca State Park.

PRIORITIES

The Commission formulated its priorities for the 1989 session at the Issues Seminar. A ranking of the issue areas and activities is attached for your consideration. The list is arranged in priority order. The members felt this indication of priorities would be helpful in several ways: (1) Potential proposers will know ahead of time the relative priorities for consideration, thus saving the time and effort involved in developing proposals and waiting for hearings, (2) LCMR members can use their own time better by reviewing the proposals against the agreed upon priority areas and activities, (3) Relatively more time, effort and discussion can go into the high priority proposals.

CENTER FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Project Associates

The Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, University of Minnesota, is interested in supporting a limited number of researchers for innovative projects in the following areas: environment, housing, community development, human services, minority programs, and public affairs. Projects must be directly related to policy issues within the state or region and, preferably, have the active support of one or more nonprofit or public organizations. Projects will be expected to have obtained independent funding prior to appointment. Collaboration with CURA staff, office space, research assistants, access to equipment and services, are among the forms of support possible through CURA dependent upon availability and project needs. Such projects would normally not exceed one year.

Apply to the Community Project Associates Program, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, 330 Humphrey Center, 301 19th Avenue So., Minneapolis, MN 55455. Provide a one-to-two page project summary; a budget, including funding sources; a brief description of the level of CURA support requested; a resume, including education and employment histories; and three references. The last date for receipt of applications is June 15, 1989.

The University of Minnesota is an equal opportunity employer and specifically invites and encourages applications from women and minorities.

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY
BOARD MEETING
March 9, 1988

Present: Shirley Asklund, Mike Bosanko, Janet Watson, Bob Dasset, Kay Schwie
Others: Judy Erickson, Ed Crozier, Fred Waltz

MINUTES of the February 10, 1988 Board meeting were approved as revised.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONSULTANT'S REPORT: Judy Erickson reported that non-members attending the FOMV winter meeting were sent membership brochures. A letter of thanks was sent to the Holiday Inn for hosting the event. LEGISLATIVE: A letter to the Congressional Delegation re. visitor center operating budget and funding for land acquisition (\$3.0 M for acquisition next session), was sent. Judy will be making a trip to Washington, D.C. in May, and she will visit with several offices on our behalf. Financial assistance for the trip will be discussed at the next board meeting. ENVIRONMENTAL BRIEFING: Sen. Durenberger's office is planning a general environmental briefing 3/10/88, 6:30 - 8:30 PM at the W. Blmtg. Embassy Suites Hotel. MONTHLY REPORTS: Shirley requested inclusion of time-frame information in reports she receives from Judy monthly.

MEMBERSHIP: Judy did a large mailing (approx. 500) in late January from a political party contributor's list and received 5 - 6 new members. Approx. 70 new members have been generated through Judy's efforts!

HONORARY BOARD MEMBER suggestion was made by Fred Waltz: Dr. Pat Redig, Raptor Rehab. Prog.

LCMR - Letter was received from Ron Nargang, MN DNR re DNR/Legislative Commission on MN Resources - Two year project concerning MN DNR and LCMR (no action necessary).

GRANT APPLICATIONS: Kay will obtain information from Vicki Martin re the current cost of producing our grant proposal material. Judy will obtain an independent quote from Dorothy Waltz to compare charges so a decision can be made whether or not to make a change in our current arrangement. Judy & Kay to report info. to Shirley. On new proposals issued, Judy Erickson will follow-up with each Foundation/Corp.

MN PARKS AND TRAILS DINNER planned for 3/15/88. Mike and Shirley will attend. Dinner provides opportunity for MN environmental org.'s to meet with members of MN State legislature at an evening dinner. (Approx. 160 people will attend.) Ed Crozier will also attend. Mike and Shirley will contact key legislators who have not responded as yet.

HERITAGE PROGRAM: \$1,000 donation received from the MN DNR Non-Game Wildlife Program (contingent on our receiving sufficient funding to initiate program).

NEW BOARD MEMBER: A motion was m/s/p to elect Fred Waltz as a new board member (Address: 2095 Delaware, Mendota Heights, MN 55118. phone: 733-4530 (w), 454-8994 (h)).

NEXT MEETING: Wed., April 13, 1988, 7:30 PM Refuge Headquarters. Kate Winsor will discuss a cooperative association approach for the visitor center bookstore. (Please review the material she sent on a model program of this type currently operating in another wildlife refuge.)

Respectfully submitted,

Kay Schwie, Secretary

February 10, 1988
FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY
BOARD MEETING

Present: Mike Bosanko, Dave Zumeta, Shirley Asklund, Bob Dasset Others: Judy Erickson,
Ed Crozier

Minutes of the January 13, 1988 meeting were approved as corrected.

Membership - 10 outstanding non-renewals, 58 new members, total 163.

Winter Meeting - To be held Feb. 16th, Holiday Inn Int'l. - program by Raptor Rehab. Center.

Computerization of Membership List - Mike Bosanko presented need to input members on a computer data base, and will investigate cost. A motion was m/s/p to spend up to \$175.00 to computerize list.

Legislators Dinner - Judy Erickson reviewed upcoming legislators dinner sponsored by MN Parks and Trails Council & Foundation, with its focus on Metro area rivers. Judy suggested Friends attend and sponsor legislators. Board discussion followed by a motion to send two board members (Eliane & Mike) and to sponsor three legislators (motion seconded and passed).

Heritage Program Shirley Asklund reviewed the status of the heritage program and strategy. Judy and Shirley will meet with Kay to coordinate second mailing of proposals.

Visitor Center Funding - The Administration is considering rescinding the visitor center funding. Friends will monitor situation.

Visitor Center Plans - Friends will begin putting together a working committee for the visitor center groundbreaking in June. Visitor Center bookstore could be operated via a quasi-government contract; could contract with Friends to handle. (To be organized at the outset of construction to be operational on a timely basis.) Ed will provide more information and give us copies of sample articles and bylaws of other similar organizations.

Letter to Congress drafted by Elaine Mellott was reviewed and approved in concept,

Meeting adjourned at 9:00 PM

Meeting notes taken by Judy Erickson.

NEXT MEETING: Wed., March, 9, 1988, 7:30 PM, Refuge Headquarters

FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA VALLEY
BOARD MEETING
January 13, 1988

Present: Elaine Mellott, Janet Watson, Shirley Asklund, Mike Bosanko, Dave Zumeta, Bob Dasset, Kay Schwie Others: Judy Erickson, Ed Crozier, William Morrissey, Paul Swenson

Guests, William Morrissey, MN DNR Director of Parks and Recreation, and Paul Swenson, MN DNR Special Assistant to the Commissioner, Trails and Waterways Unit, indicated that they now have \$800 K to \$1 M to develop the MN Valley State Trail, and to complete the right of way acquisitions. Their priority and goal is to finish the Shakopee to Fort Snelling section in two years. They also want to drop Wayside designation and rename waysides (like Lawrence Wayside) State Parks. They plan to hire a new person to accomplish trail work (will report to Kathleen Wallace, Regional Administrator, 1200 Warner Rd.) Bruce Eliason is Mgr. of Wayside units in the Valley. Also, \$50K is available for cultural resource assessment, and \$25 K for trail improvements. The DNR is currently negotiating for trail development in West Bloomington on the Rauenhurst property (feel that they will be successful). Trail plans appear to be a single asphalt track, eight feet wide, that could also serve as a maintenance road (would be similar to bike path and trail in Itasca State Park).

Some Friends Board members expressed concern re. the need for policies to monitor/manage trail use (volume thresholds) in the Valley. A bonding bill will be coming up this session, which will be important to the DNR.

Paul Swenson also had a fundraising suggestion: contact pull tab clubs (VFW, Lions, American Legion, etc.) which are now required by Federal tax laws to donate revenue raised to other than their own projects.

Minutes of the Dec. 9, 1987 meeting were approved as corrected.

Treasurer's Report for Fourth Quarter and Year-End 1987 distributed. Cash on hand 12/31/87 (checking and savings) was \$7,849.56.

Legislation: Congressional Conference Committee approved the final \$2.6 M to build the Refuge Visitor's Center. Elaine is working with Refuge staff to formulate Friends 1989 legislative strategy. Support for the Visitor Center operating budget will be needed, and 3,000 acres of land designated for the Refuge remain to be purchased.

Public Affairs: Friends must register as a charitable organization (\$25.00 cost appropriated) & Judy must register as prof.fundraiser (\$200, but will be prorated among other organizations she represents, and Friends will cover their pro rata share). A copy of a revised contract with the Friends must be filed with the Attorney General's office. (Kay will obtain pro bono legal review of this.)

Membership: Judy has completed a second batch of mailings to 500 for potential membership. So far, 55 new members have been generated through Judy's efforts. To date, 16 non-renewals (96 out of 112 renewing). Corporate memberships received: Richfield Bank & Trust \$1,000, Okabena Corp. \$100, H.B. Fuller Fdn. \$250, Ellerbe \$250, Rahr Malting \$250, BFI \$250. Next issue of Valley Vision will include a listing of Corporate contributors, and will also include a coupon rebate offered by the Lincoln Del Restaurant.

Valley Vision: Mike has material together and ready to go to the printer.

Winter Program: Tues. eve. Feb. 16, Holiday Inn Int'l., program by Raptor Rehab Center to include Dr. Redig & Barb Walker with live birds of prey. Refreshments served, cash bar, and room compliments of Holiday Inn Int'l. Judy will handle press release (will also be noted in MRVAC and MOU newsletters). A motion was m/s/p to contribute \$100 to the Raptor Rehab Center for providing the program.

NEXT MEETING: Wed., Feb. 10, 1988, 7:30 PM, Refuge Headquarters

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Board Meeting

Wednesday, April 13, 1988

AGENDA

1. Approval of the minutes of the March 9 meeting.

2. Reports

- treasurer's report- Mellott
- membership drive- Bosanko
- plans for spring general membership meeting- Bosanko
- public affairs activities- Erickson

3. Operation of the Visitor Center gift shop- Kate Winsor, Park Ranger

4. Mosquito Control Report (see attached summary).

5. RIGHT TO KNOW- search for committee members.

6. Heritage Program

7. Other

(Anderson, 1982). Since both chemicals are restricted from use in waterways, they should not have any adverse impacts on the wetland ecosystem if all precautions are taken to ensure they do not enter refuge wetlands.

Adverse impacts to wetland ecosystems from the adulticides Permethrin and Resmethrin can be avoided if precautions are taken to ensure they do not enter wetlands. However, studies have shown Permethrin to be toxic to wetland invertebrates such as caddisfly larvae, amphipods, and mayfly larvae at concentrations well below those used in the control of mosquitos (Anderson, 1982) and it is possible it may be as toxic for some terrestrial invertebrates as well. Many vertebrates (i.e., songbirds and bats) living in the areas being treated with adulticides depend heavily upon terrestrial invertebrates as a food source. Therefore, if the adulticides are as toxic to terrestrial invertebrates as they are to wetland invertebrates, the adverse impacts on terrestrial ecosystems from adulticide use may be significant.

SUMMARY

The most sensitive habitat types to the mosquito control agents proposed for use on the refuge by the MMCD are components of the wetland complex. All four of the habitat types that make up the wetland complex (open water/aquatic plants, emergent vegetation, reed canary grass and wet meadow) are important in maintaining an abundance of aquatic invertebrates, fish and amphibians. The areas of reed canary grass and wet meadow cannot be overlooked as important components in the maintenance of aquatic fauna. During flooding, they provide a littoral zone that is suitable for the maintenance of aquatic invertebrates and amphibians while the permanent wetland is under six feet or more of water.

Permethrin and Resmethrin have the potential to be most harmful to the wetland ecosystem since they are toxic to fish and invertebrates at low concentrations. Abate is not highly toxic to fish or amphibians, however, it can cause high non-target invertebrate mortality and could possibly bioaccumulate in amphibians. Altosid is non-toxic to fish in liquid formulations and has not been shown to persist in the environment, however, it has been implicated in non-target invertebrate mortality and in developmental dysfunction of frog tadpoles. BTI appears to be the least harmful to the wetland ecosystem but there is some question as to its effect on chironomids and its persistence in the environment. Permethrin and Resmethrin are used primarily on upland sites and in floodplain forest. Their effect on terrestrial invertebrates and the songbirds and mammals that consume them is unknown.

