



Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources.
Minutes.

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BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
90 West Plato Boulevard
Conference Room A
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107
October 26, 1988

AGENDA

- 9:00 a.m. 1) Call to Order
 2) Adopt Agenda
 3) Approve Minutes of September 28-29, 1988
 4) Chairman's Report - Donald Ogaard
 5) Executive Director's Report - Jim Birkholz
 6) Communications Program - Denice DeFrates
 - Review of Brochure copy
 - Impact of news releases
 7) EQB/Water Resources Committee Report - Loni Kemp
10:00 a.m. 8) Senator Gary DeCramer
 Water policy and recodification of water laws
 Break
11:00 a.m. 9) Minnesota Association of Conservation District
 Employees - Paul Kalass, President
 Dialog with Board Members
 Advisory membership on the Board?
 10) Minnesota Construction Site Erosion and Sediment
 Control Planning Handbook - Mark Nelson
 11) Tillage Decisions in Response to the Drought -
 Dr. John Moncrief, University of Minnesota
Noon Lunch
1:00 p.m. 12) November 16 meeting at Andover, regarding Coon Creek
 Watershed District
 13) Comprehensive Local Water Planning Activities - Greg Larson
 14) Reinvest In Minnesota Reserve Program - Wayne Edgerton
 - allocation of administrative funds
 - allotment of easement funds
 - supplemental sign-up
 - wetland restoration first acres ceremony
 - request to expand eligibility to prime ag land
2:00 p.m. 15) River Clean-Up Project Status Report - Dorothy Waltz
 and Nick Riley
2:30 p.m. 16) Lower Minnesota River Watershed District Boundary
 Change Petition - Mel Sinn
 17) Action on \$10,000 Grant to The International Water
 Coalition - Jim Birkholz
 Budget Request for FY90-91 - Jim Birkholz
 18) Briefing on Recording of State Cost-Share Program
 Conservation Practices - Greg Larson
Adjourn

Future Meetings:

November 3, RIM Wetland Dedication at Milroy

December 2-3, Kahler Inn, Rochester - Minnesota Association
of Watershed Districts Annual Convention

December 4-6, Marriott City Center, Minneapolis -
Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation
Districts Annual Convention

MINUTES OF OCTOBER 26, 1988
OF THE
BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

Appointed Members in Attendance

Donald Ogaard
John Williamson
Don Warner
Eugene Kalmes
Douglas Bade
John Brooks, Jr.
Loni Kemp
Howard Peterson
William Cofell
Loren Harste
Lowell Moen
Jack Graba
Natalie Haas Steffen
Ken Schellack
James Hoes

Appointed Member Absent

John Boulton

Others in Attendance

Paul Burns, Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Dave Milles, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Bruce Gerbig, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Valentine O'Malley, Minnesota Department of Health
Al Dornfeld, Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts
Mary Peterson, Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts
Ken Pederson, Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts
Franklin Denn, Minnesota Association of Townships
Warren Wallgren, Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts
Gary Nordstrom, Soil Conservation Service
Marilyn Lundberg, State Planning Agency
Senator Gary DeCramer
Mark Hanson, Senate Counsel
Dorothy Waltz, Minnesota River Clean-Up Project
Nick Riley, Minnesota River Clean-Up Project
John Moncrief, University of Minnesota, Extension Tillage Specialist
Paul Kalass, Keith Grove, Steve Hughes, Cheryl Sistad, Jean Diggins, and Doug Schoenecker, representing the Minnesota Association of Conservation District Employees
Art Kalmes, BARR Engineering
John Forrest, Dakota County Planning
Jim Danielson, Public Works Department, Mendota Heights

Staff Present

Jim Birkholz
Mel Sinn
Greg Larson
Wayne Edgerton
Steve Miller
Tom Wenzel
Denice DeFrates
Mark Nelson
Mary Jo Anderson

Call Meeting to Order - Chairman Ogaard called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m., in Conference Room A of the Department of Agriculture Building, 90 W. Plato Boulevard, St. Paul, Minnesota.

- 88-151 **Adopt Agenda** - Moved by Kalmes, seconded by Williamson, to adopt the agenda as presented. Affirmative: Ogaard, Williamson, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Schellack, Moen, Hoese, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Harste, Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Approval of Minutes of September 28-29, 1988 - Chairman Ogaard stated that a correction needs to be made on page two regarding the Chairman's Report. It should read that "Chairman Ogaard is also the Chairman of the Lower Red River Valley semi-annual inter-state meeting held in Thief River Falls". It was also stated that corrections need to be made on page eight, regarding the vote on the Coon Creek Watershed District appeal. As stated on page seven, John Boulton and John Williamson were not in attendance on September 29, thus their names should be

- 88-152 eliminated in the affirmative vote on page eight. Moved by Cofell, seconded by Peterson, to approve the minutes of September 28-29, 1988, as corrected. Affirmative: Ogaard, Williamson, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Schellack, Moen, Hoese, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Harste, Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Chairman's Report - Chairman Ogaard thanked Don Warner for inviting the Board to Cloquet for the September meeting. Chairman Ogaard invited the Board to Detroit Lakes for the May, 1989 meeting, for a two-day meeting and tour. John Brooks, Jr., extended an invitation to the Board to attend the Area I conservation tour in June, 1989, sponsored by the Beltrami SWCD. Chairman Ogaard also reminded the Board that an invitation was received from Gene Kalmes to hold a meeting in southeastern Minnesota. Action will be taken at the November meeting regarding the various invitations for outstate meetings. Chairman Ogaard attended the metro drainage law meeting held last week. The group will be meeting again. Chairman Ogaard received nine responses from Board members on the Board evaluation. The intent of the evaluation was to get input. Chairman Ogaard felt that the conclusion of the evaluation was that the Board has lived up to its expectations. He was very appreciative of the comments received, and these will be incorporated into the Board's long-range plans.

Executive Director's Report - Jim Birkholz reported that he met with the Association of Minnesota Counties' Physical Development Committee on October 19. Dave Weirens is the new staff person for the committee. Jim reported that he testified at a hearing of the Joint Senate-House Committee on Agricultural Land Preservation and soil and water stewardship regarding a proposal to implement the Soil and Water Stewardship Education section of Minnesota Session Laws 1988, Chapter 688. The proposal which includes the MASWCD, Minnesota Environmental Education Board and Minnesota Department of Education builds on base level educational activities and strives to make curriculum material available to K-12 teachers, and looks ahead to address the most urgent educational needs of the future. The proposal is in the Board members' packet for their information. Jim reported that a major staff training session was sponsored by the BWSR in Brainerd on October 18-20, for soil and water conservation district managers and watershed district administrators. An outstanding trainer, Roger Miller, from the Department of Employee Relations was the instructor. There was good opportunity for interaction between BWSR staff and local staff; it was a very positive session. Jim reported on the Board's staffing situation. Bill Cofell, Don Warner, and Jim will be

interviewing eight candidates on Thursday, October 27, for the Assistant Director position. The Planning Grants Analyst remains in the process of being reclassified to Accounting Director. The vacant hydrologist position will be updated and reviewed by DOER. The listing from the Department of Employee Relations (DOER) on the Land Use Specialist position will be available soon. Jim stated that the staffing situation is moving along very well but the open positions do create a workload problem. Jim reported that he will proceed with moving the legislative initiatives forward based on State Planning Agency review. He explained that the increased compensation request for Board members was not approved, he will bring this issue before the Department of Finance and the Department of Employee Relations for further consideration. Jim reported that the budget change level requests will be finished this week in our office, as they need to be in the Department of Finance by next week. Jim asked Board members to prioritize the strategic planning issues discussed at the September meeting. He explained the paired weighing system to be used to prioritize the issues.

Communications Program - Denice DeFrates reported that 10,000 copies of the Board brochure will be printed and distributed for informational purposes. Loni Kemp suggested that the WMOs be described in the brochure. Denice discussed with the Board the impact of the news releases that have been published. She reported that news releases have been published in 83 newspapers. 350 newspapers and radio stations have been receiving the news releases. The 91 soil and water conservation districts also receive the news releases, who in turn circulate them to their local media. So, there has been good coverage across the state. Eugene Kalmes suggested getting to know the various local editors, which helps to get the article published.

EQB/Water Resources Committee Report - Loni Kemp reported that the EQB/Water Resources Committee met on October 6. Loni stated that half of the LCMR proposals given a high priority by the WRC were selected for funding. She reported that the Environmental Congresses are now over. Loni summarized that some of the Environmental Congresses were much more successful than others. Some of them had very good group participation. Loni stated that the WRC will be meeting on November 3rd to discuss the Pest and Nutrient Management Strategy. Final approval will be considered at the EQB meeting on November 17. Loni stated that the comprehensive groundwater legislation that has been circulated is not satisfactory in that it lacks a local government focus. The funding sources were discussed at the meeting, and Tom Triplett has put together a memo from the Department of Finance on possible ways to fund natural resource programs such as this. Loni reported that she discussed with Chairman Ogaard and Jim Birkholz proposed language to improve the groundwater bill. Loni stated that she senses that legislators feel this is the year for groundwater.

Senator Gary DeCramer stated he was honored to be at the meeting today with Board members. He appreciated receiving the packet of information before the meeting. Senator DeCramer introduced Mark Hansen, Senate Counsel. Senator DeCramer felt that the Board's legislative initiative on additional funding for compensation is needed. He also felt that a joint leadership effort on groundwater issues is needed but without leaving out the local officials. Senator DeCramer stated that the recodification of water laws in Chapter 105A would not make any changes to existing water policy. A meeting was held on October 7 with officials from DNR, MASWCD, AMC, PCA, Health, and BWSR regarding water policy. A meeting will be held on October 31 with each of those agencies being asked to bring a summary statement on water policy as it relates to their agency. Senator DeCramer stated

that he will continue to meet with these agencies until the legislative session begins. Mark Hansen stated that recodification of Chapter 40 basically is a reorganization, with no changes being made, just a restatement of existing policy. Chairman Ogaard thanked Senator DeCramer and Mark Hansen of coming in before the Board today.

Chairman Ogaard called for a break in the meeting at 10:50 a.m. Anniversary cake was served to celebrate the Board's first year as a state agency. The meeting reconvened at 11:10 a.m.

Minnesota Association of Conservation District Employees (MACDE) - Paul Kalass, President, explained to the Board that the MACDE was formed in 1981. It is an organization of soil and water conservation district employees from throughout Minnesota dedicated to the following goals:

- Providing a means of communication between district employees to exchange information and ideas which will encourage unification and coordination of our program.
 - Helping to establish and support a continuing education program for all district employees.
 - Providing input into the activities of the MASWCD and the Board of Water and Soil Resources, to increase the contribution of district employees and effectiveness of districts and their programs.
 - Informing district employees of current events and job opportunities throughout the state.
 - Striving to maintain a stable and harmonious working relationship between district, employees, supervisors and cooperating agencies. The following MACDE Area Directors were introduced at the meeting: Cheryl Sistad, Marshall-Beltrami SWCD; Keith Grow, Wadena SWCD; Steve Hughes, Aitkin SWCD; Doug Schoenecker, Scott SWCD; and Jean Diggins, Chippewa SWCD. Paul Kalass, on behalf of the MACDE, would like to be an advisory member on the Board. Discussion followed.
- 88-153 Moved by Schellack, seconded by Williamson, that the Board approve MACDE's request to become an advisory member of the BWSR. Affirmative: Ogaard, Williamson, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Schellack, Moen, Hoese, Haas Steffen, Brooks, Jr., Harste, Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Tillage Decisions in Response to the Drought - Dr. John Moncrief, University of Minnesota Extension Tillage Specialist, distributed informational material (see attached) for the Board regarding the tillage effects in a dry year. A technical guide is being prepared for the districts. He stressed the fact that people need to be educated about conservation tillage. Chairman Ogaard thanked Dr. Moncrief for coming before the Board with this material.

Chairman Ogaard recessed the meeting at 12:10 p.m. for lunch. The meeting reconvened at 1:10 p.m.

Minnesota Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control Planning Handbook - Mark Nelson referred to the memo sent to Board members prior to the meeting. He stated that he and Denise have been working with the Association of Metropolitan Soil and Water Conservation Districts in producing the Construction Site Planning Handbook. 500 copies of the handbook have been printed. Copies are available to Board members if they would like one. Mark noted that the handbook complements the slide show that was shown at a previous Board meeting. The Metropolitan SWCDs have agreed to distribute the handbook to their WMOs and cities, except in Hennepin and Ramsey counties, as these two counties have their own handbook underway on urban erosion and sediment control. The MPCA

will be using the handbook in their Urban Best Management Practices effort. This handbook will also be a reference for 509 and 110B water plans. Chairman Ogaard thanked Mark for his time and effort on the handbook. Chairman Ogaard feels that staff need to be invited to erosion and sediment control meetings when local districts hold them. Natalie Haas Steffen suggested that we need to invite ourselves to the local meetings to enable us to get these handbooks distributed and used.

November 16 Meeting at Andover, Regarding Coon Creek Watershed District - Natalie Haas Steffen invited Chairman Ogaard to attend this meeting. The Coon Creek Watershed District board has not been invited to attend this meeting, although they know about it. Chairman Ogaard asked the Board members whether they felt it was appropriate for him to attend to explain the law and discuss options. It was the consensus of the Board that the Chairman's participation in the dialogue would be helpful.

Comprehensive Local Water Planning Activities - Greg Larson reported that all staff are now on board. Chris Hughes has filled the position in New Ulm. Staff will be getting copies of the comprehensive water planning handbook to Board members. Greg mentioned that now that staff is on board, they will be developing plan review guidelines for the Board's consideration. Starting in November, a project manager will attend each Board meeting and give a half hour presentation on comprehensive local water planning in their region. There is a need to promote among all counties the idea that a comprehensive local water plan is necessary. Dan Steward (in Brainerd) and Chris Hughes (in New Ulm) need to periodically attend BWSR meetings to report on the activities in their regions. Hopefully, Dan's previous "509" position will be filled by January 1st.

River Clean-Up Project Status Report - Dorothy Waltz and Nick Riley showed various pictures of debris and dumping sites around the state. A kit has been put together on "How to Organize a Successful Clean-Up". Postcards were distributed to Board members to give to organizations that are willing to volunteer to organize a clean-up. Nick Riley, Governor's Office, stated that any dumping in Minnesota is now illegal - this just went into effect. Dorothy Waltz is proposing that local entities apply for grants to assist in the clean-up of these sites. She asked the Board to consider encouraging districts to do surveys to assist in identifying these dumping sites. Also, could cost-share, special projects money be used on these sites? Jim Birkholz stated that we need to work closely with MPCA on this. Chairman Ogaard summarized that we need to get the awareness out.

Natalie Haas Steffen left the meeting at 2:50 p.m.

Eugene Kalmes suggested inviting the coordinator of the incinerator project from Winona County to come before one of our Board meetings.

Lower Minnesota River Watershed District Boundary Change Petition - Mel Sinn referred Board members to the memo sent to them prior to the meeting. John Forrest, Dakota County Planning; and Jim Danielson, Public Works Director, Mendota Heights, were in attendance. A draft Order was sent to members approving a change in the boundary of the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District. Dakota County petitioned the BWSR to include in the District the entire City of Mendota, along with portions of the Cities of Lilydale and Mendota Heights. Mel felt that the area petitioned to be added to the District is generally consistent with actual watershed divides, except for a parcel of land adjoining the north

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end of Lake Augusta that was included in the petition in order to ensure that the entire corporate limits of Mendota would be included in the District. Staff recommended Board approval of the draft Order amending the boundary of the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District in the Cities of Lilydale, Mendota, and Mendota Heights. Moved by Bade, seconded by Schellack, to accept the staff recommendation to approve the draft Order. Affirmative: Ogaard, Williamson, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Schellack, Moen, Hoese, Brooks, Jr., Harste, Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Reinvest In Minnesota Reserve Program - Wayne Edgerton distributed an explanation of the 1988 RIM administrative service grants for their information. The explanation is as follows:

This new payment for RIM Administrative Service Grants has been created to more equitably reflect the level of participation in the RIM Program by the various SWCDs. The method is a weighted average system that uses both the number and type of RIM easements obtained by a District. The system uses the current sign-up period, the finalized easements from the preceding two years, plus a minimum base maintenance payment for keeping RIM materials current. This formula should provide a more stable source of funding from year to year to assist districts in funding administrative costs. Since the program is only three years old the full system will not be operational until next year's payments are calculated.

The weighted average is calculated using a series of values for the four different types of easements multiplied by the number of easements to form an Index Value. The values used in this calculation are 1.0 for a limited easement, 1.5 for a perpetual marginal ag land easement, 1.75 for a living snowfence easement, and 2.0 for a wetland restoration easement for the preceding two years. These values are cut in half for the current sign-up year. Half values are used for the current sign-up to reflect the sign-ups that may be cancelled before becoming finalized. The Base Payment is \$300 for all SWCDs except those nine SWCDs that participated in the Living Snowfence pilot program which received a base of \$600. Starting next year each easement older than three years (1986 easements) will carry a maintenance value of \$100 added to the Base Payment amount. These older easements will not be a part of the Index calculation for the Index Payment. Discussion followed. Wayne noted that Board Representatives did RIM audits of the soil and water conservation districts, their summary of those audits show that SWCDs seemed to put their time and efforts into the Food Security Act program rather than into RIM. People are overloaded with work out in the local offices, this is a management issue that needs to be looked at. Moved by Schellack, seconded by Moen, to approve the staff's rationale and formula for the allocations of the 1988 RIM administrative service grants. Affirmative: Ogaard, Williamson, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Schellack, Moen, Hoese, Brooks, Jr., Harste, Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

88-155

88-156

Wayne distributed a Preliminary 1988 RIM Reserve Sign-Up Summary for the Board's review and approval. Moved by Brooks, Jr., seconded by Cofell, to approve the final allotment of easement funds. Affirmative: Ogaard, Williamson, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Schellack, Moen, Hoese, Brooks, Jr., Harste, Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Wayne discussed with the Board the supplemental RIM Reserve sign-up. The sign-up is scheduled for December 12, 1988 through January 13, 1989. He explained the following staff recommended procedure for the supplemental sign-up: 1) Allow cropping option during 1989 cropping season; this would help alleviate staff

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pressure to get the payments out; 2) try easement payment based on crop equivalency rating (CER) in one SWCD as a pilot effort; Winona County may be the pilot county to try to make the payment rate more equitable; 3) strongly encourage personal contact with eligible landowners; 4) encourage more involvement by conservation groups to publicize sign-up; 5) develop information showing the effects of compounded interest on lump sum payments; 6) more publicity generated from central office to major media. Moved by Cofell, seconded by Schellack, that the Board approve and authorize the procedures for the supplemental RIM Reserve Sign-Up. Affirmative: Ogaard, Williamson, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Schellack, Moen, Brooks, Jr., Harste, Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Wayne explained to the Board that a landowner in Faribault County has not paid his taxes on his land since 1986. The individual is a SWCD supervisor in Martin County. Jim Birkholz has sent him a letter and tried to encourage him to pay his taxes. Jim then received a very courteous response from this individual stating that he will be planting a crop on that land, which is also a violation. The next procedure to this would be a lawsuit. Staff will keep the Board informed on this issue.

