



Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources.
Minutes.

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BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

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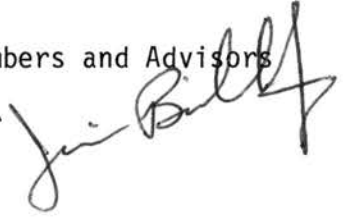
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May 18, 1988

TO: Board of Water and Resources Members and Advisors
FROM: Jim Birkholz, Executive Director 
SUBJECT: May 25, 1988 Board Meeting

Attached is a preliminary agenda and informational material for the May 25th meeting. The meeting will start at 9:00 a.m. in Conference Room A of the Department of Agriculture Building, 90 West Plato Boulevard, St. Paul.

Following are some details on agenda items:

- National Association of Conservation Districts

Bill Horvath will be at the meeting to explain who the NACD is, what it does, and provide information on national issues in resource management.

- Review of Draft BWSR Strategic Planning Issues

Enclosed is a handout which describes a starting point for the Board to consider strategic issues. Please review the issues and be prepared to discuss them at the Board meeting. Decisions on selection of issues to do further work on will be made at the June meeting.

- 509 Metropolitan Water Planning Program

The Elm Creek Watershed Management Organization Plan which was reviewed at the April meeting is ready for Board action. Attached is a status summary of the events which have happened leading up to Board action on this plan. Staff will be meeting with the WMO on Monday, May 23rd to go over the changes to the plan which were requested by staff. If this meeting resolves all the plan content issues, a draft order will be available for Board action at the May 25th meeting. Also to be covered is the first overview of Coon Creek Watershed Management Organization Plan and a report of the hearing which was held in Richfield/Bloomington WMO on May 18th.

- Statewide River Clean-Up Project

Dorothy Waltz, Project Coordinator, will make a presentation to the Board explaining the project, its goals and opportunities for the Board to be involved. Enclosed in the packet is a copy of the "Volunteer" article related to the clean-up project as well as a summary sheet describing the project. The local units of government which the Board works with have some tremendous opportunities to become involved in this clean-up effort.

- Pesticide Monitoring Project

Greg Buzicky and Tom Klaseus will make a presentation on the latest data which has been gathered on this monitoring project. This is the continuation of an LCMR funded project to investigate whether pesticides are appearing in groundwater which is susceptible to contamination.

- BWSR Agency Response to Pest and Nutrient Management Strategy and Groundwater Strategy

The subcommittee and Board staff have done their work to review these strategies and prepare Board comments. A copy of the draft comments are included in your packet. Please review them and be prepared to make additional comments. Board action approving the comments is needed at the May meeting.

- Review of Draft Legislation Establishing a Local Technical Assistance Program

Enclosed is a preliminary draft of legislation to establish a matching grants program to provide technical assistance to local units of governments implementing water quality and water management protection efforts. A long perceived need has been to bolster the technical assistance which is available at the local level to carry out natural resource protection efforts. This legislative proposal would provide for matching grants to local units of government to provide the needed technical assistance. This concept is designed to provide broad-based technical assistance and to compliment project oriented programs such as MPCA's clean water partnership. Board direction is required if we are to pursue development of this legislative concept. Please bring your thoughts to the meeting. Obviously, much groundwork needs to be done with additional agencies and interest groups.

- Winona County SWCD Nomination District Boundaries

Enclosed is a letter and map from the Winona County SWCD requesting Board approval of Nomination District Boundaries. Since Winona County SWCD is a new district this action is required as part of the normal establishment of nomination district boundaries. By statute Board approval is needed for the establishment of nomination district boundaries or any subsequent alterations. A copy of the resolution for Board action is enclosed.

- Preview of Grant Allocation Process

The Board will be required to act grant allocations at its June Board meeting. Dennis Pond will preview the grants and procedures with the Board. Any questions you have about the grant process can be dealt with at that time.

Please call the Board office or Chairman Ogaard if you have any questions or comments about the Board meeting agenda. I look forward to seeing you on the 25th. Please travel safely.

JB:mja
Enc.

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
90 West Plato Boulevard
Conference Room A
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107
May 25, 1988

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

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| 9:00 a.m. | 1. Call to Order |
| | 2. Adopt Agenda |
| | 3. Approve Minutes of April 27, 1988 Meeting |
| | 4. Chairman's Report - Donald Ogaard |
| | 5. Executive Director's Report - Jim Birkholz |
| | 6. National Association of Conservation Districts - Bill Horvath,
North Central Regional Representative |
| | • Organization Background and Purpose |
| | • Perspective on National Issues Which Affect Minnesota |
| 10:00 | 7. Review of Draft BWSR Strategic Planning Issues - Jim Birkholz
for Board Information and Discussion |
| | 8. 509 Metropolitan Water Planning Program |
| | • Elm Creek Watershed Management Organization Plan -
Dan Steward - for Board Action |
| | • Overview of Coon Creek Watershed Management Organization Plan -
Dan Steward - for Board Information and Discussion |
| | • Report of Richfield/Bloomington WMO Hearing - Mel Sinn |
| 11:30 | 9. Statewide River Clean-Up Project - Dorothy Waltz,
Project Coordinator, for Board Information and Discussion |
| Noon | Lunch |
| 1:00 | 10. Pesticide Monitoring Project - Greg Buzicky, Chief,
Environmental Quality Section/Dept. of Agriculture, and
Tom Klaseus, Dept. of Health - for Board Information
and Discussion |
| 1:45 | 11. Report of Subcommittee to Develop BWSR Comments on Pest
and Nutrient Management and Groundwater Strategies -
Greg Larson - for Board Discussion and Action |
| | 12. Review of Legislative Concept for Establishing a Local
Technical Assistance Program for Water Quality Activities -
Jim Birkholz - for Board Information and Discussion |
| | 13. Winona County SWCD Nomination District Boundaries -
Jim Birkholz - for Board Action |
| | 14. Preview of Grant Allocation Process - Dennis Pond
for Board Information |
| | 15. September Board Meeting |
| 3:30 | Adjourn |

Lance Yohes

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
90 West Plato Boulevard
Conference Room A
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107
May 25, 1988

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Tom Klaseus, Dept. of Health - for Board Information
and Discussion |
| | 11. EQB/Water Resource Committee Report - Loni Kemp |
| 1:45 | 12. Report of Subcommittee to Develop BWSR Comments on Pest
and Nutrient Management and Groundwater Strategies -
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| | 13. Review of Legislative Concept for Establishing a Local
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Jim Birkholz - for Board Information and Discussion |

14. Winona County SWCD Nomination District Boundaries -
Jim Birkholz - for Board Action
15. Preview of Grant Allocation Process - Dennis Pond
for Board Information
16. Approval of Project Agreement - Wellner site, Brown County -
Greg Larson
17. September Board Meeting

3:30

Adjourn

MINUTES OF MAY 25, 1988
OF THE
BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

Appointed Members in Attendance

Donald Ogaard
John Boulton
Don Warner
Eugene Kalmes
Douglas Bade
Lowell Moen
Natalie Haas Steffen
John Brooks, Jr.
Loni Kemp
Howard Peterson
Jack Graba
William Cofell

Appointed Members Absent

John Williamson
Ken Schellack
Loren Harste
James Hoese

Others in Attendance

Paul Burns, Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Wayne Anderson, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Laurel Reeves and Dave Milles, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Valentine O'Malley, Minnesota Department of Health
Bill Horvath, National Association of Conservation Districts
Carl Anderson, Minnesota Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts
Mary Peterson, Minnesota Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts
Nels Nelson, Barr Engineering
Allen Dornfeld, Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts
Warren Wallgren, Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts
Dorothy Waltz, Minnesota Clean Rivers Project
Greg Buzicky, Minnesota Department of Agriculture/Agronomy Division
Tom Klaseus, Minnesota Department of Health
Roger Musetter, Soil Conservation Service
Leon Zueg and Fred Moore, Elm Creek WMO
Paul Williams, Al Sannerud, and Ed Matthiesen, Coon Creek WMO
Marilyn Anderson, Concerned Citizen for Richfield/Bloomington WMO

Staff in Attendance

Jim Birkholz
Mel Sinn
Dennis Pond
Dan Steward
Greg Larson
Kim Benson
Wayne Edgerton
Dave Peterson
Mary Jo Anderson

Call Meeting to Order - Chairman Ogaard called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m., in Conference Room A, Department of Agriculture Building, 90 W. Plato Blvd., St. Paul, Minnesota.

88-80 Adopt Agenda - Chairman Ogaard noted two additions to the agenda; 1) under the Chairman's Report, add Potential Watershed Assistance Program; and 2) William Cofell would like added, Feedlots; and Private Foundation Grants. Moved by Warner, seconded by Haas Steffen, to adopt the agenda as presented. Affirmative: Ogaard, Boulton, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Moen, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

88-81 Chairman's Report - Chairman Ogaard reported that the northwestern part of the state has experienced a devastating soil loss. They had eight days of strong winds and lost 1½ inches of topsoil. This is a multi-million dollar loss. Meetings are being held in the area to help alleviate this problem. The Board needs to look at proposals that can be taken to help this situation. Chairman Ogaard reported that the Dispute Resolution Committee met on May 18th regarding the Coon Creek Watershed District appeal. The Dispute Resolution Committee did not make a final decision. If legally possible, they plan to pursue the option of allowing the District an opportunity to provide additional engineering and financial information before a final decision is made. Chairman Ogaard reported that a public hearing was held on May 18th at the Bloomington City Hall, on the Richfield/Bloomington WMO Plan. He noted that none of the members of Richfield/Bloomington WMO governing body were present at the hearing. The Environmental Quality Board met on May 19th, they placed a strong emphasis on the importance of the Water Resources Committee. On May 24th, he met with Lower Minnesota River Watershed District (LMRWD) representatives regarding concerns over a potential petition to be made by other watershed districts and WMOs to annex some LMRWD territory. The LMRWD is interested in using the BWSR and staff to resolve these boundary issues without formal legal proceedings. Don reported that he had met with the Coon Creek Watershed District managers and they would like the BWSR to work with them to assess their operation and improve their functioning. Moved by Haas Steffen, seconded by Brooks, Jr., that the BWSR work with the Coon Creek Watershed District on a prototype assistance program. Affirmative: Ogaard, Boulton, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Moen, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried. Haas Steffen suggested that formal correspondence be sent to the Coon Creek Watershed District letting them know of the BWSR's action. Chairman Ogaard will send a letter. Jim Birkholz will schedule a meeting with the District managers and staff. Chairman Ogaard also reported that the Bois de Sioux Watershed District had held their first meeting. They are very interested in proceeding. At their first meeting Chairman Ogaard had suggested that the managers get acquainted with each other and with the entire watershed as soon as possible.

88-82 Approval of Minutes of April 27, 1988 - Moved by Cofell, seconded by Warner, to approve the minutes of April 27, 1988. Affirmative: Ogaard, Boulton, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Moen, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Executive Director's Report - Jim Birkholz stated that the BWSR Policy Task Force Subcommittee will meeting on May 26-27 at the Sheraton Northwest to work on the BWSR's mission statement. The draft mission statement will be presented to the full BWSR at the June meeting. Jim reported that Brian Dwight

started as Board Representative in the Marshall office on May 4th. Jim has been working with the Department of Employee Relations on the Assistant Director position. He is presently awaiting the Hay rating to be scheduled so the position can be advertised. It is hoped the position will be advertised within the next two to three weeks. Jim reported on the three local water planning positions. Two of those positions will be outstate; one in the north central area and one in the south central area. These positions will likely be at the hydrologist II classification, working with local units of government. One position will be in the central office offering groundwater expertise and working with the computer data base. Jim reported that Denise DeFrates has put out a news release on the severe wind erosion problem in the northwest. On May 31st, Denise and Greg Larson will be meeting with people in the Red River Valley to help tackle this problem. This meeting called by Board Representative Dick Ness will be held at 1:00 p.m. in Thief River Falls at the Red Lake Watershed District Office.

National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) - Chairman Ogaard introduced Bill Horvath, North Central Regional Representative. Bill stated that Minnesota has progressed very well and has gone through many changes since he started working for NACD sixteen years ago. We can be proud of Minnesota's conservation program. Bill Horvath reported that NACD is an excellent vehicle for working with the legislature in Washington. Bill distributed copies of NACD's Annual Report, their Organizational Chart, and a Fact Sheet Brochure for the BWSR's information. Bill stated that NACD is a service organization. NACD's philosophy towards districts emphasizes exchange of information/education. Horvath suggested that the BWSR's training program should be continued. NACD can help with legislative assistance when the BWSR is developing state legislation. He reported that NACD cannot fully support Durenberger's bill on the groundwater issues, they feel that more local government involvement is needed. Bill stated that there will be a nonpoint source workshop in St. Louis next April, he invited BWSR members to attend. Chairman Ogaard thanked Bill for coming in before the BWSR today.

Chairman Ogaard called for a break in the meeting. The meeting recessed at 10:30 a.m. and reconvened at 10:40 a.m.

Review of Draft BWSR Strategic Planning Issues - Jim Birkholz stated that communication with each other and identifying key priorities are essential to establish the BWSR strategic plan. Questions to answer for strategic plan guidelines are; 1) should the plan focus on natural resource issues only? 2) major key issues only? 3) be brief and avoid complexity? 4) deal with organization and operation issues in a separate document? 5) indicate a preferred future? 6) retain non-regulatory function? 7) group erosion and sediment control under NPS? Suggested key issues are: groundwater, nonpoint pollution control, forestry land use, flooding, and wetlands management. Jim asked that BWSR members give thought to these issues that were presented and the BWSR will fully discuss this at the June meeting. At the September meeting the BWSR would then commit to a strategic plan. Haas Steffen suggested that staff look at regulatory issues.

Elm Creek Watershed Management Organization Plan - Dan Steward introduced two Elm Creek WMO representatives; Fred Moore, City of Plymouth, and Leon Zueg, Hennepin SWCD. At the April meeting, staff provided the BWSR with a summary of the Elm Creek WMO. Dan reported that the eight-page executive

88-83

summary which the WMO submitted, addresses staff recommendations for improving the plan. Staff recommends approval of the draft order for the Elm Creek WMO Plan. Moved by Haas Steffen, seconded by Boulton, to approve the Elm Creek WMO Plan. Affirmative: Ogaard, Boulton, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Moen, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Overview of Coon Creek Watershed Management Organization Plan - Dan Steward introduced Paul Williams, Al Sannerud, and Ed Matthiesen, representatives of the Coon Creek WMO. The Coon Creek Watershed District encompasses a 93 square mile area in Anoka County, including parts of the following communities: Andover, Blaine, Coon Rapids, Ham Lake, and Columbus Township. The District lies in the Anoka Sand Plain and contains about 117 miles of county ditches. Land use changes are occurring rapidly as the district urbanizes. The District has several thousand acres of wetlands which offer opportunities to control flooding and water degradation if properly managed. The Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory maps are included in the plan and accurately inventory the District's wetlands. Since cities will need to conform to the WMO plan, Haas Steffen suggested that city councils take a position on the plan. They should know what is happening. The cities don't realize how this may impact them. Haas Steffen stated that plan review timeline is an issue because of the Olympic soccer facility which is proposed for Blaine. She suggested that the plan may need to be amended to address the proposed project. Chairman Ogaard recommended that the two pages of proposed ditch repairs should be reworded in order to conform with 106A. Haas Steffen stated that the underground storage item be highlighted, as this is the only plan to date that has addressed this issue.

88-84

Report of Richfield/Bloomington WMO Hearing - Mel Sinn reported on the public hearing held on May 18th in Bloomington on the Richfield/Bloomington WMO Plan. The hearing focused on flooding concerns in the Smith Pond area. Mel reported that the citizens group from Smith Pond gave an excellent presentation concerning their problems and the lack of specific direction in the WMO plan about how this problem area will be addressed. The staff recommendation is to attempt to resolve some of the issues raised before moving ahead on this plan. Haas Steffen strongly suggested that 509 plans get approved by the city councils first. Cofell recommended that the BWSR not approve this plan until some definite changes are made. Kemp felt that to make the plan meaningful, they must commit to a plan of action in writing. Peterson felt that a good written document is necessary to ensure that the WMO will take action. Peterson suggested that a direct mailing to certain areas regarding plan informational meetings should be used by WMOs. Moved by Haas Steffen, seconded by Cofell, that staff draft a mailing for a "newsletter approach" regarding the importance of informational meetings so citizens are properly informed. Affirmative: Ogaard, Boulton, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Moen, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried. Jim Birkholz stated that Denice DeFrates should be involved in the plan review process for these mailings. Cofell stated that he was appalled that such a large group of citizens were never informed about this plan by the WMO.

Chairman Ogaard adjourned the meeting for lunch at 12:15 p.m. The meeting reconvened at 1:25 p.m.

88-85

September Board Meeting - Jim Birkholz reported that the Upper Minnesota River Watershed District has invited the BWSR to hold their September meeting in that area. It was suggested that the BWSR could meet on September 9 and participate in an area tour on September 10. The Carlton SWCD has invited the BWSR to hold their September meeting in Cloquet on September 28 and 29. The MASWCD Area III Annual Meeting is going to be held at that time and a tour of the area will also be held. Discussion followed. Jim Birkholz stated that the strategic planning process needs to take place in September also. He stated that the Cloquet site could be coordinated with the Area III meeting. Chairman Ogaard asked that BWSR members try to participate in the tour on September 10, but the BWSR not hold their monthly meeting at that time. Moved by Warner, seconded by Graba, to hold the September BWSR meeting in Cloquet on September 28-29. Affirmative: Ogaard, Boulton, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Moen, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried. Chairman asked that members try to attend the dedication on September 10. Staff to send a notice to BWSR members to attend, with a letter to the Chairman of the Upper Minnesota River Watershed District letting them know the BWSR's action. John Boulton asked that if the BWSR is attending outstate meetings, people in the area should be notified in advance that they are going to be attending.

Al Dornfield invited the BWSR to the Watershed District's annual summer seminar and tour on June 24-25 in the northeastern metro area. The banquet will be held at the Holiday Inn at 694 and Lexington.

Statewide River Clean-Up Project - Dorothy Waltz, Project Coordinator, gave a brief slide presentation for the Board's information. The Minnesota Clean Rivers Project Interagency Task Force consists of: the Board of Water and Soil Resources; Celebrate Minnesota 1990; Department of Natural Resources; Department of Corrections; Department of Military Affairs; Department of Transportation; Iron Range Resources & Rehabilitation Board; Minnesota Beautiful; Minnesota Conservation Corps; and the Minnesota Volunteers. Dorothy distributed informational brochures to the Board. Dorothy stated that the BWSR's cost-share and streambank, lakeshore, and roadside erosion programs would be invaluable in this program. Strong enforcement is needed in this program. It is now a misdemeanor for dumping on shoreland, with a \$700 fine. Dorothy felt that the BWSR is the entity that can make a difference at the local level. SWCDs need to become aware of this program so it can be implemented at the local level. Dorothy asked that the BWSR start an educational program with this project. Denise DeFrates has written an article for the joint newsletter regarding this clean-up program. The project needs visibility to be successful.

Pesticide Monitoring Project - Greg Buzicky, Chief of the Environmental Quality Section/Department of Agriculture, and Tom Klaseus, Department of Health, gave a slide presentation on this groundwater monitoring project. The project has been funded by LCMR and EPA. Among the sampling locations, 400 public drinking wells and 200 private drinking wells were sampled. The pesticide selection criteria consisted of: usage; toxicity; and environmental fate characteristics. The well selection criteria consisted of: agricultural areas; sensitive areas; known water quality problems; proximity to bulk pesticide handling, storage or transfer facilities. The results showed that one or more pesticides were detected in 51% of the wells sampled. In the drinking wells tested, atrazine was found most often. Discussion followed. Chairman Ogaard thanked Greg and Tom for coming before the BWSR with this information.