In the past MMCD has considered the entire proposed MVNWR as refuge lands and reported mosquito control activities to MVNWR for the currently owned and proposed refuge acreages. If the MMCD finds the conditions of the MVNWR environmental assessment too restrictive to their control program, they may decide to differentiate between currently owned and proposed refuge lands

and treat proposed refuge lands as they do any other area outside the refuge. This would diminish the effectiveness of the refuge's recommendations for mosquito control on the Long Meadow Lake, Upgrala, Bloomington Ferry and Chaska Lake units most significantly, where we do not own or lease all or a large continuous portion of the unit. The findings of the environmental assessment would be most significant on the Blackdog Lake, Wilkie/Rice Lake and Louisville Swamp units where the refuge owns or leases the majority of the unit acreage. Delineation of currently owned or leased lands and proposed lands is shown on the unit maps in Section II of this report.

C. Economic Components

The MVNWR has spent millions of dollars to date in acquiring 5,000 acres for the refuge and will continue to spend substantial sums of money to complete the 12,500 acre refuge complex. The purchase of this land along with wetland improvements and routine refuge staff time and money are being invested in providing good quality habitat for wildlife. Of particular importance is the provision of good wetland habitat for duck production and the establishment of colonial nesting waterbirds.

Both Abate and Altosid can adversely impact duck production by decreasing the invertebrate food source. In addition, since organophosphorus insecticides have a tendency to bioaccumulate in amphibians, it is possible that Abate may have the same tendency, exposing colonial nesting waterbirds to dangerous levels of Abate. Therefore, Alternatives II and III would have the most adverse impact on the refuge objective and would decrease the value of land purchases and wetland improvements made to improve waterfowl and waterbird production.

Alternatives IV and V which allow for the use of BTI for mosquito larval control would have the least impact on the wetland ecosystem. However, Alternative V restricting the use of BTI to habitat types not part of the wetland complex would ensure that the invertebrate resource was not reduced.

As the alternative considered becomes more and more restrictive in the type of chemical used and the acreage treated, the cost to the MMCD for mosquito control on refuge lands decreases. Table IVC.1 compares estimated costs of larvacide applications for the actual treatment in 1985 and if each of the four considered alternatives were implemented. The cost estimates assume MMCD does not change their current mosquito control program off the refuge to compensate for restricted control on refuge lands.

FRIENDS OF THE MN VALLEY
BOARD MEETING
4/13/88

1. MINUTES of the March 9, 1988 meeting were approved as read.
2. TREASURER's report was approved as presented.
3. MEMBERSHIP discussed by Mike Bosanko - 179 members. Mike will discuss membership in upcoming newsletter.
4. SPRING MEETING will be bluebird trail hike in Louisville Swamp on 5/7/88, led by Bob & Lyla Smith (9:00AM - 12:00).
5. Judy Erickson will be in Washington, D.C. in early May, and will meet with MN delegation, Sen. Durenberger, Reps. Sabo & Oberstar. Elaine Mellott moved to authorize expenses up to \$75.00; motion was adopted.
6. GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY - Shirley Asklund & Elaine Mellott will attend a meeting with Jim Gritman (Regional Director, USFWS) in the next two weeks.
7. CHARITABLE SOLICITATION REQUIREMENTS - Judy reviewed these report requirements, and prepared a resolution to authorize action on the requirements (Shirley & Elaine directed to act on compliance requirements).
8. GIFT SHOP - Kate Winsor reviewed visitor center gift shop cooperative associations and issues. Discussion followed with decision to set up an association approx. six months prior to opening of the visitor center.
9. FORT SNELLING regional marketing brochure reviewed by Kate Winsor. She requested a \$200 donation from the Friends toward the project. Other participating organizations will also be asked to participate, and grants will additionally be sought. Total cost of production is estimated at \$1,600.
10. MOSQUITO CONTROL DISTRICT REPORT was reviewed by Shirley.
11. RIGHT TO KNOW COMMITTEE sponsored by the State Superfund legislation is being formed to assure public's right to know about hazardous (or potentially hazardous) materials in the environment. Seven committees comprised of 9 members each being formed (3 - industry, 3 - emergency responders - 3 general public).
12. HERITAGE PROGRAM - Status reviewed, and suggestions for updating reviewed with Board. Will be sent out to all Corps. and Fdns. on the list as soon as changes implemented.

Notes taken by Judy Erickson. (Thank you, Judy!)

Respectfully submitted,

Kay Schwie
Secretary

Five organizations have joined together in an effort to develop a promotional brochure for the Fort Snelling area cultural and natural resource agencies.

The organizations that are involved in this project are listed below:

1. Department of Natural Resources - Fort Snelling State Park
2. Faribault/Sibley House
3. St. Peter's Church
4. Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge
5. Minnesota Historical Society - Fort Snelling

The brochure will be 11" X 17" (and folded, of course). The brochure committee would like to print 20,000 brochures at a cost of about \$1,600. Each organization is asking their respective support group to help with some of the cost. So far, the Fort Snelling State Park association has donated \$1,000. The refuge is asking for \$200 from the "Friends" to help pay for the cost.

The brochure committee is aware of special grants offered for this type of project and is seeking grants for the next printing (hopefully 3-color brochure).

We hope to have the brochure ready for general distribution by Labor Day.

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors

August 10, 1988

incorporating corrections made at the September 14 board meeting

Members present: Shirley Asklund Elaine Mellott Bob Dasset
Mike Bosanko Fred Waltz Dave Zumeta
Others: John Schomaker (F&WS) prospective board member Mark Newstrom

The meeting was called to order at 7:37 pm by Shirley Asklund.

The minutes of the July 13 meeting were reviewed and approved unanimously.

Groundbreaking

The Groundbreaking for the new Visitor Center will be on
Monday, September 19, at 10 am.

Board members are expected to attend this "high point" of our year.

John Schomaker: The pre-bid conference was held recently. It was well attended (~25). Bids will be opened next Tuesday afternoon (August 16). Postage stamps are needed for the invitations - about \$75. A motion was made (Mellott), seconded (Waltz), and approved that the Friends supply the stamps. Fred Waltz will arrange to have the addresses typed on the invitation envelopes, at no cost to the Friends.

Aside: Donations, mileage, and other expensed incurred by Board members are tax-deductible. Kate Winsor has forms.

Nominating committee report (Members: Mike Bosanko, Dave Zumeta, Fred Waltz)
The slate of nominees was not complete as of August 10. Status was as follows:

Board vacancies — The terms of Shirley Asklund, Bob Dasset, and Dave Zumeta are expiring. All have agreed to accept nominated for re-election to 3-year terms. Mark Newstrom was introduced, and a brief biography was given. Kay Schwie has said (via phone conversation with Fred Waltz) that an extreme overload of work and other responsibilities will force her to resign from the Board. This will create another 1-year vacancy.

Officers: Shirley Asklund has declined to continue as President. Kay Schwie has declined to continue as Secretary. Potential candidates for these and the other offices were discussed. Consensus: It is important that we have as President someone willing and able to work closely with the two proposed employees of the Heritage Registry Program. It was also felt to be important that we strengthen our connection with The Nature Conservancy.

Planning for membership meetings

Mike Bosanko and Shirley Asklund met to discuss membership meetings and the sporadic attendance of Board members at these meetings. Mike wants a Program Chairman appointed. The consensus was that this should be the job of the Vice President. Plans so far: 3 meetings - fall, winter, spring. The "Valley Vision" publication deadline is fast approaching. Congressional luncheon in fall? Consensus: YES. Another river boat tour? Strong positive response from board. As with the previous trip, this would probably have to be subsidized. Proposal: Try for one BIG membership event per year — the mandated Annual Meeting — to be held in the fall. Alternative: Add a second meeting if there is a good reason. No formal action required or taken.

CONSENSU

1. Membership meeting: Election, plus program or event. This year: Shirley and Mike will attempt to arrange a boat trip. A subsidy up to \$300 for this was moved (Mellott), seconded (Waltz), and approved by Board. *The Groundbreaking meeting will serve as the mandated membership meeting if the boat trip can not be arranged.*
2. Luncheon for Congressional aides.
3. Other meetings, as warranted.

Heritage Registry Program (HRP)

The grant application to the Legislative Committee on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) for \$58,000 for the HRP was discussed: Recently, a 5 minute presentation was made to LCMR. We are waiting for a response. Mike Bosanko got a letter from Senator Renneke (via honorary Board member Horace Chamberlain) raising some questions. We will respond to these questions via Mr. Chamberlain. Board members are requested to write or phone their legislators *re* this proposal.

- We had a review and site visit from the Bush Foundation. A decision is expected in November.
- The Charitable Registration Statement, required by the State of Minnesota, has been sent.
- CDC has contributed \$1500 for the preparation of educational materials for the HRP on behalf of their employees, through the CDC Community Action Field Program.
- Balance in Richfield Bank: more than \$15,000. The MN DNR is due to send \$1,000. The Fish and Wildlife Service has promised \$1,700 in cash and \$23,300 in support services.
- Some results from second mailing: Rejections from Jostens, Ecolab, and Fingerhut. Some results still not in yet.
- Our proposal is on the September 15 agenda of the Grotto Foundation.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:25 pm.

Minutes prepared by Fred Waltz.

September 9, 1988: Addendum to Nominating Committee Report, included here for information.
Nominees for board vacancies: Mark Newstrom and Mary Heltsley. • Mark has put in about 1100 hours of volunteer work with Suburban Hennepin Parks. He has agreed to accept nomination for election to complete the unexpired term (1990) of Ed Martin. • Mary has been a member of the Minnesota River Audubon Society for about 18 years, has been on its board, and has served Audubon in many capacities.
Proposed nominees for officers — President: Elaine Mellott Vice President: Mike Bosanko (Mike will retain the Membership portfolio. He expects help from other Board members on planning and arranging for meetings.) Secretary: Dave Zumeta Treasurer: Fred Waltz

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors
September 14, 1988

Members present: Shirley Asklund Mike Bosanko Bob Dasset, Elaine Mellott Fred Waltz Dave Zumeta
Others (F&WS): Ed Crozier

The meeting was called to order at 7:38 pm by Shirley Asklund.

A draft version of the minutes of the August 10th meeting was reviewed. Additions and corrections were made, and have been incorporated into the published final version.

Heritage Registry Program (HRP): Dave Zumeta reported on the progress of the \$58,000 grant application to the Legislative Committee on Minnesota Resources (LCMR). All 220 proposals have now been heard. Some have been reheard. Ours was "advanced" to the next round for further consideration, on a motion by Sen. Renneke, supported by Sen. Merriam and Rep. Munger. (Three votes are required for advancement.) About 40% of the proposals were cut in this first round. No comments were made on our proposal. There will be meetings on Sept. 15, 22, and 23, at which further cuts will be made. There is still time to contact LCMR members and staff. Shirley Asklund will write a "thank you" note to Sen. Renneke, if our LCMR contact thinks this would be appropriate. Mike Bosanko will contact Horace Chamberlain to thank him.

We have had four more rejections: Donaldson, Tennant, Weyerhauser, and one other.

Nominating committee report: (Members: Mike Bosanko, Dave Zumeta, Fred Waltz) Nominees for vacancies on the Board of Directors: Mark Newstrom and Mary Heltsley. Details are included with the previous minutes. Assuming that these nominees are approved at the Annual Meeting, Shirley Asklund will send them a letter of welcome.

Officers will be nominated at the Annual Meeting, and elected at the October 12 meeting.

After extensive discussion of the duties of the Friends President *re* supervision of employees, the following conclusions were reached: Assuming that the building is ready (expected early in 1990) before the employees start work, the HRP employees could be integrated into the Center staff, functioning very much like Center employees. Ed Crozier could provide day-to-day guidance. Overall goals and milestones would be set by the Friends board. Employee performance *re* the milestones would be monitored by our President, in consultation with Ed. If the building is not ready when they start work, things would be more difficult.

We need to set up specific milestones and a timetable, not only for the Heritage Registry Program employees but also for our own startup procedure. This should include a detailed program management scheme, with the roles of the Board, the employees, and F&WS staff clearly spelled out. If we get the LCMR grant, we should start recruiting on July 1, 1989.

Annual Meeting: The Minnesota River cruise has been arranged for October 1, 10 am to noon, starting from the Shakopee boat landing. Our official Annual Meeting will be conducted on the boat. Coffee, rolls, and juice will be served.

Groundbreaking: Set for September 19. Invitations have been mailed and programs have been printed. A strong turnout is expected, including Rep. Martin Sabo, Kurt Laughinghouse (Mayor of Bloomington), James Gritman (Regional Director, US F&WS), Sondra Simonson (Chairman of the Board, Bloomington Chamber of Commerce), and Elaine Mellott.