Tom Wenzel, RIM Reserve Engineer, informed the Board of the dedication ceremony that will be held on Thursday, November 3, at 2:30 p.m. in Milroy. This is a first acres wetlands restoration ceremony that he invited the Board to attend. Invitations have been sent. Tom stated that this is an excellent site, the easement is in cooperation with two landowners and a third is involved in a ditch project. The request to expand eligibility to prime ag land was discussed. Ken Schellack suggested doing this at the next sign-up. Wayne stated that this would be a major shift in the program. The Board agreed not to entertain proposals to expand eligibility to prime ag land.

88-158

Action on \$10,000 Grant to The International Water Coalition - Jim explained that the Board received a letter from Lance Yohe, President of The International Coalition, (a copy was included in members' packets). This was a formal request to grant the \$10,000/year membership to The International Coalition (TIC) for Land and Water Stewardship in the Red River Basin from the State of Minnesota through the Board of Water and Soil Resources. Discussion followed. Don Warner asked how we could justify giving TIC \$10,000. Jim Birkholz stated that this amount was set up in the Board's FY89 budget by the legislature. Moved by Moen, seconded by Schellack, to authorize payment of \$10,000 to The International Coalition. Affirmative: Ogaard, Williamson, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Schellack, Moen, Brooks, Jr., Harste, Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

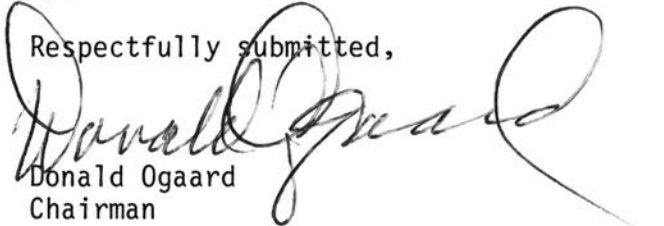
88-159

Moved by Cofell, seconded by Kemp, to include a \$10,000 per year grant for the International Water Coalition in the 1990-91 biennial budget request. Affirmative: Ogaard, Williamson, Warner, Kalmes, Bade, Schellack, Moen, Brooks, Jr., Harste, Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Briefing on Recording of State Cost-Share Program Conservation Practices - Greg Larson stated that member's received this information prior to the meeting. There are at least three options to choose from: 1) maintain recording as is; 2) maintain recording as is pending legislative action in 1989; 3) suspend recording until legislative resolution in 1989. Greg asked the Board to consider the options and postpone final action until the November meeting.

88-160 Moved by Graba, seconded by Cofell, to adjourn the meeting at 4:40 p.m. Affirmative: Ogaard, Williamson, Warner, Kalms, Bade, Schellack, Moen, Brooks, Jr., Harste, Peterson, Graba, Kemp, and Cofell. Opposed: None. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,



Donald Ogaard
Chairman

TILLAGE EFFECTS IN A DRY YEAR

Dr. John F. Moncrief
Extension Soil Scientist-Tillage

Mr. Dave D. Breitbach
Conservation Agronomist, SCS

This has been an extremely unusual year. As a result of the dry conditions there have been many questions about tillage not asked during typical growing seasons. Following is a summary of tillage considerations on available moisture and some preliminary yield results from a statewide tillage demonstration program conducted on farmer-cooperator farms.

An often asked question is: Will the presence of crop residues on the soil surface give my crop a moisture advantage in a dry year? Tillage can affect soil moisture in two important ways.

The first is moisture conservation due to a temporary reduction in evaporation because of surface cover by crop residues. Most of the advantage that is offered by surface residue occurs during the first 5 to 10 days following a rain. During this period, evaporation is usually limited by the amount of heat absorbed by the soil from radiation from the sun. More radiation is absorbed by bare soil and more evaporation occurs. During an extended period of drought soil moisture evaporation is limited by the moisture conductivity of the soil and would not be influenced much by the presence of residue. During a drought there may still be higher levels of soil moisture due to crop residue but it may be due to other mechanisms.

Another mechanism by which conservation tillage conserves moisture is by reducing runoff. If there is considerable slope and especially with soils that tend to form surface crusts, crop residue can retard water runoff and protect the surface from crusting which increases infiltration into the soil. This is also true of systems that provide cultivation (such as ridge till) which also breaks up crusts and leaves the soil surface rough allowing water infiltration. Of course this is only an advantage if rainfall occurs at a rate which is too fast for total infiltration due to surface crusts or on steep slopes.

The effect of tillage on corn, soybean, and small grain yields in 1988 are shown in tables 1 through 3. These data are from a statewide tillage demonstration project that is a cooperative effort between the Minnesota Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, Soil and Water Districts, and others to evaluate the suitability of conservation tillage on a larger scale and representing soil associations not found at Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Stations. These demonstrations are replicated on farmer-cooperator's farms throughout Minnesota. Supporting data such as amount and timeliness of precipitation, weeds, stands, nutrient availability etc. are not available at this time.

With only the grain yields available for evaluation at this time, it is obvious that in most cases conservation tillage options resulted in higher or equal grain yields to moldboard plowing. Tillage effects will be explained better as supporting data is organized for interpretation.

Table 1. The effect of tillage on corn yields in 1988.

	<u>Tillage</u>					<u>Sig.</u>
	<u>NT</u>	<u>RT</u>	<u>Dsc</u>	<u>Chs</u>	<u>Mld</u>	
<u>County</u>	---bushels/acre---					
Dodge	120	112	107	119		.077
Fillmore	107	107	112	113		.023
Isanti	146	145	147	147		.951
Pine	73	53	64	45		.046
Wabasha	143	141	148	143		.761
-----Tons/acre-----						
Wright	.82	.64		.54	.54	.000

Table 3. The effect of tillage on small grain yields in 1988.

	<u>Tillage</u>			<u>Sig.</u>
	<u>NoTl</u>	<u>chs</u>	<u>Mldb</u>	
<u>County</u>	-bushels/acre-			
Norman	57	57	56	.472
Becker	72	76	75	.224

<u>Wheat</u>	-bushels/acre-			
Roughrider	21	13	19	.057
Marshall	25	25	23	.159

Table 2. The effect of tillage on soybean yields in 1988.

	<u>NT</u>	<u>RT</u>	<u>Dsc</u>	<u>Chs</u>	<u>Mld</u>	
<u>County</u>	---bushels/acre--					<u>Sig.</u>
Douglas	40	--	--	40	41	.820
Norman	30	--	--	22	25	.010
Stearns	1.5	4.0	--	.9	1.6	.006
Steele	29	41	23	31	45	.081
Wabasha	41	40	45	46	--	.058
Wright	.3	1.8	--	1.5	.4	.148

Statistical Significance

The abbreviation Sig. stands for statistical significance. Values That are less than .100 are considered statistically significant. Differences in average yields are due to tillage and not random chance.

A strategy to maximize soil water recharge by reducing evaporation and runoff and increasing snow catch should be considered this fall. Water infiltration in the fall is best accomplished by leaving crop residues on the surface. Snow catch is also increased with surface residues. This is most effectively done by leaving standing stubble. Ridge till farmers will have conditions that will maximize soil moisture recharge. Snow catch could be also enhanced by chisel plowing with wide spacing between teeth that leave ridges.



90 W. Plato Blvd.
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

(612) 296-3767

October 18, 1988

TO: Board of Water and Soil Resources Members,
Staff, and Advisors

FROM: Jim Birkholz, Executive Director

SUBJECT: October 26, 1988 BWSR Meeting

Enclosed is the preliminary agenda and informational material for the Board meeting. The meeting will start as usual at 9:00 a.m. in Conference Room A of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture Building, 90 W. Plato Blvd., St. Paul, Minnesota. I would like to call your attention to the following items related to the agenda:

Regional Offices

Northwest Region
1819 Bemidji Ave.
Bemidji, MN 56601
218-755-3963

Northeast Region
Government Service Center
320 W. 2nd Street
Room 603
Duluth, MN 55802
218-723-4752

West Central Region
611 Iowa Avenue
Staples, MN 56479
218-894-1692

South Central Region
Box 756
New Ulm, MN 56073
507-354-2196

Southeast Region
Friedell Bldg., Room 100
1200 S. Broadway
Rochester, MN 55904
507-285-7458

Southwest Region
Box 111
1400 E. Lyon Street
Marshall, MN 56258
507-537-7260

East Central Region
90 W. Plato Blvd.
St. Paul, MN 55107
612-296-3767

- Enclosed is a packet of priority setting materials for you to fill out as follow-up to our strategic planning process at the retreat. Please refer to the enclosed instructions, the strategic plan priority form, and the notes from the small-group break-out sessions. Please complete the form by filling in your priority ratings following the instructions on the attached sheet. It is important to complete this part of the process so that we may begin to write up the strategic plan. Please bring the completed form to the meeting with you.
- Also enclosed is a summary of the results of the Board member evaluation forms which we have received to date. I would like to remind Board members who have not returned their comment forms to please do so as soon as possible. Thank you.
- In the EQB/Water Resources Committee report Loni Kemp will be discussing the Comprehensive Groundwater Protection Act of 1989 which is being drafted at this time. Enclosed is the current outline of the legislation that the agencies are working on together.
- Senator Gary DeCramer will join us at 10:00 for a discussion of water policy and water recodification. This Board has been a part of Senator DeCramer's working group on this issue. Enclosed is the latest memo regarding this group and a composite of policies which were pulled from the laws which this Board relates to.

October 18, 1988

- Representatives of the Minnesota Association of Conservation District Employees will be at the Board meeting for a short presentation on their organization and to share with Board members their perspective on the role of SWCD employees in conservation programs. Enclosed is a copy of a recent newsletter of the MACDE for your information.
- Reinvest In Minnesota Reserve Program - Two policy decisions are needed at the meeting. First, the Board must act on the RIM Reserve 1989 Administrative Service Payments. The enclosed table shows the preliminary payment information which is being assembled by staff. These funds are allocated to off-set SWCD costs for implementing the RIM Reserve Program. As you can see, the numbers are in draft form. Staff will have a final version available for the Board's consideration at the meeting. Secondly, the allotments for easements to soil and water conservation districts must be acted upon. Staff is currently assembling the numbers resulting from the recent RIM Reserve sign-up. These numbers will be available at the meeting.
- Lower Minnesota Watershed District Boundary Change Petition - Enclosed is a memo from Mel Sinn, a draft order, and recommended resolution regarding the petition. Please study this and be prepared to take action at the meeting.
- Action on \$10,000 grant to the International Water Coalition - Enclosed is a copy of language in the Board's appropriation bill which allocated \$10,000 per year to the Board to be granted to the International Water Coalition. Lance Yohe, the Executive Director for the Coalition, has requested payment. Board action is needed to approve the preparation of the grant agreement. The International Water Coalition has also requested that the Board request from the Governor and the Legislature \$10,000 in each year of the next biennium. I requested Lance Yohe put this request in writing to the Board. Board action is required if we are to request this amount in the budget proposal.
- Recording of State Cost-Share Program Conservation Practices. Conservation practices which receive funding through the Board's state cost-share program must have the contracts recorded on the abstract of the landowner participating in the program. This requirement was added to the program by the legislature and implemented by the former Soil and Water Conservation Board in 1985. Since this time, certain administrative problems in administering this program have arisen. The enclosed briefing from Greg Larson explains the history of this situation. The agenda item will consist of a thorough briefing of this issue with Board action requested at the subsequent meeting in November.

October 18, 1988

Also enclosed are the following materials for your information:

- Memo from the State Planning Agency regarding preliminary decisions on 1989 legislative initiatives. This memo explains the State Planning Agency's initial review of the Board's legislative requests and the current status. For each of the issues which did not receive the go-ahead, I am preparing further information which will help to appeal the action and keep these legislative issues progressing. I wanted Board members to be aware of the current status of these proposals.
- Memo regarding the Metropolitan Drainage Law Review Panel. At the Board's August meeting a panel was established to deal with metropolitan drainage law. Mel Sinn has set up the first meeting in coordination with Chairman Ogaard. The mailing to the panel members is enclosed for your information.
- Final copy for the BWSR brochure. Denice has enclosed the copy for your review and comment if any by the day after the Board meeting.
- Invitation to the RIM First Acres Wetland Restoration Ceremony at Milroy.

Please call the office or Chairman Ogaard if you require any additional information regarding the meeting. I look forward to seeing you on October 26th. Please travel safely.

JB:mja
Enc.

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
90 West Plato Boulevard
Conference Room A
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107
October 26, 1988

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

- 9:00 a.m. 1) Call to Order
 2) Adopt Agenda
 3) Approve Minutes of September 28-29, 1988
 4) Chairman's Report - Donald Ogaard
 5) Executive Director's Report - Jim Birkholz
 6) EQB/Water Resources Committee Report - Loni Kemp
10:00 a.m. 7) Senator Gary DeCramer
 Water policy and recodification of water laws
- Break
- 11:00 a.m. 8) Minnesota Association of Conservation District
 Employees - Paul Kalass, President
 Dialog with Board members
 9) Comprehensive Local Water Planning Activities - Greg Larson
10) Minnesota Construction Site Erosion and Sediment
 Control Planning Handbook - Mark Nelson
- Noon Lunch
- 1:00 p.m. 11) Reinvest In Minnesota Reserve Program - Wayne Edgerton
 - allocation of administrative funds
 - allotment of easement funds
 - supplemental sign-up
- 2:00 p.m. 12) River Clean-Up Project Status Report - Dorothy Waltz
 and Nick Riley
- 2:30 p.m. 13) Lower Minnesota River Watershed District Boundary
 Change Petition - Mel Sinn
 14) Action on \$10,000 Grant to The International Water
 Coalition - Jim Birkholz
 15) Briefing on Recording of State Cost-Share Program
 Conservation Practices - Greg Larson

Adjourn

Future Meetings:

November 3, RIM Wetland Dedication at Milroy

December 2-3, Kahler Inn, Rochester - Minnesota Association
of Watershed Districts Annual Convention

December 4-6, Marriott City Center, Minneapolis -
Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation
Districts Annual Convention



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St. Paul, Minnesota 55107
(612) 296-3767

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Northeast Region
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507-354-2196

Southeast Region
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507-285-7458

Southwest Region
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Marshall, MN 56258
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90 W. Plato Blvd.
St. Paul, MN 55107
612-296-3767

October 18, 1988

TO: BWSR Members
FROM: Jim Birkholz, Executive Director
SUBJECT: Priority Setting for BWSR Strategic Plan

In follow-up to the retreat, attached are the strategies and tasks for four of the five issues discussed in the small groups.

PLEASE COMPLETE THE ATTACHED PRIORITIZATION FORM AND BRING IT TO THE OCTOBER BOARD MEETING.

The summary of the prioritization form will be the basis for the priorities in our strategic plan.

BWSR Strategic Plan Priorities

Priorities for the strategic plan will be established by a technique which reflects each member's feelings. The technique is called "paired weighting" which is a method to establish priorities by comparing each item with every other item on an individual basis. It is an uncommonly fair process.

Using the information on the attached pages, please complete the following form which will reflect your priorities. An example is attached for your reference.

Groundwater Management

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

Totals

$$1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Land Use Management

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{4} \frac{2}{5} \frac{2}{6} \frac{2}{7} \frac{2}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{5} \frac{3}{6} \frac{3}{7} \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \frac{4}{6} \frac{4}{7} \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} \frac{5}{7} \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{6}{7} \frac{6}{8}$$

$$\frac{7}{8}$$

Totals

$$1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Water Quantity Management

$$\frac{1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1}{2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6}$$

$$\frac{2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2}{3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6}$$

$$\frac{3 \ 3 \ 3}{4 \ 5 \ 6}$$

$$\frac{4 \ 4}{5 \ 6}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}$$

Totals

$$1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$6 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Nonpoint Source Pollution Control

$$\frac{1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1}{2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6}$$

$$\frac{2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2}{3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6}$$

$$\frac{3 \ 3 \ 3}{4 \ 5 \ 6}$$

$$\frac{4 \ 4}{5 \ 6}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}$$

Totals

$$1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$6 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

BWSR STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHEET

ISSUE: Groundwater Management

- Description of Needs:

Quality protect and maintain

Quantity ensure availability to meet needs of citizens

Make existing information useable/available

Ongoing and new programs/efforts be consistent with nondegradation policy

Consistent data gathering and analysis

BWSR GOAL:

- Ensure that groundwater protection/enhancement is efficiently met through completion of comprehensive local water plans with implementation through a state local partnership.

→ HIGH PRIORITY TASKS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

* ① Action item = Training and Education

Educating the BWSR staff and informing the board members must occur before we can educate local staffs, who in turn will educate landusers. This will be a good role for our new geo-hydrologist.

Training

- Train BWSR staff (so they can) train local staff
 - use of county well index information
 - develop manual for county well index
- More background information for staff and Board
 - seminars
- Training for local staff: SWCD, WD, and county
- Informational seminars for local decision makers
- Sponsor inter-agency training for state and regional staffs
- Provide for soils training in preparing surficial geology maps

Education

- BWSR Education Specialist -- pursue
- Establish water quality demonstration farms
- Develop local user information service

HIGH PRIORITY TASKS ARE AS FOLLOWS: (continued)

* (2) Action item = Development of Water Plans and Data Bases

The BWSR must use local water planning as a tool to assess existing groundwater information and assess that information which needs to be gathered in the future.

Use local water planning

- Develop better guidelines for groundwater components of plans as information becomes available
- Reduce ag chemical use

Encourage collection of information and monitoring

- Inventory abandoned wells
- Monitor more observation wells
- Encourage groundwater atlases
- Coordinate local data bases
- Work closely with MGS, DNR, and USGS on these items

* (3) Action item = Pursue financial assistance programs for local units of government.

Financial assistance will be an important tool to foster local groundwater efforts.

Grants

- Develop Local Water Resources Protection and Management Program for local technical staff
- Develop Well Abandonment Cost-Share Program in cooperation with MDH
- Increase grants to SWCDs for monitoring and data collection
- Increase opportunities to fund special/innovative projects

BWSR STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHEET

MISSION STATEMENT

The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources considers water and soil to be our most precious natural resources. It is the BWSR mission to provide leadership in managing policies and programs that encourage all citizens to be stewards of our irreplaceable land and water.