EQB/Water Resource Committee Report - Loni Kemp reported that the Water Resources Committee met on May 12. They will be moving forward on the pesticide and nutrient management strategy and groundwater strategy. These strategies are out for public comment until May 31st. At their July meeting, discussion will take place on the final draft. Update on comprehensive local water planning was discussed at the May meeting. Some complaints have been received from counties regarding state agencies not getting the information out on time. Loni stated that the Freshwater Foundation is holding a seminar this fall and is asking for financial assistance from agencies. A letter is being drafted on Durenberger's groundwater bill, which has raised some concern. Finalized comments on the letter will be shared with the BWSR when completed. The EPA has a groundwater strategy out for comment. The Water Resources Committee is preparing a ten-year agenda for water issues. The BWSR will be kept updated on this. The nonpoint source strategy lead by PCA anticipates completion by the end of the year. Loni reported that LCMR is meeting at Itasca regarding prioritizing issues. The WRC is trying to get agencies to work together on proposals. Mid-July is the anticipated deadline date. Gary Nordstrom, SCS, asked the WRC to participate in a pilot program to gather information by hydrologic units in Watonwan County.

Report of Subcommittee to Develop BWSR Comments on Pest and Nutrient Management and Groundwater Strategies - Greg Larson reported that considerable time has been spent reviewing the MPCA and EQB/Water Resources Committee groundwater strategies. Staff felt that both documents were quality interagency efforts. However, there were some weaknesses in both documents. In the MPCA document, the BWSR role as a facilitator of communication and programming with local governments was largely overlooked. Also, local governments were not given sufficient credit as the "firstline" of problem identification and program implementation. In the EQB/WRC document, the lack of specifics concerning the roles of agencies and local units of government hurt the intent of several options. Also, a penchant for creating many new committees and bureaucracies was evident. Staff felt that the utilization of existing units of government is needed rather than creating new entities. The overall philosophy needs to be kept in the forefront throughout the strategies. The deadline for comments to the strategies has been extended to May 31st. At the June 7 meeting, cooperating agencies will be laying out legislative initiatives.

Don Warner left the meeting at 3:15 p.m.

- 88-86 Moved by Bade, seconded by Boulton, that the BWSR's comments and content be forwarded to the appropriate people to meet the deadline. Affirmative: Ogaard, Boulton, Kalmes, Bade, Moen, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Review of Legislative Concept for Establishing a Local Technical Assistance Program for Water Quality Activities - Jim Birkholz stated that he's been working with other agencies and interest groups on this concept. This item will be discussed at the June BWSR meeting. It came out of one of the main recommendations of the Nonpoint Issues Team Report. The original draft bill was composed by MPCA.

- 88-87 **Winona County SWCD Nomination District Boundaries** - Jim Birkholz stated that Winona County SWCD is a new district and the request is for the normal establishment of nomination district boundaries. Moved by Cofell, seconded

by Boulton, to approve staff's recommendation for the Winona County SWCD Nomination District Boundaries. Affirmative: Ogaard, Boulton, Kalmes, Bade, Moen, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

- 88-88 Moved by Moen, seconded by Haas Steffen, that the Dispute Resolution Committee's minutes be part of the BWSR's formal minutes. Affirmative: Ogaard, Boulton, Kalmes, Bade, moen, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Haas Steffen left the meeting at 3:25 p.m.

Preview of Grant Allocation Process - Dennis Pond stated that the BWSR will be asked to take action at the June meeting on the FY89 grant allocations. Dennis explained the following suggested grant allocation procedures for the Board's information.

General Services Grant (\$696,150): This is a general purpose grant to SWCDs. Available funds will be divided equally to the 91 SWCDs.

Pilot District Manager Program: This program was originally funded in FY86 using a portion of the General Service Grant funds. The program was designed to demonstrate the value of a professional manager within a SWCD. There are presently six SWCDs in the program. The percentage of matching funds each will receive from the State for FY89 is as follows: Kanabec 50%; Traverse 50%; Mahnomon 25%; Mille Lacs 25%; North St. Louis 25%; and Wadena 25%.

TED Grant (\$152,300): This grant provides funds for technical assistance, educational activities and conservation tillage demonstrations. Available funds will be divided equally to the 91 SWCDs.

Water Permits Grant(\$12,400): This grant provides funds for reviewing water permit applications for the DNR. The allocation is based upon the number of permits reviewed in prior years.

Cost-Share Program (\$1,541,400): Grant funds are used to provide financial assistance to land occupiers for the installation of erosion and sediment control practices. The allocations are based upon a formula which considers the resource treatment needs within each SWCD.

Special Projects (approximately \$100,000): This program is funded with returned cost-share program funds. It is intended to provide funding for large scale projects which are beyond the normal cost-share allocation of a SWCD. All project applications submitted are reviewed and prioritized by a review committee of the staff. Factors considered in the review process include (1) the degree of public benefit resulting from the project; (2) the urgency of the project; (3) the degree of the erosion, sedimentation or water quality problem occurring; and (4) the time table for practice completion.

SLR Program (\$158,700): Grants funds are used to provide 50% funding to local units of government for the control of streambank, lakeshore, or roadside erosion problems. Individual projects are submitted by SWCDs. The applications are reviewed by Board Representatives to determine eligibility. All applications are then reviewed and prioritized by a review committee of the

staff. The following criteria are considered in the review process: (1) the degree of public benefit resulting from the project; (2) the extent of on-site and off-site damages; (3) whether federal matching funds are available; (4) the ability of the local unit of government to finance the installation and maintenance of the project; and (5) whether the problem causing area is publicly owned.

RIM Services Grant: This grant provides funds for administration of the Reinvest In Minnesota Conservation Reserve Program. Each SWCD will receive \$100 for each easement conveyed in prior years to defray the administrative cost of maintenance follow-up and spot-checks. Additional amounts will be allocated based on the number of sign-ups received during the August sign-up period. The base will be approved in June and the additional amount in October.

Brooks, Jr., was concerned that SWCD employees are overworked, especially with the newer programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program, Reinvest In Minnesota, and the Food Security Act. The other programs cannot be overlooked, prior ongoing SWCD programs need to be addressed too. He would like this issue addressed at future meetings.

Jim Birkholz introduced Roger Musetter, State Resource Conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service. Mr. Musetter stated that he's been busy working on the Food Security Act program. He's trying to keep things going in the right direction.

Approval of Project Agreement on the Wellner-Hageman Reservoir - Greg Larson explained that the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 40 provide for a program of grants and aid to local government units, for the construction of floodwater retention and retarding structures, with supervision of the grant-in-aid program done by the Board of Water and Soil Resources. The Area II Action Committee has determined that the project sponsored by the Brown County and Brown Soil and Water Conservation District, jointly, and known as the Wellner-Hageman Reservoir is listed in the Minnesota River Basin Report's upstream reservoir site inventory and qualifies in all other particulars for a state grant-in-aid under this program. The project agreement includes land rights, design, construction plans, and construction of flood retarding structure. The total estimated cost of the flood control project is \$2,000,000. The BWSR would provide 75% of the cost or an estimated \$1,500,000. Greg stated that \$176,000 has been set up to be encumbered this fiscal year. A copy of the project agreement was distributed for the Board's review and approval.

88-89 Moved by Boulton, seconded by Brooks, Jr., to approve the Project Agreement for the Wellner-Hageman Reservoir. Affirmative: Ogaard, Boulton, Kalmes, Bade, Moen, Brooks, Jr., Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried. Boulton stated that the representatives from Study Area II would like to come before the BWSR at a future meeting to explain the various projects in Study Area II.

William Cofell suggested that an informational brochure for farmers be designed regarding feedlots, stating the various cooperating agencies, etc. He suggests having a committee working with Mr. Larry Shaw, MPCA, in Brainerd on this brochure. After discussion it was moved by Cofell, seconded by Boulton, that a joint effort with the BWSR and MPCA be initiated to put together an informational brochure and/or handbook to be distributed to SWCDs. Affirmative:

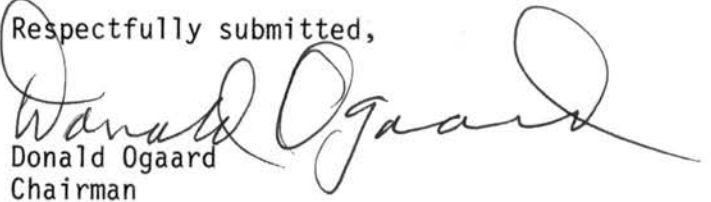
88-90

Ogaard, Boulton, Kalmes, Bade, Moen, Brooks, Jr., Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried. Jim Birkholz stated that staff would check to see what materials are presently available to avoid duplication.

William Cofell suggested that the BWSR look into receiving additional funding from private funding foundations.

88-91 Moved by Brooks, Jr., seconded by Bade, to adjourn the meeting at 4:05 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Donald Ogaard", written over the typed name and title.

Donald Ogaard
Chairman

Elm Creek 509 Plan Review

- . April Board Meeting - Plan Summary
 - Recommendations for additions to Plan.
- . May 23, 1988 - Board staff and ECWMO staff will meet to review the prepared additions to the Plan.
- . May 25, 1988 Board Meeting - If submitted Plan additions are sufficient, staff will present a draft Order approving the Elm Creek WMO Plan, and recommend the Board approve the Plan.

Coon Creek Watershed District 509 Plan Review

- . Order For Hearing and Notice Thereof was published May 13, 1988, and will be published again May 20, 1988 in the Anoka County Union.
- . On May 15, 1988, Dan Steward of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources staff toured the watershed with Melvin Schulte and Paul Williams, managers of the Coon Creek Watershed District, and Al Sannerud and Ed Matthiesen of the Coon Creek Watershed District staff.
- . At the May 25, 1988 Board meeting, staff will present a summary of the Coon Creek Watershed District 509 Plan.
- . Between May 18 and June 6, 1988 Board staff and Coon Creek Watershed District staff will meet to discuss the Plan, and staff recommendations.
- . On Monday, June 6, 1988, the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources will hold a hearing on the Coon Creek Watershed District water management plan at 7:30 p.m. at the Bunker Hill Activity Center, 550 Bunker Lake Boulevard, Andover, Minnesota 55303.

Staff Summary of the Coon Creek Watershed District Water Management Plan

The Coon Creek Watershed District (CCWD) is a special purpose unit of local government which was established May 28, 1958 by the Minnesota Water Resources Board. The petition to establish the CCWD was validated by the Anoka County Board of Commissioners. In February 1961 the CCWD adopted its overall plan which served as the District's plan until the passage of the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act in 1982, which mandated metropolitan water planning.

The CCWD encompasses about a 93-square mile area in Anoka County including parts of the following communities: Andover, Blaine, Coon Rapids, Ham Lake and Columbus Township.

The CCWD lies in a geomorphic area called the Anoka sand plain. The sand plain is typified by a layer of sand 15-80 feet thick, which was deposited by meltwaters from the glacial era. The sand layer overlies a 100' layer of less permeable glacial till. The reduced permeability of the till layer slows the percolation of water through the sand and into deeper substrates. As a result, the sand plain has a high water table. Large areas of shallow wetlands are also present in the District. These peat bogs were formed by ice blocks which broke away from the edge of the receding glacier.

Coon Creek is the watershed's primary stream and has a channel length of 25 miles. Coon Creek's primary tributary is Sand Creek which has a channel length of nine miles. The attached map shows the District's boundary, member communities, highways, lakes and county ditches.

Because of the sand plain's high water table and the interest in improving drainage for agricultural production, 117 miles of county ditches were constructed between 1888 and 1918. Coon Creek has been channelized with the exception of the four mile stretch before it flows into the Mississippi River. The attached map shows the network of ditches that have been established to drain the District. Many of the ditches have had little or no maintenance since establishment, and are out of repair. The District has recently begun to repair some of the ditches with repairs on ditches 54 and 58 having been completed in 1983.

The purpose of the District's ditches has changed dramatically as the area rapidly changes from agricultural land uses to urban land uses. The Plan states: "Currently the Watershed District lies in one of the fastest developing areas in the Metropolitan area and about 20% of its land is developed." The CCWD's estimated 1980 population was 57,570, 1980 population is projected to reach 117,000, with 2000 population projected to reach 131,600 for increases of 103% and 129%, respectively. Future land use "ultimate development" projections indicate that Coon Rapids will be almost totally converted to urban land uses, while Andover and Blaine are also projected for substantial urban development. Ham Lake, which is currently outside the MUSA line, is projected to grow more slowly because of its lack of connections to the metropolitan sanitary sewer system. Columbus Township is also projected for less growth because it is outside the MUSA line, and much of its area is part of the Carlos Avery Wildlife Management Area, and is therefore, unavailable for urban development.

The Plan recognizes that as the watershed urbanizes, increased runoff and flooding are certain to occur. The Plan states on page 9: "These changes in land use combine to increase runoff, both by the current land's ability to allow infiltration, and by reducing or eliminating pockets of storage scattered throughout undeveloped land. These changes in land use are projected to increase the peak discharges at the mouth of Coon Creek by as much as 30% for the 10-year 24-hour event. (Taken from the Enviroscience 1982 study.)" (emphasis added)

Management of the District's abundant wetland resources will be critical to the managers' efforts to control increased discharges projected to be yielded by new urban land uses.

The Plan states on page 53: "Wetlands play a very important role not only as wildlife habitat, but as major storage and flood attenuation areas. Anoka County has approximately 79,000 wetland acres, more than any other county in the Metropolitan Area, and approximately 30% of the total wetland acreage in the Metropolitan Area. Table 5 shows the number of acres of each wetland type.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF WETLAND TYPES - BY ACRE

Area	Type 2 Inland Fresh Meadows	Type 3 Inland Shallow Fresh Meadows	Type 4 Inland Deep Fresh Meadows	Type 5 Inland Fresh Water
Coon Creek Watershed District		5,311.2	464.9	69.5
Anoka Co. 7-County Metropolitan Area	30,000 74,000	10,000 47,000	10,000 52,000	2,500 21,200

The table indicates there are about 5,800 acres of type 3, 4, or 5 wetlands in the CCWD. However, a significant portion of Anoka County's 30,000 acres of type 2 wetlands would also be within the District. In addition, acreage of type 6, 7, or 8 wetlands would also be within the District. If the County's type 2 wetlands were evenly distributed throughout the county, 6,600 acres of type 2 wetlands would fall within the District.

The Plan states that type 2 and 3 wetlands are susceptible to conversion to other uses, and deserve special attention as development pressures increase. It is possible that a larger acreage of the District's wetlands are not protected by DNR, than are protected by DNR.

While the District has abundant wetland resources, it has few lakes. The watershed's seven lakes vary in size from 30 to 199 acres, are shallow, of generally poor water quality, and subject to winter kill. The District intends to implement a lake water quality monitoring program for three of the lakes, as well as continue the existing stream water quality monitoring program.

In terms of groundwater, availability is more than adequate, with quality also being good. The most immediate concern for groundwater quality is related to the Waste Disposal Engineering (WDE) dump in Andover. The site included a hazardous waste pit, which according to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), was not operated in accordance with approved operation plans. The Environmental Protection Agency and MPCA have developed remedies to control the impact of the site on adjacent waters which include intensive monitoring of groundwater and Coon Creek.

The District's policies of drainage ditch repair and regional ponds for control of flooding is reflected in the Plan's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). A copy of the CIP is attached. The CIP projects the development of flood control reservoirs and ponds from 1988-1991. A schedule for ditch repair projects also extends to 1991.

Coon Creek Watershed District 509 Plan -
MBWSR Staff Comments and Recommendations

Because of time constraints, staff recommendations on the CCWD Plan are not complete at this time. However, certain general conclusions can be drawn. The Plan contains several strong elements, including certain elements that haven't been in the seven plans reviewed previously. Examples include: a list of underground gasoline storage tanks along with names of owners and location of the tank, a copy of the national wetland inventory map, a map of proposed recreational sites from the County Comprehensive Plan, a map of the original vegetation, a summary of recreational facilities, a permit procedure flow chart, and a map of potential flood storage areas and needed storage volumes.

It appears staff recommendations for additions to the Plan will concentrate on clarifying wetland protection policies and procedures, improving of the executive summary, development of an existing local controls chart, updating of the information on potential floodwater detention sites, and inclusion of a timeline and standards for preparation of local water management plans.

Staff will meet with CCWD representatives prior to the June 6, 1988 hearing on the draft Plan.

5-YEAR DITCH REPAIR PROJECTS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>COST</u>
1989	Ditch #59	Finish Repair	\$ 230,000
	Ditch #44	Finish Repair	570,000
	Ditch #58 Branches	Finish Repair	155,000
	Ditch #54 Branches	Finish Repair	<u>10,000</u>
		TOTAL	<u>\$ 965,000</u>
1990	Ditch #41 Branches	Finish Construction	\$ 80,000
	Ditch #39	Redetermination of Benefits	10,000
	Ditch #39	Plans and Specifications	20,000
	Ditch #39	Commence Construction	20,000
	Ditch #60	Redetermination of Benefits	15,000
	Ditch #60	Plans and Specifications	40,000
	Ditch #60	Commence Construction	20,000
	Branch #20, #23,	Finish Repair	<u>350,000</u>
		TOTAL	<u>\$ 555,000</u>
1991	Ditch #39	Finish Construction	\$ 130,000
	Ditch #60	Finish Construction	130,000
	Ditch #39, #41	Consolidation	<u>15,000</u>
		TOTAL	<u>\$ 275,000</u>

6. Cleaning Ditch 11 and Laterals 57-20, 57-23, and 57-37. Ditches 11, Laterals 57-20, 57-23, 57-37 are generally in poor condition. Sections of Ditch 11 and Lateral 57-37 have been cleaned recently; however, the remaining parts are badly in need of repair.

5-YEAR DITCH REPAIR PROJECTS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>COST</u>
1987	Ditch #41 (Main)	Finish repair 8.3 Miles	\$ 75,000
	Ditches #20, #23, #37 and #57	Consolidation 20.6 Miles	15,000
	Ditches #20, #23, #37 and #57	Redetermination of Benefits	35,000
	Ditches #20, #23, #37 and #57	Plans and Specifications	50,000
	Ditches #20, #23 #37 and #57	Start Construction	20,000
	Ditch #59	Redetermination of Benefits (19.6 Miles)	20,000
	Ditch #59	Plans and Specifications	80,000
	Ditch #59	Start Construction	20,000
	Coon Creek	Lower 5 Miles--Start	20,000
		TOTAL	<u>\$ 385,000</u>
1988	Ditch #57	Finish Repair	\$ 380,000
	Ditch #59	Continue Repair	200,000
	Ditch #44 and #11	Consolidation Plans and Specifications Redetermination of Benefits	10,000 25,000
	Ditch #44 and #11	Start Construction	20,000
	Ditch #58 Branches	Plans and Specifications	40,000
		Start Construction	20,000
	Ditch #54 Branches	Plans and Specifications	10,000
		Start Construction	20,000
	Coon Creek	Clean Lower 5 Miles	60,000
		TOTAL	<u>\$ 795,000</u>

Upper Minnesota River Watershed District
Revised Overall Plan Review

- . July 29, 1985 - The Upper Minnesota River Watershed District (UMRWD) submitted its revised overall plan (Plan) to the Water Resources Board for review.
- . December 31, 1985 - Water Resources Board staff completed preliminary review of the Plan, and forwarded comments and recommendations to the UMRWD. (copy attached)
- . December 17, 1987 - The UMRWD submitted the second draft of its Plan to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (MBWSR) for review.
- . April 1988 - Notice of Filing of Watershed Plan was published in each of the five counties having territory in the UMRWD. Since no requests for hearing were received by May 13, 1988 the Board can handle the matter administratively.
- . May Board Meeting - UMRWD Plan summary.
- . June Board Meeting - Action on UMRWD Plan.