There was an article on the groundbreaking in the Sept. 14 Bloomington *Sun-Current*.

Other:

The House-Senate Conference Committee has cut the House's \$500,000 for land acquisition for the Refuge out of the Interior Department appropriations bill.

The MEQB Environmental Congress will meet in Saint Paul on October 20 from 1:30 pm to 9 pm. The fee is \$10. Mike Bosanko thinks that we should send someone.

A decorated pillow was presented to Sen. Durenberger in appreciation of his support in recent years.

Nothing has been done yet *re* a luncheon at the refuge for Congressional aides. Action must be taken soon if this is to be done this fall. Conclusion: These staff members were invited to the groundbreaking, and Shirley Asklund will invite them to go on the boat trip at our expense. We should not have a luncheon until perhaps next February.

Membership: About 190 renewal letters will be mailed on September 15. Fractional dues are being requested to get all members synchronized to our October 1/September 30 membership year. About 400 newsletters were mailed this time. This includes various affinity groups, volunteers, etc.

Dave Zumeta reported that DNR Trails and Waterways has selected someone for Minnesota Valley Trail Specialist, a 90% position. (This implies that DNR is accelerating its efforts in this area.) Dave passed around a sheet showing the responsibilities of this person. Elaine Mellott will invite someone from this program to our board meeting for a presentation.

In her unofficial role as group historian, Elaine Mellott pointed out that Kay Schwie was our first President, and should be thanked and honored for all the work she has done for the Friends. She also expressed appreciation for Dave Zumeta and Fred Waltz for the work they have done so far.

Elaine Mellott pointed out that the EQB is changing its hearing procedures. Kay Schwie is opposed to these changes, because they work against citizen participation.

Mike Bosanko: The minutes of our Board meetings should be reviewed by at least one other person who was present at the meeting in question before they are published and sent to honorary Board members.

Ed Crozier requested money to help with a reception for Watershed District people *re* the treatment of storm waters before they reach the valley. A motion was made (Mellott), seconded (Bosanko), and approved that the Friends host a luncheon for one representative from each of the relevant surface water management organizations, including the Board of Managers of the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District, at a maximum cost of \$100.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:53 pm.

Minutes prepared by Fred Waltz

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Annual Membership Meeting
October 1, 1988

A brief business meeting was held on board an excursion boat on the Minnesota River, as part of the fall membership meeting and event. The meeting was called to order at 11:15 am by Board President Shirley Asklund.

Shirley Asklund reported on the activities of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley during the past year, with particular emphasis on the Heritage Registry Program.

A slate of proposed new Board Members (prepared by the Nominating Committee and reported in previous minutes) was presented to the membership. Further nominations from the floor were called for, but there were no additional nominations. Mary Heltsley and Mark Newstrom were approved without dissent as new Board members .

Dorothy Waltz described and distributed samples of a new kind of degradable trash bag (made with corn starch) now being used for riverbank cleanup projects. These bags cost a little more than the environmentally disastrous bags now being used, but they save money in the long run. If enough people *demand*ed these bags, the stores will begin to provide them. Dorothy also described the Minnesota Clean Rivers Project, and invited all to participate in cleanup events on the Minnesota and other rivers during the next two years.

Minutes prepared by Fred Waltz, Acting Secretary

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge Headquarters
October 12, 1988

Members present: Shirley Asklund Mike Bosanko Mary Heltsley Elaine Mellott
Mark Newstrom Fred Waltz Janet Watson
Others (F&WS): Ed Crozier

The meeting was called to order at 7:33 pm by Board President Shirley Asklund. A motion was made to elect the new Board officers: Elaine Mellott, President
Mike Bosanko, Vice President
Fred Waltz, Treasurer
Dave Zumeta, Secretary

The motion was approved unanimously, and the meeting was turned over to the new President, Elaine Mellott. New Board members Mary Heltsley and Mark Newstrom were introduced.

Introductions: EM reviewed the goals of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley, for the benefit of the new Board members:

- Help get the Refuge completed (including adding 3000 acres) and the Visitor Center built.
- Bring the Heritage Registry Program (HRP) to operational status. The HRP will establish a buffer zone for the Refuge ecosystem.

Those in attendance introduced themselves and gave brief accounts of their involvement in natural resource and conservation activities.

Minutes and Treasurer's Report: The minutes of the September 14 meeting were reviewed, and approved with some changes.

Elaine Mellott reported on the balances in our checking and savings accounts. She noted that \$14,200 has been set aside for HRP, and that in addition \$23,300 in in-kind services have been pledged.

Legislative Activities: Elaine Mellott described what needs to be done...

- Send letters to Congress asking for money for the coming year, mainly for land acquisition.
- In the spring, plan a luncheon for Congressional legislative aides (4 or 5 people) at the Refuge. This includes box lunches and a walk in the Refuge.
- Twice a year, participate in Sen. Durenberger's environmental briefings, with Ed Garvey or the Senator. One or two of our Board members usually go. Ed Crozier added that one year we went to Washington DC, and that this year (1989) would be a good time to go again. Other comments: Shirley Asklund wrote to the aides. We need to make up a revised list of aides.

Refuge Activities (Ed Crozier):

- The Fish and Wildlife Service is being reorganized; positions are being eliminated. One reason: Most of the people in higher-level positions are nearing retirement. Younger people are being given more responsibility in anticipation of their taking over leadership in a few years.
- This year at the Refuge: A small budget; no big changes, except the Visitor Center. New volunteers are being trained as interpreters. Assistants are now acting managers of the Refuge. Maintenance headquarters are being moved temporarily into a rented building.
- There has been some interest in selling, on the part of reluctant landowners.
- Current outlook: "pretty optimistic," except the *operating budget*. A significant *increase* is needed for next year.
- An airboat concession is being proposed on the river. "It probably won't happen."

Operations: Elaine Mellott had many documents ... tax records, minutes, etc. "Should these be put in a safety deposit box?" Or, should we buy a file cabinet and donate it to the Refuge. Ed Crozier: Not this year. No space. Wait until Visitor Center is completed. Conclusion: Elaine will put them in her personal safety deposit box.

Heritage Registry Program (Shirley Asklund): LCMR did not approve our grant request for \$58,000. Shirley read their letter. They received 200 proposals, totalling \$62 million. They approved 77, totalling \$18.5 million. Consensus: Try again next year.

The Grotto Foundation did not approve our request. The Bush and Nash requests are still pending. The Cosgrove Foundation (Green Giant) will probably refuse, according to Mike Bosanko. So far we have about \$40,000, including \$23,700 in services from the F&WS. Shirley Asklund: By December or January we will make a decision as to how to proceed with the HRP. Perhaps a partial program.

Ed Crozier mentioned the possibility of a \$25,000 *challenge grant* from F&WS next year.

Membership Report: Mike Bosanko reported that about 160 of the renewal requests have been returned. 40 or 50 of these were those who joined last winter. Many have paid *more* than the requested amount. We may have to send reminders to the rest. Re. corporate members: Renewal requests have not been sent. Elaine Mellott said we should try to get these to give again, and also get some new ones. Suggestions: Ellerbe, Fuller, BFI, Rahr, ADZ, Richfield Bank and Trust, and Watson Company. Elaine Mellott will draft a letter, to be sent by Mike Bosanko.

Recruitment of Board Members: (Most Board members contributed to this discussion. Attributions to individuals are omitted.) Should the Board be enlarged? Consensus: yes. This would allow us to go to a committee system, which would spread the workload and increase the range of skills available. What skills do we need? legal skills, financial skills, experience with philanthropic organizations, political contacts, corporate contacts, land acquisition skills, personnel management skills, administrative skills, retailing skills (for Refuge bookstore/gift shop). The Board can be enlarged by a simple change in the Bylaws. *Committee members need not be on the Board.* (Aside: The proposed Northwest Airlines road threatens the Refuge. We may need expert legal help on this.) How can we find these people? Some possibilities: An interest survey, either by mail or by telephone; a response form included with the Valley Vision newsletter. "We should start with a survey of significant givers." "Mail surveys don't do much good; few are returned, and those who respond often won't take on responsibilities." "If you do a survey, *you must be ready to follow up.*" There is a lot of work for new members to do:

General fund raising	HRP fund raising	Program
Visitor Center	Gift Shop	Legislative

Janet Watson and Mike Bosanko will develop a proposed Valley Vision enclosure for Board approval.

Next Meeting: Shirley Asklund, Elaine Mellott, and Fred Waltz will all be out of town on our normal November meeting date. An alternative time could not be found. Therefore, the November meeting will be omitted. The next Board meeting will be on December 14 at Elaine Mellott's house.

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at about 9:15 pm.

Minutes prepared by Fred Waltz, Acting Secretary

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors
December 14, 1988

Members present:	Shirley Asklund	Mike Bosanko	Bob Dasset
Elaine Mellott	Mary Heltsley	Fred Waltz	Dave Zumeta
Others (F&WS):	John Schomaker		

The meeting was called to order at 8:10 pm by Board President Elaine Mellott.

Announcements: Elaine Mellott: Ed Crozier has been promoted to Wildlife Associate Manager. His office will be at the Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS) Regional Headquarters at Fort Snelling. Terry Schreiner is now Acting Manager of the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge. John Schomaker is in charge of planning for the new visitor center. Elaine Mellott sent a letter to the Regional Director of the F&WS encouraging him to hire an appropriate replacement.

Friends of the Minnesota Valley has received a check for \$1,000 from the Marbrook Foundation, Minneapolis, and \$5,000 from the F&WS, plus an allocation of \$23,000 in in-kind services. The Bush Foundation turned down our \$10,000 grant request. The Nash Foundation request is still a possibility. A summary of the grants received as of November 1988 for the period 1983-1988 was distributed.

Mike Bosanko: Forty-three out of 196 Friends of the Minnesota Valley members had not yet renewed their memberships. Board members agreed to make follow-up phone calls to people they know who have not renewed their memberships.

Mike Bosanko: Congressman Sabo's newsletter included an article describing his role in obtaining the \$6 million for the Refuge visitor center. The *Bloomington Sun* recently ran an article on the visitor center.

Mike Bosanko suggested various possible programs for a winter (February) meeting. He will work with Elaine Mellott on this.

It was suggested that Elaine Mellott write a letter to the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources encouraging clean-up of the Minnesota River. Mary Heltsley attended a grant-application-writing workshop at which one of the speakers encouraged groups seeking grants to obtain as much help as possible from the granting organization in the writing of the application.

Shirley Asklund sent a gift and a note of thanks to Kay Schwie for her many years of work as a member and officer of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley Board.

John Schomaker: The Refuge visitor center construction is proceeding well. The foundation walls should be completed this week, at which time construction will cease for the winter. The final review process for exhibits is underway. An audio-visual program is being developed. Eight volunteers were selected from 20 applicants to be interpreters for the Refuge and the visitor center. A number of these people have excellent professional interpretive backgrounds. Training and orientation sessions are being held for these eight volunteers. A cooperative association needs to be established to run the interpretive center's bookstore. The Refuge is likely to recruit several volunteers with appropriate skills (legal, retailing, and marketing skills) to help run the bookstore. Friends of the Minnesota Valley needs to be involved in developing and helping run the cooperative association. Refuge staff

would carry the day-to-day operations and would provide a bookstore manager initially. The association would be involved in policy development, planning, and financial oversight, and would serve as an advisory board. John Schomaker will try to find appropriate volunteers. It was agreed that one member of the association board should also be a member of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley Board.

Elaine Mellott received the Dr. Robert O. Green award from the Minneapolis Jaycees for her work with Friends of the Minnesota Valley.

Judy Alness nominated Elaine Mellott for the Alexander Caldor Foundation Award, thus providing national recognition for Friends of the Minnesota Valley. Elaine came in second.

New Business: Elaine Mellott made a motion to renew our membership in the National Wildlife Refuge Association at a cost of \$50. Seconded by Mike Bosanko. Approved unanimously.

We need to send a delegate to Washington DC in February to testify in favor of appropriations for operating expenses for the visitor center (\$370,000) and land acquisition (\$7.7 million) for the Refuge. Elaine Mellott and Dave Zumeta (and perhaps Fred Waltz if the timing of a pending trip to DC works out) agreed to represent Friends of the Minnesota Valley as part of the delegation.

Elaine Mellott suggested creating a committee to move ahead on the Heritage Registry program. This topic should be discussed at the January Board meeting.