ISSUE: Land Use Management

• Description of Needs:

- 1.) Communication of accomplishment, values, goals and benefits.
- 2.) Improve management of private forestry resources.
- 3.) Control erosion and sedimentation on urban development sites.
- 4.) Protect sensitive areas from development (e.g. wetlands and bluffs).
- 5.) Maintain and improve soil productivity for agricultural crop production.
- 6.) Retire lands to wildlife uses if unsuitable for crop production.
- 7.) Assist in developing a comprehensive natural resources inventory.
- 8.) Protect agricultural lands and forest lands from unwise development (e.g. Ag. Land Preserves).
- 9.) Promote proper evaluation of the impacts of landfill siting (e.g. protect ag. lands, water quality, etc.).
- 10.) Document drought impacts.

BWSR GOAL:

To manage the land for its best use including urban and residential development, agricultural crop production, forests, fish and wildlife, native plant communities, resulting in an improved quality of life.

→ BWSR STRATEGIES:

- 1.) Provide and coordinate information and technical assistance to local, state and federal agencies and conservation groups.
- 2.) Provide assistance, guidance and review of local water plan.
- 3.) Provide programs to retire certain lands from agricultural crop production and convert to wildlife lands.
- 4.) Education of land use needs and "what to do" action items.
- 5.) Wetland protection, enhancement and restoration.
- 6.) Improved forest management.
- 7.) Encourage SWCDs, W.D.s, Counties, etc. to obtain and use natural resource inventory information.
- 8.) Actively assist urban areas in controlling erosion on development sites.

(detail on each strategy is on the following pages)

- Tasks to Accomplish:

#1. Strategy

- a.) Tours and meetings focusing on the issue.
- b.) Repository and distributor of pertinent information.
- c.) Be a clearinghouse for natural resource information pertaining to land use management.

#2. Strategy

- a.) Provide timely and needed review.
- b.) Provide necessary staff assistance.
- c.) Provide materials (e.g. model plans)
- d.) Secure adequate funding for plan development and implementation.

#3. Strategy

- a.) Expand and improve eligibility requirements as needed to address land retirement.
- b.) Support land retirement programs that complement the RIM Reserve goals (e.g. multi-year set aside, C.R.P., F.& W.S., etc.).
- c.) Develop a land classification system to identify lands that need to be retired.
- d.) Encourage other groups to be involved in implementing the land retirement efforts.

#4. Strategy

- a.) Youth programs and efforts.
- b.) Explore opportunities of public T.V.
- c.) Develop communication links with other groups and organizations.
- d.) Develop workshops and tours highlighting land use management issues.

#5. Strategy

- a.) Encourage protection of existing wetlands.
- b.) Restore and create wetlands as the opportunities present themselves (e.g. RIM Reserve, mitigation, etc.)
- c.) Stress benefits of wetland protection.
- d.) Include wetland protection, enhancement and restoration in required items of local water plans.
- e.) Strive for no net loss of wetlands in the state.

#6. Strategy

- a.) Secure funding for additional forestry assistance to private landowners.
- b.) Support proper forest management.

#7. Strategy

- a.) Encourage involvement in natural resource inventory efforts (e.g. rainfall, water levels, well logs, etc.).
- b.) Coordinate the requests for natural resource inventory needs from suport groups.

#8. Strategy

- a.) Develop and distribute urban erosion control guide.
- b.) Meet with urban officials about their erosion control needs.

#005
9

BWSR STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHEET

MISSION STATEMENT

The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources considers water and soil to be our most precious natural resources. It is the BWSR mission to provide leadership in managing policies and programs that encourage all citizens to be stewards of our irreplaceable land and water.

ISSUE: Water Quantity Management

- Description of Needs:

- 1.) Early, pro-active state participation in local planning and project development.
- 2.) Development and communication of coordinated and comprehensive state policy.
- 3.) Exchange of information and ideas among agencies and local governments.
- 4.) Expanded financial and technical assistance.
- 5.) Accelerated public information and education activities.
- 6.) Development of stronger local leadership and management capability.
- 7.) Promotion of strong conservation ethics.
- 8.) Improve local data collection and analysis.

BWSR GOAL:

Develop true partnership between state agencies and local government in developing and implementing policies and projects that wisely manage water runoff, retention, use, and drainage.

→ BWSR STRATEGIES:

- Tasks to Accomplish:

- (1.) Provide leadership on water quantity policy and management issues:
 - Develop and communicate MBWSR project review guidelines.
 - Promote water retention concept in upgrades/replacements of bridge crossings in cooperation with MDOT, counties, and townships.
 - Conduct leadership development workshops for local officials.
 - Take strong positions on pertinent land and water management issues.
 - Propose 106A amendments to strengthen environmental considerations.
- (2.) Strengthen coordination among local governmental units:
 - Organize meetings between local units for information/idea exchange.
 - Coordinate local data collection activities.
- (3.) Strengthen coordination among state and federal agencies:
 - Serve as "broker" of flood damage reduction assistance programs.
 - Coordinate local data collection activities with state and federal agencies.

- 4.) Effectively use MBWSR local plan review authorities:
- Propose 112 amendments to provide earlier project review.
 - Link water conservation elements to local plans and assistance programs.
 - Ensure coordination among 110B plans on a watershed basis.
- 5.) Strengthen assistance to local units:
- Inform local units of successful projects and policies.
 - Organize field trips to view successful projects.
 - Provide technical and financial assistance for comprehensive data collection programs and hydrologic modeling.
 - Provide model ordinances to local units and drainage handbook.
 - Initiate pilot streamflow monitoring program and expand observation well network.
- 6.) Expand public information and education efforts:
- Provide general education material about how land use affects runoff, how to conserve water, how to reduce runoff, how to enhance infiltration, etc.
 - Produce videos on water quantity management.
 - Propose 112 amendment to require counties to follow an open appointments process, and notify conservation groups about W.D. and SWCD openings.

#006
9

BWSR STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHEET

MISSION STATEMENT

The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources considers water and soil to be our most precious natural resources. It is the BWSR mission to provide leadership in managing policies and programs that encourage all citizens to be stewards of our irreplaceable land and water.

ISSUE: Nonpoint Source Pollution Control

° Description of Needs:

- 1.) Should programs be voluntary or regulatory?
- 2.) What is the proper mix of land use controls and incentives necessary to control NPS pollution?
- 3.) How is the local government role in implementing NPS programs best promoted?
- 4.) How are funding and staffing needs of local government accomplished?
- 5.) Which local, state or federal agency does what, when, where, and how?
- 6.) How does BWSR deal with NPS pollution in areas not likely to be part of organized clean water partnership projects?
- 7.) How are NPS issues integrated into the philosophy and programs of our clientele?
- 8.) How does BWSR project its message to the public?

BWSR GOAL:

To provide water quality protection, BWSR will be responsible for encouraging the coordination of planning efforts with local, state and federal governments and seeking funding for local program implementation. Further, the BWSR will serve as an advocate for local government involvement in non-point source pollution control.

→ BWSR STRATEGIES:

- ①.) *Evaluate existing NPS programs and determine their appropriateness in dealing with issues.
- ②.) Integrate soil erosion, pesticide and nutrient management into water quality programs of local governments.
- ③.) Serve as a forum to identify which level of government does "what, when, where, and how".
- ④.) Establish a communication link with local government so that local needs and desires are properly assessed.
- ⑤.) Develop an aggressive and comprehensive information and education program for the public.
- ⑥.) Develop a strategy to market the BWSR strategies (and tasks) with cooperating agencies and groups.

Note: *This is very broad and encompasses several issues (possibly 1, 2, and 6).

Appendix B - Priority Setting

District supervisors, as policy setters, are responsible for setting priorities for the district's program. There are many ways to set priorities, the simplest being a show of hands on each item. There is also a tool called a "paired weighting form" which may be used to establish priorities which reflect each member's feelings. This system of prioritizing compares each item with every other item on an individual basis. It works like this:

1. All items that are being considered are listed and numbered. If resource problems are being prioritized the list may look like this:

1. Wind erosion
2. Water erosion
3. Loss of prime farmland
4. Feedlot pollution
5. Flooding

2. A form is prepared that looks like this:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 5 \end{array}$$

Totals

1 = _____

2 = _____

3 = _____

4 = _____

5 = _____

3. The form is filled out by each supervisor. To fill out the form, one goes across each line and compares the number above the line to the number immediately below it. Circle the item you feel is most important.

"Is item one more important than item two?" If so, then one is circled. "Is item one more important than item three?" If not, item three is circled and so on across the line. You then go down to the next line and compare two with all the rest. Every time an item is more important than the item it is compared to it is circled.

4. Each item is tallied as to how many times it was circled.

① 1 ① ①
2 ③ 4 5

2 ② ②
③ 4 5

③ ③
4 5

4
⑤

Totals

1 = 3

2 = 2

3 = 4

4 = 0

5 = 1

By counting the circled choices, the individual's priority for the resource problems is determined. In this instance the priority would be:

<u>Resource Problem</u>	<u>Priority</u>
Loss of prime farmland	1
Wind erosion	2
Water erosion	3
Flooding	4
Feedlot pollution	5

5. Each of the Supervisors' ratings are tallied and added together. The total for each item will determine the board's prioritization as a group.

As stated previously, there are many ways in which priorities can be established and the district board may wish to use another method. The paired weighting method was presented as a tool which considers each individual's feelings in arriving at a group consensus.

DRAFT

THE COMPREHENSIVE GROUND WATER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989

Version 2: October 12, 1988

OUTLINE

Title I: Protection of Ground Water

Chapter 1. Prevention and Remediation of Ground Water Pollution and Numerical Pollution Limits

Section 1. Prevention of ground water pollution

Section 2. Duty to prevent pollution

Section 3. Design and operation standards

Section 4. Ground water pollution limits

Subd. 1. Relationship to protection goal

Subd. 2. Prohibition

Subd. 3. Agency list of pollution limits

a. Rules

b. Procedures

c. Criteria

d. Appeal

Section 5. Protection of Sensitive Areas

Subd. 1. Identification of sensitive areas

a. Criteria

b. Data gathering, mapping

c. Information dissemination

Subd. 2. Special protective measures

Section 6. Effect on Other Law - Reference to MERA (citizen suits)

Chapter 2. Control of pollution sources

Section 1. Program review

Section 2. Delegation of program authorities to local gov'ts.

Subd. 1. Programs included

Subd. 2. Requirements for consistency, state review

Chapter 3. Enforcement <TEXT NOT YET PROVIDED>

Chapter 4. Quantity considerations <TEXT NOT YET PROVIDED>

Section 1. Revise appropriation framework to reflect consumptive vs. non-consumptive use.

Section 2?

THE COMPREHENSIVE GROUND WATER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989
Version 2: October 12, 1988
OUTLINE

Title II: Education, research, monitoring and info. management

Chapter 1. Education and public information

Section 1. Goal, need

Section 2. Coordination committee (through MEEB)

Subd. 1. Establish committee, compensation, lead agency,
link to technical resources → each agency, incl. BWSR

Subd. 2. Purpose of the committee, link to research comm.

Subd. 3. Committee membership, how appointed, term

Subd. 4. Staff to committee in MEEB

Section 3. Curriculum development, grades K - 12

Section 4. State agency information development

Section 5. Training for specific audiences (tech. transfer)

Section 6. Intergovernmental communication/ training (EQB)

Chapter 2. Ground Water Mapping and Resource Evaluation

Section 1. Information needs

Section 2. Data compatibility

Section 3. County atlases

Chapter 3. Ground Water Quality and Quantity Monitoring

EQB plan for and coordination of monitoring

Chapter 4. Long Term Research

Section 1. Purpose

Section 2. Research Committee

Section 3. Definitions

Section 4. Ground Water Research Program

Subd. 1. Establishment of program

Subd. 2. Establishment of coordinating committee

Subd. 3. Needs evaluation

Subd. 4. Research projects

Subd. 5. Requirement to publish results

Section 5. Appropriation

Chapter 6. Information management <TEXT NOT YET PREPARED>

Section 1. Goal, requirement for data compatibility and sharing

Section 2. Maintenance and upkeep of existing programs

Subd. 1. WELLOG

Subd. 2. STATE WELL INDEX

Subd. 3. COUNTY WELL INDEX

Section 3. Development of water quality data framework and individual components of this framework.

Subd. 1. Two levels of detail, county well info, IGWIS

Subd. 2. Selective merging of other data collections

Section 4. Enhancement of SPA/LMIC geographic information system with current land use and disposal site information

Section 5. Automation of some data collections, including abandoned well records, county atlases and aquifer studies.

THE COMPREHENSIVE GROUND WATER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989
Version 2: October 12, 1988
OUTLINE

Title III: Local government role in ground water protection

Chapter 1. Local water plans

Section 1. Implementation of approved plans

Chapter 2. Establishment of Local Environmental Programs

Section 1. State Program Delegation and Review

Section 2. Activity Areas for Local Government Programs

- proposed expansion of
grant program to SWCDs
- Subd. 1. Monitoring of water quality and quantity
 - Subd. 2. Inventory of pollution sources
 - Subd. 3. Water Well Construction Program
 - Subd. 4. Private water supply testing
 - Subd. 5. Registration of wells on deeds
 - Subd. 6. Control of pollution sources
 - Subd. 7. Special protective measures

Section 3. Data compatibility requirements

BWSR Chapter 3. Local Water Resources Protection and Management Program

Section 1. Short title

Section 2. Purpose

Section 3. Definitions

Section 4. Local Water Resources Protection and Management

P

Section 5. Public Agency Coordination

Section 6. Appropriation and Complement

Title IV. Drinking Water Protection

<TEXT NOT YET PROVIDED>

Chapter 1. Community water supply surveillance and monitoring

Chapter 2. Water Wells and Exploratory Borings amendments

Section 1. New enforcement authorities, including fines

Section 2. Well construction permits and fees, monitoring well maintenance permits and fees

Section 3. Expanded well management program, including well advisories and wellhead protection

Section 4. Promotion of county Well Code enforcement programs

Chapter 3. Cost-share program for sealing abandoned wells

BWSR/SWCD
&
C.O./CHS
MDH

THE COMPREHENSIVE GROUND WATER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989
Version 2: October 12, 1988
OUTLINE

Title V. Pesticide and Nutrient Management

<TEXT NOT YET PROVIDED>

Chapter 1. Promotion of Wise Use of Pesticides and Nutrients

Section 1. Federal Activities

Section 2. State Government Activities

Subd. 1. Adopt overall land stewardship approach

Subd. 2. Require use of IPM and planting regimes that minimize the need for pesticides and nutrients

Subd. 3. Develop approach for promotion of IPM

Subd. 4. Establish Sustainable Agriculture Committee

Chapter 2. Pesticide Control - amendments to Pesticide Control Law

Section 1. Definitions

Section 2. Education (including environmental health training)

Section 3. Certification and Licensing

Section 4. Environmental Impacts

Section 5. State Pesticide Management Plan

Section 6. Pesticide Incident Response Fund

Section 7. Revolving Loan Account

Chapter 3. Fertilizer Control

Section 1. Licensing

Section 2. Environmental Impacts

Subd. 1. Determination of impacts on water quality

Subd. 2. Prohibition of use detrimental to environment

Subd. 3. Reports on releases

Section 3. Chemigation Permits

Section 4. Inspections and Enforcement Actions

Chapter 4. Waste Collection

Section 1. Clean Sweep

Section 2. Alternative Disposal Options

Section 3. Manufacturer Return

Section 4. Incentives for Proper Disposal

Section 5. Pilot Container Pickup

Chapter 5. Resource Evaluation, Monitoring and Research

Section 1. Pesticide Use Survey

Section 2. Monitoring of pesticides and nutrients in the environment

Section 3. Research - Guided by Research Committee

Subd. 1. Requirement for water quality impact assessment of state funded research

Subd. 2. Practice evaluation and development

Chapter 6. Information, Education and Incentives

Section 1. Local User Information System BWSR & SWCDs

Section 2. Demonstration Projects

Section 3. Incentives and Cost-Share Efforts

Section 4. Informational Materials

Chapter 7. Aquatic Nuisance Control

Section 1. Clarification of Statutory Intent

Section 2. Comprehensive Lake Management Plans

THE COMPREHENSIVE GROUND WATER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989
Version 2: October 12, 1988
OUTLINE

Title VI. Joint Legislative Commission on Water

<TEXT NOT YET PROVIDED>

- Chapter 1. Establishment of Joint Legislative Commission on Water
 - Section 1. Purpose of Commission
 - Section 2. Establishment of committees
 - Subd. 1. Ground water committee
 - Subd. 2. Surface water committee
- Chapter 2. Requirement for biennial report to Commission (to include other reports such as Municipal Needs Report, Clean Water Partnership report).

Title VII: Source of Secure, Stable Funding

- Chapter 1. Fees and/or taxes on polluting substances
- Chapter 2. Special fees
 - Section 1. Water use fee to support Title 4, Section 1
 - Section 2. Permit and license fees to support Title 4, Section

Title VIII: Appropriations, Dates of Enactment

Part 1. Staff Complement

- Chapter 1. For the purposes of Title I, the following complement:
- Chapter 2. For the purposes of Title II, the following complement:
- Chapter 3: For the purposes of Title III, the following complement:
- Chapter 4: For the purposes of Title IV, the following complement:
- Chapter 5: For the purposes of Title V, the following complement:
- Chapter 6: For the purposes of Title VI, the following complement:.

Part 2. Money appropriations
Similar format to Part 1

Part 3. Dates of enactment
Similar format to Part 1.



STATE OF MINNESOTA
State Planning Agency
300 Centennial Building
658 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-3985

OCT 12 1988

October 7, 1988

TO: JAMES BIRKHOLZ, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
WATER & SOIL RESOURCES, BOARD

FR: LANI KAWAMURA
COMMISSIONER

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Lani Kawamura", is written over the "FR:" line and extends into the "RE:" line.

RE: Preliminary Decisions on 1989 Legislative Initiatives

The State Planning Agency and the Department of Finance have completed a preliminary review of your 1989 legislative initiatives. We were very pleased with the cooperation of the agencies in submitting their initiatives on time, which makes this review process more efficient.

Attached are our preliminary decisions regarding your initiatives. These initiatives were reviewed to determine their consistency with the Administration's goals and objectives. Decisions regarding initiatives with fiscal impact will be made at a later date when the budget process is completed. In those cases where we have not approved your initiatives we have included an explanation of our decisions.

As in the past, please make every effort to consolidate bills covering related topics. When you have completed drafting your bills send us your B Form - Introduction Summarys indicating the date of the final draft for each bill. Drafting requests need to be in the Revisors office before November 1st.

The Revisor's office will not jacket Department bills for introduction until they have received final approval by the Planning Agency, which includes a letter and a copy of the bill draft s B Form Summary. Please keep your process moving so we can submit approved legislation to the legislature for introduction early in December.

If you wish to discuss these decisions further, please contact Cass McLaughlin (7-3280), Tom Harren (7-2311) or myself. We would be glad to review our recommendations with you in greater detail. We're looking forward to a productive and successful legislative session with you in 1989. Thank you.

cc: Governor Rudy Perpich
Brian Roherty, DOF

October 7, 1988

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
1989 LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES PRELIMINARY REVIEW

INITIATIVES APPROVED BY THE STATE PLANNING AGENCY Proceed immediately with drafting request to the Revisor of Statutes.