Staff Summary of the Upper Minnesota River Watershed
District Revised Overall Plan

The Upper Minnesota River Watershed District (UMRWD) was established September 7, 1967 after the Water Resources Board received an establishment petition from Big Stone County. The UMRWD's original overall plan was prescribed in July 1971. The Minnesota Watershed Act (Chapter 112) requires that watershed districts revise their overall plans at least every ten years.

The UMRWD is located in west-central Minnesota along the east shore of Big Stone Lake, at the headwaters of the Minnesota River. The UMRWD covers 505 square miles and extends into five counties. (See attached location map).

The topography of the UMRWD consists of gently rolling glacial drift plain interspersed with many depressions. Many of these depressions include shallow lakes or marshes that are land-locked.

The District's most striking surface feature is Big Stone Lake and the Minnesota River Valley through which the lake and the District drain. Big Stone Lake is a 12,360-acre elongated lake. The lake is 25 miles long and about one mile wide. The centerline of the lake is part of the west boundary of Minnesota and the UMRWD. Ortonville, the District's largest city, (1980 population, 2,550) is located at the southeast corner of the lake adjacent to the Minnesota River. The river flows southeasterly in a large valley which varies from 1 to 4 1/2 miles in width, and 80 to 100 feet deep. The Minnesota River, only 75 feet in width, seems strangely narrow in this wide, deep valley. This "misfit stream" developed after huge glacial Lake Agassiz drained through the Minnesota River as the great continental glacier receded to the north. In the process a huge valley was cut, and a small river left to drain the reduced flows.

Bedrock in the District is overlain by 100 to 300 feet of glacial drift, except in the valley, where granite outcrops are exposed. Soils are fertile, and agricultural activities are the predominant land use. Although 80% of the soils have slopes less than 6%, waterborne sediment is a more serious concern than wind erosion. According to the Big Stone County Land and Related Resources Plan, 49% of the county's soils are considered prime agricultural lands, 29% good, 6% marginal, and 16% non-tillable. The Plan states "Marginal farmland has substantial limitations to support food production, even with the application of intensive management practices."

The District's original vegetation was dominated by prairie grasslands with some wooded areas in the Minnesota River Valley.

The District includes about 40 lakes, although about half of Big Stone Lake is located in South Dakota.

The District's glacial legacy included thousands of wetlands. Although many wetlands have been drained and converted to cropland, the plan estimates there are over 3,000 remaining.



Map No. 3
Upper Minnesota River Watershed District

All but one of the District's 11 public ditch systems were constructed before 1920. The newest public ditch in the UMRWD was constructed in 1960. A large network of public road ditches and private ditches also drain the District.

Groundwater is found in three geologic sites; sandstone bedrock aquifers, buried sand and gravel aquifers, and surficial sand and gravel aquifers. Municipal water supplies are generally produced from buried sand and gravel aquifers. Groundwater supplies for municipal and rural uses are generally adequate. Groundwater flows in the direction of Big Stone Lake and the Minnesota River.

The District's economy is based on the production of food and fiber by farmers. The primary agricultural crops raised are corn, wheat, soybeans, and oats. The total value of farm products was \$39 million in 1982, 63% of which was from the sale of crops, with 37% from the sale of livestock.

The Plan includes a section that estimates the economic impact of various levels of water quality in Big Stone Lake on the local economy. In general, decreasing water quality in Big Stone Lake has reduced the contribution of recreation to the local economy.

Tables from pages 171 and 174 of the Plan indicate the projected effect of water quality on the economy and have been attached.

Population trends in the District and in west-central Minnesota in general have been in long-term decline. Big Stone County, which makes up 81% of the UMRWD area, had a population of 10,477 in 1940; by 1980 it had declined 24% to 7,716. Projections for 1980-1990 indicate a stable population for the area.

UMRWD Activities - Past, Present, and Future

Although there were concerns about Big Stone Lake's water quality at the time the District began operations in 1971, it was the issue of flood control that received the most attention.

The Big Stone Lake/Whetstone River Project was the District's main effort during its first decade. This project was constructed with the assistance of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The District served as the local sponsor. The project included construction of the Hwy. 75 dam and associated channel improvements on the Minnesota and Whetstone Rivers. The project also included a silt barrier, bank stabilization, improvements to the Big Stone Lake outlet structure, and establishment of the Big Stone Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Total project costs were \$13,021,000. Local costs were \$153,000. The project benefits included: flood control, improvement of Big Stone Lake water quality, and wildlife habitat enhancement. The UMRWD is responsible for operation and maintenance of the project.

During the 1980s the UMRWD's focus turned from flood control to concern for deteriorating water quality in Big Stone Lake. The Citizens For Big Stone Lake raised study funds and helped bring the issue to public attention. In 1980 the South Dakota Department of

Table 34 presents the projected revenues associated with resorts. As in the earlier section it was assumed that an average of six cottages were available per resort. Under the deteriorating water column it was assumed that the number of resorts would continue to decline to some new level arbitrarily selected as two. Therefore it was assumed that starting in 1985 until 1990 at least one resort went out of business per year. Also, as with the visitations to State Parks, the dollar value generated by visiting the resort, above the cost of the cottage was decreased from \$1.88 to \$1.83 after five years. The general equation used to calculate revenues from resorts is:

$$\text{\$35.00 per cottage} + (\text{general recreation dollar}) \times (\text{a family of 4}) \times (\text{no. of cottages}) \times (\text{123 days the cottages were available}) = \text{revenues generated per season.}$$

Table 34

Projected changes in revenues generated from resorts if water quality deteriorates, water quality is maintained and water quality is improved.

	Revenues Generated From Resorts Deteriorating Water Quality	Revenues Generated From Resorts-Water Quality is Maintained	Revenues Generated From Resorts-Water Quality is improved
1983	251,038	251,038	251,038
1984	251,038	251,038	251,038
1985	219,658	251,038	251,038
1986	188,279	251,038	282,418
1987	156,899	251,038	313,798
1988	124,929	251,038	378,328
1989	93,696	251,038	441,383
1990	62,464	251,038	504,438
1991	62,464	251,038	567,492
1992	62,464	251,038	630,547
Total	1,472,929	2,510,380	3,871,518

Table 35

Revenues generated from fishermen if water quality deteriorates,
if water quality is maintained and if water quality is improved.

	Revenues Generated From Fishermen with Deteriorating Water Quality	Revenues Generated From Fishermen with Water Quality Maintained	Revenues Generated From Fishermen with improved Water Quality
1983	\$907,179	\$907,179	\$ 907,179
1984	825,552	907,179	988,806
1985	743,925	907,179	1,070,433
1986	662,298	907,179	1,152,060
1987	508,671	907,179	1,233,687
1988	499,044	907,179	1,315,314
1989	417,417	907,179	1,396,941
1990	335,790	907,179	1,478,568
1991	254,163	907,179	1,560,195
1992	172,536	907,179	1,641,822
Total	\$5,298,575	\$9,071,790	\$12,745,005

Overall it is felt that the proposed Big Stone Lake project has the potential to reverse or to slow the decline of Big Stone Lake. Also it is felt that the monies invested in a restoration effort will be repayed severalfold through the increase in recreational spending.

Water and Natural Resources (SDDWNR) received an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant for a diagnostic study of the lake. In 1984 applications for EPA Phase II Step I - Implementation funds were received by both SDDWNR (\$156,500) and the UMRWD (\$91,366).

Improving Big Stone Lake's water quality is an ambitious goal, especially when the project area lies in two states. 81% of the lake's watershed is in South Dakota. The project is further complicated by the sheer size of the lake (19 square miles) and the 1,140-square mile contributing drainage area. The project goal is to upgrade water quality from hypereutrophic to eutrophic; thereby improving recreational potential.

In 1985 the project was furthered with the receipt of an additional \$629,521 grant from the EPA. The project objective is to apply a watershed management plan to control agricultural non-point pollution in targeted subwatersheds. The Salmonsens Creek subwatershed was selected as the Minnesota target subwatershed. The subwatershed has been modeled to indicate which 40-acre cells are likely to be contributing the heaviest loads of sediment and nutrients to the lake. The attached table 21 indicates the priority cells and recommended practices for the Salmonsens Creek subwatershed. Project funds are then directed to landowners in critical cells for cost-sharing of voluntary installation of conservation practices.

Other efforts funded by the project include a no-till drill rental program, monitoring of groundwater quality, and the restoration of an in-stream wetland. The Meadowbrook restoration project consists of a cooperative effort to restore a 70-acre wetland in order to increase nutrient and sediment entrapment, and reduce bank erosion and peak flows. Attached is a map of the Meadowbrook project. The District hopes to restore other key wetlands in the future. The Plan contains excellent information on wetland values and the importance of protecting the remaining wetland basins.

The District realizes the road to improvements of Big Stone Lake's water quality is long and hard. Consequently, the District expects to continue working on the lake project well into the 1990s.

Table 21

Critical Erosion Areas in the Salmonsens Creek Watershed

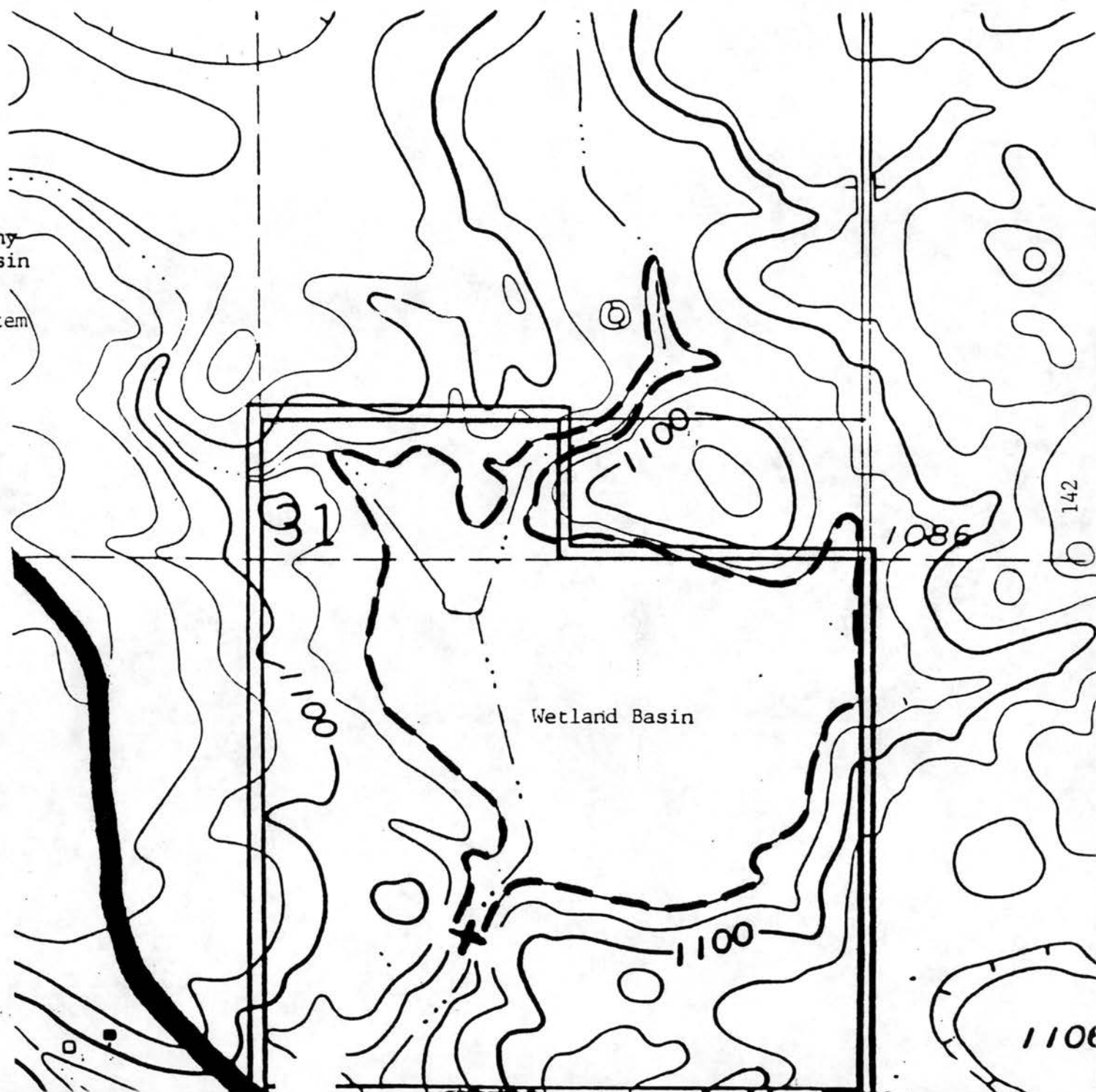
Priority*	Critical Areas Cell Numbers	Recommended BMPs
First (36 cells)	12, 26, 33, 39, 40, 42, 46, 75, 97, 101, 109, 110, 112, 122, 125, 131, 164, 183, 186, 204, 207, 216, 226, 244, 253, 256, 265, 271, 307, 38, 350, 357, 364, 365, 367, 369	13 grassed waterways 24 residue management 2 Terraces 5 contour farming 8 no-till farming
Second (21 cells)	21, 32, 44, 60, 85, 117, 159, 168, 191, 197, 198, 212, 223, 235, 291, 297, 300, 325, 334, 356, 383	3 grassed waterways 14 residue management 1 terrace 1 contour farming 6 no-till farming
Third (26 cells)	4, 11, 16, 17, 23, 65, 68, 69, 73, 96, 113, 141, 142, 146, 179 209, 225, 282, 286, 295, 310, 31, 348, 374, 377, 382	2 grassed waterways 21 residue management 2 terraces 4 no-till farming
Changes not feasible**	384, 388, 390	None

* Cells were ranked according to the amount of sediment and phosphorus they exported. First priority cells exported 60 tons or more of sediment and/or 2 lbs/acre of phosphorus or more. Second priority cells exported 50-59 tons of sediment and/or 1.5-2 lbs/acre of phosphorus. Third priority cells exported 30-39 tons of sediment and/or .75-1.49 lbs/acre of phosphorus.

**These cells have been identified as critical but they are presently in a condition that would not be feasible to improve.

Figure 15 - Detailed Topography
Map of Wetland Basin

- Present Ditch system
which drained the
wetland.
- † Proposed location
of the outlet
control structure
- == Boundary of the
185 acres to be
purchased.



Staff Comments and Recommendations on the
UMRWD Revised Overall Plan

The managers and staff of the UMRWD have developed a very good revised overall plan (Plan). The Plan summarizes the District's history, resources, past and present activities, future direction, and philosophy.

The District has completed the massive Big Stone/Whetstone Project, and now has embarked on another, the Big Stone Lake Restoration Project. The managers are to be commended for their broad, comprehensive view of watershed management. The UMRWD's activities include groundwater quality monitoring, wetland restoration and protection, lake level control, lake water quality restoration, and erosion control. The District has developed a broad range of water and related land resource protection programs that are well described in the revised Overall Plan.

Clean Rivers... for all Minnesotans

Minnesota Rivers —

- favorite fishing holes for the angler
- whitewater runs for the canoeist
- tree-shaded trails for the hiker
- wildlife sites for the hunter
- everchanging habitat for the birdwatcher.

Rivers are all this and more to Minnesotans. Among all of our abundant natural resources, rivers probably offer us the greatest diversity of recreational opportunities and scenic beauty.

What a disappointment, then, to be canoeing down the Zumbro, trolling along the Saint Croix, or hiking beside the Rum, and encounter one of the hundreds of dump sites. Perhaps it's just the litter of cans, plates and food wrappers left by a group of picnickers, or maybe it's an accumulation of years of dumping of garbage, building materials and old appliances. Whatever the source, the enjoyment of our day has been spoiled.

And it's not only our recreational enjoyment that's been spoiled. If we examine these dump sites more closely, we find old car batteries, pesticide and herbicide cans, waste tires, half-empty paint cans, junk cars with rusting gasoline tanks. What is often overlooked about these dump sites is that they are polluting the water we drink. Water from spring run-off and summer rains carries these pollutants directly to our streams and rivers, and also down into our groundwater.

Realizing how important our rivers and recreation are to us, the state has created a Clean Rivers Interagency Task Force as a cooperative project with *Celebrate Minnesota 1990* to help the people of Minnesota clean up the dump sites and litter along our rivers. With hundreds of dump sites across the state, the clean-up job is too big for any one group or agency to accomplish alone. But with a team effort by conservation clubs, scout troops, citizen's groups, local towns and cities, 4-H clubs, sportsmen's groups, counties and state agencies, we can do the job.

Representatives from the Department of Natural Resources, Mn Pollution Control Agency, Mn Department of Transportation, Mn Department of Military Affairs, Mn Department of Corrections, Board of Water and Soil Resources, Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board, Minnesota Beautiful, and Celebrate Minnesota 1990 are working together to develop a cooperative approach to cleaning up our rivers.

In 1985 and 1986, DNR Trails and Waterways initiated an inventory of dump sites along 70 of the outstanding rivers in Minnesota. Aerial surveys were made, and numerous dump sites were found in all areas of the state. Water Recreation crews cleaned up as much litter and debris as possible as part of their regular maintenance program, but soon realized that the problem was far beyond the scope of their resources.

In 1987, a pilot river clean-up project was carried out on the Cannon River through the DNR Minnesota Conservation Corps. Corps members worked closely with the counties, towns and volunteer citizens along the Cannon. Over sixty tons of debris were cleaned up along a 26 mile stretch of the Cannon, from Faribault to Lake Byllesby.

In addition, for several years DNR personnel have helped the Mississippi River Revival with their various river clean-ups in the Twin Cities and Brainerd. This type of program is a model of the kind of public-private teamwork that is crucial to successfully cleaning up all of the rivers.

In 1988, the Clean Rivers Interagency Task Force plans a series of demonstration projects across Minnesota. Already Boy Scout and 4-H leaders have been contacted and agreed to develop river clean-up projects as part of their leadership development program for young people. In addition, local units of government are being educated about the need for river clean-up and the resources which the state can provide to help them accomplish it.

Resources which the Task Force can provide include survey results on the location of dump sites, a "How to..." kit on organizing a local clean up, publicity assistance, information on local information contacts, and, in certain locations, manpower assistance through Sentence-to-Serve, the Minnesota Conservation Corps, or Volunteer Services. Following a clean-up, the Soil and Water Conservation Districts and/or Watershed Districts can provide assistance in stabilizing and planting dump sites.

All of the local units of government represented on the Board of Water and Soil Resources can provide assistance on river clean-up projects. Already, six of the watershed districts in the Red River Valley are surveying their rivers to determine the location of dump sites. Through their Cost-Share and Streambank-Lakeshore-Roadside programs, the SWCDs can provide technical and financial assistance for stopping the erosion so often associated with dump sites, for stabilizing the area, and for plantings to stop erosion, beautify the site and provide wildlife habitat. If a former dump becomes an attractive "park-like" site along a river it is much less likely to be used as a dump site in the future.

Local counties have several ways they can assist clean-up projects. First, by offering to pay the tipping fees for litter and trash picked up by volunteer groups. Second, by providing vehicles for hauling the trash from the river to the landfill or recycling site. And finally, by enforcing the misdemeanor penalty on violators.

Ultimately, the only way we are going to permanently protect our river resources is through an ongoing education program, and probably through enforcement measures. Already, successful legislation has made making littering and dumping along shoreland areas a misdemeanor.

Only when every Minnesotan recognizes that our rivers are a valuable and vulnerable resource that each of us must take responsibility for protecting, will we really enjoy clean rivers throughout Minnesota. To achieve that goal, we are asking for individuals and groups all across Minnesota to join with us in creating clean river teams for Minnesota!