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 10:05 pm.

Minutes prepared by Dave Zumeta, Secretary

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Account Balances

March 15, 1989

Submitted by F. M. Waltz, Treasurer

Checking Account: 1st Bank Bloomington (formerly Marine Bank)	
Opening Balance: 2-8-'89	4,144.14
Income:	
Donations since 8 February (via J. Watson)	400.00
Membership dues since 8 February	<u>320.00</u>
Total Income	720.00
Expenses:	
Postcards (David Zumeta)	15.00
Legislative dinner — MN Parks and Trails Council & Foundation	100.00
Newsletter printing — Winter 89 issue (Auto Comp)	<u>198.00</u>
less Total Expenses	<u>313.00</u>
Current Balance: 3-15-'89	4,551.14

Richfield Bank and Trust	
Balance as of 2-8-'89	18,424.50
Interest — February 28, 1989	<u>81.44</u>
Current Balance: 3-15-'89	18,505.94

1st Bank (Savings)	
Balance as of 1-12-'89	846.86
Current Balance: 3-15-'89	846.86

TOTALS	
Checking Account: 1st Bank Bloomington	4,551.14
Savings Account: Richfield Bank and Trust	18,505.94
Savings Account: 1st Bank	<u>846.86</u>
Balance as of 3-15-'89	23,903.94

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge Headquarters
January 12, 1989

Members present: Shirley Asklund Mike Bosanko Bob Dasset Mary Heltsley
Elaine Mellott Mark Newstrom Fred Waltz Janet Watson
Others (F&WS): Ed Crozier Terry Schreiner John Schomaker

The meeting was called to order by Board President Elaine Mellott.

Minutes and Treasurer's Report: The minutes of the December 14, 1988 meeting were reviewed and approved (with some typographical corrections). Dave Zumeta will send copies of the August, September, October, and December minutes to the Honorary Board members. (There was no November meeting.)

Fred Waltz presented a statement covering income and expenditures for November and December 1988. Bank balances as of January 12, 1989 were

Checking account: \$ 3,235.54
Savings accounts: \$ 20,428.73

Heritage Registry Program (HRP):

Elaine Mellott reported that our application to solicit charitable funds has been approved by the State of Minnesota. She indicated that \$17,000 in HRP grants has been raised to date. An additional \$7,581 is available from other funds, plus in-kind services valued at \$23,300 from the Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS). The total available for the HRP is therefore \$47,881.

Bob Dasset described a meeting with Carol Longworthy, who raises funds for the College of Saint Catherine in Saint Paul. She suggested we seek a person who does "prospect research" ... i.e., who identifies potential grant sources, including foundations and individuals. Shirley Asklund reported on a meeting with Scotty Daniels, who does prospect research and is willing to do some initial work for the Friends on a volunteer basis. Ms. Daniels urged us to resubmit grant applications to foundations that have turned us down, and to apply to national foundations. Elaine Mellott, Shirley Asklund, and Bob Dasset will meet with Ms. Daniels in two weeks. Both Ms. Longworthy and Ms. Daniels thought that we had done well in our initial fundraising efforts and should continue with the project.

Shirley Asklund handed out a sheet describing an opportunity to obtain a \$900-\$1300 grant to hire a University of Minnesota graduate student to assist the Friends in the HRP.

Elaine Mellott outlined alternative ways we could proceed with the HRP.

1. Go to the Nature Conservancy for advice on fundraising, for a direct grant, or for help in carrying out the preliminary phase of the program.
2. Seek interns/volunteers to carry out the program. Kate Winsor (a F&WS staff person) may be able to help in recruiting appropriate volunteers to begin the program.
3. Hire paid staff to do the program.
4. Continue to raise funds for the program.
5. Do 1 through 4 above, with the goals of hiring paid staff in the spring of 1990.

Ed Crozier said it would be a good idea to get started on the program *this year*, but that a full time paid staff person should not be hired until April or May, 1990. The F&WS will not be able to provide support services until then. It was agreed unanimously that we should continue to raise funds for the HRP for another year.

Mike Bosanko suggested that a fundraising committee be set up. President Mellott agreed, and appointed Mary Heltsley, Mike Bosanko, Bob Dasset, and Shirley Asklund to this committee, which will prepare proposals to be submitted to foundations and make follow-up calls.

Elaine Mellott and Ed Crozier will meet with The Nature Conservancy (see 1 above).

Ed Crozier and Terry Schreiner agreed to have Kate Winsor recruit a volunteer to do preliminary work on the HRP. The Friends would provide financial support for this effort.

Janet Watson moved that we carry on with the HRP as originally conceived, and that the President be provided with a discretionary fund of \$2000 for carrying out preliminary work on the program. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Refuge Budget:

Elaine Mellott met with Reed Webster of Rep. Sabo's office regarding the Refuge's need for \$363,000 in operating funds for the Visitor Center and \$7.07 million for land acquisition. She also met with Ed Garvey of Sen Durenberger's staff regarding the Friends testifying in Washington DC in February about the F&WS budget.

Mike Bosanko moved that the Friends of the Minnesota Valley seek \$7.7 million to complete land acquisition for the Refuge and include \$363,000 in operating funds for the Visitor Center. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

Membership: Mike Bosanko announced that the spring membership meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 19 at the Holiday Inn International in Bloomington. Again this year the Holiday Inn will provide refreshments. The topic will be related to the weather.

Mike indicated that we now have 165 full-year renewals or new members. Sixteen have not renewed.

Other Business: Dave Zumeta mentioned that Kathleen Wallace, DNR Regional Administrator for the Twin Cities Metro Region, is willing to attend our next Board meeting. Ed Crozier will contact Ms. Wallace to set up a meeting with Elaine Mellott, Dave Zumeta, and Ed Crozier.

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at about 9:45 pm.

Minutes prepared by Dave Zumeta, Secretary

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge Headquarters
February 8, 1989

Members present: Shirley Asklund Mike Bosanko Bob Dasset
 Elaine Mellott Fred Waltz Dave Zumeta

Others (F&WS): Terry Schreiner

The meeting was called to order at 7:35 pm by Board President Elaine Mellott.

Minutes and Treasurer's Report: The minutes of the October 12, 1988 and January 12, 1989 meetings were reviewed and approved with minor additions and changes. Statements covering income, expenditures, and account balances for the periods ending January 12 and February 8 were distributed by Fred Waltz. A motion to approve these statements was made, seconded, and approved unanimously.

Legislative Report: Mike Bosanko agreed to review a letter requesting our support for the creation of a regional park on Lake Minnetonka. The Board will take no official action on this issue.

It was moved that we sponsor the attendance of one or two members of the Minnesota Future Resources Commission (successor to LCMR) and one of the Friends Honorary Board members at the Annual Meeting and Legislative Dinner of the Minnesota Parks and Trails Council and Foundation on February 21, 1989, at a total cost of \$75. The motion was seconded and approved.

Elaine Mellott has contacted Ed Garvey of Senator Durenberger's office regarding a trip by two members of the Friends Board (Mike Bosanko and Dave Zumeta) to Washington DC to visit staff members of key senators in support of passage of the budget for the Refuge. A motion was made to authorize travel, food, and lodging expenses for two Board members for a maximum of 3 days and 3 nights. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

Heritage Registry Program (HRP) Work Planning: Shirley Asklund, Bob Dasset, and Elaine Mellott had a second meeting with Scotty Daniels regarding fundraising for HRP. These three Board members will hold another meeting in a week to pursue the suggestions offered by Ms. Daniels.

Refuge Budget: Terry Schreiner (F&WS) reported that work on the interpretive center will begin again in late March or early April. Seven volunteer interpreters have been hired and are undergoing training. Enforcement efforts within the Refuge have been stepped up. The Refuge's preventive maintenance program is being upgraded. A landscape architect has been added to the Refuge staff. Work is proceeding on the acquisition of several key parcels of land, and on the collection of information about the effects of development on water quality in the Minnesota River and adjacent marshes. The Refuge Manager position is likely to be filled by April.

Membership: Mike Bosanko indicated that we still have 26 people who have not renewed their memberships.

Other Business: Elaine Mellott indicated that Wallace Dayton has resigned from our Honorary Board.

Mike Bosanko has prepared an application to the University of Minnesota for a student intern to work on the Heritage Registry Program.

Elaine Mellott has sent letters to five corporate members asking them to renew their memberships. She also indicated that we have a list of corporations in and adjacent to the Valley.

Mike Bosanko suggested that we invite Steve Rose, DNR Trails Specialist, to a future Board meeting.

Mike Bosanko suggested holding a social gathering between the Board and the Refuge staff, perhaps in May after the new Refuge Manager is "on board."

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at about 9:25 pm.

Minutes recorded by Dave Zumeta, Secretary
and transcribed by Fred Waltz, Treasurer

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Account Balances

January 12, 1989

Submitted by F. M. Waltz, Treasurer

Checking Account: 1st Bank Bloomington (formerly Marine Bank)			
Opening Balance: 10-31-'88			806.48
Income:			
Membership dues and donations - November	1,898.50		
December and January	<u>737.50</u>	2,636.00	
Teacher workshop fees		<u>40.00</u>	
Total Income			2,676.00
Expenses:			
Env. Ed. Workshop (Diane Christianson)		4.00	
Volunteer hospitality (Kate Winsor)		31.26	
Volunteer hospitality (Kate Winsor)		12.45	
Mailing labels, etc (Waltz Printouts Plus)		52.64	
Membership expenses (Bosanko)		39.77	
General expenses (Bosanko)		1.85	
Newsletter expenses (Bosanko)		13.01	
Mailing permit (U S Postmaster)		60.00	
Teacher workshop expenses (Wm. Botsford)		<u>31.96</u>	
less Total Expenses			<u>246.94</u>
Current Balance: 1-12-'89			<u>3,235.54</u>

Richfield Bank and Trust			
Balance as of 12-30-'88			18,331.87
Deposits	Marbrook Foundation	1,000.00	
	Rahr Malting	<u>250.00</u>	
Total Deposits			<u>1,250.00</u>
Balance as of 1-12-'89			<u>19,581.87</u>

1st Bank (Savings)			
Balance as of 9-30-'88			836.32
Interest since 9-30-'88			<u>10.54</u>
Balance as of 1-12-'89			<u>846.86</u>

TOTALS			
Checking Account: 1st Bank Bloomington			3,235.54
Savings Account: Richfield Bank and Trust			19,581.87
Savings Account: 1st Bank			<u>846.86</u>
Balance as of 1-12-'89			<u>23,664.27</u>

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Account Balances

February 8, 1989

Submitted by F. M. Waltz, Treasurer

Checking Account: 1st Bank Bloomington (formerly Marine Bank)	
Opening Balance (adjusted*): 1-12-'89	4,485.54
Income:	
Membership dues and donations - since 12 January	73.00
Speaker fee - Audubon Society	50.00
Teacher workshop fees	<u>20.00</u>
Total Income	143.00
Expenses:	
Expenses for October river tour (Shirley Asklund)	55.82
Postage stamps (Elaine Mellott)	20.00
Fundraising expenses - lunch with consultant (Elaine Mellott)	6.00
National Wildlife Refuge Association - Annual dues	50.00
Membership cards & newsletter printing (Autocomp)	116.00
Postage for membership mailings (US Postmaster)	40.00
Teacher workshop expenses (Wm. Botsford)	17.97
Volunteer hospitality (Kate Winsor)	10.00
General expenses-1988: 68.30 1989: 7.97 (Mike Bosanko)	76.27
Membership expenses-1988: 3.39 1989: 23.66 (Mike Bosanko)	27.05
Grant expenses-1988: 1.69 1989: 16.66 (Mike Bosanko)	18.35
Membership lists & 2 sets mailing labels (Waltz Printouts Plus)	36.94
Postage stamps (Fred Waltz)	<u>10.00</u>
less Total Expenses	<u>484.40</u>
Current Balance: 2-8-'89	4,144.14

Richfield Bank and Trust	
Balance as of 1-12-'89 (adjusted*)	18,331.87
Interest - January 31, 1989	<u>92.63</u>
Current Balance: 2-8-'89	18,424.50

1st Bank (Savings)	
Balance as of 1-12-'89	846.86
Current Balance: 2-8-'89	846.86

TOTALS	
Checking Account: 1st Bank Bloomington	4,144.14
Savings Account: Richfield Bank and Trust	18,424.50
Savings Account: 1st Bank	<u>846.86</u>
Balance as of 2-8-'89	23,415.50

* A transfer of \$1,250 from Checking to Richfield Savings, shown on last statement, was not made.