- * * Membership, Board of Water & Soil Resources

INITIATIVES APPROVED FOR DRAFTING ONLY, REQUIRING FURTHER REVIEW FOR POLICY AND BUDGET ANALYSIS Proceed immediately with drafting request to the revisor, further review of bill draft prior to final approval by the Planning Agency and Finance is necessary.

- * Excessive Soil Loss Please work with the Environmental Quality Board's Water Resources Committee and Staff in developing the language for this initiative to assure consistency with the water policy priorities set by that committee.
- * RIM - Eliminate 20% enrollment limit Please combine RIM initiatives into one bill.
- * RIM - Exclude payments from \$50,000 limit
- * RIM - Strengthen Violation Provisions
- * Consolidate Authority RIM Program within Board of Water and Soil Resources

INITIATIVES NOT APPROVED BY THE STATE PLANNING AGENCY

- * Compensation for Board of Water & Soil Resources This initiative needs to be examined regarding its impact on all boards. If you wish to pursue this initiative further we recommend that you work with the Department of Employee Relations and Finance.

SPECIAL STATUS Do not draft bill at this point. This initiative is on HOLD for further review and clarification by the Planning Agency and/or Finance.

- * RIM - Wetland Restoration We are concerned with opening the door of this RIM policy. We will support qualifying for RIM with cropping history of one year between 1981-85 or two years between 1977-85.
- * RIM - Expand Eligibility for Enrollment We recommend that the BdW&SR work with the EQB Water Resources committee to narrowly define the criteria for qualifying for RIM. This may be a tool to protect unique critical acreages. On the whole, we are concerned that this proposal may not be a cost-effective approach for protecting groundwater.
- * Local Water Resources Protection and Management Program Please work with DNR to collaborate on one initiative regarding BdW&SR's Local Water Resources initiative and DNR's Shoreland Management Grants and Assistance initiative. Work with EQB and PCA staff. The consolidated initiative will be included in the Comprehensive Water Resources Protection Act of 1989.
- * Sealing Improperly Abandoned Wells This initiative will be part of the Comprehensive Water Resource Protection Act of 1989. Please work with EQB and PCA staff.
- * Office Space of the Board of Water & Soil Resources Please send SPA and Finance justification on how the Board of Water and Soil Resources can save money by relocating office space keeping in mind the support services offered by the Department of Agriculture. Another issue to consider is location within existing state office space. In general, the policy of the Perpich Administration is to co-locate agencies with related functions, to the extent possible.



October 12, 1988

90 W. Plato Blvd.
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107
(612) 296-3767

TO : John Keefe, Chair, Metropolitan Council
Steve Munstenteiger, Attorney, Anoka
Ron Nargang, Director, DNR, Division of Waters
Robert Orth, Executive Director, MICA
Gerald Sande, Rice Creek Watershed District

FROM: Don Ogaard, Chair *[Signature]*

RE : Notice of October 19th Meeting of the
Metropolitan Drainage Law Review Panel

Regional Offices

Northwest Region
1819 Bemidji Ave.
Bemidji, MN 56601
218-755-3963

Northeast Region
Government Service Center
320 W. 2nd Street
Room 603
Duluth, MN 55802
218-723-4752

West Central Region
611 Iowa Avenue
Staples, MN 56479
218-894-1692

South Central Region
Box 756
New Ulm, MN 56073
507-354-2196

Southeast Region
Friedell Bldg., Room 100
1200 S. Broadway
Rochester, MN 55904
507-285-7458

Southwest Region
Box 111
1400 E. Lyon Street
Marshall, MN 56258
507-537-7260

East Central Region
90 W. Plato Blvd.
St. Paul, MN 55107
612-296-3767

The initial meeting of the Metropolitan Drainage Law Review Panel will be held on October 19, 1988 beginning at 7:00 p.m. in Conference Room B in the state Agriculture Building at 90 West Plato Boulevard, St. Paul. Conference Room B is directly off the reception area on the First Floor.

The two main objectives I'd like to accomplish on the 19th are 1) to gather your thoughts and concerns about the issue of managing public drainage systems in the metro area, and 2) to reach a consensus on how the panel should proceed in examining this topic. I feel it is very important for the panel to be comfortable with the process and direction from the beginning.

The participation of yourself or your designee is very important to the success of the panel and will be highly appreciated.

CC- Natalie Haas Steffen, MBWSR
Dave Weirens, Association of Minnesota Counties
Marcel Jouseau, Metropolitan Council
Dave Milles, DNR-Division of Waters



**Minnesota
Board of
Water & Soil
Resources**

90 W. Plato Blvd.
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107
(612) 296-3767

AGENDA

**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
Metropolitan Drainage Law Review Panel
First Meeting
September 19, 1988
7:00 p.m.
Conference Room B
Department of Agriculture Building**

Regional Offices

Northwest Region
1819 Bemidji Ave.
Bemidji, MN 56601
218-755-3963

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1. Call to Order and Introductions - Don Ogaard
2. Background on Panel Need and Purpose -
Don Ogaard/Natalie Haas Steffen
3. Participants' Thoughts and Concerns - Members
4. Panel Process and Direction - Ogaard/Members
5. Next Meeting

**** Time and Place**

**** Agenda**

GARY DeCRAMER

Senator 27th District
Ghent, Minnesota 56239
Phone: (507) 428-3578
and
Room 303 State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
Phone: (612) 296-6820

OCT 12 1988

Senate

State of Minnesota

October 11, 1988

MEMO

TO: Participants of Water Policy and Water Recodification Group
FROM: Senator Gary DeCramer
RE: Meeting - October 31

On October 7 our Water Policy - Recodification Group met and reviewed the strategy for developing a restatement of Minnesota's water policy. With the Governor's announcement in Cloquet that the 1989 Legislature must pass a statewide water use and protection policy, it would seem that our effort is timely.

However, our work is also of a magnitude that at times leads me to believe that rewriting Minnesota's water policy is beyond reach. When I look at who we are working with, and when I look at the desperate need, I know that our goal is achievable and necessary.

Our next meeting will be in Room 301 of the Centennial Building from 1:00 - 3:00 p.m. on Monday, October 31. Our assignment is to:

- 1) write a water policy statement that reflects existing statutory direction for the agency or organization each represents;
- 2) write a brief statement which describes statutory jurisdiction; and
- 3) identify issues that require additional policy statements that may not yet be in statute.

*draft this
by Oct. 31*

I look forward to our next meeting - come in your work clothes.

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES STATUTORY POLICIES

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS LAW

40.02 PUBLIC POLICY; PURPOSE.

Improper land-use practices have caused serious wind and water erosion of the lands of this state, the runoff of polluting materials, increased costs to maintain agricultural productivity, increased energy costs and increased flood damage. Land occupiers have the responsibility to implement the practices which correct these conditions and to conserve the soil and water resources of the state.

It is the policy of the state to encourage land occupiers to conserve the soil and water resources through the implementation of practices that effectively reduce or prevent erosion, sedimentation, siltation and agriculturally related pollution in order to preserve natural resources, insure continued soil productivity, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, preserve wildlife, protect the tax base, and protect public lands.

EXCESSIVE SOIL LOSS

40.20 SOIL LOSS ORDINANCES.

Each statutory or home rule charter city, town, or county that has planning and zoning authority under sections 366.10 to 366.19, 394.21 to 394.37, or 462.351 to 462.365 is encouraged to adopt a soil loss ordinance. The soil loss ordinance must use the soil loss tolerance for each soil series described in the United States Soil Conservation Service Field Office Technical Guide to determine the soil loss limits but the soil loss limits must be attainable by the best practicable soil conservation practice. A local government that adopts a soil loss ordinance may enter an agreement with its agent allowing the agent to administer the functions and perform the duties of the local government as provided by Laws 1985, chapter 256, sections 12 to 22. Ordinances adopted by local governments within the metropolitan area defined in section 473.121 must be consistent with local water management plans adopted under section 473.879.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

40.41 PURPOSE AND POLICY.

It is the purposes of sections 40.41 to 40.45 to keep certain marginal agricultural land out of crop production to protect soil and water quality and support fish and wildlife habitat. It is state policy to encourage the retirement of marginal, highly erodible land, particularly land adjacent to public waters and drainage systems, from crop production and to reestablish a cover of perennial vegetation.

STATE WATER POLICY

105.72 DECLARATION OF POLICY.

The code of water law of Minnesota is contained in numerous statutes that must be considered as a whole to systematically administer water policy for the public welfare. Seeming contradictions in these laws when applied in a specific proceeding create a need for a forum where the public interest conflicts involved can be presented and by consideration of the whole body of water law the controlling policy can be determined and apparent inconsistencies resolved.

105.74 BOARD DUTIES; WATER POLICY QUESTIONS.

In addition to other duties, the board has the function defined in sections 105.72 to 105.79 when the decision of the agency in a proceeding involves a question of water policy in one or more of the areas of water conservation, water pollution, preservation and management of wildlife, drainage, soil conservation, public recreation, forest management, and municipal planning under any of the following: sections 84.57, 97A.135, 105.41, 105.42, 105.43, 105.44, 105.64, 106A.011, 106A.015, 115.04, 115.05, and chapter 110.

COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL WATER PLANNING

110B.04 COUNTY WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT.

Subdivision 1. **County duties.** Each county is encouraged to develop and implement a comprehensive water plan. Each county that develops and implements a plan has the duty and authority to:

- (1) prepare and adopt a comprehensive water plan that meets the requirements of this section and section 110B.08;
- (2) review water and related land resources plans and official controls submitted by local units of government to assure consistency with the comprehensive water plan; and
- (3) exercise any and all powers necessary to assure implementation of comprehensive water plans.

WATERSHED DISTRICTS

112.34 WATERSHED ACT.

Subdivision 1. **Policy.** To conserve the natural resources of the state through land use, flood control and other needs on sound scientific principles for protection of public health and welfare and provident use of natural resources, a public corporation as an agency of the state, may be established under this chapter. This chapter must be construed and administered to make these purposes effective.

METROPOLITAN WATER MANAGEMENT

473.875 METROPOLITAN WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS; PURPOSES.

The purpose of the water management programs required by sections 473.875 to 473.883 is to protect, preserve and use natural surface and ground water storage and retention systems in order to (a) reduce to the greatest practical extent the public capital expenditures necessary to control excessive volumes and rates of runoff, (b) protect and improve surface and ground water quality, (c) prevent flooding and erosion from surface flows, (d) promote ground water recharge, (e) protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and water recreational facilities, and (f) secure the other benefits associated with the proper management of surface and ground water.

110B.35 BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES.

Subd. 7. Powers and duties. In addition to the powers and duties prescribed elsewhere, the board has the following powers and duties:

(a) It shall coordinate the water and soil resources planning activities of counties, soil and water conservation districts, watershed districts, watershed management organizations, and any other local units of government through its various authorities for approval of local plans, administration of state grants, and by other means as may be appropriate.

(b) It shall facilitate communication and coordination among state agencies in cooperation with the environmental quality board, and between state and local units of government, in order to make the expertise and resources of state agencies involved in water and soil resources management available to the local units of government to the greatest extent possible.

(c) It shall coordinate state and local interests with respect to the study in southwestern Minnesota under United States Code, title 16, section 1009.

(d) It shall develop information and education programs designed to increase awareness of local water and soil resources problems and awareness of opportunities for local government involvement in preventing or solving them.

(e) It shall provide a forum for the discussion of local issues and opportunities relating to water and soil resources management.

(f) It shall adopt an annual budget and work program that integrate the various functions and responsibilities assigned to it by law.

(g) It shall report to the governor and the legislature by October 15 of each even-numbered year with an assessment of board programs and recommendations for any program changes and board membership changes necessary to improve state and local efforts in water and soil resources management.

Subd. 8. Committee for dispute resolution. A committee of the board is established to hear and resolve disputes, appeals, and interventions under sections 105.72 to 105.79, 110B.25, 112.801, and 473.878, subdivision 7. The committee consists of the three citizen members specified in subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (4), and two additional members appointed by the board chair.

**104.42 SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RIVERS BASIN AREA II, GRANTS
TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT; DEFINITION.**

For the purposes of sections 104.42 to 104.50, the term "southern Minnesota rivers basin area II" means the area within the watersheds of rivers and streams that are tributaries of the Minnesota River from the south between the cities of Ortonville and Mankato. Major rivers included within the watershed are the Yellow Bank, Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Redwood, and Cottonwood. All of Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, and Redwood counties, and parts of Lincoln, Lyon, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, and Brown counties are included within the boundaries of the area.

HIST:1976 c 82 s 1

104.43 PROGRAM.

There shall be a state grant-in-aid pilot program of providing financial assistance to units of local government, including counties, soil and water conservation districts, and watershed districts, located in the southern Minnesota river basin area II for project and construction costs for the building of floodwater retarding and retention structures within a general plan for flood plain management.

HIST:1976 c 82 s 2

104.44 AID FORMULA.

Grants may be made by the state soil and water conservation board to a local governmental unit for the purposes of sections 104.42 to 104.50 in an amount not to exceed 75 percent of the total cost of each project, including site acquisition, engineering, and construction. Provided that if federal funds are being utilized for a portion of the project costs, the state contribution shall not exceed 50 percent of the remaining nonfederal costs unless the structure is located in the state of South Dakota, in which case the two states shall share the nonfederal costs equally. No amount of the money granted by the state shall be used for any project of stream channelization.

HIST:1975 c 271 s 6; 1976 c 82 s 3; 1976 c 149 s 59

BWSR STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHEET

ISSUE: Groundwater Management

- Description of Needs:

Quality protect and maintain

Quantity ensure availability to meet needs of citizens

Make existing information useable/available

Ongoing and new programs/efforts be consistent with nondegradation policy

Consistent data gathering and analysis

BWSR GOAL:

- Ensure that groundwater protection/enhancement is efficiently met through completion of comprehensive local water plans with implementation through a state local partnership.

→ HIGH PRIORITY TASKS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

* ① Action item = Training and Education

Educating the BWSR staff and informing the board members must occur before we can educate local staffs, who in turn will educate landusers. This will be a good role for our new geo-hydrologist.

Training

- Train BWSR staff (so they can) train local staff
 - use of county well index information
 - develop manual for county well index
- More background information for staff and Board
 - seminars
- Training for local staff: SWCD, WD, and county
- Informational seminars for local decision makers
- Sponsor inter-agency training for state and regional staffs
- Provide for soils training in preparing surficial geology maps

Education

- BWSR Education Specialist -- pursue
- Establish water quality demonstration farms
- Develop local user information service

HIGH PRIORITY TASKS ARE AS FOLLOWS: (continued)

* (2) Action item = Development of Water Plans and Data Bases

The BWSR must use local water planning as a tool to assess existing groundwater information and assess that information which needs to be gathered in the future.

Use local water planning

- Develop better guidelines for groundwater components of plans as information becomes available
- Reduce ag chemical use

Encourage collection of information and monitoring

- Inventory abandoned wells
- Monitor more observation wells
- Encourage groundwater atlases
- Coordinate local data bases
- Work closely with MGS, DNR, and USGS on these items

* (3) Action item = Pursue financial assistance programs for local units of government.

Financial assistance will be an important tool to foster local groundwater efforts.

Grants

- Develop Local Water Resources Protection and Management Program for local technical staff
- Develop Well Abandonment Cost-Share Program in cooperation with MDH
- Increase grants to SWCDs for monitoring and data collection
- Increase opportunities to fund special/innovative projects

BWSR STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHEET

MISSION STATEMENT

The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources considers water and soil to be our most precious natural resources. It is the BWSR mission to provide leadership in managing policies and programs that encourage all citizens to be stewards of our irreplaceable land and water.

ISSUE: Land Use Management

• Description of Needs:

- 1.) Communication of accomplishment, values, goals and benefits.
- 2.) Improve management of private forestry resources.
- 3.) Control erosion and sedimentation on urban development sites.
- 4.) Protect sensitive areas from development (e.g. wetlands and bluffs).
- 5.) Maintain and improve soil productivity for agricultural crop production.
- 6.) Retire lands to wildlife uses if unsuitable for crop production.
- 7.) Assist in developing a comprehensive natural resources inventory.
- 8.) Protect agricultural lands and forest lands from unwise development (e.g. Ag. Land Preserves).
- 9.) Promote proper evaluation of the impacts of landfill siting (e.g. protect ag. lands, water quality, etc.).
- 10.) Document drought impacts.

BWSR GOAL:

To manage the land for its best use including urban and residential development, agricultural crop production, forests, fish and wildlife, native plant communities, resulting in an improved quality of life.

→ BWSR STRATEGIES:

- 1.) Provide and coordinate information and technical assistance to local, state and federal agencies and conservation groups.
- 2.) Provide assistance, guidance and review of local water plan.
- 3.) Provide programs to retire certain lands from agricultural crop production and convert to wildlife lands.
- 4.) Education of land use needs and "what to do" action items.
- 5.) Wetland protection, enhancement and restoration.
- 6.) Improved forest management.
- 7.) Encourage SWCDs, W.D.s, Counties, etc. to obtain and use natural resource inventory information.
- 8.) Actively assist urban areas in controlling erosion on development sites.

(detail on each strategy is on the following pages)

- Tasks to Accomplish:

#1. Strategy

- a.) Tours and meetings focusing on the issue.
- b.) Repository and distributor of pertinent information.
- c.) Be a clearinghouse for natural resource information pertaining to land use management.

#2. Strategy

- a.) Provide timely and needed review.
- b.) Provide necessary staff assistance.
- c.) Provide materials (e.g. model plans)
- d.) Secure adequate funding for plan development and implementation.

#3. Strategy

- a.) Expand and improve eligibility requirements as needed to address land retirement.
- b.) Support land retirement programs that complement the RIM Reserve goals (e.g. multi-year set aside, C.R.P., F.& W.S., etc.).
- c.) Develop a land classification system to identify lands that need to be retired.
- d.) Encourage other groups to be involved in implementing the land retirement efforts.

#4. Strategy

- a.) Youth programs and efforts.
- b.) Explore opportunities of public T.V.
- c.) Develop communication links with other groups and organizations.
- d.) Develop workshops and tours highlighting land use management issues.

#5. Strategy

- a.) Encourage protection of existing wetlands.
- b.) Restore and create wetlands as the opportunities present themselves (e.g. RIM Reserve, mitigation, etc.)
- c.) Stress benefits of wetland protection.
- d.) Include wetland protection, enhancement and restoration in required items of local water plans.
- e.) Strive for no net loss of wetlands in the state.

#6. Strategy

- a.) Secure funding for additional forestry assistance to private landowners.
- b.) Support proper forest management.

#7. Strategy

- a.) Encourage involvement in natural resource inventory efforts (e.g. rainfall, water levels, well logs, etc.).
- b.) Coordinate the requests for natural resource inventory needs from support groups.