For more information on how you can help clean up Minnesota's rivers, contact Dorothy Waltz, Coordinator, Minnesota Clean Rivers Project, Department of Natural Resources, Box 52 - 500 Lafayette Road, Saint Paul, MN 55155-4052 or phone 612-297-2405.

MAY 17 1988



WINONA COUNTY SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Box 38
Lewiston, Minnesota 55952
Telephone: 507-523-2171
May 16, 1988

MINNESOTA

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

To: The State Board Members

Subject: District Supervisors Areas

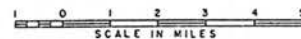
With the consolidation of the Burns-Homer-Pleasant and Winona Soil and Water Conservation Districts into the Winona County Soil and Water Conservation District five supervisor districts have been drawn out.

Division of the district supervisor areas were difficult mainly because of the irregular shape of Winona County. However, considering general topography, distribution of erosion, relationship to established watersheds, number of townships, and per-capita a fair delineation was arrived at.

Each supervisor district has at least four full or fractional townships. Size of each area is relatively the same except for Area III. This area however, contains the biggest per-capita per area. Areas I, II, and III are divided in such a way as to include two existing watershed districts with equal representation from each. Areas IV and V were divided with consideration to general topography and erosion potentials.

The Winona County Soil and Water Conservation District Board feels this division of supervisor districts will mean fair representation for the entire Winona County.

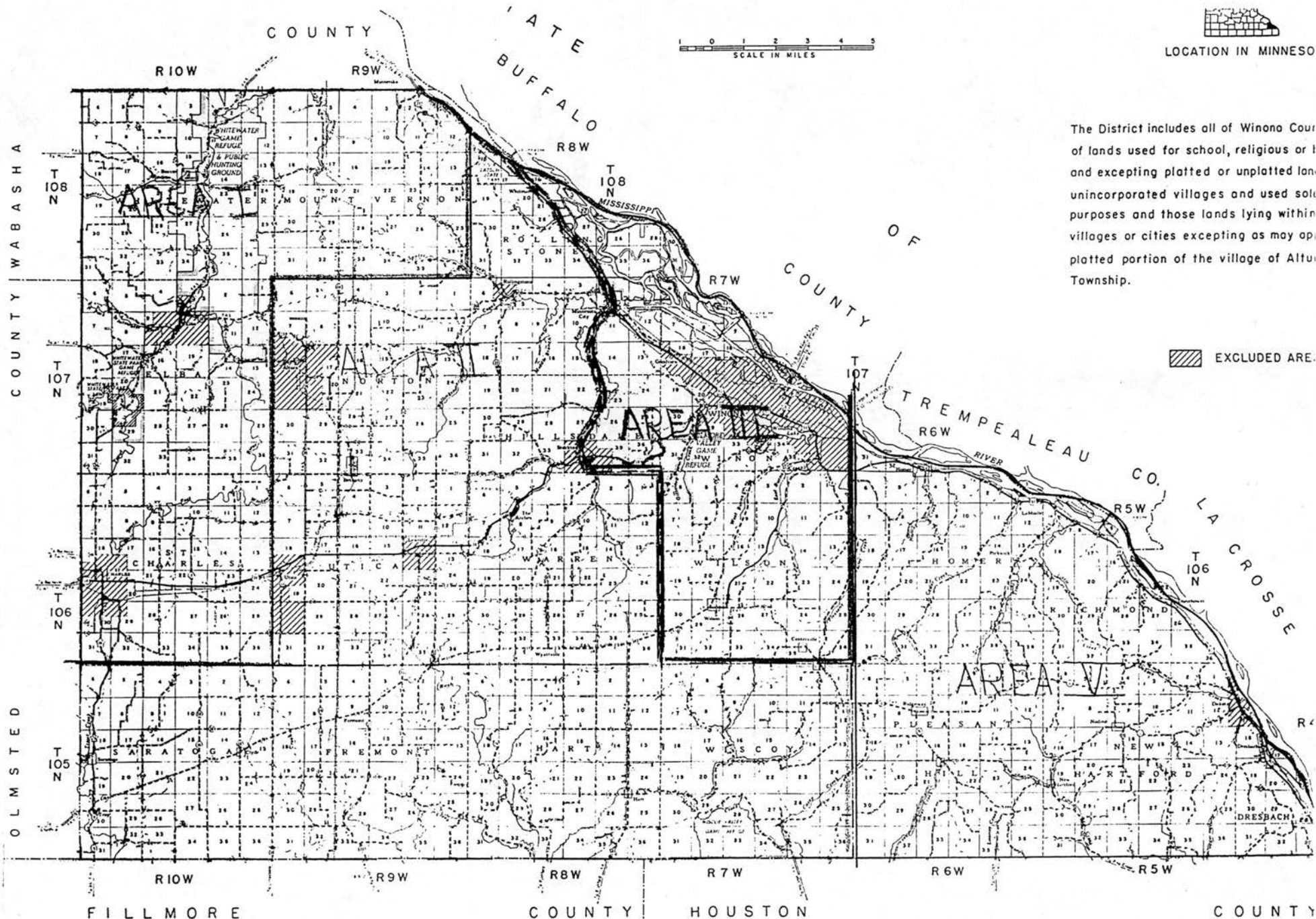
Winona County SWCD



LOCATION IN MINNESOTA

The District includes all of Winona County of lands used for school, religious or other public purposes and those lands lying within unincorporated villages and used solely for public purposes and those lands lying within cities or villages excepting as may appear in the plat portion of the village of Alfalfa Township.

EXCLUDED AREA





WINONA COUNTY SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Box 38

Lewiston, Minnesota 55952

Telephone: 507-523-2171

MINNESOTA

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

To: State Board Members

Subject: District Supervisors Rotations

As recorded in minutes taken May 11, 1988 rotations were set up
as follows:

- 1988 - Areas 2 and 5
- 1990 - Areas 1 and 4
- 1992 - Areas 3 and 5
- 1994 - Area 2

This type of rotations will be consistent with other districts
in area seven.

Winona County SWCD

NOMINATION DISTRICTS RESOLUTION

Be it resolved by the Winona County Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors that pursuant to M.S. 40.04, subd. 12, the district be divided into five areas for nominating candidates for the positions of Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors to be elected at large as follows:

District

DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| I - Leonard Greden | Mt. Vernon, Elba, Whitewater, St. Charles Townships |
| II - Eugene Kalmes | Norton, Utica, Warren plus Hillsdale & Rollingsstone Twp.
west of Hwys. 23 & 61 |
| III - Russell Church | Wilson, Winona plus Hillsdale & Rollingsstone Twp east
of Hwys. 23 & 61 |
| IV - Jim Riddle | Saratoga, Fremont, Hart, Wiscoy Townships |
| V - Donald Diekrager | Pleasant Hill, Homer, Richmond, Wiscoy, New Hartford &
Dresbach Twps. |

I, Leonard Greden, Secretary of the Winona County Soil and Water Conservation District, do hereby certify that the above resolution relating to the division of the Winona County Soil and Water Conservation District into five nominating areas was adopted by the said District Supervisors at a regular meeting held on May 11, 19 88, that I have compared the above copy with the original resolution as set forth in the minutes of said meeting, and it is a true and correct copy of and transcript from said original and the whole thereof. I further certify that said meeting of the Board was duly called and held, that a quorum of members of said Board was present thereat, and that said resolution was duly adopted thereat by a vote of 5 to 0 of the members present.

Signed

Leonard Greder

Secretary, Winona County
Soil and Water Conservation District

Be it resolved by the Board of Water and Soil Resources that the division of the _____ Soil and Water Conservation District into five nominating areas as set forth in the above resolution adopted by the supervisors of said district on _____, 19____, is hereby approved.

I, _____, Director of the Board of Water and Soil Resources do hereby certify that I have compared the above copy of resolution relating to the division of the _____ Soil and Water Conservation District into five nominating areas adopted by said Board at a regular meeting hold on _____, 19 ____, with the original as set forth in the minutes of said meeting, and that said copy is a true and correct copy of and transcript from said original and the whole thereof. I further certify that said meeting of said Board was duly called and held, that a quorum of members of said Board was present thereat, and that said resolution was duly adopted thereat by a vote of _____ to _____ of the members present.

Signed

Director, Board of Water and
Soil Resources

Filed _____ day of _____, 19__.

Signed

County Auditor, _____ County

PERMANENT RIM RESERVE RULES
TIME SCHEDULE

<u>DEADLINE DATE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
May 25	Final Draft to Lindeke
June 6	Statement of Needs and Reasonableness (SONAR) Due
June 6	Submit to State Register for Publishing
June 20	Published in State Register
July 20	End of 30 Day Comment Period
August 4	Returned to Lindeke With Changes
August 18	Submitted to A.G.
September 2	Approval by A.G.
September 19	Notice of Rules Sent to State Register
October 3	Notice of Adopted Rules Published in State Register
October 10	Permanent Rules Effective

DRAFT

5/18/88

LOCAL WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

A bill for an act
relating to water resource protection and management; financial
assistance to local units of government for local resource protection
programs; water quality; local water planning;

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. [Short title]

Sections 1 through 6 may be cited as the "LOCAL WATER
RESOURCES PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM"

Section 2. [Purpose]

It is the purpose of the LWRPM Program to protect
and improve surface and ground water in Minnesota
through state financial assistance to local units
of government to develop local programs to protect
and manage water resources.

Section 3. [Definitions]

- *. [Board] "Board" means the Board of Water and
Soil Resources.
- *. [Director] "Director" means the Executive Director
of the Board of Water and Soil Resources.
- *. [Local Unit of Government] "Local Unit of
Government" means a statutory or home rule charter
city, town, county, soil and water conservation
district, watershed district, an organization
formed for the joint exercise of powers under
section 471.59, and other special purpose district
or authority exercising authority in water and
related land resources management at the local
level.
- *. [Local water plan] "Local water plan" means
a comprehensive water plan authorized under
Minnesota Statutes, chapter 110B; a surface water
management plan required under Minnesota Statutes,
section 473.878; an overall plan required under
Minnesota Statutes, chapter 112; or until July
1, 1991, any other local plan that provides an
inventory of existing physical and hydrologic
information on the area, a general identification
of water quality problems and goals, and that
demonstrates a local commitment to water quality
protection or improvement.

DRAFT

- *. [Nonpoint Source] "Nonpoint source" is a land management activity or land use activity that contributes or may contribute to ground and surface water pollution as a result of runoff, seepage, or percolation and that is not defined as a point source in section 115.01, subdivision 15. Nonpoint sources include, but are not limited to rural and urban land management activities and land use activities and specialty land use activities such as transportation.

Section 4. [Local Water Resources Protection and Management Program]

Subdivision 1. [Establishment of Program] A local water resources protection and management program is established as provided in sections 1 to 6. The Board shall administer the program in accordance with those sections. The board shall provide financial assistance to local units of government for technical assistance activities which protect or improve water quality. These activities may include, but are not limited to, planning, zoning, official controls and use of local knowledge, information and technical resources. Financial assistance may be provided for water quality management activities and associated technical and administrative expenses.

Subdivision 2. [Local Unit of Government Sponsorship] Funding requests must be submitted to the Board by a locally designated sponsor. The sponsor must be a local unit of government. Other participating local units of government must co-sponsor the request. An explanation of the roles of participating local units of government must accompany the funding request.

Subdivision 3. [Financial Assistance] The Board may award grants for up to fifty percent to local units of government to implement this program. Grants may be used to:

1. develop, amend or implement local water plans authorized or required by Minnesota Statutes chapter 110B, 112, or 473.775-.882;
2. adopt a county Feedlot Permit Program;
3. adopt shoreland management, wetland protection, soil loss or other water quality protection ordinances;
4. provide technical assistance through soil and water conservation districts to local units of government and individuals for land and water resources management;

DRAFT

5. enforce local regulations of onsite sewage treatment systems and provide information concerning their installation, operation and maintenance;
6. implement other activities related to water quality protection and management; and
7. manage or protect groundwater including locating and sealing abandoned wells and protection of susceptible groundwater and wellhead areas.

Subdivision 4. [Program Administration]

Subpart 1. [Rulemaking]

The Board shall adopt rules and is authorized to adopt emergency rules in order to implement sections 1 to 5. The rules shall specify:

- (a) that state agencies retain overall program authority;
- (b) that local units of government must participate in training programs to retain eligibility; and
- (c) the maximum grant allowed per county.

Subpart 2. [Eligibility] A local unit of government requesting funds must meet the following conditions:

- (a) a grant request must be submitted in accordance with rules adopted by the Board;
- (b) availability of local matching funds to support the grant must be verified by a resolution;
- (c) the grant request must be sponsored as provided in Subd. 2;
- (d) the grant request must demonstrate coordination of local units of government; and
- (e) a local water plan must be completed or under development.

Subdivision 5. [Priorities] The rules of the Board must provide that priority be given to requests which:

- (a) indicate the participation of several local units of government;
- (b) are consistent with local water plans;
- (c) are consistent with the state water quality management plans and other state and local resource management programs; and
- (d) complement existing efforts of local units of government to assume delegation of state programs.

Section 5. [Public Agency Coordination]

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Subdivision 1. [Project Review Team] The director must coordinate efforts with the appropriate public agencies to achieve optimum public benefits. The director shall establish a team made up of representatives of the Pollution Control Agency, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture, State Planning Agency, Minnesota Extension Service, USDA Agricultural Stabilization Service, USDA Soil Conservation Service, Metropolitan Council, Association of Minnesota Counties, League of Minnesota Cities, Minnesota Association of Townships and other agencies the director invites.

Subdivision 2. [Duties] The project coordination team shall advise the board in preparation of rules, evaluate requests, and recommend to the director those requests that the team believes should receive financial or assistance from the board. After approval of assistance for a project by the board, the team shall review project activities and assist in the coordination of the state program with other state and federal resource management programs.

Section 6. [Appropriation and Complement]

The Minnesota Conservation Corps isn't for everyone. It's for young people who need work experience, aren't afraid of hard work, and are dedicated to conserving Minnesota's natural resources. It's for those few who are up to the challenge.

Minnesota Conservation Corps

St. Paul Office 612-296-5042

An Equal Opportunity Employer

**MINNESOTA
CONSERVATION
CORPS**

A WORK-EARN-LEARN PROGRAM

DNR
Minnesota Conservation Corps
500 Lafayette Rd., Box 4
St. Paul, Minnesota 55146



IT'S MORE THAN A JOB

It's a commitment.



**MINNESOTA
CONSERVATION
CORPS**

THE WORK IS TOUGH.

It's outdoors, and it's physical. Frequently, you will be working under adverse weather conditions and in rough terrain. You will be on call to respond to emergency situations caused by natural disasters; and many corps members will actually live at remote campsites while working in the Corps.

THE PAY IS WORSE.

The effort required of you won't be reflected in your wage. You will be paid the Federal minimum wage, currently \$3.35 an hour. The Conservation Corps isn't the place to pursue your worldly fortune, but the rewards are great and can't be measured in monetary terms. You will have the opportunity to work and learn with others your age and your experience in the Conservation Corps will help you gain future employment.

EVERYTHING FROM FISH TO FENCES.

Your work might involve controlling erosion, insects, or weeds. Or you could be assigned to stream rehabilitating, constructing stairs, clearing land, building fences, feeding game, brushing trails or tagging fish. But whether you're repairing roads or building foot bridges, it will be a group effort that will provide long-term benefits to society at large.

YOUR EMPLOYER.

You will be performing projects for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resource's divisions of parks, wildlife, forestry, fish management, trails and waterways and other state and local government agencies.

TWO PROGRAMS IN ONE.

The summer youth program employs 16 to 18 year olds. The corps members work a 35-hour week with an additional five hours of environmental/career education. The camps are residential (live-in) or non-residential (live at home; commute to work). After hours recreational opportunities include tent-camping, canoeing, swimming, fishing, orienteering and a variety of other outdoor activities.

The young adult program employs persons ages 18 to 26 for six to 12 months. Corps members work a 40-hour week and crews are located throughout the state. In addition to hard work, corps members also receive informal instruction in resource management, environmental ethics and employment/career development.

Corps members are expected to honor their commitment for the term of their enrollment.

**If you're up to the challenge, learn more about
the Minnesota Conservation Corps by talking to an
interviewer at your nearest Job Service Office.**



Top – NACD encourages expansion of conservation tillage to reduce soil losses, improve water quality, and to cut energy requirements. Below – When used wisely on agricultural land, Best Management Practices (BMP's) result in effective conservation of our natural resources.



NACD OFFICES

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Phone (202) 347-5995

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Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone (503) 363-0912

NORTHEAST REGION
P.O. Box 297
Solebury, Pennsylvania 18963
Phone (215) 297-5676

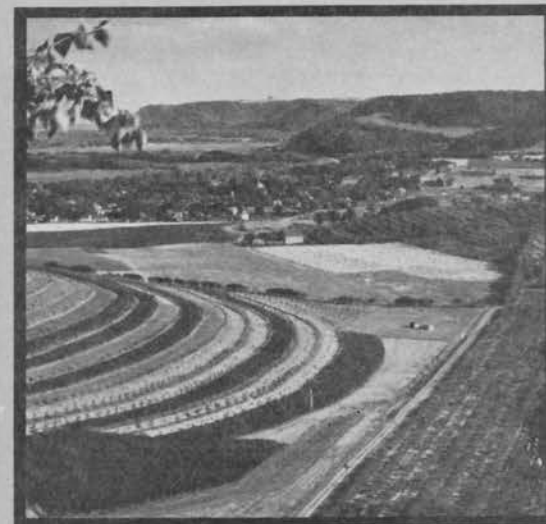
SOUTHERN REGION
745 Prince Ave., P.O. Box 606
Athens, Georgia 30603
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NORTH CENTRAL REGION
1052 Main St.
Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481
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WESTERN REGION
Suite 113, 9150 W. Jewell
Lakewood, Colorado 80226
Phone (303) 988-1810

NACD SERVICE DEPARTMENT
408 East Main Street, Box 855
League City, Texas 77573
Phone (713) 332-3402

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS --- FACT SHEET



*Conservation
and
Development
through
Self Government*



NACD FACT SHEET

National Association of Conservation Districts

The National Association of Conservation Districts was established by the nation's 2,950 Conservation Districts to advance their cause and that of the more than 2 million cooperators, communities and individuals which they serve. NACD is a non-governmental, non-profit organization. It is controlled by its member Districts and State Associations of Districts. It is financed by the voluntary contributions of its members.

Conservation Districts were formed at the time of the Dust Bowl to conserve and improve our environment. Organized as sub units of State government, Conservation Districts are managed by more than 17,000 District officials who are elected or appointed to office. Conservation Districts assess conservation problems on the local level, set priorities for conservation work to be done, and coordinate Federal, State and Local resources to carry the programs out.

NACD's primary purpose is to serve its member Conservation Districts in the conservation, orderly development, and wise use of the nation's natural resources. NACD believes that decisions on conservation problems should be made on the local level, by local people, based on local priorities, with technical and funding assistance provided by the Federal, State and Local governments. NACD represents the Conservation Districts at the national level, speaking and acting as their combined voice.

NACD serves its membership in a variety of ways, in addition to being the national spokesman. It pools district experience and develops national policies on a continuing basis through a system of graduated representation. Individual districts shape the policies of State Associations. The State Associations, through membership on the NACD Council, decide on national policies. Council members regularly select the 21-person Board of Directors of NACD, and the Directors select the officers of the Association.

NACD maintains a communication system that includes an annual convention, regional meetings and attendance at State Association meetings; the weekly TUESDAY LETTER; special reports to Districts and State Associations; and a variety of publications which explain the work of Districts and services offered by NACD. It maintains relationships with Federal agencies, the Administration, Congress and organizations that cooperate with Conservation Districts, or whose actions affect district programs.