March, 1989

Re; PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION FOR HERITAGE REGISTRY PROGRAM
Prepared by E. Mellott, R.J. Dasset, S. Asklund

1. Update cover letter and proposal (by May 1)
(assignment(s) / comments)

2. Review letters of response from "Batch 1" foundations. Select those foundations that should be approached again. Contact selected foundations to ascertain appropriateness of resubmitting proposal
(assignment(s) / comments)

3. List board members of "Batch 1" foundations that are to be approached again plus "Batch 2" foundations for the purpose of identifying individuals known to the Friends. These individuals might be approached on a personal basis.
(assignment(s) / comments)

4. Review the procedures to be followed for initial contact with "Batch 2" foundations and carry through as indicated.
(assignment(s) / comments)

page 2

March, 1989

Re; PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION FOR HERITAGE REGISTRY PROGRAM (continued)

5. Carry through on subsequent steps of the procedures for the
"Batch 2" foundations
(assignment(s) / comments)

6. Follow through on other contacts/activities listed under, "Other
Potential Contacts"
(assignment(s) / comments)

March, 1989

Re: Heritage Registry Program

BATCH 1 _Two mailings during '87/'88

Shirley called

↓
Alexandra

Anderson (E.L. and E.J.)

Ankeny

Athwin

Baker

Bayport

Bein

✓ Bell

Blandin

✓ Bremer

Bush

Cargill

Carlson (Curtis)

✓ Carolyn

✓ Cenex

Chadwick

Cray Research

✓ Davis (Ed. and Cath.)

Dayton, Wallace

Deluxe

Donaldson

✓ Ecolab

Fingerhut

✓ First Bank System Foundation
First Nat. Bank Mpl's

Frenzel

Graco

Greystone

Griggs

Grotto

Inter-Reg. Fin. Group

Int. Multifoods

Jostens

Kelley

Leslie Paper

Lilly, Rich.C.

Luth. Brother

Marbrook

Mardag

McKnight

Minnegasco

Mott

Minerals Inv. Rarities

MN Mining, Manufacturing

Nash

No. States Power

Northern Star

NW Bell

Nongame Wildlife Prog.

O'Shaughnassey

Paper

Rawlings Four Star

Richardson

Richfield Bank

Rivers

St Paul

Tennent

Weyerhaeuser

Toro

Fish, Wildlife

March, 1989

Re: Heritage Registry Program

"BATCH 2"

1. American Express Philanthropic Program
2. Dayton Hudson Corporation/Dayton Hudson Foundation
3. Donner (William H.) Foundation
4. Educational Foundation of America
5. General Service Foundation
- ✓6. Joyce Foundation
7. MacArthur (John D. and Catherine T.) Foundation
8. Noyes (Jessie Smith) note: info incomplete
9. Public Welfare Foundation
10. Rockefeller Family Foundation
- ✓11. Town Creek Foundation
12. Wasie Foundation
- ✓13. CS Fund
- ✓14. Burlington Northern
15. Northwest Area Foundation

March, 1989

Re: Heritage Registry Program

OTHER POTENTIAL CONTACTS

1. Contact James Cook- ask for \$80,000
2. Try Mardag again- ask for \$20,000
3. Try Bush again- ask for \$20,000
4. Try McKnight again- ask for \$20,000
5. Try Peavey
6. Try ADC Comm.
7. Try ^{De}Burrough- Corrine Christianson- ask Kay Schwie if she would call.
8. Ask Ray Black to help

1989 LCMR FUNDING PROPOSAL

Program Title: Minnesota River Valley Heritage Registry Program

Biennial

Program

Total: \$57,000

Manager: Shirley Asklund, Ph.D. Phone: (612) 890-6753

Program Description: This program is proposed by the Friends of the Minnesota Valley, a volunteer organization with the mission of protecting the natural and cultural resources of the Valley while providing

*education related to water, land and wildlife,
recreation, and
compatible economic development opportunities.*

Formed in 1982, the Friends were instrumental in the creation of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. We have worked conscientiously and successfully in support of many conservation and educational activities in the Refuge. Now, as an extension of this work, we are proposing the Heritage Registry Program (HRP).

The goal of the HRP is to conserve and protect the groundwater, surface water, land, fisheries and wildlife in the MN River Valley so that the Valley will continue to be, for all Minnesotans, an exceptional and readily available area of recreation. The primary focus will be educating and informing the 300 private landowners in the Valley about the ground and surface water, vegetation, fisheries, and wildlife associated with their parcel of land. A critical component of the project will be educating landowners about the techniques and practices that need to be employed to assure conservation of these resources.

Information will be disseminated to the landowners in a variety of ways: through telephone contacts, mailings of informational material, educational seminars and site visits by HRP staff. Public recognition will be given to those landowners who register their land in the HRP. Landowner participation in the program will be entirely voluntary.

Each owner of land within the Valley will be contacted over a two year period by two qualified individuals hired by the Friends to design and conduct the program. Initially, aerial photos, zoning classification and land use descriptions will be compiled for each parcel. A brochure describing the program will be prepared and printed. Priorities will be set for land owner contacts. Records will be maintained for all contacts made to facilitate follow up contacts. A strategy for encouraging bequests of land to the MN Valley National Wildlife Refuge will be developed. The Board of Directors of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley will supervise the project.

The specific geographic target area for this educational program is located on either side of the Minnesota River from Fort Snelling to Jordan, a distance of 36 miles. A major portion is composed of wetland with 75% of the area being either wetland or open water. The size and character of the fens (special wetland ecosystems) located in this area are unique--the four largest calcareous fens in the Northern Hemisphere are found here. The locale also serves as a natural flood water storage area. Water and wildlife recreation is very popular--151,188 individuals have visited the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge alone in the last five years.

Program Objectives:

1. To inform and educate the MN Valley landowners about the irreplaceable value of the natural resources they control- the groundwater, surface water, land, fisheries and wildlife.
2. To educate the landowners in techniques and practices that will protect and conserve these resources.
3. To give recognition to those landowners who make a commitment to work for conservation of these resources by becoming registered in the HRP.
4. To support and maintain quality recreational opportunities in the MN Valley for the people of Minnesota.

Benefits: The ultimate benefit will be the people of Minnesota, especially the generations of Minnesotans yet to come. The Community Profile and the master plans of the communities bordering the Minnesota Valley all project a dramatic increase in population during the next twenty years. Eventually the Valley will be surrounded by people, and hard surfaces for streets, buildings, bridges and parking lots. As this day quickly approaches the Valley becomes an increasingly valuable asset for environmental education, recreation, water resources, and fish and wildlife habitat. Attention must be given to the care and conservation of the Valley during these crucial years. Protection of the groundwater, surface water land and wildlife is central to the perpetuation of this wonderful and rare natural resource that offers such quality recreational opportunities to so many Minnesotans.

Funding: Requests have been extended to a number of Minnesota corporations, foundations and governmental agencies with the intent of raising \$57,000, an amount equal to the sum we are requesting of the LCMR. A list of the corporations, foundations and agencies will be forwarded on request. To this date funds have been awarded by the following foundations and agencies:

Anderson (Elmer L. and Eleanore J.) Foundation	\$ 3,000.00
General Mills Foundation	1,000.00
Kelley (James and Margaret H.) Foundation	5,000.00
MN DNR Nongame Wildlife Research Grants Program	1,000.00
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	<u>25,000.00</u> *
Total	\$35,000.00

*This amount includes an award of \$1,700.00. In addition, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has agreed to provide staff guidance, secretarial support, office space, and office supplies to the two staff for a two year period. The total represents an estimate of the monetary value of these services plus the \$1700 award.

For LCMR Use Only

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the lake cottage of Mike Bosanko
July 12, 1989

Members present: Shirley Asklund Mike Bosanko Bob Dasset Elaine Mellott
Mary Heltsley Fred Waltz Janet Watson Dave Zumeta
Others: Tom Larson

The meeting was called to order at 8:28 pm by Board President Elaine Mellott.

Minutes: The minutes of the May 10 and June 14 meetings were read and approved.

Treasurer's Report:

Since there were only two transactions since the last report, the combined financial activities for June and July will be reported at the August meeting. Control Data Corporation donated \$1,000 to the Friends fund used to support Refuge volunteer activities.

Legislative Report: Shirley Asklund reported that \$4.6 million was recommended by President Bush in late May for Refuge land acquisition. Since then, the House of Representatives has approved \$3 million — the amount the Refuge is likely to get. \$350,000 has been appropriated for Refuge operation. \$400,000 is being requested for furniture and related items.

Heritage Registry Program (HRP):

Batch 2 proposals have been sent out. Some have been rejected already, and some foundations are still considering them. The requests ranged from \$5,000 to \$45,000. Bob Dasset, Mike Bosanko, Fred Waltz, and Janet Watson have made contacts with Honorary Board members to ask for help in reaching the right people in these foundations. Charles Moos has agreed to provide limited assistance.

Refuge Progress Report:

Tom Larson reported that Refuge staffing patterns will be evaluated in the next two weeks. Developments at Bloomington Ferry and the Chaska Lake unit could have adverse effects on the Refuge. Negotiations are proceeding to minimize these effects, *and to obtain land within the designated Refuge boundaries, if possible*. Visitor Center construction is very close to being on schedule. The projected completion date is January 8, 1990.

Other:

Dave Zumeta reported that he has become a member of the DNR Rivers Task Force. The Minnesota River was listed as one of the three highest-priority rivers for DNR management and protection.

Elaine Mellot discussed plans for celebrating the opening of the Visitor Center. She met with two people from a marketing firm who were interested in having the Minnesota Opera Company perform an afternoon benefit concert on behalf of the Refuge.

Next Meeting: Wednesday, August 9, 1989

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 9:28 pm.

Minutes taken by Dave Zumeta and transcribed by Fred Waltz

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge Headquarters
June 14, 1989

Members present:	Shirley Asklund	Mike Bosanko	Bob Dasset
	Mary Heltsley	Fred Waltz	Janet Watson
Others:	Joe Harrison	John Schomaker	Terry Schreiner

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by Board Vice President Mike Bosanko.

Minutes: The minutes of the May 10 meeting were not available.

Treasurer's Report:

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to pay Kate Winsor \$35 to reimburse her for expenses *re* the volunteer program, on the understanding that this and other money spent for these purposes be repaid from grants and gifts to the volunteer program that are handled by the Friends. Our procedure in these matters was clarified: *The Friends will accept donations and grants designated for volunteer activities. These will be mingled with the general funds of the Friends, but accounted for separately. They will be disbursed by the Friends Treasurer at the request of designated Refuge staff members (appropriate receipts required). No prior approval by the Friends Board or the Refuge management will be required for these disbursements. Financial control of these expenditures will consist solely of after-the-fact reviews by the Refuge management of Friends monthly and yearly statements. In the event of large or unusual requests, the Treasurer may ask for prior approval from the Refuge management.* Until such time as donations or grants are received, the Friends will "borrow" volunteer expenditures from the general fund, up to a total of \$200.

A report covering the current balances in the three accounts and the income and expenditures for the month just concluded was presented by Fred Waltz. A motion was made to approve the report. Seconded. Approved.

Legislative Report: Mike Bosanko reported that the luncheon for congressional staff members was a success. Aides from the offices of Senators Boschwitz and Durenberger and Representatives Sabo and Frenzel attended. No one from Representative Vento's office came.

Terry Schreiner recently took Kathy Michel, of Rep. Frenzel's Washington office, for a tour of the Refuge facilities.

Refuge Progress Report: Mike Bosanko and Terry Schreiner reported on land acquisition: An appropriation of \$4,500,000 has been put into the 1990 budget. There is a good chance of approval. Refuge staff members are now working on appraisals, etc. First priority will be given to "willing sellers at fair market price." The remaining funds will be used to deal with unwilling sellers. The Fish and Wildlife Service rates the Minnesota Valley *low* on its land acquisition priority list. Efforts will be made to improve this rating.

Operating expenses have been budgeted at \$363,000 for 1990; operation and maintenance at \$471,000 for 1991, including staff salaries. The budget for startup costs is still uncertain.

John Schomaker reported on the opening ceremonies for the new visitor center. The Refuge staff is now working with volunteer consultants on marketing and attracting visitors. The decision has been made to seek donated funds for special events to attract attention. To be discussed: How can the Friends and the Refuge work together to raise funds but not compete for the same funds? (Aside: The Minnesota Opera Company may be willing to give a benefit performance at Christmas time.)