#8. Strategy

- a.) Develop and distribute urban erosion control guide.
- b.) Meet with urban officials about their erosion control needs.

#005
9

BWSR STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHEET

MISSION STATEMENT

The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources considers water and soil to be our most precious natural resources. It is the BWSR mission to provide leadership in managing policies and programs that encourage all citizens to be stewards of our irreplaceable land and water.

ISSUE: Water Quantity Management

- Description of Needs:

- 1.) Early, pro-active state participation in local planning and project development.
- 2.) Development and communication of coordinated and comprehensive state policy.
- 3.) Exchange of information and ideas among agencies and local governments.
- 4.) Expanded financial and technical assistance.
- 5.) Accelerated public information and education activities.
- 6.) Development of stronger local leadership and management capability.
- 7.) Promotion of strong conservation ethics.
- 8.) Improve local data collection and analysis.

BWSR GOAL:

Develop true partnership between state agencies and local government in developing and implementing policies and projects that wisely manage water runoff, retention, use, and drainage.

BWSR STRATEGIES:

- Tasks to Accomplish:

- (1.) Provide leadership on water quantity policy and management issues:
 - Develop and communicate MBWSR project review guidelines.
 - Promote water retention concept in upgrades/replacements of bridge crossings in cooperation with MDOT, counties, and townships.
 - Conduct leadership development workshops for local officials.
 - Take strong positions on pertinent land and water management issues.
 - Propose 106A amendments to strengthen environmental considerations.
- (2.) Strengthen coordination among local governmental units:
 - Organize meetings between local units for information/idea exchange.
 - Coordinate local data collection activities.
- (3.) Strengthen coordination among state and federal agencies:
 - Serve as "broker" of flood damage reduction assistance programs.
 - Coordinate local data collection activities with state and federal agencies.

- 4.) Effectively use MBWSR local plan review authorities:
- Propose 112 amendments to provide earlier project review.
 - Link water conservation elements to local plans and assistance programs.
 - Ensure coordination among 110B plans on a watershed basis.

- 5.) Strengthen assistance to local units:
- Inform local units of successful projects and policies.
 - Organize field trips to view successful projects.
 - Provide technical and financial assistance for comprehensive data collection programs and hydrologic modeling.
 - Provide model ordinances to local units and drainage handbook.
 - Initiate pilot streamflow monitoring program and expand observation well network.

- 6.) Expand public information and education efforts:
- Provide general education material about how land use affects runoff, how to conserve water, how to reduce runoff, how to enhance infiltration, etc.
 - Produce videos on water quantity management.
 - Propose 112 amendment to require counties to follow an open appointments process, and notify conservation groups about W.D. and SWCD openings.

#006
9

BWSR STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHEET

MISSION STATEMENT

The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources considers water and soil to be our most precious natural resources. It is the BWSR mission to provide leadership in managing policies and programs that encourage all citizens to be stewards of our irreplaceable land and water.

ISSUE: Nonpoint Source Pollution Control

° Description of Needs:

- 1.) Should programs be voluntary or regulatory?
- 2.) What is the proper mix of land use controls and incentives necessary to control NPS pollution?
- 3.) How is the local government role in implementing NPS programs best promoted?
- 4.) How are funding and staffing needs of local government accomplished?
- 5.) Which local, state or federal agency does what, when, where, and how?
- 6.) How does BWSR deal with NPS pollution in areas not likely to be part of organized clean water partnership projects?
- 7.) How are NPS issues integrated into the philosophy and programs of our clientele?
- 8.) How does BWSR project its message to the public?

BWSR GOAL:

To provide water quality protection, BWSR will be responsible for encouraging the coordination of planning efforts with local, state and federal governments and seeking funding for local program implementation. Further, the BWSR will serve as an advocate for local government involvement in non-point source pollution control.

→ BWSR STRATEGIES:

- 1.) *Evaluate existing NPS programs and determine their appropriateness in dealing with issues.
- 2.) Integrate soil erosion, pesticide and nutrient management into water quality programs of local governments.
- 3.) Serve as a forum to identify which level of government does "what, when, where, and how".
- 4.) Establish a communication link with local government so that local needs and desires are properly assessed.
- 5.) Develop an aggressive and comprehensive information and education program for the public.
- 6.) Develop a strategy to market the BWSR strategies (and tasks) with cooperating agencies and groups.

Note: *This is very broad and encompasses several issues (possibly 1, 2, and 6).

Appendix B - Priority Setting

District supervisors, as policy setters, are responsible for setting priorities for the district's program. There are many ways to set priorities, the simplest being a show of hands on each item. There is also a tool called a "paired weighting form" which may be used to establish priorities which reflect each member's feelings. This system of prioritizing compares each item with every other item on an individual basis. It works like this:

1. All items that are being considered are listed and numbered. If resource problems are being prioritized the list may look like this:

1. Wind erosion
2. Water erosion
3. Loss of prime farmland
4. Feedlot pollution
5. Flooding

2. A form is prepared that looks like this:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 3 \\ \hline 4 & 5 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

Totals

1 = _____

2 = _____

3 = _____

4 = _____

5 = _____

3. The form is filled out by each supervisor. To fill out the form, one goes across each line and compares the number above the line to the number immediately below it. Circle the item you feel is most important.

"Is need one more important than need two?" If so, then one is circled. "Is item one more important than item three?" If not, item three is circled and so on across the line. You then go down to the next line and compare two with all the rest. Every time an item is more important than the item it is compared to it is circled.

4. Each item is tallied as to how many times it was circled.

① 1 ① ①
2 ③ 4 5

2 ② ②
③ 4 5

③ ③
4 5

4
⑤

Totals

1 = 3

2 = 2

3 = 4

4 = 0

5 = 1

By counting the circled choices, the individual's priority for the resource problems is determined. In this instance the priority would be:

<u>Resource Problem</u>	<u>Priority</u>
Loss of prime farmland	1
Wind erosion	2
Water erosion	3
Flooding	4
Feedlot pollution	5

5. Each of the Supervisors' ratings are tallied and added together. The total for each item will determine the board's prioritization as a group.

As stated previously, there are many ways in which priorities can be established and the district board may wish to use another method. The paired weighting method was presented as a tool which considers each individual's feelings in arriving at a group consensus.

SUMMARY OF NINE RESPONSES RECEIVED
QUESTIONNAIRE - CHAIR EVALUATION

1. Assisting staff in selecting and prioritizing agenda items for regular meetings has been the Chairman's responsibility. Have agendas been properly formulated?

☐ 8 Yes

☐ 1 No

Suggestions for constructive change: See attached

2. The Chairman's report each month is confined to his activities and observations of activities of interest and involvement of the agency and staff. Should the methodology used be continued?

☐ 7 Yes

☐ 2 No

If change is desired, please expand on your views.

See attached

3. Time allocation to speakers on motions or subjects of discussion are a challenge to the Chairman. Has time been allocated properly at meetings?

☐ 9 Yes

☐ 0 No

Explain suggested changes: See attached

4. A creative and aggressive role involving various District (local) activities and their relation to Board functions has been assumed by your Chairman. Do you support this role for the Board Chairman?

☐ 9 Yes

☐ 0 No

Comment: See attached

5. Control of all facets of regular meetings is a duty of the Chair. A well structured formal adherence to "Rules of Order" has been attempted. Does this meet your approval?

☐ 9 Yes

☐ 0 No

Suggested changes: See attached

6. Developing and maintaining relationships with other state agencies is an important function of the Chairman. Has this function been conveyed to you as being properly carried out?

☐ 7 Yes

☐ 2 No

Suggestions for improvement: See attached

7. Has the Chairman provided the proper "balance of interests" in addressing issues brought to the Board for consideration.

☐ 9 Yes

☐ 0 No

Comment: See attached

8. Please rate the Chairman's general performance on rating scale of ten for excellent; 0 for poor.

☐	9	
	9.8	Nobody's perfect, you know
	9	
	8	
	9	
	8	
	10	Not perfect but excellent
	8	
	10	See attached

COMMENTS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Suggestions for constructive change:

- Formulate proactive policies for Board discussion and adoption, to encourage Board participation.
- A small amount of time should be listed on agenda for comments from both Associations and the SCS.
- I think the staff and Chair have done an excellent job in this. The Board members have felt free to add items to the agenda. It must also prepare the Chair for the conduct of the meeting. I also appreciate and admire the thorough preparation of minutes.

2. If change is desired, please expand on your views.

- I beleive this has helped to set the board in the proper mood to start the days activities. Maybe as time goes on this report could be shortened slightly.
- I would suggest each board member give a brief comment of events in his or her area.
- Give more direction to us on the big picture. How is staff doing? How is the workload? How is morale? What are emerging issues and opportunities? Which way are the political winds blowing? We need more reflection on our fundamental mission.
- This method keeps us alert to chair and staff activities. The Chair's willingness to include personal anecdotes of experiences add to the quality of humane concern that enhances relation to Chair to the Board. In addition, it helps assess the difficulties the Chair may have in fulfilling the leadership task. On a Board such as this each member must appreciate the experience of personal factors that affect a person in leadership. If we are to keep in touch with the perplex difficulties faced by ordinary citizens we need this personal approach.

3. Explain suggested changes:

- Sometimes too much time is given on some items.
- You let everyone be heard and yet the meeting mores along.
- I think conduct of the meeting has been excellent. I cannot remember when anyone has been cut off or not permitted to express their view. I have felt that my questions have been answered and my concerns respected. I think the chair has exercised great care to see that each concerned person is heard. I try as a board member to keep my own remarks short and clear.

4. Comments:

- I feel that so far he has the most experience and has done a fine job. As the board gets older and more experienced maybe he can be released of some of these responsibilities.
- Support highly.
- This has been a vital activity. Keep the long term in mind. You are building a broad local constituency with lasting affect. Act as a listener - promise to represent them at the state level. Invite input.
- At present it seems fair.
- I think is is extremely important that the Chair as well as other Board members involve themselves with local activities. Having participated in some of these activities with the Chairman emphasis must be placed on the importance of this involvement. One thing is clear to me it has the possibility of reducing conflict before it begins in a local issue. This function of the Chair is enhanced by the intelligence, knowledge, sensitivity to issues and the broad experience and involvement in resource issues of our chairman. It is an impressive experience to observe his ability to deal with questions and problems at the local levels. In this activity the Chair capably fulfills the education charge given to the Board. I would suggest that when involved in these activities that in some cases an additional member of the board to act as observer and provide support.

5. Suggested changes:

- I highly approve the method of conducting meetings. In previewing the agendas for each meeting, I've wondered how we would get through it all. In most cases we have. I also believe it is the duty of members to help conduct the meetings. I have to watch myself in speaking before asking for the floor. We need to call the Chair's attention to someone else wishing to speak. We need to make a point of order when necessary. I hope members will become freer to make motions so that issues, ideas and recommendations are formally on the floor for discussion. I think it is a universal phenomena that organizations and people do not want to vote something down. So we discuss first, formulate a motion and pass it and seldom vote anything down. I wish to say I am comfortable with this but am aware that we are sometimes out of order. The important thing is that the work gets done.

6. Suggestions for improvement:

- Most state agencies have a place at the meeting. I feel Soil Conservation Service should also have a chair at the meeting table each month.
- We need to be better grounded in local needs and desires so that we become the advocate for local resource protection at the state level. We could do more in EQB, EQB/WRC, and one-on-one with agencies if we knew what we wanted to accomplish.
- Some time should be allowed for SCS report and comments.
- I am aware of this now than I was at the beginning. I believe the Chair lives with time and energy limitations and the amount of effort devoted to this is conveyed during the monthly report. It is a most important function. I believe we must work with other agencies and avoid empire building and to a high degree impressions of other agencies will be formed by the action, interest and cooperative effort made by the Chair.

7. Comment:

- I'm not sure what this question means but if it means impartial my answer would be no. I believe the Chair is biased in favor of resource management and protection. I think the presentation of the Chair's "point of view" has been useful, helpful in understanding details of law and resource management and practice. It is essential. In conduct of meetings I think the Chair has been fair and open and willing to consider other points of view. This has been best demonstrated in the hearings. The charge of bias at one point in deliberations was unfair. The knowledge of law and its application is not a bias it is a competency. Whenever a Chairperson has special knowledge or experience on an issue my perception is that it should be shared. The Board would quickly find itself in difficulty without the experience of the Chair. I think this is to commended and that knowledge tends to "balance interests."

8. • I would say of the Chair as of the Board that I am impressed with the process that selected the Board also that someone had the perception that he was the person to Chair it. It deepens my appreciation and respect for the political processes at work. I feel the Chairman was chosen because he possessed the requisite competence, knowledge, experience and sensitivities necessary for the singular kind of leaderships demanded for this Board. I believe qualities necessary to lead and educate will enable our agency to make a powerful impact on resource management in Minnesota. The pattern of leadership demonstrated by our Chairman and the energy devoted to the office is excellent.

SUMMARY OF NINE RESPONSES RECEIVED

EVALUATION OF BOARD PERFORMANCE

1. Has the Board development during its first year of operation met your expectations?

☒ 9 Yes

☐ 0 No

Comment: See attached

2. Providing information of an educational nature, to aid in the decision-making process has been an integral part of Board meetings. Has adequate time and material been provided to satisfactorily meet this purpose?

☒ 9 Yes

☐ 0 No

Comment: See attached

3. Many "special interest" groups and/or programs require Board attention on specific occasions. "Task force" subcommittees have been utilized for this purpose on a limited basis. Does this process meet your approval?

☒ 9 Yes

☐ 0 No

Suggestions for change or improvement: See attached

4. Active organized "Associations" represent the constituency of the government entities directly involved with Board functions. Should a more active role be sought from them in regular meeting agendas?

☐ 7 Yes

☐ 1 No

Comment: See attached

5. Considerable time and effort has been expended on the development of Board "policy". Do you consider this to be a priority?

☐ 9 Yes

☐ 0 No

Comment: See attached

6. Office staff have provided meeting agenda item explanations and participated in discussions relative to the issues presented. Has adequate time been allocated and sufficient material provided for the decision-making process?

☐ 9 Yes

☐ 0 No

Comment: See attached

7. Providing an agenda for regular meetings, that gives you as a Board member an overview of staff and agency functions, with final directions, and decisions made by the Board has been the intended goal. Has the format utilized been satisfactory?

☐ 9 Yes

☐ 0 No

How could regular meeting agendas and formats be improved?

See attached

8. Using ten as a perfect performance score - 0 as a complete failure, please rate the following areas of Board involvement.

☐ Interesting and complete agendas for regular meetings.

8 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 5 - 8 - 10

☐ Information provided by staff or outside participants.

8 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 10 - 9 - 10

☐ Time allocated to agenda items.

10 - 8 - 10 - 8 - 8 - 9 - 10

☐ Meeting location and facilities.

10 - 9 - 9 - 6 - 10 - 8 - 5

☐ Noon meal provided.

10 - 8 - 10 - 9 - 10 - 9 - 9

☐ Meeting date (4th Wednesday).

10 - 10 - 10 - 9 - 10 - 10 - 10

☐ Length of meeting.

10 - 9 - 10 - 9 - 5 - 7 - 10

COMMENTS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Comments:

- It just takes time to fall into place.
- Probably not as rapid as one would like but one has to recognize the size and age of the institutions involved and the complexity of the task involved.
- I do feel though that this board can and will move ahead much farther than it is now with more experience.
- Our orientation to issues and programs was very good. But somehow most members remain uninvolved in actively setting directions. We need to do more assigning to subcommittees, to give reports, to suggest initiatives.
- After the second meeting it began working as a group.
- Last fall when I came on the Board, I wasn't sure what I expected. As I have learned about the purpose and function of the Board I have found it meeting my expectations as well I think the expectations of the legislation. I think we are beginning to meet our charge. I expected to be a learner and I have had that expectation fulfilled 100%. I am satisfied that this is an important Board with a critical task of filling gaps for education and facilitation not dealt with by other Boards or Commissions. The dedication and commitment of each of Board member has been inspiring.

2. Comments:

- I do appreciate staff commitment to sending things out in advance of meetings.
- It seems about right - we can ask if more is needed.
- Our own individual education is a very important goal of the process of Board development. i have felt more time could be devoted to this aspect but within the time frame I am very satisfied. Materials are certainly adequate as well as pertinent for necessary decision making. Materials have led me to do extra curricular reading and research on my own.

3. Suggestions for change or improvement:

- We must do this much more! The full Board meeting is too unweildly for active participation. I thought the mission statement and groundwater strategy input groups worked well. Don't drop the process!
- I think this is the only satisfactory way that needs of people and programs can be met. I must be willing to trust the expert knowledge of other members of the Board even to the extent of preventing me from making an error. Each of us cannot, at least in my opinion, know and be able to work on everything. I appreciate the fact that we have persons with differing areas of knowledge and experience. We should make use of them.

4. Comment:

- These organizations are a vital part of the grassroots structure and represent a vital link in helping to carry our program.
- I think that as the Board grows and gets more time behind it we can use a more active role from these entities but not quite yet. I don't feel the Board is strong enough yet.
- Since each "Association" has experts in their field, if time would permit I say a more active role should be sought.
- Invite their recommendations for what BWSR should be doing. Get AMC involved. Invite regional coordinators for local water planning to make presentations. (Les Anderson gave a great speech at the EQB Congress in Mankato. He chairs south central group).
- At times.
- Both Associations should be on the agenda for short reports, and also the SCS.
- I would like to see this. I beleive we should create ways so they understand that we value their communication, concern and work. I wonder how we can demonstrate that we seek cooperation between the Board and the Associations that represent SWCD's and WSD's and the County Commissioners group? I would also like to see some direct input from exemplary SWCDs and WDSs Boards or Managers at selected Board meetings. A report from SWCD board or a Watershed Management Board from an area or county not represented on the Board would help give us a feel for the local perception of problems.

5. Comments:

- And it must be reviewed periodically probably semi-annually for a couple years yet.
- The lack of an explicit strategy after nearly a year is very frustrating to me. We could do so much more than the status quo if we just commit to it.
- Policy provides the foundation for consistent but flexible action by staff and board. It provides security for the individual because it is an action guide for those who must make decisions. Policy should prevent personal unilateral decisions. I think policy requires frequent if not constant examination. It helps establish the boundaries between personal and corporate decision and action.

6. Comment:

- Receiving the material before board meetings is valuable. One time it took three hours to read and highlight important facts.
- Most of the time.
- I have found staff communication to the Board excellent. Whenever additional material has been asked for they have quickly provided it. They have helped me understand the issues and details that I have not ordinarily dealt with. I have felt the time allotment adequate and the material appropriate. I have been impressed at the grasp that staff have on issues and appreciate their professional ability and competency and ability to communicate so the Board members can understand. Time allotment is hard to evaluate. I sense that it is adequate and everyone has had a chance to have their questions answered. If discussion seems complete and continues it tends to deteriorate and leads to inattention and boredom. I think we do pretty well on this.