NACD helped develop the upstream Watershed Program, the Great Plains Conservation Program, the Resource Conservation and Development Program, the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Program, the Rural Clean Water Program, the Rural Abandoned Mines Program, Tax Reform Legislation and other programs that assist Districts in getting conservation on the land. Special projects in areas such as erosion and sediment control and water quality have been conducted by NACD with financial assistance from the Federal government.

Conservation Education has a high NACD priority. It has published a Conservation District Education Guide. The Goodyear Conservation Awards Pro-

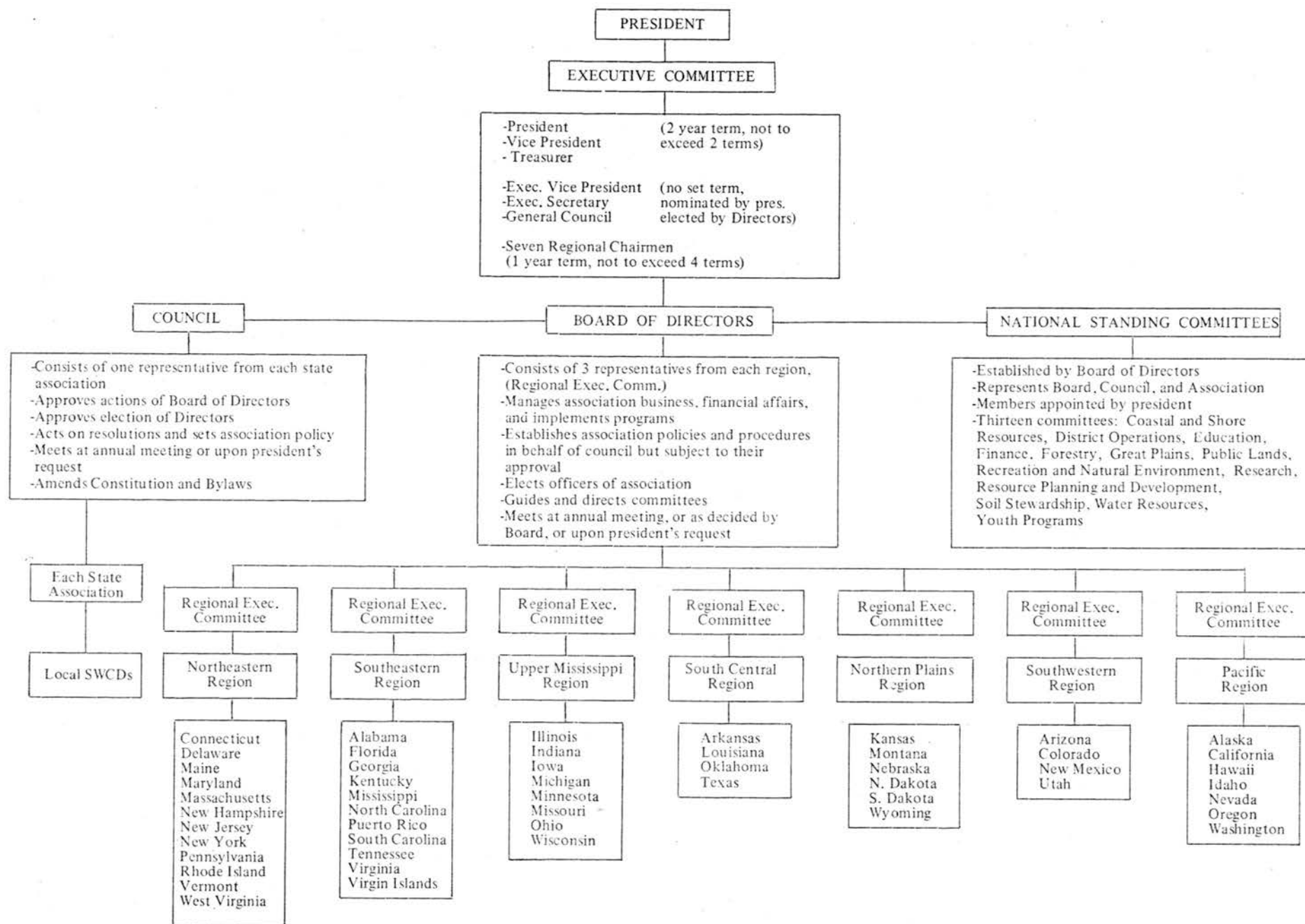
gram, the District Newsletter Contest sponsored by the Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute, and the Allis-Chalmers Environmental Conservation Awards Program were initiated through NACD. The NACD Environmental Film Service makes more than 125 films available to schools, community groups, etc. Youth Boards involve young people in conservation activities. The Davis Conservation Library has excellent resource materials. Soil Stewardship Week activities carried out through church, civic and educational groups encourage good stewardship of our land and water.

NACD committees work actively to carry out policies established by Districts. Committees include Coastal and Shore Resources; District Operations; Education; Forestry; Great Plains; Public Lands, Pasture, and Range; Recreation and Natural Environment; Research; Resource Conservation and Development; Soil Stewardship; Water Resources; Youth; Business Advisory; a special committee on District Outlook; and an Urban Committee.

NACD's staff members, with headquarters at Washington, DC, and five regional offices, provide counsel and assistance to Districts and State Associations. NACD's Service Department in League City, Texas, provides low cost printing of newsletters, annual reports, booklets, and stationery for Districts. It also makes available roadside and co-operator signs, plaques and awards, and many other materials necessary for the conduct of District business.

A major goal of NACD is to develop a greater awareness of the critical need for the conservation of our nation's soil and water resources, and the assignment of a higher national priority to conservation.

NACD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



MEETING THE CHALLENGE

1987 Annual Report



National Association of Conservation Districts



CCC Brings New Ideas

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) demonstration projects proved to be of immense value in introducing new conservation ideas to farmers. The CCC experience also made thousands of young men conscious of the need for proper land use and conservation. Established in watershed areas, the camps averaged 15,000 acres in size. The number of CCC camps reached a high in December of 1935 when there were apparently 498 camps nationwide.



President's Message

Dear Friends:

We began this year with our convention theme, "Meeting the Challenge." That theme was very appropriate this year as the conservation district movement reached its 50th anniversary. As we look back over 50 years, we can say proudly that America's conservation districts have met the challenge that is so graphically illustrated by the photo of the Dust Bowl farmer on the cover of this report.

None of us wants that scene repeated. Indeed, that is why we are involved in this important cause. Our combined efforts—local, state and national—have paid off. Today much less soil is slipping through the fingers of farmers and ranchers.

On August 1st I had the pleasure of attending the 50th anniversary celebration of the Brown Creek Soil and Water Conservation District in North Carolina—the first SWCD in America. It was a grand celebration enjoyed by all. Much was said about our accomplishments, but at the same time, much was said about what lies ahead. It seems true conservationists are always looking ahead for a better way with better results.

Your national association is proud to be a part of this great effort. We will pause for a moment, in this report, to reflect on the great conservation accomplishments of the past, but at the same time we will keep our eye to the future. Our goal is to help assure a sound future for soil and water conservation districts in America.

Recently, NACD's influence has become international in scope. Our Conservation Technology Information Center (CTIC) is now supplying conservation tillage information to other countries who have requested help. I was invited by the Agency for International Development to participate in the commissioning ceremony for the first conservation district in Africa. During my trip to The Gambia, I was impressed with the strong desire of a people to adopt a few of our ideas that will help assure food for their families.

Our active presence in the nation's capital is very important. This year we purchased a permanent headquarters office in Washington that I feel districts can be proud of. With strong support from local districts, NACD's influence in Washington is felt. Working together, we were instrumental over the year in obtaining increased federal funding for conservation programs. A \$20 million supplemental appropriation for FY 1987 and approval of a favorable FY 1988 budget all will help to assure continuation of important federal conservation programs that support the goals of conservation districts.

NACD's pledge for the next fifty years is to be there, so that districts can be there, to get the conservation job done. Local self-government through districts is clearly the best way to accomplish sound soil and water conservation for America.

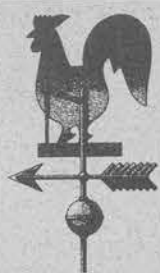
Sincerely,

Clarence Durban

Clarence Durban
President



NACD President Clarence Durban greets His Excellency, Alhagi Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, the president of The Gambia, following his speech at the commissioning ceremony for the first conservation district in Africa.



50 Years of District Service



Constructing channel-type terrace with 6-foot Texas terracer and Fordson tractor in Oklahoma

Ideas promoting soil and water conservation in the United States go as far back as Colonial times. Thomas Jefferson, an avid agriculturist, spoke of the soil-saving practice of planting his corn on the contour rather than running the rows up and down hills. Modern federal conservation programs can be traced back to the late 1800's when USDA established a Division of Agricultural Soils in 1894 and a soil survey program in 1898. Up until the early 1930's, however, little national attention was paid to the damages resulting from erosion on America's croplands. The work of early crusaders such as Hugh Hammond Bennett, who gained national attention when the *Country Gentleman* magazine published Bennett's pamphlet, "Soil Erosion: A National Menace," finally persuaded Congress and USDA to fund a few research projects to assess the seriousness of erosion in this country.

By 1934, the nation was in a severe economic depression and the Great Plains States, experiencing one of the worst droughts in their history, were suffering erosion problems so serious that they came to be known as the "Dust Bowl."

Dust Bowl Despair

The Great Depression of the 1930's together with severe drought forced thousands of farmers and ranchers to abandon their land. In its December, 1934, report, the National Resources Board estimated that 35 million acres had been completely destroyed in terms of usefulness for farming, that the topsoil had been largely or completely removed from an additional 125 million acres, and that another 100 million acres were suffering lesser, but increasing, damage.



During a dust storm in 1937, a Colorado farmer attempts to dig out farm machinery covered by soil deposits.



Hugh Bennett observing runoff from cropland.

Akin to National Survival

"Action by American farmers marks the beginnings of a movement that can ensure the permanency of our nation. It provides for the permanent security of a basic resource of our nation—productive soil—without which it cannot survive. Until this step was taken, it could not be rightly said that our country was the most progressive nation on earth—with respect to the care of the land—but I see no reason why we cannot say it now."

Hugh Bennett, 1947

A National Program Needed

The information coming from these early studies and the experiences of the Dust Bowl sparked the development of what was to become a national effort for controlling soil erosion. They were also the driving forces behind the establishment of the Division of Erosion within the Department of the Interior in September of 1933. Bennett, regarded as the national authority on soil erosion, was named head of the new division.

Bennett's first priority in the new agency, widely known as the Soil Erosion Service (SES), was to develop a program of large-scale erosion control demonstration projects in various areas of the country. Using workers from the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps, Bennett's approach was to apply the best known methods of erosion control across a large watershed. Farmers were encouraged to visit these showcase demonstration projects in hopes they would "spread the word" about the value of conservation work.

Demonstration Projects Successful

Within 18 months the demonstration projects proved popular beyond Bennett's expectations—41 demonstration projects had been established, some covering 30,000 acres or more. As with many programs that prove to be popular, the SES soon became the target of takeover attempts by Interior and USDA agencies who had previously been involved in conservation work. In 1934, the Interior Department commissioned a study to design the best administrative layout for the various erosion control programs in Interior and Agriculture. Surprisingly, the study recommended consolidating all erosion control activities into one agency and transferring that agency to USDA. In March of 1935, President Roosevelt issued the order to transfer the SES to USDA. Agriculture Secretary Henry Wallace then consolidated all USDA erosion control work into the SES.

SCS, A Reality

By this time the success of the SES work had attracted national attention, and several bills were introduced into Congress to establish a permanent agency for erosion control. Within one month of the transfer of the SES to Agriculture both the House and Senate had passed bills establishing the Soil Conservation Service within USDA. On April 27, 1935, President Roosevelt signed into law the Soil Conservation Act of 1935, creating the Soil Conservation Service and establishing national conservation policy.

Although the demonstration projects gained enormous popularity, it quickly became evident that the "spread the word" approach could not accomplish the national objectives of erosion control. Soil and water conservation work was simply too complex to be applied without on-site technical assistance. Most farmers who saw the demonstration works were impressed, but they rarely could adapt what they saw to their own farms without help. But even more, many farmers thought the federal programs were being forced on them and resented—to the point of violence in some cases—this federal land use regulation. The federal government, they felt, simply had no business interfering with their rights as free landowners.

The District Concept

These two problems—lack of technical help to get conservation applied to the land and resistance to federal land-use regulation—led to the idea that establishing some type of local special-purpose district might bridge this gap. Even as early as 1934, Hugh Bennett, then Director of the SES, recommended to the National Resources Board “that states should be encouraged to pass legislation authorizing: (a) cooperation with the federal government in erosion control; (b) the organization of conservancy districts or similar legal subdivisions with authority to carry out measures of erosion control; and (c) the establishment of state or local land-use zoning ordinances where lack of voluntary cooperation makes such ordinances necessary. The conservation districts idea was emerging.

The idea of bridging the federal-local gap with some form of local conservation association gained momentum for a number of reasons. For one thing, it created a mechanism for delivering the services of federal technicians to landowners. Probably even more important, however, was that it would involve the landowner in the actual application of the conservation practices. Another reason, that is equally important today, is that it would also shift some of the financial burden to state and local government as well as to the landowner himself.

The Standard State Districts Act

The Standard State Soil Conservation Districts Act was the culmination of a number of visionary thinkers in the early conservation movement. Its principal author, Philip M. Glick, Chief of the Land Policy Division in the USDA Solicitor's Office, had participated in many of the early battles that led to the formation of SCS. It was his task to draft a standard law that would be constitutional in all states, yet be flexible enough to accommodate a wide array of viewpoints. The final version of the Standard Act that was published on May 13, 1936, provided that land occupiers could organize soil conservation districts as local subdivisions of state government. It set up procedures for establishing districts and state commissions and defined their powers to carry out a comprehensive soil and water conservation program while receiving assistance through state and federal government. The local districts were empowered to carry out erosion control research, conduct demonstration projects, provide assistance to landowners, propose land-use regulations and many other broadly defined authorities.

In February of 1937, President Roosevelt sent the governor of every state a copy of the Standard Act along with a letter encouraging them to make adoption of the Act part of each state's agriculture program. Within one week of receiving President Roosevelt's letter, Arkansas became the first state to enact enabling legislation. On March 3, 1937, Arkansas Governor Carl E. Bailey signed the bill passed overwhelmingly by the Arkansas legislature. Twenty-six states followed suit by the end of 1938, and, by 1947, all 48 states and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands had all enacted district laws.



In 1944, supervisors and the district conservationist of the West Ford SCD, Clarksburg, W. Va., study a drainage map which outlines conservation practices on the watershed.



Early demonstration projects and educational tours proved to be a successful and popular method of spreading the word about soil conservation practices.

Standard State Act

On February 27, 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent the governors of the states a copy of the Standard State Districts Act and a letter that encouraged states to adopt enabling legislation that made the creation of local soil conservation districts possible. Many states responded quickly and on August 4, 1937, the Brown Creek Soil Conservation District in North Carolina became the first district. It was the home district of Conservation Pioneer Hugh Bennett.

History Will Show

“Let us hope that history will show that district supervisors and cooperating agencies were able together to determine accurately their respective functions, maintain the right balance in all phases of operations and administration, and make soil and water conservation endure through democratic processes.”

USDA Study on Districts, 1944

Brown Creek SWCD — the First

Although Arkansas was the first state to pass a districts law, the first conservation district was chartered on August 4, 1937, in North Carolina. The Brown Creek Soil Conservation District—appropriately, the birthplace of Hugh Hammond Bennett—was the first district to be chartered in America. Another fourteen districts were established in 1937, mostly along watershed boundaries, and later reorganized along county lines.

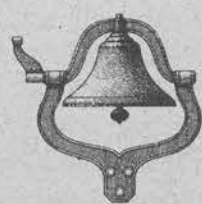
By 1940, some 300 districts had been organized nationwide, covering over 190 million acres. On June 9, 1947, the San Juan Soil Conservation District was chartered in Colorado, marking “Billion Acre Day” for the nation's conservation district movement. By 1950, there were over 2,000 conservation districts in America and the numbers were still growing.

In 1987, 50 years after the Brown Creek District was chartered, there are 2,947 conservation districts working to conserve and develop land, water, forests, wildlife, and related resources for the benefit of all. Over 16,000 men and women serve as district officials on the governing bodies of those boards. Conservation districts in 1987 encompass 98% of the privately held land in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands. They work with over 2.3 million cooperators nationwide who have conservation plans covering over 778 million acres.

Over the next several years, conservation districts all across America will be honoring the rich heritage they enjoy during their 50th anniversary celebrations. At the same time, they will be rededicating themselves to the district conservation movement for the next 50 years.



On August 1, 1987, NACD President Clarence Durban spoke at the 50th anniversary celebration of the Brown Creek Soil and Water Conservation District in Wadesboro, North Carolina.



NACD— Meeting the Needs of Today's Districts



NACD President Clarence Durban testifies before the House Appropriations Committee.



The first known official mark of districts and NACD is this seal, which remains as the official seal of NACD today.

Conservation districts are a proud tradition in America. The National Association of Conservation Districts is proud to be working today as the national voice of the nation's 2,947 conservation districts.

NACD committed increased time and resources during 1987 toward improvement of services for districts. The major thrust of the association has been to improve the delivery of district services, to increase the effectiveness of communications vehicles and to assure adequate federal funding for conservation programs.

NACD's headquarters office—now at a permanent location in Washington, D.C.—coordinates NACD services through five regional offices, a Conservation Technology Information Center in West Lafayette, Indiana, and a Service Center in League City, Texas. Most of the programs and services of NACD are funded by voluntary quota contributions of member districts.

NACD's success on the national conservation scene is largely due to the strong grass-roots support of state and local conservation workers. There are some 16,000 district officials across the nation who are providing their time and talent to make conservation districts effective local units of government. They are backed by many dedicated district employees who help make the operation run smoothly. These people, together with outstanding federal and state conservation employees, form an effective conservation team with an enviable record.

National Association Emerges

In January of 1946, 49 district officials converged on Washington, D.C., in a fruitless attempt to get legislation passed transferring surplus military equipment to conservation districts. Following the stinging defeat, the groups decided to form a national association. Six months later on July 24-25, 17 men met at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago and organized a national association—called the National Association of Soil Conservation District Governing Officials. The first annual meeting was held the following year on February 25-26 at the same hotel in Chicago—69 district officials attended.

Permanent Headquarters



During 1987, NACD purchased a newly constructed 3,400-square-foot office townhouse on Capitol Hill, near the Senate office buildings. By purchasing a permanent office building, NACD will significantly reduce operating costs and increase the prominence of the association in the nation's capital. A building fund has been established to complete the purchase—nearly \$200,000 was raised during 1987.

1987 NACD Highlights

Significant progress was made in soil and water conservation work during 1987. NACD made advances for districts in many areas.

Resource Funding

Current federal budgetary concerns have made it increasingly difficult to get adequate funding for federal conservation programs. In 1987, NACD was very successful in spearheading efforts to maintain federal funding for conservation programs. On July 1, Congress approved an FY 1987 supplemental appropriations bill which contained \$20 million for additional technical assistance to implement the conservation provisions of the 1985 Farm Bill—\$6 million of which went directly to districts.

The FY 1988 federal budget bill proved favorable for the Soil Conservation Service. The budget includes a \$45 million transfer from CCC funds that increases the overall operations budget for SCS by about 11 percent. Hard work by state and district leaders helped make this possible.

CRP Funds

NACD successfully worked out an agreement with SCS for a 25¢ per acre reimbursement in CRP funds, which amounted to approximately \$5 million going to districts. The funds are being used to help implement and promote the Conservation Reserve Program. The realization of these funds is an example of NACD being in the right place at the right time.