The Cooperative Association had its second meeting in late May. Mary Heltsley attended. They decided *not* to become a membership organization. They discussed the composition of their governing board — between 7 and 11 members, 2 year terms, 6 years maximum. Mike Bosanko suggested that the Friends would like to have one voting member on their board. John Schomaker said that their bylaws are now in rough-draft form. They feel that it would be awkward to put this kind of assigned membership into the bylaws, but that desired effect can be achieved anyway by other means. They will have another meeting soon. (Elaine Mellott will be notified.) They will probably become a formal organization after their next meeting. Their board will meet approximately twice a year, with the officers carrying out routine operations.

Heritage Registry Program (HRP):

The committee (Shirley Asklund, Bob Dasset, Mary Heltsley) has met twice. Twenty-six proposals were sent to foundations today. Scotty Daniels "did an excellent job" on the new cover letter, with a "nice, concise statement of what we are requesting." We have had no replies yet to the letters sent to Honorary Board members requesting help in making appropriate contacts. Board members will phone them to follow up the letters.

Other:

Mike Bosanko circulated information about the Mississippi River Cleanup on June 24.

Mike Bosanko, chairing the meeting in the absence of Elaine Mellott, appointed a nominating committee (Fred Waltz, Mary Heltsley, Bob Dasset) to develop a list of Board nominees. The list must be completed by August 15, in time for publication in next *Valley Vision* newsletter and for election at the September general membership meeting. There will be four vacancies (unless Board is expanded. See below): Mark Newstrom has resigned. The terms of Janet Watson, Mary Heltsley, and Mike Bosanko are ending. Mike will not be continuing. Some possible candidates: Joe Harrison, Meredith "Scotty" Daniels.

We need program suggestions for the September meeting. Many favored some kind of outing. The Black Dog prairie is in bloom from mid-August to about the second week of September (depending on first heavy frost). Ed Moyer could conduct a nature tour. Other ideas: a bird and nature hike. *Try for a September 16 meeting.*

After much discussion, in which both sides of the issue were thoroughly explored, and during which the Chair was temporarily turned over to next ranking Friends officer (Fred Waltz), Mike Bosanko moved that the bylaws be changed to allow for (but not require) up to 15 board members. The discussion covered what kinds of people (= skills) we need, how many is "too many" for effective governance, a consideration of what our *mission* really is (e.g., our non-profit status forbids us being primarily a lobbying group), and the need for further development of *many* aspects of the Refuge program (not just the Visitor Program). The motion passed narrowly. The wording of the bylaw change must be ready for presentation to the membership at the September meeting.

Next Meeting: Wednesday, July 12, 1989

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 pm.

Minutes taken and transcribed by Fred Waltz

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge Headquarters
May 10, 1989

Members present:	Shirley Asklund	Mike Bosanko	Mary Heltsley
	Elaine Mellott	Fred Waltz	Dave Zumeta
Others:	John Schomaker	Terry Schreiner	

The meeting was called to order at 7:33 pm by Board President Elaine Mellott.

Minutes: The minutes of the April 12 meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer's Report: A report covering the current balances in the three accounts and the income and expenditures for the month just concluded was presented by Fred Waltz. A motion was made to approve the report. Seconded. Approved.

Summaries of all financial transactions for the last half of 1988 were distributed by Fred Waltz for comment and correction.

Legislative Report: The Fish and Wildlife Service has requested \$363,000 for Visitor Center operation. The \$363,000 needed for startup costs (furnishings, maintenance equipment, ...) may be sought as a separate appropriation. In addition, \$3,000,000 will be requested for land acquisition. Representative Sabo testified in favor of this amount at a hearing on May 1.

Heritage Registry Program (HRP): Letters were sent to Honorary Board members requesting help in making appropriate personal contacts at the foundations to which we are sending grant proposals. No responses yet. Shirley Asklund and Bob Dasset met with Carol Rolloff, and expect to develop a revised Heritage proposal by the end of May. Shirley suggested Scotty Daniels as a possible board member.

Visitor Center Bookstore Report: Mike Bosanko and John Schomaker attended a meeting in late April regarding the Visitor Center bookstore. A lawyer from Dorsey and Whitney who attended the meeting agreed to draw up bylaws for the bookstore board of directors. A meeting will be held on May 24 to discuss the draft bylaws, articles of incorporation, and marketing. Mary Heltsley agreed to attend the meeting. One Friends board member will be a member of the bookstore board of directors.

Congressional Aide Lunch: Aides for Reps. Frenzel, Sabo, and Vento and for Sen. Durenberger have accepted invitations to attend the lunch at Refuge headquarters from 11:45 to 1:30 on May 19. Tom Larson, the new Refuge manager, will attend if possible. Arrangements for the lunch were agreed upon. Mike Bosanko will call Sen. Boschwitz's office to see if they will send someone.

New Business:

Elaine Mellott met with Judy Stringer regarding a proposed Prairie Wetlands Center, and provided her with information.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved that Elaine write letters in support of RIM, Scientific and Natural Areas, and federal legislation regarding the American Heritage Trust.

Construction of the Visitor Center is proceeding well.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved that Elaine write a letter registering strong concern about a major increase in PCB burning by a power plant in South Dakota that might have an adverse impact on the Minnesota River valley.

The spring membership meeting was held at the Bloomington Holiday Inn. 40 to 45 people attended. Naturalist Jim Gilbert spoke on phenology. "A good time was had by all."

A motion was made, seconded, and approved that the Friends mailing list should not be released to other individuals or organizations without specific board approval.

The Hearthstone Twin River Festival will be held on July 30 in Fort Snelling State Park. Focus will be on traditional music, the historical aspects of Minnesota's two great rivers, and arts and crafts. Fred Waltz will look into possible opportunities for the Friends in connection with this event.

The Friends board agreed in principle to handle funds for the celebration of the opening of the Refuge visitor center.

Mike Bosanko arranged for the printing of 2,000 Friends brochures, in light of the need to revise the brochure in about a year.

Mike announced his intention not to seek re-election to the Friends board when his term expires this year. We will probably need to find two new board members by this fall.

Next Meeting: Wednesday, June 14, 1989

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 9:15 pm.

Minutes taken by Dave Zumeta and transcribed by Fred Waltz

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge Headquarters
April 12, 1989

Members present: Shirley Asklund Mike Bosanko Bob Dasset
Mary Heltsley Elaine Mellott Dave Zumeta

The meeting was called to order at 7:40 pm by Board President Elaine Mellott.

Minutes: The minutes of the March 15 meeting were presented. A motion was made to approve the minutes (with slight typographical corrections). Seconded. Approved.

Treasurer's Report: A report covering the current balances in the three accounts and the income and expenditures for the month just concluded (prepared by Fred Waltz) was distributed by Dave Zumeta. A motion was made to approve the report. Seconded. Approved.

Legislative Report: Elaine Mellott will contact Ed Garvey from Senator Durenberger's office regarding when the \$363,000 for Refuge operations will be appropriated.

Heritage Registry Program (HRP):

Shirley Asklund discussed a memo she will send to Friends Honorary Board members listing board members of 18 foundations the Friends plan to approach for funding. Friends board members were to tell Shirley if they knew any of these people. Shirley, Bob Dasset, and Mary Heltsley will meet with Carol Rolloff to discuss fundraising strategy.

Other:

Elaine Mellott wrote a letter to thank Wallace Dayton for serving as an Honorary Board member. She also wrote a letter to the Minnesota Future Resources Commission regarding major natural resources issues facing the State of Minnesota.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources would like the Friends to join the Minnesota Parks and Trails Council and Foundation (MPTCF). Mike Bosanko moved that the Friends join the MPTCF at a cost of \$25. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously. Mike agreed to call Judy Erickson to ask her to draft a letter on behalf of the Friends addressing park-related legislative issues. This letter would be forwarded to Elaine Mellott for her signature.

Dave Zumeta moved that Mike Bosanko be authorized to spend up to \$500 to print up to 4,000 copies of the Friends brochure. Seconded. Approved. Mike will also make a correction in the number of newsletters we have printed. Mike moved that the name of the membership category now designated "Family" be changed to "Supporting." Seconded. Approved.

Mike Bosanko suggested that we hold a luncheon for congressional staff members on May 5. He agreed to arrange for a caterer. Shirley Asklund and Elaine Mellott will take care of the other arrangements.

It was agreed that the board should check with Janet Watson at next month's board meeting regarding the addition of another Honorary Board member to replace Wallace Dayton.

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 9:05 pm.

Minutes taken by Dave Zumeta and transcribed by Fred Waltz

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge Headquarters
March 15, 1989

Members present: Shirley Asklund Mike Bosanko Bob Dasset Mary Heltsley
 Elaine Mellott Fred Waltz Dave Zumeta
Others (F&WS): Terry Schreiner John Schomaker

The meeting was called to order at 7:35 pm by Board President Elaine Mellott.

Treasurer's Report: A report covering the current balances in the three accounts and the income and expenditures for the month just concluded was presented by Fred Waltz. A motion was made to approve the report. Seconded. Adopted.

Elaine Mellott requested that the year-end financial statement be prepared as soon as possible!

Minutes: The minutes of the February 8 meeting were presented. A motion was made to approve the minutes. Seconded. Adopted.

President's Report: Elaine Mellott asked Terry Schreiner about F&WS actions on Refuge management and policy.

Reply: No major changes expected. The role of the Refuge staff will not change. Some details concerning the Refuge staff are not yet clarified. Terry will report on this at our next meeting.

Kate Winsor has asked us to set aside about \$200 for *temporary* use in support of the volunteer program. We will try to get a grant or other source of funds to replace this.

Discussion: Mike Bosanko noted that the Refuge has about 200 volunteers and that 8 or 10 have joined the Friends. Mike suggested that we make an in-person presentation to this group. The Refuge will hold a Volunteer Appreciation Dinner on the second Friday in April. Pentair has refused to continue their past support for this.

We have been spending \$200 to \$250 per year on this, and can expect this to increase when the Visitor Center is completed. Kate is seeking \$2,500 in grants, to be spent over three years.

Discussion: Shirley Asklund pointed out that this includes \$900 for first aid and CPR training. This is in addition to training covered by the Refuge budget.

Kate has already sent requests to 3 foundations. The Cherney Foundation wanted to see our annual budget, a copy of our Board resolution authorizing the requesting of grants, and a list of our board members and their occupations. The IRS has limits on the ways in which a 501(c)(3) organization such as ours can raise money. A woman at the Cherney Foundation also mentioned a 2% rule, implying that this rule severely limited how much Cherney could give us. There is also a "10% rule" and a "one-third rule" that must be understood.

Future action: Elaine Mellott and Fred Waltz will look into these matters.

Elaine Mellott proposed the following resolution, to reiterate and consolidate previous actions and resolutions on the subject of volunteer program funding:

Whereas the Friends of the Minnesota Valley exists to preserve the natural and cultural resources of the lower Minnesota River valley and to help complete the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge and recreational area, and

whereas the mission of the Refuge includes the operation of a Visitor Center, under the management of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and various tasks related to this Visitor Center, including the operation of a volunteer program, and

whereas the Board of Directors of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley feels that said volunteer program is effective and important,

be it hereby resolved that said Board authorizes the direction of grant proposals to various foundations to raise \$2,500 to fund volunteer activities over the next three years, beginning March 1, 1989.

The resolution was moved, seconded, and approved.

Washington Trip Report:

Mike reported that he and Dave Zumeta (during their trip to Washington DC on March 6-8) had personal visits with Congressman Sabo and Congressman Oberstar, and that he (Mike) met with Senator Durenberger. Ed Garvey of Senator Durenberger's staff was extremely helpful in arranging meetings. Mike and Dave also met with staff members from the offices of Senator Boschwitz, Congressman Frenzel, and Congressman Vento, and with members of the staffs of the Senate and House Subcommittees on Interior Appropriations and the Washington staff of the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The intent of these meetings was to request \$363,000 in operating funds for the Visitor Center and \$7.7 million to complete land acquisition for the Refuge. Follow-up letters will be sent to the people visited by Mike and Dave. The names and addresses of these people are attached for future reference.