7. How could regular meeting agendas and formats be improved?

- Some of presentations could be shortened up a little.
- In order to expedite matters might it help to have bi-monthly meetings?
- Have subcommittees deal in depth with issues and report back with recommendations. Force the Board to make policy choices by presenting options. Assign Board members to meet with constituency groups and report back their needs and desires. (Don Ogaard does this now; accelerate and involve others.) Staff has been very responsive to individual suggestions, being careful to bring ideas back to the full Board.
- EQB report could be condensed a bit. SCS report seems to be near end - he might appreciate being earlier at times.

7. Continued

- The format in my opinion is excellent. I especially like the statements on blue paper that specify the question we will vote on at the meeting. The background material helps me to think about the question and issue and enables me to make a tentative decision before the meeting. It provides a framework to understanding other points of view and the resulting discussion.

How could regular meeting agendas and formats be improved? I frankly don't know. I have sat in a lot of meetings, probably in the thousands over the years. In the Board meetings, I cannot think of one thing we have discussed that I thought should have been excluded or should have been taken care of elsewhere. For me the meetings of the Board have been live meetings and I mean alive--the presentations made by staff and others are by live people who have generally made their presentation stimulating, interesting and alive.

The best personal criteria for myself is that I have been wide awake and alert through the meetings we have had thus far. Boredom puts me to sleep.

The meetings I have enjoyed the most have been those covering two days. I know we are not on the board so we can enjoy meetings but I value time for free informal conversation with Board members and staff. I also appreciate the difficulty some members have in adjusting their schedules to attend a one day meeting.

I have no suggestions for change. I sense we are getting the necessary work done. If we can do something to make it more convenient for some members to attend the meetings, to be on time and to remain for the whole meeting I would favor it. I sense that time-wise my own schedule is more flexible than members who have other pressing obligations. I am glad I am retired.

I would like to add that I am deeply impressed by the character, dedication and concern shown by the Board members and the staff. The process that selected these persons out of the body of citizens is a work of genius in my estimation.



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October 18, 1988

To: Board Members
From: Greg Larson
Thru: Jim Birkholz
Subject: Recording of State Cost-Share Program Practices

I have included information which discusses issues involving recording of conservation practices on land titles. Originally limited to a few offices, issues now exist in most districts. The recording process, although adopted to protect state cost-share practices, is cumbersome and is impeding the installation of good projects.

Recommended BWSR action is as follows:

October meeting:

Discuss the issue; assess options.

November meeting:

Adopt one of three options -

1. Maintain the program as is;
2. maintain the program as is pending legislative action in 1989; or
3. suspend recording until legislative resolution in 1989.

I look forward to a good discussion on an issue that is causing many concerns among SWCD officials.

JB/GL:1b
Encs:

Chronology of
Recording State Cost-Share Program Practices

April, 1986 - State Legislature enacts Chapter 398, Article 7, Subdivision 1, which states that permanent conservation practices must be recorded with the county recorder on tracts where they occur if cost-sharing funds are issued to a landowner. Coded to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 40.26.

April, 1986 - The Soil and Water Conservation board moved to implement the act.

May, 1986 - Memo from the Soil and Water Conservation Board to soil and water conservation districts directing them to begin implementation with interim procedures.

June-November, 1986 - Development of final forms and procedures. The attorney general's office worked with staff to develop this information.

December, 1986 - Forms and procedures were distributed to soil and water conservation districts and county recorders' offices.

SWCD concerns about recording of practices

The attorney general's office has determined that consent forms are needed in the implementation of this act. A consent form or subordination agreement is signed by a party having a vested interest in a tract of land. By signing, a mortgage holder for example, is agreeing to allow recording of a conservation practice maintenance agreement on the land title.

Issue: Consent forms

Mortgage holders are charging cost-share recipients as much as \$50.00 to sign a consent form. For inexpensive practices such as field windbreaks where cost-share payments are often in the \$100 range, cost-share recipients are very reluctant to pay high costs for consent form signing.

Issue: Local administrative cost

District staff time, the cost of travel to the recorder's office and recording fees result in administrative costs which often exceed the state cost-share contribution toward inexpensive practices.

Possible solutions:

1. Legislatively establish a minimum state cost-share payment necessary to "trigger" recording. The Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts recommends a \$3500 minimum.
2. Legislatively establish that recording of practices applies only to the soil loss limits program.



NACD

OCT 17 1988

October 14, 1988

To: State Association Presidents and Executives
State Administrative Officers
NACD Officers, Directors, and Staff

Dear Friends:

I wanted to share some information with you as Congress finishes their second session. The first attachment shows the Federal FY89 appropriations for programs covered by the NACD Funding Resolution. For comparison, we have included the FY88 appropriation, the amount proposed for FY89 by the Administration, the NACD Council recommendations, and the final appropriations figures. Overall, I would have to say that the programs we support fared very well, especially considering the tight fiscal conditions at the Federal level.

The second attachment is a copy of the testimony Clarence presented on behalf of NACD and conservation districts at a Senate Agriculture Committee hearing on October 4. Senator Harkin (IA) called the hearing to discuss further the issue of using alternative conservation systems to meet planning requirements of conservation compliance. As we have stated in the past, while we oppose the way in which the current policy on ACS's was implemented, we feel that any further changes in program implementation at this time would hinder, rather than help, the program. Our first priority is to get some type of conservation plan implemented on the affected farms and then evaluate how well they are reducing erosion.

The next attachment is NACD's comments to the Forest Service on their 1988 RPA plan. The RPA plan is a long-range resource management plan for the agency, very similar to SCS's National Conservation Program (RCA). It is this plan that will provide guidance to the Forest Service as they manage their public lands. These comments were prepared by Southern Regional Representative David Firor. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact him.

The final attachment is the Executive Summary of EPA's draft guidance for implementation of the Federal consistency provisions of Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. The consistency provisions allow states to review various Federal activities occurring within a state to ensure that they are consistent with the provisions of the state's NPS Management Program. To the extent possible, Federal projects are required to be consistent with the goals of the NPS plan. As part of their NPS Management Plan, states must submit a list of projects they would like to review for consistency.

Sincerely,

Ernest C. Shea
Executive Vice President

CC: SCS State Conservationists
SCS Personnel in EPA Regional Offices
National Association of Conservation Districts
509 Capitol Court, NE, Washington, DC 20002
(202) 547-6223

FINAL FISCAL YEAR 1989 FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

	FY 88 APPROP.	PRES. FY 89 BUDGET	FY 89 NACD RECOM.	FY89 APPROP.
(in millions of dollars)				
<u>SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE</u>				
Conservation Operation	398.6	455.2	475	403.3
Transfer from CRP	45.3			61.5
River Basins	12.1	9.8	12	12.1
Watershed Planning	8.7	8.2	12	8.7
Watershed Operations	160.8	95.4	200	172.4
RC&D's	25	25	35	25.1
Great Plains	20.5	6.0	22	20.5
TOTAL SCS	671.0	599.6	756	703.6
<u>FUNDS TRANSFERED TO SCS</u>				
Office of Surface Mining (RAMP)	15.0	0	20	12.0
NPS Technical Assistance (304 k)	0	0	25	0
<u>AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE</u>				
Conservation Reserve	1,131.0	1,864.0	2,200	1,864.0
ACP	176.9	0	200	176.9
FIP	11.9	0	13	11.9
Water Bank	8.4	0	10	5.0
Colorado River Salinity Control Program	4.9	0	5	4.9
<u>AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE</u>				
Soil & Water Conservation Research	60.8	66.6	67	68.0
<u>ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE</u>				
Animal Damage Control	24.4	13.0	25	25.6
<u>COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE</u>				
Hatch Act	155.5	155.5	155	155.5
McIntire-Stennis	17.5	13.0	18	17.5
Rangeland Research	.5	0	1	.5
<u>COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE</u>				
General Formula Funds	241.6	228.5	242	241.6
Earmarked Programs	73.8	68.2	74	75.8
Renewable Resources Extension Act	2.8	2.8	15	2.8

	FY 88 APPROP.	PRES. FY 89 BUDGET	FY 89 NACD RECOM.	FY89 APPROP.
(in millions of dollars)				
<u>FOREST SERVICE</u>				
Forest Pest Management	41.0	28.1	41	49.7
Rural Fire Protection	13.8	3.9	14	13.9
Forest Management & Utilization	10.8	0	15	10.3
Range Management	29.2	26.3	29	30.6
Range Betterment Fund	3.6	3.9	4	4.4
Wildlife & Fish Habitat Mgmt.	47.4	45.4	59	86.6
<u>FARMER'S HOME ADMINISTRATION</u>				
Rural Community Fire Protection	3.1	0	3.1	3.1
Soil & Water Loans-Direct	11.0	0	14	11.0
Soil & Water Loans-Guaranteed	3.0	0	0	3.0
Watershed Protection & Flood Prevention	7.9	0	8	7.9
RC&D Loans	1.2	0	1.2	1.2
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</u>				
Water Quality Management (205j)	23.0	7.5	23	21.4
Clean Lakes Program	9.5	0	15	12.5
State Programs Grant	62.1	62.1	72	67.1
Sec. 319 NPS Grants	0	0	100	0
Sec. 304K NPS Tech. Assistance (Transfer to SCS)	0	0	25	0
<u>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</u>				
Soil, Water & Air Management	20.0	25.9	26	14.5
Grazing Management	33.9	33.9	35	34.6
Wildlife Habitat Management	18.5	14.9	21	20.0
Wild Horse & Burro Program	14.8	7.5	15	14.6
<u>U.S. GEOLOGICAL SERVICE</u>				
National Mapping, Geography and Surveys	90.9	90.0	91	94.2
Water Resources Investigations	149.8	133.3	150	145.3
<u>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</u>				
Fishery Research & Development	13.2	11.8	13	15.1
Fish Hatcheries	26.2	26.4	26	28.7
Refuge Fund	5.6	5.6	6	6.6
Anadromous Fish Program	2.0	0	2	2.0
Cooperative Research Units	5.7	5.8	8	6.3
Fish & Wildlife Enhancement	1.2	1.2	5	2.7

Statement of
The National Association of Conservation Districts
on the Use of Alternative Conservation Systems for Conservation Compliance

Presented by

Clarence Durban, NACD President

Subcommittee on Nutrition and Investigations

Senate Committee on Agriculture

October 4, 1988

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, my name is Clarence Durban and I am the President of the National Association of Conservation Districts. I appreciate the invitation to appear before you today.

NACD is the national organization which represents this country's almost 3,000 soil and water conservation districts and the more than 15,000 women and men who serve on their governing bodies. Districts were founded on the premise that resource conservation programs could be successfully implemented only if local people were directly involved in the program. This philosophy has been the hallmark of conservation district activities for the past fifty years. We have shown that it works, and works well, to have local people solve local problems.

As you are aware, conservation districts are required by the 1985 FSA to approve all conservation plans developed for sodbuster, conservation reserve, and conservation compliance. Contrary to what some may think, the district boards of this country do not simply "rubberstamp" the plans being developed by SCS field personnel. Instead, districts provide local direction to the Federal programs. They lead the landowners through a process which results not only in protection of our natural resources by reducing soil erosion, but also in the protection of the economic health of the operator and the local community.

Today you have asked us to provide you with our opinion of SCS's decision to utilize alternative conservation systems (ACS's) in implementing the conservation compliance provisions of Title XII of the 1985 Food Security Act. Let me say from the outset that NACD has supported the use of ACS's since the first rules for the programs were published. In our comments to USDA on their interim rules for the conservation programs two years ago, we pointed out the need for these systems. We also reminded

the agency, however that alternative systems must still provide for significant and substantial reductions in erosion. Although we would have preferred if SCS would have allowed state and local officials to determine where and under what circumstances ACS's would be allowed, in our opinion it would be very damaging to change the program rules again at this time. Farmers need to know what is required of them and to make further adjustments would only further confuse those who are trying to comply.

The real driving force for our position on alternative conservation systems was the recognition that it would not be economically feasible for some farmers to bring soil erosion levels down to the soil loss tolerance level. We wanted to make sure that no farmer was faced with implementing a conservation plan that would force them out of business. Our goal was to ensure that erosion control was accomplished without driving farmers off the land.

We took this position because we knew districts would have to balance the erosion control benefits of any suggested conservation system with the cost required for its implementation. In most cases, the existing Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) in the district office provided the district, the farmer, and the SCS with the flexibility necessary to design a complete erosion control system that was affordable and practicable given local conditions. We also knew there were going to be those times when what was needed would be innovative planning that allowed for flexibility outside the FOTG.

I think that perhaps it is important to review what Congress seems to have intended with passage of the conservation provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act. I think it is fair to say that there were two distinct goals of that historic legislation. First, Congress stated that they wanted to ensure that federal farm program benefits would not encourage the destruction of our more fragile land types to increase production; thus Sodbuster and Swampbuster were enacted. Second, Congress felt that it was important to reduce the degradation of existing cropland by soil erosion, while protecting the economic viability of the affected farmer; that resulted in conservation reserve and conservation compliance.

I firmly believe that these two goals resulted in separate standards for judging what was an adequate level of protection for these different classes of land. For Sodbuster and Swampbuster, there is a clear case for zero tolerance, to use a common phrase. NACD and conservation districts firmly believe that in today's world there is no reason why anyone should be allowed to receive Federal farm benefits for bringing new land into production that results in serious degradation of our natural resources. As a result we support SCS's decision to use "T" as the erosion reduction standard for Sodbuster.

However, the treatment we prescribe for land already in the production cycle has to be approached from a different perspective. We do not feel that resource protection concerns are easily separated from the economic concerns of land managers. For that reason, we urged USDA to adopt a conservation compliance program that embodies a common sense approach to conservation planning. The use of ACS's under conservation compliance allows for flexibility and common sense, and if properly used will result in substantial reductions in erosion without driving farmers off the land.

Every report we have received from our members, from state conservation agencies, and from the Federal agencies we work with indicates that overall levels of soil erosion will be reduced through use of alternative conservation systems. I recognize that you may have heard that ACS's will allow erosion to actually increase, but statements like that need to be carefully analyzed. While some ACS's will allow for erosion to proceed at a rate higher than "T", erosion will still be significantly reduced.

I also want to take a moment to address the problems that have come to the forefront in several states where requirements of state and Federal programs differ. It is not unusual for states to have more stringent guidelines for programs than their Federal counterparts.

We have several states with laws that call for erosion on cropland to be reduced to "T" levels at some time in the near future, such as Iowa's "T by 2000" program. I believe that conservation compliance does not destroy the ability of states to establish stricter standards. In fact, I believe that compliance actually provides opportunities for state and local programs that did not exist before 1985.

The Federal program will be bringing more farmers and land owners into conservation district offices than ever before. This program will allow us to get conservation plans in place on more farms at one time than ever before and I believe that is what the law was intended to accomplish. Districts and states will have more access to farmers with erosion problems than ever before. If SCS will help us to make the distinction between state and Federal programs, and to assist with technical assistance to meet state standards when requested, then all of these various programs will be served.

I would like to add just one more point on using alternative conservation systems. We need to put this controversy behind us and move forward with implementing the conservation compliance program. We have the ability to significantly reduce soil erosion in the next few years, but continued bickering over which approach is "best" will not help protect our resources. Regardless of individual or organizational philosophies involved, our goal must remain the protection of our soil and water resources in a reasonable manner.

My other hope is that we have learned an important lesson from this situation. The history of conservation district, state, and Federal soil conservation programs has been one in which cooperation has been the key. We can see that if we fail to cooperate and include all partners - local, state, and Federal governments, public interest groups, and private citizens - no program, regardless of its goals, will be a success. It is my sincere hope that the problems incurred over the use of ACS's will renew all of our efforts to communicate better and to cooperate to protect our resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this Committee. I would be happy to answer any questions.



ERNEST C. SHEA
Executive Vice President

October 14, 1988

Dr. David R. Darr
USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Washington DC 20090-6090

Dear Dr. Darr:

The National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the draft 1989 RPA assessment of the forest and rangeland situation in the United States.

Although not clearly stated, we get the very strong impression from the Foreward and the remainder of the document that the assessment was prepared almost entirely by Forest Service personnel. Since we know this to be true for the 1975 and 1979 assessments, this further reinforces our belief that it is also true for the current assessment.

We readily concede that in-so-far as the knowledge of activities of the Forest Service concerning the national forests, there is no one more knowledgeable in this matter than your own personnel. However, the general public and many organizations are taking a great deal of interest today in activities in the national forests. We believe that the Forest Service should have attempted to solicit a great deal more input from these groups in their assessments of the national forests and their projections for the future.

We do not concede that the Forest Service is the best and most knowledgeable group to assess the condition of and the future of the nation's non-industrial private timberlands. We believe that a great deal more would have been accomplished by consultations and input, as well as actual analyses, made by such organizations as the National Association of State Foresters, the schools of forestry throughout the country, the American Forestry Association, Forest Farmers Association, and many others.

Furthermore it is impossible to analyze and make projections confined solely to the political boundaries of our country. Actions concerning forestry throughout the entire world are having, and will continue to have, effects far beyond anything which has been known in the past. Who is best qualified to factor the worldwide situation in forestry into the RPA? We do not know; however, certainly an effort should have been made to relate these factors to the assessments as made.

Another general comment: Throughout the report the assumption is made that high timber stumpage prices are bad. It is assumed that actions should be taken and planned based on the assumption that the price of timber must be kept down. While we agree that lower timber prices are advantageous in providing housing for the nation, we must point out that higher stumpage prices have several very good effects. We believe that higher timber prices would do more than any other thing to encourage the planting and management of timber. In this country, we have tried all manner of incentives to improve the management of and increase the planting of trees on privately owned land...capital gains, tax incentives, the Conservation Reserve Program, and others. However, a reasonable increase in the price of timber would probably accomplish more than any of the above. Therefore, to base all planned future actions on the idea that cheap timber is a good thing may be in error.

Another general comment: In reviewing the entire publication, it appears to us that insufficient consideration and study were given to environmental factors. In this day and time, almost no action affecting any part of our economy, environment or society can be considered without giving serious consideration to their environmental effects. Although soil erosion and water quality are mentioned frequently throughout the report, we do not get the feeling that any really serious consideration as to the effect of many of the actions proposed in the various futures would have on this serious problem. A great deal more analysis should be given to the effect of such actions as increased timber harvests in the national forests in the West, on soil erosion, on water quality, on endangered species, on recreational opportunities, etc.

We also have a few more specific comments. On page 5 of the document in which various futures are considered, we have difficulty in determining just exactly what the "assessment projection" is. Apparently, this is the future which was used for the balance of the projections which were made in the report but there is inadequate data as to just what this future was. The other eight situations listed seem to us to swing from the extremely optimistic to the extremely pessimistic and include many scenarios which obviously are not going to happen.