Expanded Communications

An expanded NACD communications program approved by the Board of Directors includes a monthly 8-page *Tuesday Letter*, *The District Leader*—a monthly update for conservation leaders, and NACDNET—an electronic communications network. The overall objective is to provide more timely, action-oriented information for conservation leaders and more in-depth reports and features on current issues for NACD members.

The expanded *Tuesday Letter* offers in-depth reports and the exchange of useful ideas among districts. The *District Leader* informs conservation leaders of impending action items. NACDNET helps bring the conservation movement into the electronic communications age by providing instant communications capability for subscribers.

Urban Network

An Urban Conservation District Network was established under the direction of the Coastal & Urban Committee. Initial start-up of the network was funded by a \$10,000 contribution from the Consolidated Natural Gas Company Foundation. With information obtained from an NACD questionnaire, the network will develop an urban district directory that will list some of the successful and unique activities that districts with urban-oriented activities are now involved in.

Continued Base Programs

NACD information and coordination helped to retain vital base conservation programs administered by USDA. As a result, ACP, FIP and RC&D programs continue to be offered to cooperators. During the year, NACD developed a plan of action to seek a 10-year extension of the Great Plains Conservation Program, which will expire in 1991. NACD is committed to fight budget proposals that would terminate the base conservation programs that have become the foundation of America's efforts to conserve valued soil and water resources.

Wetlands Forum

NACD Vice President Robert Wetherbee was appointed as an NACD representative on the National Wetlands Policy Forum, which is sponsored by the Conservation Foundation and funded by a grant from EPA. In addition, NACD Director Dick Hollier participates on the forum as an officer of the American Forestry Association. Both have been meeting throughout the year with 14 other forum members to discuss the controversial issue and make policy recommendations to government.

CTIC

This past year the conservation Tillage Information Center changed its name to the Conservation Technology Information center, in keeping with its new mission. CTIC, a special project of NACD, is now functioning as a clearinghouse for gathering and disseminating information which encourages the adoption of soil and water conservation systems on cropland. The CTIC also moved to new headquarters at the Purdue University Research Park in West Lafayette, Indiana. All of this is designed to better serve its clients.

Farm Bill

NACD monitored and assisted in the development of the final rules that were released on the conservation provisions of the 1985 Farm Bill. Involved in the development of this legislation over the past 10 years, NACD will continue to use its influence to help see that the programs are given a chance to work before major changes are proposed.

NACD did lead the way in urging USDA to reach a reasonable interpretation on erosion reduction requirements by changing the rules to allow the use of the Field Office Technical Guide rather than the absolute "T" requirement for conservation compliance. NACD does, however, support the "T" requirement for certain classifications of sodbusted lands.

Business Advisory Committee

The role and organization of NACD's business Advisory Committee were expanded during 1987. Representatives of 13 major agribusiness concerns now serve on the BAC. Firms joining the BAC in 1987 were Four Star Agricultural Service, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Successful Farming Magazine and John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.



Working on a policy matter at the Washington headquarters office are, left to right, Administrative Assistant Darlene Brown, Vice President Robert Wetherbee, Programs Analyst Eugene Lamb, and Executive Vice President Ernie Shea.



NACD Auxiliary leaders, left to right, President Carolyn Oglesby, Vice President June Winterfeld and Secretary-Treasurer Mary Gab, following their election at the 1987 annual meeting. Throughout the year at regional and state meetings, the officers visited with Auxiliary and NACD members about educational and promotional activities.



Deputy Secretary Peter C. Myers, left, and NACD President Clarence Durban, right, present a recognition certificate and plaque to Dr. Casey Westell, Jr., director of industrial ecology of the Houston-based Tenneco, Inc. Over 30 businesses were honored for their commitment to conservation at a special luncheon held in Washington, D.C., June 23, 1987.

Publications Came Early

A periodic Information Letter was begun in 1947, shortly after the national association was formed. It was later called the District News. The first Tuesday Letter was issued by Waters Davis on October 21, 1952. A small building at League City, Texas, was rented to provide an office to publish the TL and provide other services for districts. The following year the TL was published on a new offset press and was being mailed to over 19,000 readers.

First Conservation Expo



NACD President Clarence Durban, left, cuts the ribbon opening the first NACD Conservation Expo, held in connection with the 1987 NACD Convention in Reno. James Traux of The Traux Company (the first of 71 exhibitors to sign up for the Expo) assists Durban with the opening ceremony.

Endangered Species

NACD, along with other organizations, pointed out significant problems with the implementation of a proposed EPA program that would require pesticide companies to include on label instructions restrictions on uses in areas where endangered species are known or believed to exist—an estimated 500 counties nationwide. The combined effort resulted in delayed action on the part of EPA. NACD is not opposed to the program's goals, but is concerned about what appear to be inconsistent decisions, lack of information and poorly interpreted habitat maps.

Nonpoint Conferences

During the year, workshops were held in each NACD region to acquaint conservation leaders with provisions and requirements of the 1987 Clean Water Act. NACD initiated the meetings and brought together state conservation agencies, state water quality agencies, state association representatives and EPA officials to help define the district role and involvement in nonpoint source pollution programs mandated by the Act.

Also during the year, NACD was instrumental in getting EPA to support the use of construction grant funds and state revolving funds to help run state nonpoint source programs. NACD believes the matter is best resolved at the state level where the program can best be administered.

RAMP Initiatives

NACD, through its special RAMP Committee, has made progress during 1987 toward keeping the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP) alive. The FY 1988 budget authorizes \$15 million for RAMP—up \$6 million from the previous year. Meeting with officials of the Office of Surface Mining, NACD expressed strong support for the program and encouraged the agency to eliminate specific barriers to effective implementation.

Leadership Seminar

Over 125 state conservation leaders from across the nation gathered in Albany, New York, August 26-28, for the Tenth Annual NACD Leadership Seminar. The seminar theme, "Operating in a Changing Environment," was reflective of the growing number of new programs and changes in resource conservation. Participants were instructed in such areas as coalition building, conducting meetings, priority setting, conflict resolution, and funding.

NACD Committee Meetings

NACD's 12 standing committees all held meetings at the NACD convention and during the summer. A large number of policy resolutions were developed and analyzed by NACD committees. They also reviewed subject matter relating to their committee assignments.

Regional Meetings

Each of NACD's seven regions held a regional meeting. Organized by NACD regional representatives and directors from the region, the meetings provided a forum for discussion of conservation programs and NACD policy initiatives by nearly 2,000 persons who attended.

Member Services

Since the beginning of NACD, one of the major objectives of the national association has been to provide needed services to local districts and state associations. In 1987, NACD made significant strides in improved service.

Regional Representatives

To better serve members, NACD has five regional representatives who are on call to work with districts and state officials. Their offices are located throughout the United States in locales that are central to the states they serve. The NACD representatives are available to train leaders and employees, to answer specific questions that may relate to the specific region they serve, and are available (as time permits) to attend and participate in state, sub-state and regional meetings. In addition, they serve as advisors to NACD committees.

NACD Service Department

The NACD Service Department, begun in 1952, continues its tradition of providing cost-effective services to local districts. Its first service was printing district newsletters. Today, they have expanded services which now include many printing and product needs. Specific services are added as needs arise. For example, a line of Earth Team products is now available from the Service Department.

On September 1, 1987, David Schovajsa became Service Department manager, succeeding David Stewart, Jr., who had served as manager for over 26 years. Notable growth has occurred during the years of Stewart's management. Schovajsa is also intent on seeing the Department experience growth as it strives to improve services to districts. A comprehensive review of services to districts is planned for 1988. The objective of the review is to determine which services and products are most useful to districts and, in particular, if there are needs that are not currently being addressed.

Continuing the trend from 1986, 1987 saw a downward trend in district orders. Orders from districts (excluding Stewardship Week orders) totaled 7,613—down about 16 percent. The reduction in orders may reflect reduced district budgets in many districts.

Soil and Water Stewardship Week orders held steady in 1987, with about 7 million pieces of literature distributed. The 1987 materials included a non-scriptural Children's Supplement, which was designed for use in public schools. The 1988 stewardship materials will continue to provide the supplement for school use and will add a version in larger print for persons who are vision impaired.

The NACD Service Department offers a complete printing and publishing facility for district and state use. They can produce newsletters, stationery, envelopes, business cards, forms and other office printing needs. In addition, the service center publishes a catalog featuring over 150 items for promotional use by districts and states.



North Central Representative Bill Horvath, right, meets with regional NACD directors (left to right): George Nettum, Wisc.; Howard Guse, Ind.; and Betty Broemmelsiek, Mo., following an NACD board meeting.



Service Department Manager David Schovajsa reviews the progress of a district newsletter. The Service Department prints and mails around 200,000 copies of district newsletters monthly.

Goodyear Awards Program

The first Goodyear Awards program began August 1, 1947, just six months after the first national meeting. Robert S. Wilson, a Goodyear vice president, initiated the awards based on the positive experience he had as a district cooperater with the Charlevoix County SCD on his run-down Michigan farm. Wilson asked what Goodyear could do and the program developed into an awards program that rewards districts who administer an effective plan of work. Districts named grand award winners receive a bronze plaque and a five-day vacation-study trip to "The Wigwam" at Litchfield Park, Arizona, for their district board members and three local cooperators. Thousands of conservationists have enjoyed the Goodyear experience.



Ray Oviatt, director of the Goodyear Awards program, receives a special recognition plaque from NACD President Clarence Durban during the banquet at the 1987 NACD Convention. Oviatt not only announced continued support of the awards program—in its 41st year—but also his retirement after 18 years as program director.

1987 Recognition Awards

NACD is dedicated to providing deserved recognition to individuals and organizations responsible for outstanding work and leadership in the field of soil and water conservation.

NACD Awards

Distinguished Service - Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana was cited for his role as author of the law that led to the establishment of the Conservation Reserve Program in the 1985 Farm Bill.

Special Service - Lyle W. Bauer of Harper, Kansas, was recognized for his outstanding contributions to NACD as association president and as an active spokesman in government affairs matters.

Communications - Harold W. Andersen, publisher and chief executive of the *Omaha World-Herald*, gives unusual direction to the coverage of conservation and natural resource issues in his progressive newspaper.

Professional Service - Stanley Head, director of the Kentucky Division of Conservation, has spent his entire professional career dedicated to the improvement of soil and water conservation programs at all levels.

Business Conservation Leadership - Westvaco Corporation, based in South Carolina, was recognized for its Forest Management Program that has helped make improvements to southeast forest production.

NACD/Deutz-Allis Conservation Education Awards

First Place National Teacher - Peggy Burt and Mary Porter of John R. Rogers High School in Spokane, Washington.

Second Place National Teacher - William E. Brown of Lost Creek Elementary in Bridgeport, West Virginia.

First Place National District - Ottawa Soil and Water Conservation District of Oak Harbor, Ohio.

Second Place National District - Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District of Medford, Oregon.

NACD/Farm & Industrial Equipment Institute District Newsletter Contest

First Place National Winner - Wexford Soil and Water Conservation District of Cadillac, Michigan.

Second Place National Winner - Washington County Conservation District of Washington, Pennsylvania.

Third Place National Winner - Eagle County Conservation District of Eagle, Colorado.

Goodyear Conservation Awards

The 40th Annual Goodyear Conservation Awards Program honored representatives from each of the 104 award-winning conservation districts on December 11-14, 1987, at the SunCor Farms in Litchfield Park, Arizona. Skip Scherer, who succeeded Ray Oviatt as program director, reported a successful awards program, including the vacation-study trip to Arizona.



Auditor's Report & Financial Statement

Note: The following auditor's report and financial statements are printed (at the auditing firm's request) in the exact presentation form as they were received by NACD.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors
National Association of Conservation
Districts, Inc.:

We have examined the balance sheet of the National Association of Conservation Districts, Inc. as of December 31, 1987 and 1986, and the related statements of revenue, support and expenses, changes in fund balance, and changes in financial position for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of the National Association of Conservation Districts, Inc., as of December 31, 1987 and 1986, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Coopers & Lybrand

Houston, Texas
January 8, 1988

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, INC.

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1987 and 1986

ASSETS	1987	1986
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 64,748	\$ 76,509
Accounts receivable	99,942	103,812
Printing materials and supplies, at cost	176,906	225,203
Interest receivable	3,416	6,594
Total current assets	345,012	412,118
Note receivable	14,900	
Endowment fund	355,809	348,608
Building fund	4,430	27,817
Youth fund	561	537
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,244,423	805,819
Total assets	<u>\$1,965,135</u>	<u>\$1,594,899</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	\$ 65,309	\$ 38,948
Current portion of notes payable	13,717	51,750
Accrued taxes	20,041	20,873
Total current liabilities	99,067	111,571
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	435,550	
Deferred revenue	250	5,500
Fund balances:		
Endowment fund	355,809	348,608
Building fund	4,430	27,817
Youth fund	561	537
Special project fund	138,671	117,343
Unrestricted fund	135,641	177,704
Net investment in plant	795,156	805,819
Total fund balances	<u>1,430,268</u>	<u>1,477,828</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$1,965,135</u>	<u>\$1,594,899</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, INC.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, SUPPORT AND EXPENSES

for the years ended December 31, 1987 and 1986

	1987	1986
Revenue and support:		
Quotas	\$ 915,113	\$ 922,254
Contributing, sustaining and affiliate members	55,607	56,715
Special	25,688	49,291
	996,408	1,028,260
Rent	28,800	28,800
Interest	12,511	25,704
Service department, net	74,757	72,163
Rental property, net	447	106
Convention income, net	56,793	23,584
Special projects income, net	16,795	6,758
Total revenue and support	1,186,511	1,185,375
Expenses:		
President's office	14,316	16,025
Washington, D.C. office	299,192	276,316
Accounting and communications office	199,360	160,553
Legal and audit	8,022	9,332
Computer service	2,410	2,377
Building and ground maintenance	8,716	16,201
Property taxes	14,873	17,279
Insurance	31,408	22,731
Regional offices	421,957	419,866
NACD education program		15,938
Meeting expense, officers, directors and committees	109,853	132,229
"Tuesday Letter" cost	79,633	73,963
Postage	105,204	111,596
Printing	44,350	57,054
Awards and presentations	6,563	7,462
NACD auxiliary (formerly ladies auxiliary)	4,800	4,800
Conservation Districts Foundation	6,000	5,200
Total expenses	1,356,657	1,348,922
Deficiency of revenue and support over expenses before other income	(170,146)	(163,547)
Other income:		
Building fund contributions and income	82,286	12,817
Endowment fund contributions and income	42,414	57,460
Special project fund income (loss), net	21,328	(19,188)
Gain (loss) on sale of building and equipment	(23,442)	652
Deficiency of revenue and support over expenses	\$ (47,560)	\$ (111,806)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

for the years ended December 31, 1987 and 1986

	Endowment Fund	Building Fund	Youth Fund	Special Project Fund	Net Investment in Plant	Unrestricted Fund	Total
Fund balance, January 1, 1986, as previously reported	\$336,813		\$507			\$1,102,314	\$1,439,634
Reclassification of net investment in plant					\$ 675,488	(675,488)	
Reclassification of Special Projects Fund				\$136,531		(136,531)	
Fund balance, January 1, 1986, as restated	336,813		507	136,531	675,488	290,295	1,439,634
Excess (deficiency) of revenue and support over expenses	57,460	\$ 12,817	30	(19,188)	652	(163,577)	(111,806)
Fair value of donated asset						150,000	150,000
Net additions to plant					201,500	(201,500)	
Depreciation of fixed assets					(71,169)	71,169	
Interfund transfer	(45,665)	15,000			(652)	31,317	
Fund balance, December 31, 1986, as restated	348,608	27,817	537	117,343	805,819	177,704	1,477,828
Excess (deficiency) of revenue and support over expenses	42,414	82,286	24	21,328	(23,442)	(170,170)	(47,560)
Proceeds from sale of donated asset		109,466			(124,366)	14,900	
Net additions to plant		(200,139)			672,739	(472,600)	
Mortgage on building					(449,267)	449,267	
Depreciation of fixed assets					(86,327)	86,327	
Interfund transfers	(35,213)	(15,000)				50,213	
Balance December 31, 1987	\$355,809	\$ 4,430	\$561	\$138,671	\$ 795,156	\$ 135,641	\$1,430,268

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
for the years ended December 31, 1987 and 1986

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Source of cash:		
From operations:		
Deficiency of revenue and support over expenses	\$ (47,560)	\$(111,806)
Add (deduct) items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	<u>86,327</u>	<u>71,169</u>
Funds provided (used) by operations	38,767	(40,637)
Decrease in accounts receivable	3,870	38,904
Decrease in printing materials and supplies	48,297	11,653
Decrease in interest receivable	3,178	
Increase in donated assets		150,000
Increase in notes payable		50,000
Increase (decrease) in accrued taxes	(832)	6,672
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	(5,250)	5,500
Increase in accounts payable and other accrued expenses	26,361	
Increase in long-term debt	435,550	
Sale of donated asset	<u>147,808</u>	
Total source of cash	<u>697,749</u>	<u>222,092</u>
Application of cash:		
Increase in notes receivable	14,900	
Increase in endowment fund	7,201	11,795
Increase (decrease) in building and youth funds	(23,363)	27,847
Increase in property and equipment	672,739	201,073
Decrease in accounts payable		25,948
Decrease in notes payable	38,033	17,274
Decrease in long-term debt	<u>7,902</u>	
Total application of cash	<u>709,510</u>	<u>291,839</u>
Net decrease in cash	(11,761)	(69,747)
Cash balance, beginning of year	<u>76,509</u>	<u>146,256</u>
Cash balance, end of year	<u>\$ 64,748</u>	<u>\$ 76,509</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of the financial statements.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles:

Organization

The National Association of Conservation Districts, Inc. ("the Association") (a nonprofit corporation) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Wisconsin on November 14, 1953. The Association was organized to facilitate the conservation and orderly development of America's land and water resources through means of local self-government.

The Association is a tax exempt organization under Section 501(C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Fund Accounting

To ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Association, the accounts of the Association are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purposes. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been recorded and reported by fund group.

The assets, liabilities, and fund balances of the Association are reported in the following self-balancing fund groups:

- Unrestricted funds represent the portion of expendable funds that are available for support of Association operations.
- Building funds represent resources restricted for land and buildings acquisitions.
- Endowment funds represent funds that are subject to restrictions of gift instruments requiring in perpetuity that the principal be invested and the income only be used.
- Youth funds represent resources restricted for use in connection with the National Youth Conference.
- Net investment in plant represents the net investment in property, plant and equipment less any related debt.

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers represent cash received or expended which is due to or due from other funds. Such receivables and payables are eliminated in consolidation for financial reporting purposes.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles, continued:

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Association records purchased property, plant and equipment at cost and donated property, plant and equipment at the fair market value at the date of the gift. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments are capitalized, repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Parking lot and portable building	20 years
Rental property	20 years
Automobile	4 years
All other	10 years

2. Fund Balances:

Fund balances at December 31, 1987 and 1986 consisted of the following:

	1987	1986
Endowment funds:		
Cash	\$ 1,553	\$ 2,337
Certificates of deposit	350,000	342,021
Other assets	4,256	4,250
	<u>\$355,809</u>	<u>\$348,608</u>
Building fund:		
Cash, net	\$ 4,430	\$ 12,817
Deposit		15,000
	<u>\$ 4,430</u>	<u>\$ 27,817</u>
Youth fund:		
Cash	\$ 561	\$ 537
Special project fund:		
Advance to unrestricted fund	<u>\$138,671</u>	<u>\$117,343</u>

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

2. Fund Balances, continued:

	1987	1986
Unrestricted fund:		
Cash	\$ 64,748	\$ 76,509
Accounts receivable	99,942	103,812
Printing materials and supplies	176,906	225,203
Interest receivable	3,416	6,594
Note receivable	14,900	
	<u>359,912</u>	<u>412,118</u>
Total assets		
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	65,309	38,948
Notes payable		51,750
Accrued taxes	20,041	20,873
Deferred revenue	250	5,500
Advance from special project fund	<u>138,671</u>	<u>117,343</u>
	<u>224,271</u>	<u>234,414</u>
Total liabilities		
Fund balance	<u>\$135,641</u>	<u>\$177,704</u>

Other assets included in the Endowment Fund consist of two one-ounce gold pieces, a series EE Bond and two lots in New Mexico.