Heritage Registry Program (HRP):

Shirley Askland presented a proposed plan of action for the HRP. Action items in the plan include

1. Update grant proposal and cover letter by May 1, 1989;
2. Review letters of response from foundations approached previously, and select those that should be approached again. Contact the selected foundations to determine appropriateness of resubmitting proposals;
3. Obtain lists of the board members of the foundations the Friends intend to approach, for the purpose of identifying individuals known to us. Contact these individuals personally, as appropriate;
4. Make initial contact with foundations not approached previously;
5. Submit proposals to the selected foundations (previously approached and not previously approached); and
6. Make additional contacts with potential individual donors and other organizations.

Shirley has already contacted seven of the foundations approached previously and reviewed the letters of response from the other foundations (Step 2, above). She proposed that we resubmit proposals to several of these. Other potential contacts were also discussed (Step 6, above). Shirley Askland, Bob Dasset, and Mary Heltsley will meet on March 29 to follow through on the plan of action.

A motion was made to authorize the expenditure of \$200 to obtain the services of Carol Rolloff as a fund raising consultant. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

New Business:

Dave Zumeta indicated that the DNR Trails and Waterways unit has invited the Friends to submit a brief article on the Friends for an upcoming newsletter on hiking opportunities in the Minnesota River Valley.

Future action: Elaine Mellott and Dave Zumeta will follow up on this.

John Schomaker indicated that funding for the Refuge is very tight this year.

Fred Waltz and his wife attended the annual dinner of the Fort Snelling State Park Association, of which they are members. One of their officers expressed an interest in attending one of our board meetings to get acquainted and discuss mutual interests.

Mike Bosanko reported that there have been two responses to our newsletter survey asking members to indicate ways in which they would be willing to help in the work of the Friends and the Refuge.

Future action: John Schomaker will follow up with these individuals.

Mike Bosanko reminded us that the spring meeting will be on April 19.

Mike Bosanko reported that only 12 full-year members from 1988 have not renewed their memberships.

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at about 10 pm.

Minutes taken by Fred Waltz and Dave Zumeta

Contacts (meetings) — Washington DC trip — March 6-8, 1989

Senator Dave Durenberger
154 Russel Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Ed Garvey, Legislative Assistant
c/o Senator Dave Durenberger
154 Russel Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Gordon Hoff, Legislative Assistant
c/o Senator Rudy Boschwitz
506 Hart Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Neal Sigmon, House Subcommittee on
Interior Appropriations
B308 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Reede Webster, Legislative Assistant
c/o Representative Martin Sabo
2201 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Paul Hammersbaugh, Legislative Assistant
c/o Representative James Oberstar
2201 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Kathy Michel, Legislative Assistant
c/o Representative Bill Frenzel
1026 Longworth Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Sandy Scott, Legislative Assistant
c/o Representative Bruce Vento

2304 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Representative Martin Sabo
2201 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Jeff Cilek, Senate Subcommittee on
Interior Appropriations
134 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Charlie Estes, Senate Subcommittee on
Interior Appropriations
US Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Randy Bowman, Legislative Services
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
18th and C Street NW
Washington, DC 20244

Dick Moore, Refuge Realty Division
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
18th and C Street NW
Washington, DC 20244

Bob Kargas, Chief, Division of Refuges
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
18th and C Street NW
Washington, DC 20244

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE

MARTIN OLAV SABO

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

APRIL 25, 1989

Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee. I want to thank you for this opportunity to appear before you to express my support of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. Specifically, I would like to address two issues of importance to the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge -- operations and maintenance funds for its visitor center and a continuing need for land acquisition monies.

The refuge is an invaluable asset to the Twin Cities, offering unique recreational and educational opportunities in the heart of a major metropolitan area. It is composed of a series of floodplain marshes along the main channel of the Minnesota River. Authorized in 1976, the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge is one of the few urban wildlife refuges in the country. Although the problems associated with having a wildlife refuge located so close to a large urban area are complex, the refuge has succeeded in preserving the scenic beauty of the river valley and in providing a natural habitat for the many mammals and waterfowl in the area.

The valley bluffs, lakes, and marshes provide for twenty-four species of waterfowl along with 250 other species of birds, in addition to fish and fifty different kinds of mammals. The refuge was recently named one of the best bird watching areas in the Twin Cities area and this past winter, wildlife specialists reported increasing numbers of bald eagles along the river valley. These heartening developments tell me that wildlife in and around the refuge is flourishing.

A visitor center is under construction and is scheduled to begin operating in January of 1990. With the addition of this new center, the refuge will be able to provide many more activities and services for the increasing numbers of visitors. Unfortunately, no operations and maintenance funds have been provided for this center in FY90. Without funding, the center will be hard pressed to open and certainly will not be able to provide the types of services for which it is designed. The estimated operating costs for this center are \$363,000 for FY90. I am requesting that the subcommittee provide \$363,000 for operating and maintaining this visitor center.

Land acquisition funds appropriated throughout the years have brought the total acreage purchased and leased to just over 7,000. Unfortunately, because of the lack of consistent financial support for land acquisition funds -- and with no funds appropriated since FY87 -- purchases have occurred in a patchwork fashion. This makes the already complex problems of managing an urban wildlife refuge even more difficult.

Only about 2,000 more acres need to be purchased. In particular, two important parcels of land estimated to be worth about \$3 million each still need to be acquired. Because the refuge boundaries follow the long and narrow Minnesota River, the purchase of these properties is imperative to link the flood plain marshes of the refuge. With the funding to purchase at least one of these key parcels, flexible negotiations can proceed and the long-term success of the refuge can be guaranteed.

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I urge you to provide \$363,000 for operating the visitor center and \$3 million for land acquisition.

Draft

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Valley
National Wildlife Refuge Headquarters, September 13, 1989

Members present: Shirley Asklund Fred Waltz
Mike Bosanko Janet Watson
Mary Heltsley Dave Zumeta
Elaine Mellott

Others: Robert Teetshorn (prospective board member)
 John Schomaker (Fish and Wildlife Service)

The meeting was called to order at 7:40 p.m. by board President Elaine Mellott. Minutes of the August 9 board meeting were reviewed, revised, and approved. No financial report was available.

Legislative report: the House passed a bill providing \$3 million for refuge land acquisition, but the Senate provided no funding for this purpose. The Senate also did not provide funds for furnishing the visitor's center. Elaine will send a letter to Senators Durenberger, Boschwitz, Byrd, and McClure.

Nominating committee report: Robert Teetshorn called Elaine asking if he could become a board member. Mark Thorson also contacted Elaine as well as Mike asking if he could become a board member, and expressed interest in taking over newsletter responsibilities from Mike. The nominating committee has located two additional people who would like to be board members for three year terms: Joe Harrison and Meredith (Scotty) Daniels. Officers need to be nominated for next year. Elaine agreed to remain Chair for another year. Dave would like to resign as Secretary. Mary Heltsley and Janet Watson have agreed to remain board members for another three year term. Mike Bosanko agreed to provide help on the newsletter, but wants to resign as membership "guru." Mike agreed to serve an additional year as a board member. Terms of office of existing and new board members are shown on the attached diagram. Fred Waltz made a motion to approve the nominating committee's report. Mary seconded, and the board unanimously approved the motion.

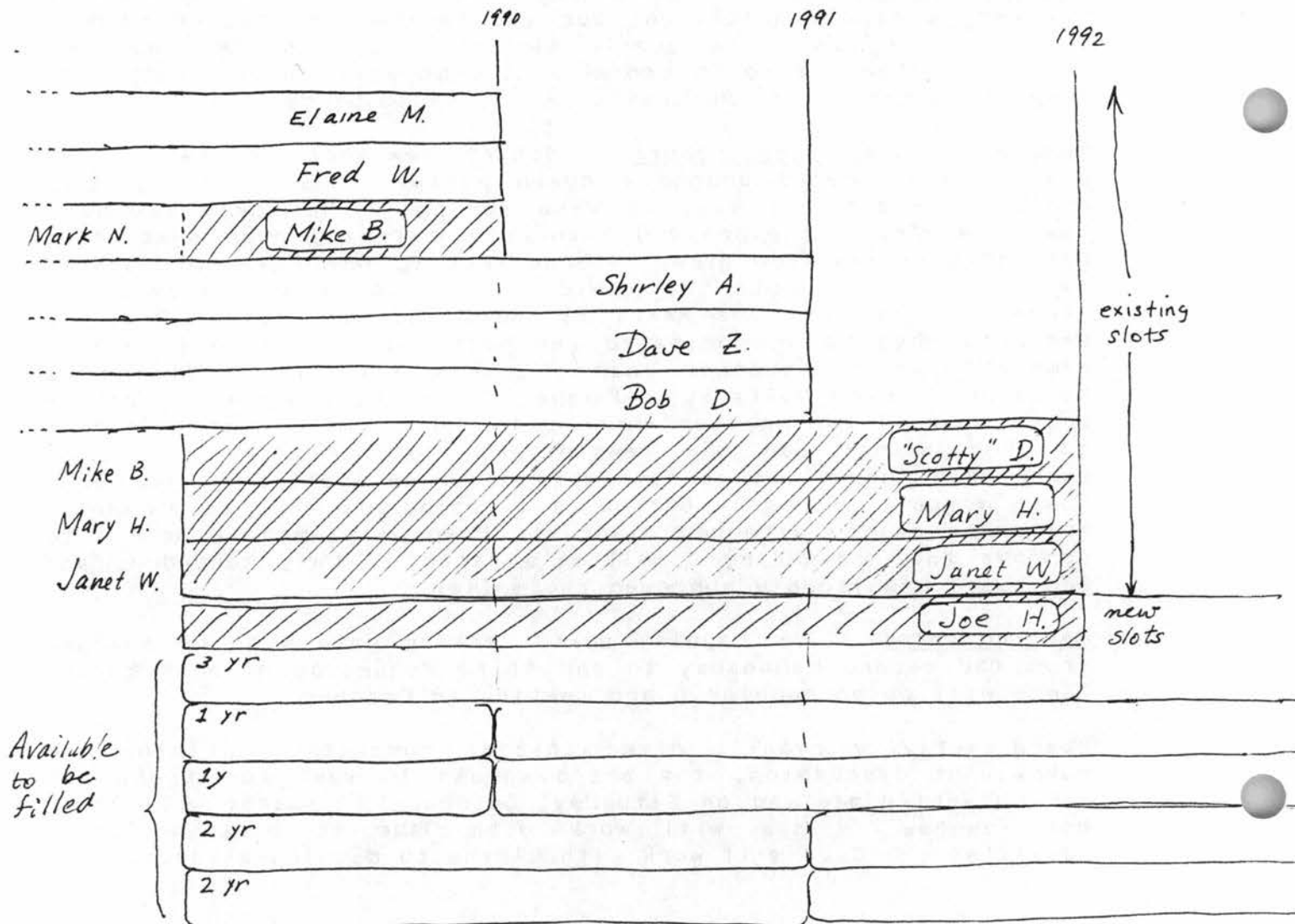
Meeting dates: The regular board meeting date will be changed from the second Wednesday to the third Wednesday of each month. There will be no regular board meeting in October.

Board activity plan: After initial comments by Elaine and subsequent discussion, the board agreed to meet for a one day work planning meeting on Saturday, October 28. Janet will order box lunches. John will work with Dave to arrange for a facilitator. Dave will work with Elaine to develop an agenda.

Visitor Center opening: Refuge staff are working on details of what will go in the visitor's center (e.g., audio-visual equipment). John is working with Pat Goodwin on fund raising and grand opening events. Elaine made a motion to approve Pat Goodwin's working on the opening ceremonies and arranging for speakers during the next six months; to require that Pat provide a status report every two months; and to have John prepare a detailed resolution clarifying the purpose and business issues related to this activity in such a way as to meet state and federal regulatory requirements. John's resolution will be presented for board approval at the next board meeting. The motion was seconded and approved.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

Minutes taken and prepared by Dave Zumeta, Secretary.



Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Refuge Headquarters
9 August 1989

Members present: Shirley Asklund Mary Heltsley Elaine Mellott
Fred Waltz Janet Watson

Others: John Schomaker (F&WS) Steve Rose (DNR)
Pat Goodwin (Goodwin Communications Corp.)

The meeting was called to order at 7:33 pm.

Steve Rose holds a position created about 10 months ago (DNR Trail Specialist for the Refuge) to provide continuity in negotiations for land acquisition. Steve presented an overview of the history, current status, and future plans for trails in the Refuge. This included information about trails being developed for a wide variety of recreational uses, of the sort one expects to find in a State Park. This prompted Elaine Mellott to express a long-held concern about what should be the purpose of a *wildlife* (note, *wildlife*) *refuge* (note, *refuge*). It has been the position of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley that wildlife and wilderness must come first, and that recreational uses should be developed only to the extent that they do not impinge on these priorities. In particular, we deem any use that brings large numbers of people into the Refuge to be incompatible with its primary reason for being. Of even greater concern is the addition of *paved trails*, which are now used for "speed" bicycling, to the detriment of wildlife and the safety of walkers.