We also wonder if any consideration was given to the possible effects on forests of increasing earth temperatures caused by the "greenhouse effect." If the "greenhouse effect" is in fact real, many trees will find themselves located in temperature zones in which they cannot survive. Is it possible that the Forest Service should be making plans to assist a northern migration of tree species as temperatures increase rather than depending on a very slow evolution process to bring this about?

In the discussion of opportunities for management of resources on page 73 of the report, it is stated that there are three major ways to respond to increasing demands for timber. However, there is no prioritization or discussion of the relative importance or recommendations for which of these alternatives might be the best.

We believe very strongly that the extension of supplies through improved utilization offers the best opportunity to quickly and less-expensively meet the rising demand for timber. We are told by professional foresters that there is still a long way to go in increasing the utilization of harvested timber and that, compared to the other alternatives, this can be done much

more quickly. Secondly, the idea of increasing harvests from existing timber resources, as outlined in your discussion, gives us some concern. The idea of increasing harvests on national forests in the West, we believe is not a viable alternative. Many reports indicate that to do so would be to mine timber there. Not only would it be poor management to greatly increase this harvest, but there is no question that this would meet with a great deal of organized opposition from environmental groups. Rather, we feel that the second priority for increasing the supply of timber would be to increase timber harvests from private non-industrial land, particularly in the South and East. There are numerous ways to increase the availability of timber from these lands, including such measures as the restoration of capital gains, taxation on timber sales, and establishing markets in areas where there is presently a great deal of timber but very poor markets.

Increasing supplies through increased harvests, particularly on the national forests in the West, we believe should be a distant third choice.

On page 82 of the report, in the discussion of outdoor recreation and wilderness program, the statement is made that a great deal more uniformity is needed in the standards and definitions of recreational data. We fully agree with this; however, it goes on to say that the Forest Service can provide leadership to develop these needed standards. We would be concerned if the agency attempts to become the federal "lead" agency for recreation policy. The Forest Service currently has a very broad mission. We feel it would be more appropriate if they cooperate with other federal and state agencies on recreational issues, but not act as the national policy leader.

On page 86 of the report, a discussion of the mission of the national forests includes a statement that the mission of the Forest Service includes "recognized past commitments to users and communities that depend on the national forests." We certainly agree that any commitments made in the past by the Forest Service to communities or users are an obligation on the Forest Service. However, in the light of changing times, priorities and national needs, these past commitments should be carefully examined and those which are now in conflict with national goals must eventually be phased out. This should be done in a manner to cause the minimum damage to those to whom the commitments were made and phased out over a period of time; however, commitments clearly in conflict with current goals must eventually be terminated.

In the same section, the question is posed as to whether policies for national forests should vary among regions. We feel certainly they must because the variation in so many things in different regions exists. However, it seems feasible and desirable to us that the long-term overall goals for the national forests should cover all national forests but the methods of achieving them and those which are feasible in a particular area can vary.

In the same discussion, we feel the answer to the question as to the place of multiple-use management of forests is that multiple-use policy is still viable and should be continued as it contributes to the overall program to a great degree. Departures from multiple-use should be allowed only under the most compelling circumstances.

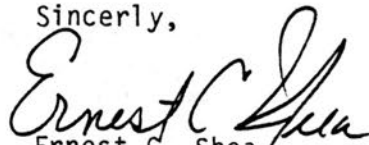
Coupled with multiple-use management goals The Forest Service should continue to promote resource management on a watershed basis regardless of ownership boundaries. Some of the greatest successes in recent years in resolving conflicts in resource management have been precipitated by development of management plans that address federal, state, local, and private lands as a single unit. We encourage the agency to continue this effort.

The question is also posed as to what objectives the Forest Service should have in production of resources on non-industrial private lands. We believe that the Forest Service should concentrate exclusively on increasing timber production on private land. Other uses of this private land should be determined by the market place and the desires of the land owners. Efforts by the Forest Service to encourage, promote or require other uses of privately owned timberland would not be successful since we do, fortunately, still enjoy a free society where land owners have the right to make their own decision. In particular, the Forest Service should support state forestry agencies in providing technical and financial assistance to these land owners.

This concludes the comments we have. We hope you realize that they are not made in a critical manner but we trust they will be of assistance to the Forest Service in preparing their final report.

Please feel free to contact me or David Firor, NACD's Forestry Committee staff advisor (phone (404) 546-1003), if you require any further information on any of our comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ernest C. Shea". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "E" and a stylized "S".

Ernest C. Shea
Executive Vice President

ECS/dks

DRAFT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Draft Section 319 Federal Consistency Guidance

The Section 319 federal consistency provisions (Sections 319(b)(2)(F) and 319(k)) enable States to review Federal activities for consistency with the State's approved NPS Management Program. If the State determines that an application or project is not consistent with the provisions of its NPS Management Program, the Federal agency must make efforts to accommodate the State's concerns.

As part of its NPS Management Program, the State must submit to EPA a list of federal assistance programs and development projects for which it would like to review individual applications and projects for consistency with the Management Program. The Management Program should also include a description of the State's anticipated federal consistency review process and a discussion of the criteria and guidelines governing the reviews. The review criteria must be based directly on the contents of the Management Program, including its goals, policies, programs, plans, activities and requirements.

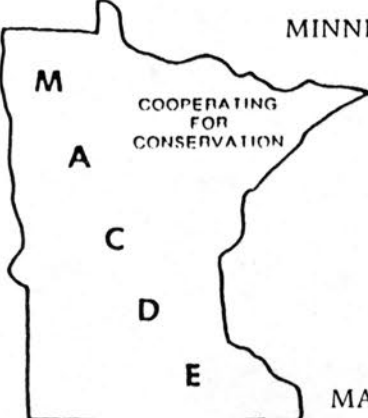
The State NPS lead agency will be responsible for conducting federal consistency reviews. Reviews should be conducted primarily through the State's intergovernmental review process (State clearinghouse) established under Executive Order 12372.

The NPS lead agency should provide its list of federal programs and projects to its State clearinghouse so that the clearinghouse will route appropriate project information to the NPS lead agency for review. The NPS lead agency should also transmit copies of its list to all local, district, regional or other appropriate Federal agency offices to alert these agencies that their activities will be reviewed for consistency with the State's NPS Management Program.

Other processes, including the NEPA environmental review process and the A-106 pollution abatement process, may also be used to promote and ensure federal consistency with State NPS Management Programs.

EPA will work with the States and Federal agencies to support implementation of the Section 319 Federal consistency requirements. Toward this end, EPA will conduct educational and liaison activities, provide technical assistance to States and Federal agencies, facilitate State-Federal negotiations, and assist with mediation and conflict resolution.

The success of the Federal consistency review process will depend largely on the ability of States and Federal agencies to implement the requirements in an open, cooperative manner. Through early notification, effective communication, and negotiations, States and Federal agencies can make the consistency review process an effective tool for achieving commonly shared clean water goals.



MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION
DISTRICT EMPLOYEES

**EMPLOYEE'S
EDITION**

MACDE Quarterly Newsletter - Vol. 4 Number 5

DIRECTORS

Area I	Cheryl Sistad, Sec.
Area II	Keith Grow
Area III	Donna Schiefelbein, Tres.
Area IV	Doug Schoenecker, V. Pres.
Area V	Jean Diggins
Area VI	Marybeth Block
Area VII	Paul Kalass, Pres.

Advisory Member - Jeff Nielsen
Advisory Member - Tom Weber

Editor - Marybeth Block

CHIEFLY CHATTER

by Paul Kalass, President

The results of the MACDE Priority and Funding Survey created a great deal of discussion at our June meeting (see article by Block). One thing clearly translated and in need of attention was the low priority of the Conservation Team award. We were a little puzzled by this as we felt that the idea behind this award certainly merited its existence. Upon further discussion it was concluded that reports submitted lacked format consistency and completeness from district to district. As a result, judging became too subjective.

Therefore, all members present agreed to omit the award in 1988 and look into a more uniform, less time-consuming method of submitting entries. Any suggestions or volunteers?

One of the earliest functions of MACDE is to biannually gather and publish data pertaining to wages and benefits. This year marks the fourth wage and benefit survey to be mailed to all district employees within the state.

Eighty-eight percent of the employees responded to the last survey which, I feel, gave it accuracy. Please take the time to fill out this form and remember, your privacy is respected and your name is not tied to the survey.

MACDE CONDUCTS SURVEY

by Marybeth Block

During April, MACDE collected surveys completed by employees in regard to their opinions on MACDE activities and disbursement of funds. It was not surprising that the responses were extremely varied. Because responses ranged between the various options, the data was somewhat difficult to interpret and prioritize. Listed below is the ranking of MACDE activities by District Employees:

1. Represent Employees with BWSR, MASWCD and SCS
2. Provide SWCD Training
3. Job Announcement Network
4. Convention Activities
5. Regional and National Employee Network
6. Wage and Benefits Survey
7. Conservation Team Award

FUNDING PRIORITIES:

1. Newsletters
2. Represent Minnesota at the NACD National Convention
3. MASWCD Affiliate Membership
4. Regional and National Association Support
5. Bonus to Outstanding District Employee
6. Conservation Team Award
7. Promotional Cups

So it looks as though we will not be providing the promotional cups or conducting a team award. We hope to make some alterations in the team award so the counties submitted are judged in a more uniform manner.

We will be revising MACDE's long range plan from the results of the survey. If you have any additional comments or input for the plan please contact your area director.

NACD INVITES MINNESOTA EMPLOYEE TO LEAGUE CITY

In April, Marybeth Block, Kandiyohi SWCD Manager and Area 6 MACDE Director, was one of five employees nationwide chosen to provide a local perspective relating to the quality of services provided by the NACD Service Department.

Along with representation from Minnesota, employees from Kansas and New York attended the review. Day one of the two-day session consisted of meeting with David Schovajsa, Director of the Service Department. Various viewpoints as to what services districts liked, along with reasons certain items and services need to be improved upon were discussed. All employees agreed that promotional items need flexibility to be more "customized". Increased emphasis on educational items, such as video tapes was suggested. The second day involved meeting with the suppliers of NACD material. Of course the high cost of items was pointed out as one of the main decision factors to bypass NACD. Higher costs result from an NACD policy that all products must be *Made in America*, a policy that can hardly be criticized.

NACD depends on the profits generated from the Service Department. Agencies and resource-conscious individuals depend on NACD for protection of our soil and water resources through Congressional support. If your district has a need for promotional or educational material it would be pertinent to check and see if NACD can fill those needs. Purchasing items through NACD is investing in Conservation Districts.

If you have any comments or opinions regarding NACD's Service Department, please contact Marybeth Block and she will see they are forwarded to Mr. Schovajsa.

NACD reimbursed the trip.



REVIEWING THE NACD SERVICE DEPARTMENT were from left to right: Marybeth Block, Kandiyohi CD-Minnesota; Kay Wasinger, Ness CD-Kansas; David Schovajsa, NACD Service Department Director; and Tom Brace, Cayuga CD-New York.

KEITH GROW... AREA II DIRECTOR

The following autobiography was submitted by Area II Director Keith Grow. Keith has assumed the duties of coordinating the job announcement network so please forward anything associated with that program directly to him.

I started life as an "Army brat", traveling from Alabama to Maryland to Kentucky. We eventually purchased a farm twenty miles east of St. Cloud. At 18, and after deciding I had cleaned one too many calf pens, I entered Mankato State University, receiving a BS degree in biology and natural resources. I was first hired by the Isanti Soil and Water District. After four years I was offered a SCS position, but due to family illness returned to the farm, where I remained for six years. The Wadena Soil and Water District was participating in the District Manager Pilot Program at this time. After my wife Theresa and I reviewed our options I applied for the position, was hired, and began work in March of 1986.

The job announcement was posted in the St. Cloud field office, which is a benefit of MACDE. When asked why I became a director I can only relay, "I owed them one". My goal as a director is communication--to provide a system which information can be transferred from the field office to the administration. Many good ideas and concerns are generated at the district office level. There is a need to channel this information to the policymakers.

I recently bought a home in the country and became president of the Wadena Jaycees so recreation is a rare commodity for our family. When we do get away, camping, fishing and participating in sports take the majority of our time.



CHERYL SISTAD... AREA I DIRECTOR and MACDE SECRETARY



I grew up in Northwest Minnesota living in Strandquist, Stephen and mostly Warren. I attended Bemidji State College for one year, then quit to get married. We lived in Crookston for about a year and a half before moving back to my husband's hometown of Grygla. When a part-time secretary's job opened up, I applied for and got the job even though I had no idea of what a conservation district was or did! Now after almost 17 years on the job, I think I have it figured out--somewhat!

My husband Jerry is a self-employed truck driver. We have two daughters, Terri is 18 and Letty is 15. In the spring of 1987 we thought buying a hobby farm would be nice. Our "hobby farm" turned out to be 560 acres. That takes up most of our spare time (and money!).

Spare time (?) activities include traveling, camping, fishing, deer hunting and crafts. Keeping up with the girls and all their school activities is another time-consuming job! And since we live in the country, taking walks and watching wildlife is also included. And if that's not enough, we're also raising two very mischievous baby raccoons!

I've always been interested and involved in the Northwest Employees Association, so the MACDE was the next logical step. I think good communications is a key element for all organizations working together and I hope to get more employees in Area I interested in the association.



Kandiyohi SWCD
409 S.W. 19th Avenue
Willmar, MN 56201

RIM RESERVE

Formula:

The proposed payment is based on a weighted average or index tied to past RIM performance. This index is calculated by multiplying the index value below, times the number of easements or sign-ups in each district. The index payment is then added to the \$300 base or the \$600 base for living snowfence pilot program counties to get the total proposed payment.

RIM RESERVE 1988 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE PAYMENTS

Index Value 1.0 1.5 1.0 1.5 1.75 2.0 0.5 0.75 0.875 1.0

DISTRICT	85 LTD	86 PERP	87 LTD	87 PERP	87 LV	87 SNO	87 WET	87 RE	88 LTD	88 PERP	88 LV	88 SNO	88 WET	88 RE	INDEX	INDEX PAYMENT	BASE PAYMENT	TOTAL PAYMENT	SCS/RIM
AITKIN	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.000	\$5,460	\$300	\$5,760	
ANOKA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.500	\$1,365	\$300	\$1,665	
BECKER	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.500	\$7,917	\$300	\$8,217	
BELTRAMI	6	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	16.500	\$9,009	\$300	\$9,309	
BENTON	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.500	\$10,647	\$300	\$10,947	
BIG STONE	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.000	\$3,822	\$300	\$4,122	
BLUE EARTH	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15.000	\$8,190	\$600	\$8,790	13,800
BROWN	8	1	1	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	21.250	\$11,603	\$300	\$11,903	
CARLTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	\$0	\$300	\$300	
CARVER	4	5	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	19.750	\$10,784	\$300	\$11,084	
CASS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	\$546	\$300	\$846	
CHIPPEWA	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	12.500	\$6,825	\$300	\$7,125	
CHISAGO	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	25.500	\$13,923	\$300	\$14,223	
CLAY	12	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23.250	\$12,695	\$300	\$12,995	
CLEARWATER	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.000	\$2,730	\$300	\$3,030	
COOK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	\$546	\$300	\$846	
COTTONWOOD	4	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	17.500	\$9,555	\$600	\$10,155	
CROW WING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	\$0	\$300	\$300	
DAKOTA	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16.500	\$9,009	\$300	\$9,309	
DODGE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.000	\$1,638	\$300	\$1,938	
DOUGLAS	11	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	26.500	\$14,469	\$300	\$14,769	
FARIBAULT	0	3	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	17.000	\$9,282	\$300	\$9,582	
FILLMORE	21	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.000	\$13,650	\$300	\$13,950	
FREEBORN	12	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	23.500	\$12,831	\$300	\$13,131	
GOODHUE	22	1	6	3	0	2	6	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	42.500	\$23,205	\$300	\$23,505	
GRANT	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	8.500	\$4,641	\$300	\$4,941	5,800
HENNEPIN	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.500	\$1,365	\$300	\$1,665	
HUBBARD	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4.750	\$2,594	\$300	\$2,894	
ISANTI	34	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46.000	\$25,116	\$300	\$25,416	
ITASCA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	\$546	\$300	\$846	
JACKSON	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	15.000	\$8,190	\$300	\$8,490	11,500
KANABEC	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.750	\$1,502	\$300	\$1,802	
KANDIYOHI	21	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	35.500	\$19,383	\$300	\$19,683	
KITTSON	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	13.000	\$7,098	\$300	\$7,398	11,200
KOOCHICHIING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	\$0	\$300	\$300	
LAC QUI PARLE	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7.500	\$4,095	\$300	\$4,395	
LAKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	\$0	\$300	\$300	
LAKE OF THE WOODS	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.000	\$2,730	\$300	\$3,030	
LESUEUR	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	16.000	\$8,736	\$300	\$9,036	
LINCOLN	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.250	\$5,597	\$600	\$6,197	
LYON	4	1	0	2	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	15.500	\$8,463	\$600	\$9,063	6,000
MAHOMEN	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.000	\$1,638	\$300	\$1,938	
MARSHALL-BELTRAMI	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.000	\$2,730	\$300	\$3,030	
MARSHALL	10	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.500	\$7,917	\$300	\$8,217	10,400
MARTIN	8	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.750	\$9,692	\$300	\$9,992	15,500

MCLEOD	9	0	4	7	0	1	0	2	0	2	29.000	\$15,834	\$300	\$16,134
NEEKER	14	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	21.000	\$11,466	\$300	\$11,766
MILLE LACS	6	0	2	3	0	0	5	1	0	0	15.750	\$8,600	\$300	\$8,900
MORRISON	19	0	0	4	3	0	0	7	5	0	39.875	\$21,772	\$600	\$22,372
MOWER	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5.000	\$2,730	\$600	\$3,330