3. Endowment Fund and Building Fund Excess of Revenue and Support Over Expenses:

The excess of revenue and support over expenses for the Endowment Fund and Building Fund for the years ended December 31, 1987 and 1986 are comprised of:

	1987		1986	
	Endowment Fund	Building Fund	Endowment Fund	Building Fund
Contributions	\$ 9,303	\$82,286	\$18,982	\$12,817
Interest Income	<u>33,111</u>		<u>38,478</u>	
Excess of revenue and support over expenses	<u>\$42,414</u>	<u>\$82,286</u>	<u>\$57,460</u>	<u>\$12,817</u>

There were no expenses paid out of the above funds for 1987 and 1986.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

4. Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 1987 and 1986, consisted of the following:

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Land, buildings, additions and land improvements	\$1,081,152	\$ 577,216
Waters S. Davis, Jr. Memorial Library	11,784	11,784
Furniture and equipment, service department	411,278	414,044
Furniture and equipment	<u>325,805</u>	<u>308,069</u>
	1,830,019	1,311,113
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(585,596)</u>	<u>(505,294)</u>
	<u>\$1,244,423</u>	<u>\$ 805,819</u>

5. Cash:

Cash balances at December 31, 1987 and 1986 consisted of the following:

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Operating account	\$37,097	\$50,264
Money market account	15,451	14,045
Deposits with field offices	<u>12,200</u>	<u>12,200</u>
	<u>\$64,748</u>	<u>\$76,509</u>

6. Accounts Receivable:

Accounts receivable at December 31, 1987 and 1986 consisted of the following:

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Trade accounts receivable	\$75,696	\$ 88,742
Receivable from NASCA grant	<u>24,246</u>	<u>14,777</u>
	<u>\$99,942</u>	<u>\$103,519</u>

7. Note Receivable:

The note receivable was received as proceeds from the sale of property. The note bears interest at 9.5% per annum and is due in 35 equal monthly installments of \$139 including interest with final payment of the remaining balance due August 1, 1990. The note is secured by a secondary lien on the property.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

8. Affiliated Entities:

The officers and directors of the National Association of Conservation Districts, Inc., are all officers and directors of The Conservation Districts Foundation.

9. Retirement Plan:

The Association has a contributory deposit administration group annuity contract with Bankers Life Company effective January 1, 1965. This contract provided for the accumulation of funds and their use to purchase lifetime annuities for participants retiring under the plan.

It is the general policy of the Association to accrue and fund annually the current normal cost plus amortization of the unfunded frozen initial liability over thirty years.

Salaried employees who have been with the Association for one year or more, and who are over 21 years of age are eligible to participate in the Plan.

Contributions of the Association and of the active participants in 1987 were \$21,929 and \$9,408, respectively.

10. Notes Payable:

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	<u>December 31.</u>	
	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>
Installment Bank Note:		
10% note payable in monthly installments of \$4,836, including interest, collateralized by land and a building, due November 1, 2002	\$449,267	
Line of Credit:		
8-1/2% uncollateralized line of credit, with a bank, due February 7, 1987		\$51,750
Less current portion	<u>13,717</u>	<u>51,750</u>
	<u>\$435,550</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The minimum annual maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

Year ending December 31.

1988	\$ 13,717
1989	15,154
1990	16,740
1991	18,490
1992	20,430
Thereafter	364,736

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

11. Special Projects:

The Association administers grants and awards for industry and various governmental agencies. In 1987, the grant revenues and expenses were as follows:

Project	SCS NACD/NASCA	Deutz Allis Education Award	EPA GLNOP	Urban Conservation Network	Conservation Education Program	Total Excluding CTIC	Special Project Fund CTIC
Grant revenue	\$ 85,919	\$10,700	\$12,065	\$10,000		\$118,684	\$275,745
In-kind contribution	119,248		842			120,090	
	205,167	10,700	12,907	10,000		238,774	275,745
Grant expenses	78,721	10,059	11,173	430	\$ 1,506	101,889	254,417
NACD allocation	119,248		842			120,090	
	197,969	10,059	12,015	430	1,506	221,979	254,417
Excess (deficiency) of grant revenue over grant expenses	\$ 7,198	\$ 641	\$ 892	\$ 9,570	\$(1,506)	\$ 16,795	\$ 21,328

The net proceeds from the CTIC grant are accounted for under the special project fund. This fund has an advance to the unrestricted fund as of December 31, 1987 and 1986 of \$138,671 and \$117,343, respectively.

The other special project grants and awards do not have significant advances to the unrestricted fund and are therefore not accounted for under the special project fund.

12. Reclassifications:

Certain amounts previously reported in the 1986 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 1987 presentation. Such reclassifications have no effect on the excess (deficiency) of revenue and support over expenses or the total fund balance.

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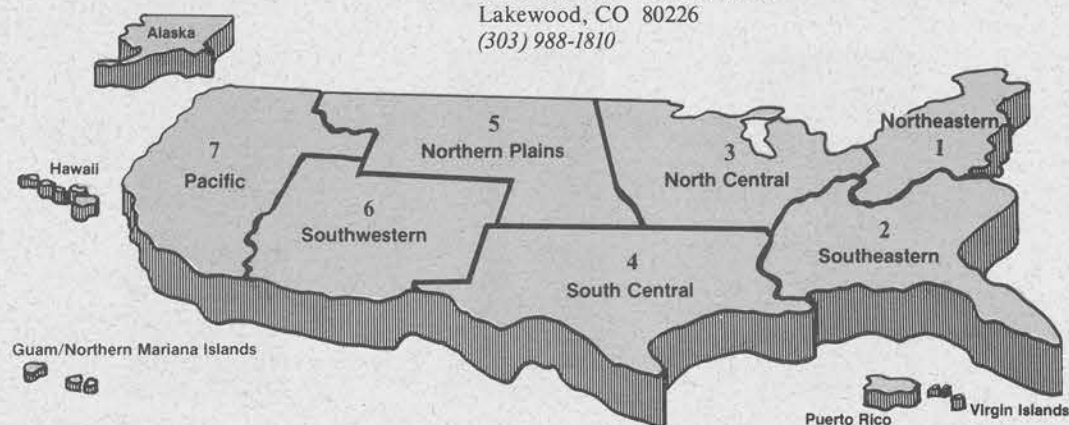
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NACD
REGIONS



Soil Stewardship

Soil and Water Stewardship Week has become one of the most successful and rewarding activities undertaken by NACD. The first Soil Stewardship Sunday was observed May 15, 1955. NASCD President Nolen Fuqua spoke of the event over the National Farm and Home Hour on the NBC Radio Network. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson also issued a statement on the observance. David Doneen, organizer of the first observance, said, "The purpose of the Soil Stewardship Program is to further awaken in the hearts and minds of men their responsibilities to God through their stewardship of soil and water. This is not, and I hope never will become, a publicity stunt..."



National Association of Conservation Districts
Conservation • Development • Self-Government

BWSR STRATEGIC PLANNING DISCUSSION

- I. This handout will be used to guide discussion on strategic issue identification. The May 25th BWSR meeting will be used for information and discussion. Actual selection of strategic issues is scheduled for the June 22nd meeting.

- II. Questions and considerations to establish BWSR Strategic Plan guidelines:
 1. Should plan be oriented specifically to natural resource management issues?
 2. Should the focus be on major key issues only?
 3. Should the strategic plan exclude many of the ongoing activities to avoid clutter (ongoing activities would be covered in operational and staff work plans.)
 4. Deal with organizational issues separately in a three-year BWSR Operational Plan. (This keeps our planning focus from being diffused).
 5. Focus on WHAT we want to HAPPEN. (preferred future)
 6. Should the BWSR remain non-regulatory and ensure coordination with other agency's regulatory authorities?
 7. Should many traditional resource management efforts be grouped under the category "Nonpoint Pollution Control?"

III. BWSR PLANNING ISSUES

- * LOCAL WATER PLANNING
 - development
 - implementation
 - coordination
- * GROUNDWATER
- * NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION CONTROL
- * EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
 - GRANTS/FUNDING
 - FINANCING DELIVERY SYSTEM
- * URBAN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
 - LOCAL AUTHORITIES
 - ECONOMICS
 - POLITICAL ORGANIZATION
 - EDUCATION/DEMONSTRATION
 - PUBLIC INFORMATION
- * FOREST COVER
- * HOW BROAD IS NATURAL RESOURCE FUNCTION? (list potential areas and issues)
- * WETLAND MANAGEMENT
- * COMPREHENSIVE LAKE MANAGEMENT (wtscd)
- * STREAMBANK EROSION
 - PLANNING/REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
- * FLOOD CONTROL
 - COORDINATION BETWEEN LOCAL UNITS
 - QUALITY CONTROL AND ASSESSMENT
 - ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
 - INNOVATION
 - ADOPTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES/RESEARCH

- * natural resource issue
- operational issue

IV. SUGGESTED BWSR STRATEGIC NATURAL RESOURCE ISSUES

What is the role of the BWSR in:

- Groundwater
- Nonpoint pollution control
- Forestry land use
- Flooding
- Wetlands management

In addressing each issue, the Board's role involves either:

- Restoration, or
- Protection

Suggested keys to achieving success:

1. Comprehensive local water planning
2. Coordination role (including education)

Question: are major key issues missing?

V. DETAIL ON STRATEGIC NATURAL RESOURCE ISSUES

GROUNDWATER

- Quality/Quantity
- Planning
- Implementation
- Role of State Agencies
- Role of Local Governments
- Disposal of Wastes
- Feedlots
- Land Use Activities
- Plan Contents
- Review/Groundwater Strategy

NONPOINT POLLUTION CONTROL

- CWP (Clean Water Partnership)
- Implementation of Nonpoint Issues Team Report
- Water Quality Focus of Erosion Control
- Ag Waste Management
- Erosion and Sediment Control
- Best Management Practices
- Appropriate Land Use
- Focus on Erosion Control from Productivity, Off-site Damages or Water Quality Perspective
- Construction Site Erosion
- Rural Upland (soil erosion)
- Streambank/Lakeshore

FORESTRY/LAND USE

- Productivity on Private Forest Lands
- Erosion Control
- Role of SWCD's
 - Southeast
 - North
- Resource Inventory Needs
- Relationship to CLWMP

FLOODING

- Damage Control
- Prevention
 - Link with Flood Damage Reduction Program (DNR)
- Study Area II
- Erosion and Sediment Control
- Local Ordinances
- Local Plan and Project Review

WETLANDS MANAGEMENT

- Preservation
- Restoration
- Management
- Inter-relationship with Other Issues

MCC: IT'S MORE THAN A PAYCHECK; IT'S AN INVESTMENT

...IN EFFECTIVELY CONSERVING MINNESOTA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Working to manage and protect resources

Minnesota Conservation Corps (MCC) youth serve as a work force to assist state Department of Natural Resources (DNR)



units and other agencies in managing and protecting the state's resources. Projects include timber stand improvement, river cleanup, wildlife habitat improvement, prescribed prairie burning, flood control, and fighting forest fires.

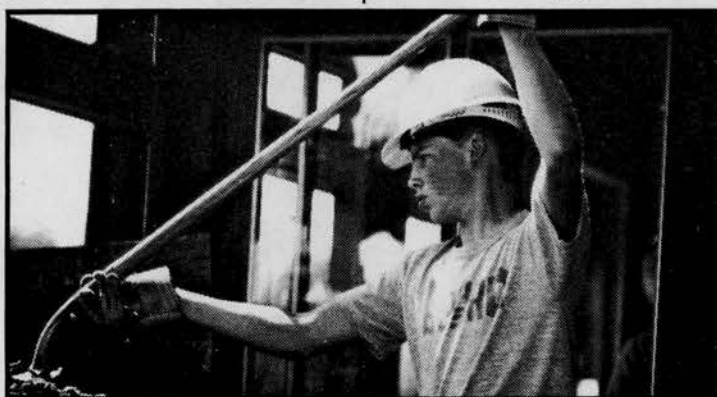


In order to ensure healthy resources for the future, corps members engage in fish and wildlife population studies, tree planting, maintaining wildlife management areas, and building erosion control structures.

Developing parks, trails, and waterways

Throughout Minnesota, MCC crews have developmental and maintenance roles in creating inviting parks for residents and visitors. Campground and picnic area development, visitor survey administration, and landscaping are just some of the projects completed in parks.

Considerable work is done on trails and waterways. MCC youth construct new trails and maintain established trails, seeing that they're accessible, safe, and appealing to users. They also brush public access roads, set concrete boat ramps, and assemble fishing piers.



...AND IN DEVELOPING MINNESOTA'S YOUNG HUMAN RESOURCES

Learning lifelong work skills hands-on

MCC corps members contract themselves to punctuality; responsibility for wearing proper clothing and safety equipment each day; adhering to MCC policies; and to work and/or live together (nonresidential vs. residential work/camp setting) in a cooperative manner.

Accountability, communication, and teamwork are invaluable

skills that transfer to most any job or life experience; likewise, hands-on skills gained while improving natural resources can also be utilized in an individual's future job or daily life. Depending upon the projects assigned, an MCC corps member can expect to learn carpentry, masonry, painting, mapping, and resource-specific management skills.



Gaining personal growth via hard work, commitment

For each dollar allocated to MCC by the state Legislature, \$1.25's worth of work is accomplished. Such cost-effectiveness is no accident. If it weren't for the toil, sweat, and true commitment of the corps members, much-needed natural resource work would not get done; and, each year, over 120 youth and young adults would deny themselves of the pride and personal growth possible through dedicated, hard work.

The projects, however challenging or seemingly mundane, present daily opportunities to test a corps member's determination; periodically, fellow crew members may also test his or her patience and willingness to work as a team player.



When all is said and done, though, those individuals who carried out their commitment to MCC, Minnesota's resources, and to themselves, invariably cite MCC as one of the most meaningful experiences of their lives.

READ ON...

Meeting new people and new challenges



Young men and women who live blocks, miles, counties, and sometimes even the state's length apart, comprise MCC crews. Numerous ethnic, socio-economic, and/or religious

groups are represented; and corps members' interests and life styles are as varied as their personalities -- a point observed en route to and from work sites, when radio station requests in the MCC crew vehicle range from hard rock to golden oldies to country to classical.

Democratically deciding on a radio station is just one of the challenges faced daily. Tasks such as felling trees, moving boulders, painting picnic tables and outhouses, and engineering projects never thought possible, furnish additional challenges that must be met with both individual and group commitment. Recreational activities -- e.g., canoeing, backpacking, and climbing a ropes course -- present their own brand of MCC confidence- and team-building experiences.



Cultivating a community service ethic



Earning a \$3.35-an-hour paycheck for doing labor-intensive work may seem like a pittance -- especially if bone-chilling temperatures, snow, heat, rain, or swarming mosquitoes are contended with daily. Fortune-seeking young Minnesotans will not find wealth working for MCC; but they will have an opportunity to serve their state.

Community service -- i.e., giving something back to a community that's helped to nurture one's own growth -- is what MCC is all about. It's a chance to help conserve natural resources for the economic and recreational benefit of both current and future generations.

Building marketable resumés for today's -- and tomorrow's -- job market

There's no doubt about it: In order to land a job these days, education and valuable work experience are needed. MCC teaches practical work skills; promotes teamwork, individual growth, and communication; and provides career development

training. Granted, not all of the hands-on skills learned in MCC are transferable; but a corps member's fulfilled commitment to serve, learn, and grow should impress most any potential employer.

SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM

MCC's summer youth program component for 16- to 18-year-olds operates eight-week residential (live-in) and nonresidential (commuter) camps. In addition to his or her commitment to work in a responsible and cooperative manner, each corps member is expected to actively take part in environmental awareness activities, and go on scheduled "spike camps" -- i.e., week-long working and camping outings at remote sites with a crew leader and fellow crew members. Participation on

weekend trips is mandatory for residential campers; nonresidential campers are encouraged to take part.

Residential camps offer teens an opportunity to live away from home with other young people from across the state. While the going can get tough in working, eating, recreating, and living with the same group of people 'round the clock for up to eight weeks, it's an enriching growth experience in a rustic setting.

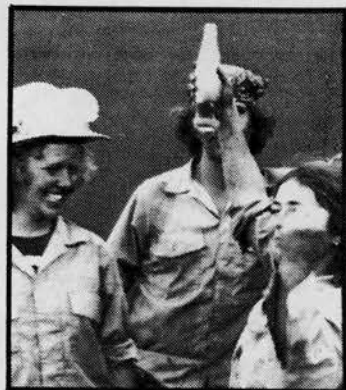
YEAR-ROUND YOUNG ADULT PROGRAM

MCC young adults, ages 18-26, serve a minimum three-month term. In addition to executing basic resource management and development projects, they also tackle large construction projects -- e.g., bridges, building renovation, trailside log shelter construction -- and respond to emergencies such as flood control and storm damage cleanup. Corps members who complete a firefighting course are also "on-call" for state and out-of-state fire control.

After having fulfilled their initial appointment, corps members are eligible to work up to nine additional months. Upon successful completion of 12 months' service, young adults can then apply for a one-year assistant crew leader position -- an opportunity which affords considerable leadership

and coordinating skills.

While there are no guarantees that corps members will secure permanent natural resource work after their service to the state, some MCC "graduates" have applied formal education and their MCC experience to obtain such sought-after full-time employment.



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

DNR Minnesota Conservation Corps
Box 4, 500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-4004
612/296-6195

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Minnesota Clean Rivers Project

Interagency Task Force

Board of Water & Soil Resources

Celebrate Minnesota 1990

Department of Natural Resources

Department of Corrections

Department of Military Affairs

Department of Transportation

Iron Range Resources &

Rehabilitation Board

Minnesota Beautiful

Minnesota Conservation Corps

Minnesota Volunteers



For more information
on how you can join
the Clean Rivers Team,
contact:

Minnesota Clean Rivers Project
Box 52-500 Lafayette Road
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155-4052
or call:
612-296-0735

Minnesota Clean Rivers Project
Box 52 - 500 Lafayette Road
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155-4052



a Celebrate Minnesota 1990 project



Minnesota Clean Rivers Project

Minnesota Rivers...

...favorite fishing spots

...whitewater canoe runs

...tree-lined hiking trails

...wildlife hideaways

...birdwatcher's paradise.

Our rivers are all this and more. Among all of our abundant resources, rivers offer us a wide choice of recreational opportunities and scenic beauty.

What a disappointment to be canoeing, trolling, or hiking along your favorite river, and to stumble onto one of the hundreds of dump sites now spoiling our rivers.

Let's clean up our rivers!
Here's how you can help...

a Celebrate Minnesota 1990 Project

You can help...

...the job of cleaning up all of our dumps sites along all of our rivers is too big a job for one individual or one group — but if we all pitch in and do our share, we can clean up our rivers!

Join a Clean Rivers Team...

Groups across Minnesota have organized successful clean-up efforts:

The Mississippi River Revival has organized dozens of volunteers in canoes to clean up the Mississippi River, in the Twin Cities, Winona, and other towns.

The Minnesota Conservation Corps, working with local counties and towns, cleaned up 26 miles of the Cannon River in 1987. In 1988, they are working on the Zumbro and Root Rivers.

The Izaak Walton League cleaned up Minnehaha Creek as part of their "Save-Our-Streams" Program.