John Schomaker reported on progress in Visitor Center construction and on plans for various Grand Opening ceremonies. He introduced Pat Goodwin, who presented tentative plans for fund raising and Grand Opening events. Since the Refuge can not solicit funds and has no budget for such events, the Friends could help by allowing our name to be used for the fund raising, as we have done on some other outside-the-budget activities. Potential donors to the Heritage Registry Program would **not** be solicited. In connection with this, our *raison d'être* came under discussion. A motion was made, seconded, and approved to "encourage the Refuge staff and consultants to continue the fund raising efforts" noted above, but we did not reach consensus on actually lending our name to this endeavor. The discussion will be continued at a later meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:35 pm.

Minutes taken and transcribed by Fred Waltz

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge Headquarters
February 8, 1989

Members present:	Shirley Asklund	Mike Bosanko	Bob Dasset
	Elaine Mellott	Fred Waltz	Dave Zumeta

Others (F&WS): Terry Schreiner

The meeting was called to order at 7:35 pm by Board President Elaine Mellott.

Minutes and Treasurer's Report: The minutes of the October 12, 1988 and January 12, 1989 meetings were reviewed and approved with minor additions and changes. Statements covering income, expenditures, and account balances for the periods ending January 12 and February 8 were distributed by Fred Waltz. A motion to approve these statements was made, seconded, and approved unanimously.

Legislative Report: Mike Bosanko agreed to review a letter requesting our support for the creation of a regional park on Lake Minnetonka. The Board will take no official action on this issue.

It was moved that we sponsor the attendance of one or two members of the Minnesota Future Resources Commission (successor to LCMR) and one of the Friends Honorary Board members at the Annual Meeting and Legislative Dinner of the Minnesota Parks and Trails Council and Foundation on February 21, 1989, at a total cost of \$75. The motion was seconded and approved.

Elaine Mellott has contacted Ed Garvey of Senator Durenberger's office regarding a trip by two members of the Friends Board (Mike Bosanko and Dave Zumeta) to Washington DC to visit staff members of key senators in support of passage of the budget for the Refuge. A motion was made to authorize travel, food, and lodging expenses for two Board members for a maximum of 3 days and 3 nights. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

Heritage Registry Program (HRP) Work Planning: Shirley Asklund, Bob Dasset, and Elaine Mellott had a second meeting with Scotty Daniels regarding fundraising for HRP. These three Board members will hold another meeting in a week to pursue the suggestions offered by Ms. Daniels.

Refuge Budget: Terry Schreiner (F&WS) reported that work on the interpretive center will begin again in late March or early April. Seven volunteer interpreters have been hired and are undergoing training. Enforcement efforts within the Refuge have been stepped up. The Refuge's preventive maintenance program is being upgraded. A landscape architect has been added to the Refuge staff. Work is proceeding on the acquisition of several key parcels of land, and on the collection of information about the effects of development on water quality in the Minnesota River and adjacent marshes. The Refuge Manager position is likely to be filled by April.

Membership: Mike Bosanko indicated that we still have 26 people who have not renewed their memberships.

Other Business: Elaine Mellott indicated that Wallace Dayton has resigned from our Honorary Board.

Mike Bosanko has prepared an application to the University of Minnesota for a student intern to work on the Heritage Registry Program.

Elaine Mellott has sent letters to five corporate members asking them to renew their memberships. She also indicated that we have a list of corporations in and adjacent to the Valley.

Mike Bosanko suggested that we invite Steve Rose, DNR Trails Specialist, to a future Board meeting.

Mike Bosanko suggested holding a social gathering between the Board and the Refuge staff, perhaps in May after the new Refuge Manager is "on board."

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at about 9:25 pm.

Minutes recorded by Dave Zumeta, Secretary
and transcribed by Fred Waltz, Treasurer

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors at the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge Headquarters
January 12, 1989

Members present:	Shirley Asklund	Mike Bosanko	Bob Dasset	Mary Heltsley
	Elaine Mellott	Mark Newstrom	Fred Waltz	Janet Watson
Others (F&WS):	Ed Crozier	Terry Schreiner	John Schomaker	

The meeting was called to order by Board President Elaine Mellott.

Minutes and Treasurer's Report: The minutes of the December 14, 1988 meeting were reviewed and approved (with some typographical corrections). Dave Zumeta will send copies of the August, September, October, and December minutes to the Honorary Board members. (There was no November meeting.)

Fred Waltz presented a statement covering income and expenditures for November and December 1988. Bank balances as of January 12, 1989 were

Checking account: \$ 3,235.54
Savings accounts: \$ 20,428.73

Heritage Registry Program (HRP):

Elaine Mellott reported that our application to solicit charitable funds has been approved by the State of Minnesota. She indicated that \$17,000 in HRP grants has been raised to date. An additional \$7,581 is available from other funds, plus in-kind services valued at \$23,300 from the Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS). The total available for the HRP is therefore \$47,881.

Bob Dasset described a meeting with Carol Longworthy, who raises funds for the College of Saint Catherine in Saint Paul. She suggested we seek a person who does "prospect research" ... i.e., who identifies potential grant sources, including foundations and individuals. Shirley Asklund reported on a meeting with Scotty Daniels, who does prospect research and is willing to do some initial work for the Friends on a volunteer basis. Ms. Daniels urged us to resubmit grant applications to foundations that have turned us down, and to apply to national foundations. Elaine Mellott, Shirley Asklund, and Bob Dasset will meet with Ms. Daniels in two weeks. Both Ms. Longworthy and Ms. Daniels thought that we had done well in our initial fundraising efforts and should continue with the project.

Shirley Asklund handed out a sheet describing an opportunity to obtain a \$900-\$1300 grant to hire a University of Minnesota graduate student to assist the Friends in the HRP.

Elaine Mellott outlined alternative ways we could proceed with the HRP.

1. Go to the Nature Conservancy for advice on fundraising, for a direct grant, or for help in carrying out the preliminary phase of the program.
2. Seek interns/volunteers to carry out the program. Kate Winsor (a F&WS staff person) may be able to help in recruiting appropriate volunteers to begin the program.
3. Hire paid staff to do the program.
4. Continue to raise funds for the program.
5. Do 1 through 4 above, with the goals of hiring paid staff in the spring of 1990.

Ed Crozier said it would be a good idea to get started on the program *this year*, but that a full time paid staff person should not be hired until April or May, 1990. The F&WS will not be able to provide support services until then. It was agreed unanimously that we should continue to raise funds for the HRP for another year.

Mike Bosanko suggested that a fundraising committee be set up. President Mellott agreed, and appointed Mary Heltsley, Mike Bosanko, Bob Dasset, and Shirley Asklund to this committee, which will prepare proposals to be submitted to foundations and make follow-up calls.

Elaine Mellott and Ed Crozier will meet with The Nature Conservancy (see 1 above).

Ed Crozier and Terry Schreiner agreed to have Kate Winsor recruit a volunteer to do preliminary work on the HRP. The Friends would provide financial support for this effort.

Janet Watson moved that we carry on with the HRP as originally conceived, and that the President be provided with a discretionary fund of \$2000 for carrying out preliminary work on the program. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Refuge Budget:

Elaine Mellott met with Reed Webster of Rep. Sabo's office regarding the Refuge's need for \$363,000 in operating funds for the Visitor Center and \$7.07 million for land acquisition. She also met with Ed Garvey of Sen Durenberger's staff regarding the Friends testifying in Washington DC in February about the F&WS budget.

Mike Bosanko moved that the Friends of the Minnesota Valley seek \$7.7 million to complete land acquisition for the Refuge and include \$363,000 in operating funds for the Visitor Center. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

Membership: Mike Bosanko announced that the spring membership meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 19 at the Holiday Inn International in Bloomington. Again this year the Holiday Inn will provide refreshments. The topic will be related to the weather.

Mike indicated that we now have 165 full-year renewals or new members. Sixteen have not renewed.

Other Business: Dave Zumeta mentioned that Kathleen Wallace, DNR Regional Administrator for the Twin Cities Metro Region, is willing to attend our next Board meeting. Ed Crozier will contact Ms. Wallace to set up a meeting with Elaine Mellott, Dave Zumeta, and Ed Crozier.

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at about 9:45 pm.

Minutes prepared by Dave Zumeta, Secretary

Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Meeting of the Board of Directors
December 14, 1988

Members present:	Shirley Asklund	Mike Bosanko	Bob Dasset
Elaine Mellott	Mary Heltsley	Fred Waltz	Dave Zumeta
Others (F&WS):	John Schomaker		

The meeting was called to order at 8:10 pm by Board President Elaine Mellott.

Announcements: Elaine Mellott: Ed Crozier has been promoted to Wildlife Associate Manager. His office will be at the Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS) Regional Headquarters at Fort Snelling. Terry Schreiner is now Acting Manager of the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge. John Schomaker is in charge of planning for the new visitor center. Elaine Mellott sent a letter to the Regional Director of the F&WS encouraging him to hire an appropriate replacement.

Friends of the Minnesota Valley has received a check for \$1,000 from the Marbrook Foundation, Minneapolis, and \$5,000 from the F&WS, plus an allocation of \$23,000 in in-kind services. The Bush Foundation turned down our \$10,000 grant request. The Nash Foundation request is still a possibility. A summary of the grants received as of November 1988 for the period 1983-1988 was distributed.

Mike Bosanko: Forty-three out of 196 Friends of the Minnesota Valley members had not yet renewed their memberships. Board members agreed to make follow-up phone calls to people they know who have not renewed their memberships.

Mike Bosanko: Congressman Sabo's newsletter included an article describing his role in obtaining the \$6 million for the Refuge visitor center. The *Bloomington Sun* recently ran an article on the visitor center.

Mike Bosanko suggested various possible programs for a winter (February) meeting. He will work with Elaine Mellott on this.

It was suggested that Elaine Mellott write a letter to the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources encouraging clean-up of the Minnesota River. Mary Heltsley attended a grant-application-writing workshop at which one of the speakers encouraged groups seeking grants to obtain as much help as possible from the granting organization in the writing of the application.

Shirley Asklund sent a gift and a note of thanks to Kay Schwie for her many years of work as a member and officer of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley Board.

John Schomaker: The Refuge visitor center construction is proceeding well. The foundation walls should be completed this week, at which time construction will cease for the winter. The final review process for exhibits is underway. An audio-visual program is being developed. Eight volunteers were selected from 20 applicants to be interpreters for the Refuge and the visitor center. A number of these people have excellent professional interpretive backgrounds. Training and orientation sessions are being held for these eight volunteers. A cooperative association needs to be established to run the interpretive center's bookstore. The Refuge is likely to recruit several volunteers with appropriate skills (legal, retailing, and marketing skills) to help run the bookstore. Friends of the Minnesota Valley needs to be involved in developing and helping run the cooperative association. Refuge staff

would carry out the day-to-day operations and would provide a bookstore manager initially. The association would be involved in policy development, planning, and financial oversight, and would serve as an advisory board. John Schomaker will try to find appropriate volunteers. It was agreed that one member of the association board should also be a member of the Friends of the Minnesota Valley Board.

Elaine Mellott received the Dr. Robert O. Green award from the Minneapolis Jaycees for her work with Friends of the Minnesota Valley.

Judy Alness nominated Elaine Mellott for the Alexander Caldor Foundation Award, thus providing national recognition for Friends of the Minnesota Valley. Elaine came in second.

New Business: Elaine Mellott made a motion to renew our membership in the National Wildlife Refuge Association at a cost of \$50. Seconded by Mike Bosanko. Approved unanimously.

We need to send a delegate to Washington DC in February to testify in favor of appropriations for operating expenses for the visitor center (\$370,000) and land acquisition (\$7.7 million) for the Refuge. Elaine Mellott and Dave Zumeta (and perhaps Fred Waltz if the timing of a pending trip to DC works out) agreed to represent Friends of the Minnesota Valley as part of the delegation.

Elaine Mellott suggested creating a committee to move ahead on the Heritage Registry program. This topic should be discussed at the January Board meeting.

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 10:05 pm.

Minutes prepared by Dave Zumeta, Secretary