Let's work together

The Minnesota Clean Rivers Project wants to help local civic groups, clubs and communities clean up their own rivers.

Representatives from many state agencies are working together to provide assistance to local volunteer groups who want to organize and carry out a clean-up project.



Boy scouts troops, local cities, sportsmens clubs, 4-H groups, conservation clubs, Lions clubs, college groups, and others are all invited to become a Clean River Team,— to organize a local clean-up and to adopt a river to beautify and to keep clean.

What can you do?

Choose a river or stream that your organization or club wants to clean up and beautify.

Then, contact the Minnesota Clean Rivers Project. We have a "How to..." kit to help you organize your local river clean-up effort.

The kit includes —

- ☞ A schedule of what you need to do to have a successful clean-up event.
- ☞ How and when to contact the media, and how to write effective press releases.
- ☞ When and how to contact your local units of government for their help.
- ☞ Information on possible sources of funding for a clean-up or for stabilization and beautification projects after your clean-up.
- ☞ Examples of other groups' projects plus samples of materials you can use to promote your clean-up project.
- ☞ How to become an official part of Celebrate Minnesota 1990.



STATE OF MINNESOTA
BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

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Telephone: (612) 296-3767

May 18, 1988

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To: Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
Members

From: Greg Larson, Program Specialist *Greg Larson (by eb)*

Subject: Staff and BWSR Sub-committee Comments on
Groundwater Strategies

Considerable time was spent reviewing the MPCA and EQB/Water Resources Committee groundwater strategies. Generally, we felt both documents were quality efforts: There were however, some weaknesses noted. In the MPCA document: The BWSR role as a facilitator of communication and programming with local governments was largely overlooked. Also, local governments were not given sufficient credit as the "firstline" of problem identification and program implementation. In the EQB/WRC document: Lack of specifics concerning the roles of agencies and local units of government hurt the intent of several options. Also, a penchant for creating many new committees and bureaucracies was evident.

As a basis for discussion, I have enclosed detailed comments. Information will also be available at the Board meeting to illustrate the relationship of these strategies to BWSR activities. In addition, we will discuss a recently developed proposal involving a local government technical assistance grant program. This proposal, if funded, would enable local governmental units to implement many aspects of these groundwater strategies. We look forward to a productive discussion of these important strategies for groundwater protection.

GL:lb
Enc:

Specific Comments on the "Minnesota Groundwater Protection Strategy"

Introductory comment:

Mandates to local government should be assigned adequate funding to allow implementation without cutting local programs or services.

Page 20, Proposed Recommendations: Legislative/funding

The BWSR should be added to the list of agencies. Although not a data gatherer, the BWSR could be instrumental in fostering local support for data collection efforts.

Page 22, (Second issue) Programmatic change

The BWSR should be incorporated in this section as the agency leading the coordination of local government "SWIM" activities. This is an obvious role for BWSR given their local water planning responsibilities.

Page 24, (Second and third issue) Proposed Recommendation

The BWSR should be incorporated in these sections as an agency assisting in coordinating local government program delivery. In these issues, soil and water conservation districts could be instrumental in implementing efforts such as wellhead protection.

Page 26, Proposed Recommendation: Programmatic change

Cross-training of staff is an excellent idea. However, Department of Employee Relations policies often limit the opportunity for employees to receive multi-agency experience. The Department of Employee Relations should promote methods for interagency sharing of positions.

Page 27 and 28, Initiative V

The BWSR could play an important role in the initiative. The EQB/WRC should take the lead in ensuring that initiatives IV and V are accomplished. Because of their credibility with landowners, local governments should be emphasized. Regarding the proposed Groundwater Research and Information Committee, we prefer that an existing group such as the EQB Water Resources Committee be given the task rather than establish yet another committee.

Page 25 (Second) Programmatic change

Delete the paragraph concerning the BWSR.

Page 10, Standards and Non-Degradation

We recognize the need for standards for polluted aquifers. However, an emphasis on standards would conflict with a prevention approach.

Page 13, Concerning abandoned wells

Local implementation of a program to identify and seal abandoned wells is consistent with BWSR philosophy. Operating within state agency oversight (Health, MPCA, DNR, BWSR) local governments, including soil and water conservation districts are logical participants.

Page 14, Concerning laboratory certification

To minimize the cost, this program should be phased in over a period of years and initiated in susceptible groundwater quality areas.

Page 18, Concerning interagency agreements

The BWSR should be added to the list of agencies involved in interagency agreements.

Specific Comments on the "Water Resources Strategy for
the Control of Pests and Management of Nutrients"

Page 5, 6.

Restoration should be added to the list.

Page 12, 4b)

The BWSR strongly supports expanded roles for local units of government. As an example, soil and water conservation districts could administer an incentives program to seal abandoned wells patterned after the state cost-share program.

Page 13, 1.a)

Special protection areas are needed. Due to the difficulty of enforcement, the BWSR would favor selective bans rather than application restrictions.

Page 14, 4.

As an example, soil and water conservation districts could be instrumental in inventorying abandoned wells and feedlots.

Page 19, 1.b and c)

Combine b with c and add language that identifies the need to develop new practices for groundwater protection and refine existing practices.

Page 19, 2.

Limitations of liability should only be given if strong assurances are received from landowners that proper pest and nutrient management is practiced.

Page 13, 3.a)

One must not assume that "certified organic farms" are pollution free. It is well documented that excessive applications of manure can cause elevated nitrate levels and BOD loading. In so far as incentives are concerned, any farm operation, organic or conventional, that practices sound P/N management should be considered comparable.

Page 20, 4.

Free testing suggests that the test is unimportant. A minimal fee should be charged. Soil and water conservation districts could be instrumental in assisting with this effort.

Page 20, 5.

Good idea, but need to phase in - over several years - to avoid prohibitive costs. Priority areas should be identified in conjunction with this effort.

Page 20, 1

An existing committee or group - with an expanded mandate - should accomplish this idea.

Page 21, 3.

This is a good idea, but the focus is too narrow as other techniques such as IPM are also valuable educational tools. Consumer awareness must be emphasized through many activities.

Page 21, 1.

Good idea! The BWSR welcomes its leadership role.

Page 22, 3.

Good idea, but caution is urged as information is not often easily transferable from site to site.

Page 23, 2 (at top of page)

Minnesota Department of Agriculture is more appropriate than SPA for this role.

Page 23, 3.

MPCA, MDA, MDH and DNR are more appropriate than EQB for this role.

Page 23, 2 (at bottom of page).

Good idea, but how do you focus a broad many faceted concept like land stewardship into specific planning statements?

Page 25, 2.

Insert after Counties, "Watershed Districts and Water Management Organizations".

Page 25, 2c)

Replace "Association of Soil Conservation Service" with "Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service". It should be noted that USDA is developing a groundwater policy.

Page 26, (Issue 1) 1.

Sustainable agriculture is a philosophy. As such, it is difficult to combine a philosophy with tangible pest and nutrient management strategies.

Page 26 (Issue 1) 2.

End the paragraph after "programs".

Page 26, 4.

Who approves pest and nutrient management plans?

Page 27, (Issue 2) 1.

An existing committee or group - with an expanded mandate - should accomplish this idea.

Page 27, 4.

The idea of a local repository also needs to be promoted. Moreover, a local repository needs to be established in each county.

Page 30, 3. (top of page)

Local water planning groups have reported that county accurate surveys would be useful.

Page 30, (Issue 2) 1.

Refer to previous comments concerning the establishment of new committees.

Page 31, 2 (at top of page).
See previous comment.

Page 33 (Issue 1)
Stable funding is an excellent idea, but funding should reflect a shared urban/rural responsibility.

Page 33, (Second option) 1.
Indemnification should be repealed.

Page 34, 2 and 3.
The difficulty of monitoring private actions must be considered in any liability program.

Page 34, 4.
Local limits of government, including soil and water conservation districts could be instrumental in administering programs of this type.

STUDY AREA II RIVER BASIN PROJECTS

WELLNER-HAGEMAN RESERVOIR

BEING PLANNED

Location:--7.5 Mi.South & 5 Mi. West of Springfield,Mn. in Section 30,Range 35W,
Township 108N. in Brown County

Year Completed:-- 1991(estimated)

Sponsor:--Brown County Commisioners & Brown S.W.C.D.

Project Cost:

Construction Cost	\$1,800,000.00 (estimated)
Land Cost	\$135,000.00 (estimated)
Total Cost	\$1,935,000.00 (estimated)
State Share	\$1,451,250.00 (estimated)
Local Share	\$483,750.00 (estimated)

Watershed:-- Cottonwood River

County:-- Brown

Height of Dam:-- 56.0 Feet

Size of Pool:-- 69.0 Acres

Maximum Depth Of Pool:--29.0 Feet

Uses of Structure:-- Flood Control Fishing,Swimming,& Recreation (County Park)

COUNTY: Brown

PROJECT: Wellner-Hageman

CONTRACT NO: B.W.S.R. 104-15

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

PROJECT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 1st day of May, 1988 by and between Brown County and the Brown Soil and Water Conservation District, jointly, called the Sponsors; and the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources, called the Board. For the purposes of this agreement the body known as the Area II Action Committee shall be considered to be a part of the Board of Water and Soil Resources.

WITNESSETH THAT:

WHEREAS, The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 40 and Minnesota Statutes Chapter 104.42 to 104.50 provide for a program of grants and aid to local government units, for the construction of floodwater retention and retarding structures and;

WHEREAS, The same instrument charges the Board of Water and Soil Resources with the supervision of the grant-in-aid program and;

WHEREAS, The body known as the Area II Action Committee has determined that the project sponsored by Brown County and Brown Soil and Water Conservation District, jointly, and known as the Wellner-Hageman Reservoir is listed in the Minnesota River Basin Report's upstream reservoir site inventory and qualifies in all other particulars for a state grant-in-aid under this program and;

WHEREAS, The size of this Project requires that it be done in several stages which follow:

- A. Obtain options for land rights needed for the reservoir and flood retarding structure by July 1, 1988 before completing the preliminary design.
- B. Complete enough preliminary design before January 1, 1990 to determine that the structure can be built.
- C. Purchase the land rights required.
- D. Complete the final construction plans and obtain necessary permits.
- E. Construct the flood retarding structure

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises set forth above, the Sponsors and the Board hereby agree as follows:

- A. It is agreed that the following flood control project be constructed at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000.00.
 - 1. The Wellner-Hageman floodwater retarding structure in Section 30, T 108N, R 35W, Brown County.

B. The Sponsoring Local Organization will:

1. Provide 25% of the cost of constructing the works of improvement described in A and the necessary land rights costs. This cost to the Sponsoring Local Organization is estimated to be \$500,000.00.
2. Obtain flood easements necessary for construction of the Structure.
3. Obtain options to purchase all lands shown to be purchased on Exhibit A and purchase same upon written approval of the Board's Project Engineer.
4. Accept all financial and other responsibility for excess costs resulting from their failure to obtain or their delay in obtaining adequate land and water rights, permits and licenses needed for the works of improvement described in A.
5. Appoint a project manager, and an authorized representative who shall have authority to act for the project manager and furnish the names in writing to the Board's Project Engineer.
6. Provide necessary facilities, clerical personnel and legal counsel for arranging for and carrying out the installation of the works of improvement described in A.
7. Issue an invitation for bids which shall contain Board requirements including SCS Form SCS-43, drawings and specifications and Sponsor's requirements when concurred in by the Board's Project Engineer.
8. Receive, protect, and open bids. Determine the lowest qualified bidder and, with the written concurrence of the Board's Director, make a contract award.
9. Secure written concurrence of the Board's Project Engineer before approving the performance and payment bonds.
10. Secure written concurrence of the Board's Project Engineer before issuing the notice to proceed.
11. Secure concurrence of the Board's Project Engineer before approving the construction schedule.
12. Secure written concurrence of the Board's Project Engineer before approving subcontractors.
13. Secure written concurrence of the Board's Project Engineer before approving the contractor's proposed work week and time of day during which work will be performed, and before approving any changes in the approved work week and time of day during which work will be performed.
14. Secure written concurrence of the Board's Director before giving consent for the contractor to:
 - (a) assign the contract in whole or in part,
 - (b) assign any monies due or to become due under the contract.

15. Secure written concurrence of the Board's Project Engineer before waiving the requirement for any material certification.
16. Secure written concurrence of the Board's Director before modifying the contract and modify the contract when recommended by the Board's Director.
17. Delegate to the Board's Project Engineer the authority to issue suspend and resume work orders.
18. Pay the contractor within ten (10) days after receipt of the Board's share of the payment estimate a sum of money which includes the Sponsors' share of the payment estimate plus the Board's share.
19. Dispose of all claims resulting from the contract; secure prior written concurrence of the Board's Director when Board funds are involved.
20. Take necessary action to defend any lawsuit in which the Board has an interest, brought by the contractor against the Sponsors resulting from the contract. In connection with any such lawsuit:
 - (a) advise and consult with the Board in the preparation for and trial thereof,
 - (b) furnish the Board with copies of all pleadings, orders, and judgments filed therein,
 - (c) obtain the written concurrence of the Board's Director with respect to any stipulation or agreement to be entered into with the contractor,
 - (d) exercise the right of appeal if requested to do so by the Board. Further, permit the Board, at its option and expense, to provide such legal representation in any such lawsuit as the Board considers necessary for protection of its interests.
21. Secure written concurrence of the Board's Director before terminating the contractor's right to proceed under the contract and declaring the contractor in default, and take such action when requested to do so by the Board's Director.
22. Be liable to the Board in the amount of \$200.00 per day for each and every calendar day completion of work is delayed beyond the contract time. The Board shall have the right to withhold such amount out of any monies which may be then due or which may become due and payable to the Sponsors. The liability in this clause shall cease to exist to the extent that contract performance time is extended by a decision of the Project Engineer on a contractor's claim and concurred in by the Board's Director or damages are remitted by a court judgment unless such judgment results from actions of the Sponsors not concurred in by the Board.

23. Take necessary legal action including bringing suit, to collect from the contractor any monies due in connection with the contract, or upon request of the Board's Director, assign and transfer to the Board any or all claims, demands, and causes of action of every kind whatsoever which the Sponsors have against the contractor or his sureties.
24. Arrange for and conduct final inspection of the completed works of improvement with the Board to determine whether all work has been performed in accordance with contractual requirements. Secure written concurrence of the Board's Director prior to notifying the contractor of the acceptance of the job.
25. Upon completion and acceptance of all work, obtain written release from the contractor of all claims against the Sponsors arising by virtue of the contract other than claims in stated amounts as may be specifically accepted by the contractor.
26. Make all records dealing with the award and administration of the contract available for review by the Board's Director. Retain such records for three (3) years from date of completion of the work under this agreement and make them available for examination by authorized representatives of the state government on appropriate notice.
27. Assure that the contractor is an equal opportunity employer.

C. The Board will:

1. Provide 75% of the cost of constructing the works of improvement described in A and necessary land costs. This cost to the Board is estimated to be \$1,500,000.00 (\$176,000.00, FY 88; \$124,000.00, FY 89; \$200,000.00, FY 90; \$200,000.00, FY 91; \$200,000.00, FY 92; \$200,000.00, FY 93; \$200,000.00, FY 94; \$200,000.00, FY 95;)
2. The furnishing of the Grants by the Board as set out in C-1 is contingent upon the continuing availability of appropriations by the legislature from which payment may be made and shall not obligate the Board upon failure of the legislature to so appropriate.
3. Provide necessary engineering assistance for the design and construction of the project except as provided for in D-9 below. Provide authorized assistance; such as, estimates of contract costs, length of contract period, results of tests and studies as may be available, site investigations, design and layout, and drawings and specifications.
4. Counsel with and render assistance to the Sponsors on preparing the invitation for bids and awarding and administering the contract.
5. Provide the services of a Project Engineer.

6. Prepare and approve partial payment estimates, as provided for in the contract and submit them to the Sponsors. Make payment to the Sponsors concerning the Board's share of the cost of Board approved payment estimates, withholding the percentage of the amount due on each Payment Estimate as provided for in the contract, and withholding the amount of damages sustained by the Board as provided for in this agreement.

D. It is mutually agreed that:

1. The Board, at its sole discretion, may refuse to cost share should the Sponsors, in administering the contract, elect to proceed without obtaining concurrence as set out in Section B of this agreement.
2. This agreement shall become null and void four years after the date the Board has executed this agreement in the event the required land rights have not been obtained or a feasible project can not be constructed.
3. Special funds appropriated by the Legislature for this project will will decrease the Board's and Sponsor's share at the cost share rates shown in B-1 and C-1 above.
4. The Board's Director may make adjustments in the estimated cost to the Board set forth in section C for constructing the works of improvement. Such adjustments may increase or decrease the amount of estimated funds which are related to differences between such estimated cost and the amount of the awarded contract or to changes, changed conditions, quantity variations, or other actions taken under the provisions of the contract. No adjustment shall change the cost sharing assistance to be provided by the Board as set forth in C nor reduce funds below the amount required to carry out the Board's share of the contract.
5. The contract for constructing the work described in Section A will not be awarded to the Sponsors, or firms in which any officials of such organizations or any member of such official's immediate family has direct or indirect interest in the pecuniary profits or contracts of such firms.
6. In the event of default, any additional funds required to assure completion of the job will be provided in the same ratio as construction funds are contributed by the parties under the terms of this agreement; and any excess costs collected from the defaulting contractor or his surety will be prorated between the Sponsors and the Board in the same ratio as construction funds are contributed under the terms of this agreement.
7. Additional funds required as a result of a decision of the Project Engineer, or a court judgment in favor of the contractor, will be provided in the same ratio as construction funds are contributed under the terms of the agreement. The Board will not be obligated to contribute any funds under an agreement or commitment made by the Sponsors without the prior concurrence of the Board's Director.

8. No member of the Minnesota Legislature, or commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend this agreement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.
9. The furnishing of the administrative and technical services by the Board as set out in C-3 through C-7 is contingent upon the continuing availability of appropriations by the legislature from which payment may be made and shall not obligate the Board upon failure of the Legislature to so appropriate.
10. Any part of this contract dealing with consultant or professional and technical services may be canceled by either party if either party determines that further performance under the contract would not serve the purposes as set forth in this agreement. Such termination by either party may be made with thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. In the event of such cancellation of contract, payment under the contract shall be made to justly compensate for services previously satisfactorily performed, same to be determined on a pro rata basis.
11. It is agreed by and between the parties that in the event the Board is unable to furnish the grants as set out in C-1 of this Agreement because of the unavailability of continuing appropriations by the Minnesota Legislature then, and in that event, either party may terminate this Agreement upon the giving of thirty days written notice to the other party. In the event of such termination of contract, payment under the contract shall be made to justly compensate for services previously satisfactorily performed, same to be determined on a pro-rata basis.
12. The books, records, documents, and accounting procedures and practices of the Sponsoring Local Organization relevant to this contract shall be subject to examination by the Board of Water and Soil Resources and the legislative auditor.
13. It is further understood and agreed by and between the parties that Sponsors are entering into this Agreement based on the expectation that funds from Area II, Minnesota River Basin Advisory Board will be available to Sponsors. In the event such funding is not available and forthcoming then it is agreed by and between the parties that this Agreement may be terminated by either party upon the giving of thirty days written notice to the other party. In the event of such termination of contract, payment under the contract shall be made to justly compensate for services previously satisfactorily performed, same to be determined on a pro-rata basis.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have cposed this agreement to be duly
executed intending to be bound thereby.

BROWN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Authorized Signature

Martin J. Steffel

Date

May 24, 1988

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL
RESOURCES

Authorized Signature

Date

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Authorized Signature

Date

COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATION

Authorized Signature

Date

COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE

Authorized Signature

Date

BROWN SOIL AND WATER CONS. BOARD

Authorized Signature

Erwin Wundschill

Date

May 24, 1988