MURRAY	6	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	18.500	\$10,101	\$300	\$10,401
NICOLLET	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.500	\$4,095	\$300	\$4,395
NOBLES	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	7.000	\$3,822	\$600	\$4,422
NORMAN	12	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	21.750	\$11,876	\$300	\$12,176
OLMSTED	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10.750	\$5,870	\$300	\$6,170
EAST OTTER TAIL	24	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	25.750	\$14,060	\$300	\$14,360
WEST OTTER TAIL	12	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	20.500	\$11,193	\$300	\$11,493
PENNINGTON	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.000	\$3,822	\$300	\$4,122
PINE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	\$546	\$300	\$846
PIPESTONE	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6.500	\$3,549	\$300	\$3,849
EAST POLK	22	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.000	\$13,650	\$300	\$13,950
WEST POLK	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.000	\$1,638	\$300	\$1,938
POPE	8	6	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	26.000	\$14,196	\$300	\$14,496
RAMSEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	\$0	\$300	\$300
RED LAKE	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5.500	\$3,003	\$300	\$3,303
REDWOOD	0	8	0	5	0	2	1	3	0	8	34.250	\$18,701	\$300	\$19,001
RENVILLE	4	3	3	2	0	2	17	8	0	4	37.000	\$20,202	\$300	\$20,502
RICE	16	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	21.500	\$11,739	\$300	\$12,039
ROCK	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.500	\$819	\$300	\$1,119
ROOT RIVER	15	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.000	\$9,828	\$300	\$10,128
ROSEAU	11	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	14.750	\$8,054	\$300	\$8,354
NORTH ST. LOUIS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.000	\$1,092	\$300	\$1,392
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	\$546	\$300	\$846
SCOTT	12	7	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	33.750	\$18,428	\$300	\$18,728
SHERBURNE	23	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	24.000	\$13,104	\$300	\$13,404
SIBLEY	7	2	7	8	0	2	3	5	0	2	40.250	\$21,977	\$300	\$22,277
STEARNS	30	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.500	\$17,745	\$300	\$18,045
STEELE	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	9.750	\$5,324	\$300	\$5,624
STEVENS	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	12.500	\$6,825	\$600	\$7,425
SWIFT	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	15.000	\$8,190	\$300	\$8,490
TODD	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.000	\$6,006	\$300	\$6,306
TRAVERSE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.500	\$1,365	\$300	\$1,665
WABASHA	17	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.000	\$11,466	\$300	\$11,766
WADENA	10	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	14.000	\$7,644	\$300	\$7,944
WASECA	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	7.125	\$3,890	\$300	\$4,190
WASHINGTON	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4.375	\$2,389	\$300	\$2,689
WATONWAN	10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	12.000	\$6,552	\$600	\$7,152
WILKIN	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.500	\$5,187	\$300	\$5,487
WINONA	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.000	\$8,190	\$300	\$8,490
WRIGHT	15	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	27.250	\$14,879	\$300	\$15,179
YELLOW MEDICINE	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.000	\$5,460	\$300	\$5,760
	719	78	81	113	7	40	73	65	7	47	1317.125	\$719,150	\$30,000	\$749,150



**Minnesota
Board of
Water & Soil
Resources**

October 14, 1988

90 W. Plato Blvd.
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107
(612) 296-3767

TO : BWSR Members

FROM : Mel Sinn *MS*

SUBJECT: Lower Minnesota River Watershed District
Boundary Change Petition

Regional Offices

Northwest Region
1819 Bemidji Ave.
Bemidji, MN 56601
218-755-3963

Northeast Region
Government Service Center
320 W. 2nd Street
Room 603
Duluth, MN 55802
218-723-4752

West Central Region
611 Iowa Avenue
Staples, MN 56479
218-894-1692

South Central Region
Box 756
New Ulm, MN 56073
507-354-2196

Southeast Region
Friedell Bldg., Room 100
1200 S. Broadway
Rochester, MN 55904
507-285-7458

Southwest Region
Box 111
1400 E. Lyon Street
Marshall, MN 56258
507-537-7260

East Central Region
90 W. Plato Blvd.
St. Paul, MN 55107
612-296-3767

Attached is a draft Order approving a change in the boundary of the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District (District). Dakota County petitioned the BWSR to include in the District the entire City of Mendota, along with portions of the Cities of Lilydale and Mendota Heights. The area is shown on the attached map. The Mayor of Mendota was the only party who raised questions about the petition. He believed that rapid development in Mendota Heights, above the City of Mendota, was worsening flooding problems in his community. He further believed that much of the runoff from the area immediately northwest of the intersection of Lexington Avenue and State Highway 110 (which is not included in the petition) could drain westerly along the north side of Highway 110 and down into Mendota, contributing to its flooding problems. Topographic information and area storm-sewer plans submitted by Mendota Heights indicate that the area in question actually drains to the south, under Highway 110, and into Lake Augusta. This was confirmed by my field inspection of the area and its stormwater drains.

In my opinion, the area petitioned to be added to the District is generally consistent with actual watershed divides, except for a parcel of land adjoining the north end of Lake Augusta that was included in the petition in order to ensure that the entire corporate limits of Mendota would be included in the District.

MS:ks

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
90 West Plato Boulevard
First Floor
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

DRAFT

In the Matter of the Petition to Add Certain
Land to the Lower Minnesota River Watershed
District filed August 17, 1988 by the County
of Dakota (Minn. Stat. 1986, sec. 112.761)

ORDER
AMENDING THE BOUNDARY
OF THE
LOWER MINNESOTA RIVER
WATERSHED DISTRICT

A sufficient petition having been filed with the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) seeking the addition of certain land to the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District (District); proper legal notice of hearing having been given by the BWSR; and a public hearing having been conducted on the petition; the BWSR, having fully considered the record, makes the following:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On August 17, 1988 the County of Dakota filed a petition requesting that certain land within the cities of Lilydale, Mendota, and Mendota Heights, located west of Lexington Avenue in sections 22, 27, and 28 of Township 28 North, Range 23 West, be included within the legal boundary of the District.
2. On August 23, 1988 the BWSR issued a Notice of Hearing calling for a public hearing on the petition to be held on September 19, 1988 beginning at 7:00 p.m. in Conference Room A of the state Agriculture Building at 90 West Plato Boulevard, St. Paul, Minnesota 55107. Copies of the Notice of Hearing were mailed to Dakota County, the affected municipalities, the District, the Lower Mississippi River Watershed Management Organization (LMRWMO), the Department of Natural Resources, and other interested

persons. The Notice of Hearing was also published in the West St. Paul/Mendota Heights Sun-Current newspaper on August 31 and September 7, 1988.

3. A public hearing was conducted on September 19, 1988 by Don Ogaard, BWSR Chair. Appearing with Don Ogaard on behalf of the BWSR were BWSR members Douglas Bade, James Hoese, Howard Peterson, and Natalie Haas Steffen; and staff member Mel Sinn. Appearing on behalf of the petitioner were Dakota County Assistant County Attorney Jay Stassen, and John Forrest, Program Manager with the Dakota County Planning Department. Also present were Bob Bruestle, Mayor of Mendota; Jim Danielson, Mendota Heights Public Works Director; Larry Samstad, District engineer; Russell Sorenson, District President; and Bernie Weitzmann, Secretary-Treasurer of the LMRWMO.
4. John Forrest spoke on behalf of Dakota County in support of the petition. He provided background information on past efforts to have the City of Mendota participate in a joint powers WMO. He said Dakota County favored adding the area to the District, rather than leaving it separate from adjoining WMOs.
5. Bernie Weitzmann testified that approval of the proposed boundary change would facilitate proposed water management improvements in the Lilydale area.
6. Russell Sorenson said that the area does drain into the District, and that the District's board of managers supports the petition.
7. Jim Danielson explained how the boundary of the petitioned area was delineated. He said he used the "50% rule" in determining whether to include or exclude specific parcels from the area proposed to be added to the District. If over 50% of a particular parcel drained into the area, the entire parcel was included.

8. Larry Samstad testified that he had worked closely with the City of Mendota Heights in delineating the proposed boundary. He emphasized that the District has had many prior adjustments made to its boundary and the one now proposed by Dakota County is consistent with the actual hydrologic boundary.
9. Bob Bruestle discussed the history of serious surface water runoff problems that have occurred in the City of Mendota. He believed that urban development occurring along the bluff area upstream of Mendota has significantly increased runoff and caused flooding problems in Mendota. He supported adding the area north of State Highway 110 to the District, but opposed adding the area south of 110. He said the southern area did not contribute to the water problems in Mendota because it did not drain through the City of Mendota, and would just "cloud" the issue.
10. Jim Danielson said he could submit additional topographic and drainage information on the affected area in order to answer some of the boundary concerns raised by Bob Bruestle. Chairman Ogaard agreed to hold the record open until September 29, 1988 for receipt of this additional data.
11. On September 23, 1988 the BWSR received additional information from the City of Mendota regarding the topography and stormwater drainage facilities in the vicinity of Lexington Avenue and State Highway 110. The topographic information shows the lowest natural outlet elevation to the west of the large wetland area in the northwest quadrant as being between elevations 898' and 900'. According to the information provided, at elevation 900.0' the wetland would reach the lowest window of the nearest residential structure. The wetland is drained to the south under the adjoining frontage road and the westbound lanes of Highway 110

through a 42" reinforced concrete pipe, then under the eastbound lanes of 110 through a 33" x 39" concrete box culvert, and then into the storm-sewer system serving Yorkton Centre Pointe South, which discharges to Lake Augusta. Based on the evidence presented, the large wetland area would cause flood damage to adjoining buildings before discharging any water west along the north side of Highway 110 and into the City of Mendota. The ordinary and principal outlet of the wetland area is clearly to the south into Lake Augusta.

12. The majority of the area proposed to be added to the District drains directly into the District and then into the Minnesota River. A small portion of the area drains into Lake Augusta, which is land-locked at ordinary water elevations.
13. Approval of the petition would result in the entire City of Mendota being included in the District.
14. The area proposed to be added to the District is contiguous to the District and can be feasibly administered by the District.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The BWSR has proper jurisdiction in this matter.
2. All relevant, substantive, and procedural requirements of law have been fulfilled.
3. Granting of the petition will aid interlocal cooperative efforts in planning for the management of surface waters in the affected area under the Metropolitan Water Management Act.
4. It would be in the public welfare and public interest, and further the purposes of the Minnesota Watershed Act, to amend the legal boundary of the District as requested in the petition.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED

1. That the area proposed to be added to the District is hereby included within the legal boundary of the District.
2. That the Order dated April 12, 1985, which redefined the boundary of the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District, is hereby amended as follows:

Strike lines 6 through 18 on page 4, and insert in lieu thereof the following description:

"State Trunk Highway 13; and continuing south on the east line of Sections 22 and 27, Township 28 North, Range 23 West, in the City of Mendota Heights, along the boundary between the Cities of Lilydale and Mendota Heights, and again in the City of Mendota Heights, to the intersection of said east line with the south line of Orchard Road; thence westerly on the south line of Orchard Road to the intersection of said south line with the east line of the plat of Sun View Hills projected northerly; thence southerly on the east line of the plat of Sun View Hills projected northerly and on the east line of Sun View Hills to the south line of Lot 2, Sun View Hills; thence westerly on the south line of Lot 2 Sun View Hills and on the south line of said Lot 2 projected westerly to the intersection of said south line with the east line of the plat of Oak Point projected northerly; thence southerly on the east line of the plat of Oak Point to the south line of the plat of Oak Point which is also the north line of the plat of Tuminelly's Hunter Lane Addition; thence westerly along the north line of Tuminelly's Hunter Lane Addition to the west line of the plat of Tuminelly's Hunter Lane Addition; thence southerly on the west line of the plat of Tuminelly's Hunter Lane Addition to the southwest corner of said plat which is also the northwest corner of the plat of Leone Re-Ar to the northwest corner of Lot 6, Leone Re-Ar; thence easterly on the north line of said Lot 6 to the northeast corner of said Lot 6; thence southerly along the east line of said Lot 6 to the southeast corner of said Lot 6; thence westerly on the south line of said Lot 6 to the southwest corner of said Lot 6 which is on the north line of the plat of Burn's Heights; thence westerly on the north line of Burn's Heights to the northwest corner of Lot 2, plat of Burn's Heights; thence southerly on the west line of said Lot 2 to the southwest corner of said Lot 2; thence easterly on the south line of said Lot 2 and the south line of Burn's Heights to the southeast corner of Lot 5 Burn's Heights; thence south to the east-west centerline of Section 27, Township 28, Range 23; thence westerly on the east-west centerline of said Section 27 to the north-south centerline of said Section 27; thence southerly on the north-south centerline of said Section 27, along what may be a boundary between the City of Mendota and the City of Mendota Heights, to the south line of the north half of the southwest 1/4 of said Section 27; thence westerly on the south line of the north half of said southwest 1/4, along what may be a boundary between the City of Mendota

and the City of Mendota Heights, and again within the City of Mendota Heights, to the intersection of said south line with the east line of the Acacia Park East Addition; thence southerly on the east line of the plat of Acacia Park East Addition to the north right-of-way of Acacia Boulevard extended; thence westerly on the north right-of-way of Acacia Boulevard extended to the west line of said Section 27; thence southerly on said west line to the southeast corner of Section 28, Township 28, Range 23; thence westerly on the south line of said Section 28 to the intersection of said south line with the westerly right-of-way of State Trunk Highway 13; thence southerly and southwesterly on the westerly right-of-way line".

3. That the legal boundary of the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District is defined by the Order dated April 12, 1985; as modified by the boundary change Order dated December 13, 1985; and as further modified by this Order.

Dated at Saint Paul, Minnesota 55107, this 26th day of October 1988.

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

Donald H. Ogaard
Chairman

EXHIBIT A

REV. 10-15-87

LOWER MINNESOTA RIVER
WATERSHED DISTRICT Existing Boundary

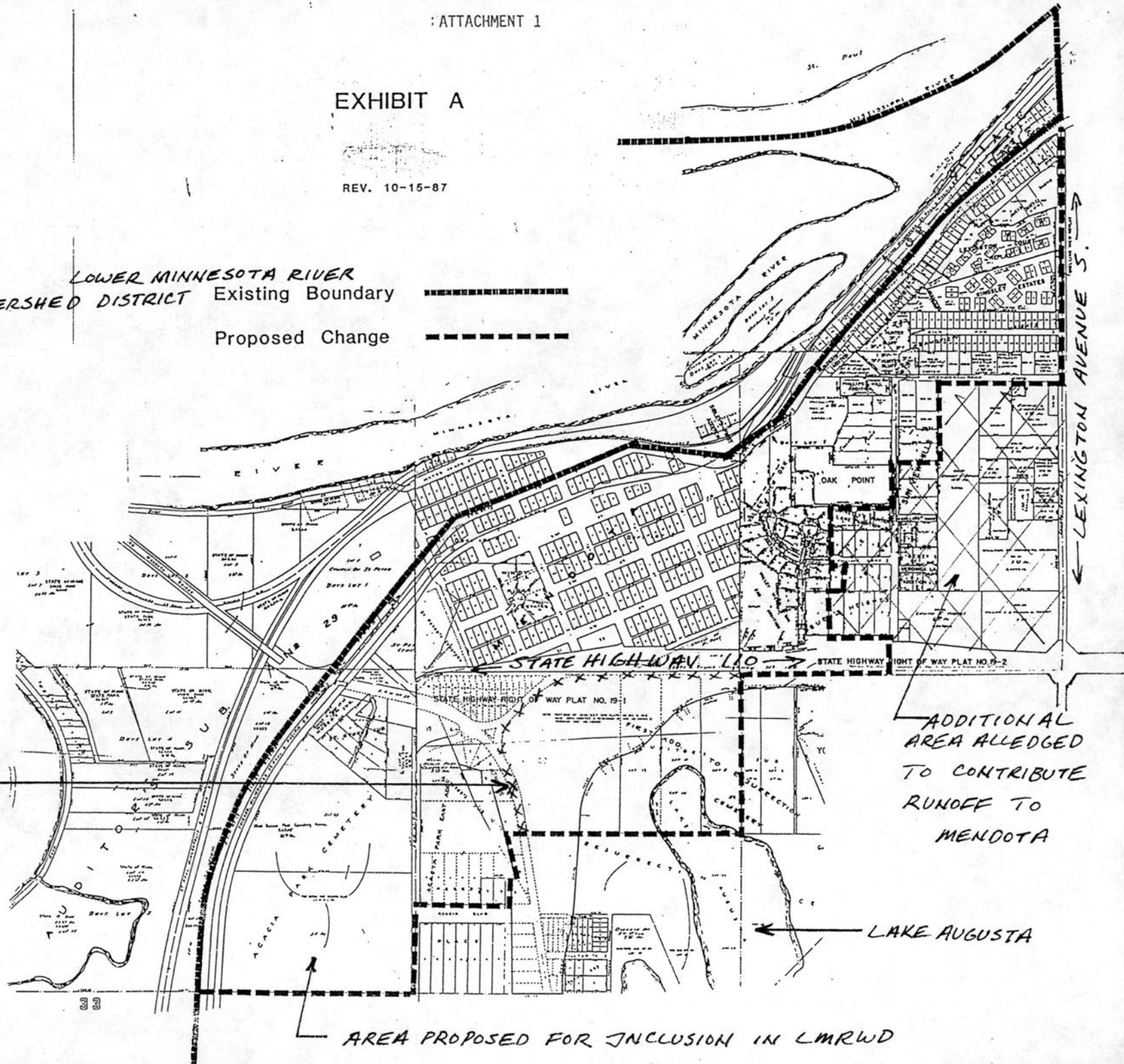
Proposed Change

APPROXIMATE
LOCATION OF
ACTUAL HYDROLOGIC
DIVIDE NORTH
OF LAKE AUGUSTA

ADDITIONAL
AREA ALLEGED
TO CONTRIBUTE
RUNOFF TO
MENDOTA

LAKE AUGUSTA

AREA PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN LMRWD



RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION

To approve the draft Order amending the boundary of the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District in the Cities of Lilydale, Mendota, and Mendota Heights.

relating to livestock damaged by endangered animal species. If the appropriation for either year is insufficient, the appropriation for the other year is available for it.

\$187,800 the first year and \$187,800 the second year are from the commodities research and promotion account in the special revenue fund.

\$102,500 the first year and \$102,500 the second year are for the seaway port authority of Duluth.

Subd. 5. Transfers

The commissioner of agriculture with the approval of the commissioner of finance may transfer unencumbered balances not specified for a particular purpose among the above programs. Transfers must be reported immediately to the committee on finance of the senate and the committee on appropriations of the house of representatives.

Sec. 8. BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL

RESOURCES

FY88

FY89

3,789,500

3,787,300

Approved Complement - 19

\$10,000 the first year and \$10,000 the second year is for the International Water Coalition.

The International Water Coalition has requested payment

\$814,200 the first year and \$814,200 the second year are for general purpose grants-in-aid to soil and water conservation districts.

\$152,300 the first year and \$152,300 the second year are for grants to districts for technical assistance, education, and demonstrations of conservation tillage.

\$198,500 the first year and \$198,500 the second year are for grants to watershed districts and other local units of government in the southern Minnesota river basin study area 2 for flood plain management.

\$1,501,000 the first year and \$1,501,000 the second year are for grants to soil and water conservation

Underscoring and ~~strikeouts~~ are as shown in enrolled act

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

TO ATTEND THE

RIM First Acres

Wetlands Restoration Ceremony

Sponsored by

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

Redwood Soil and Water Conservation District

Horseshoe Lake, a 60 acre drained lake south of Milroy, MN, is being restored to provide waterfowl habitat. One of the first wetlands restored under the RIM Reserve Wetlands Restoration Program, Horseshoe Lake will also provide fish and wildlife habitat, groundwater recharge, floodwater retention, water quality improvement, recreational opportunities and reduced sedimentation and erosion.

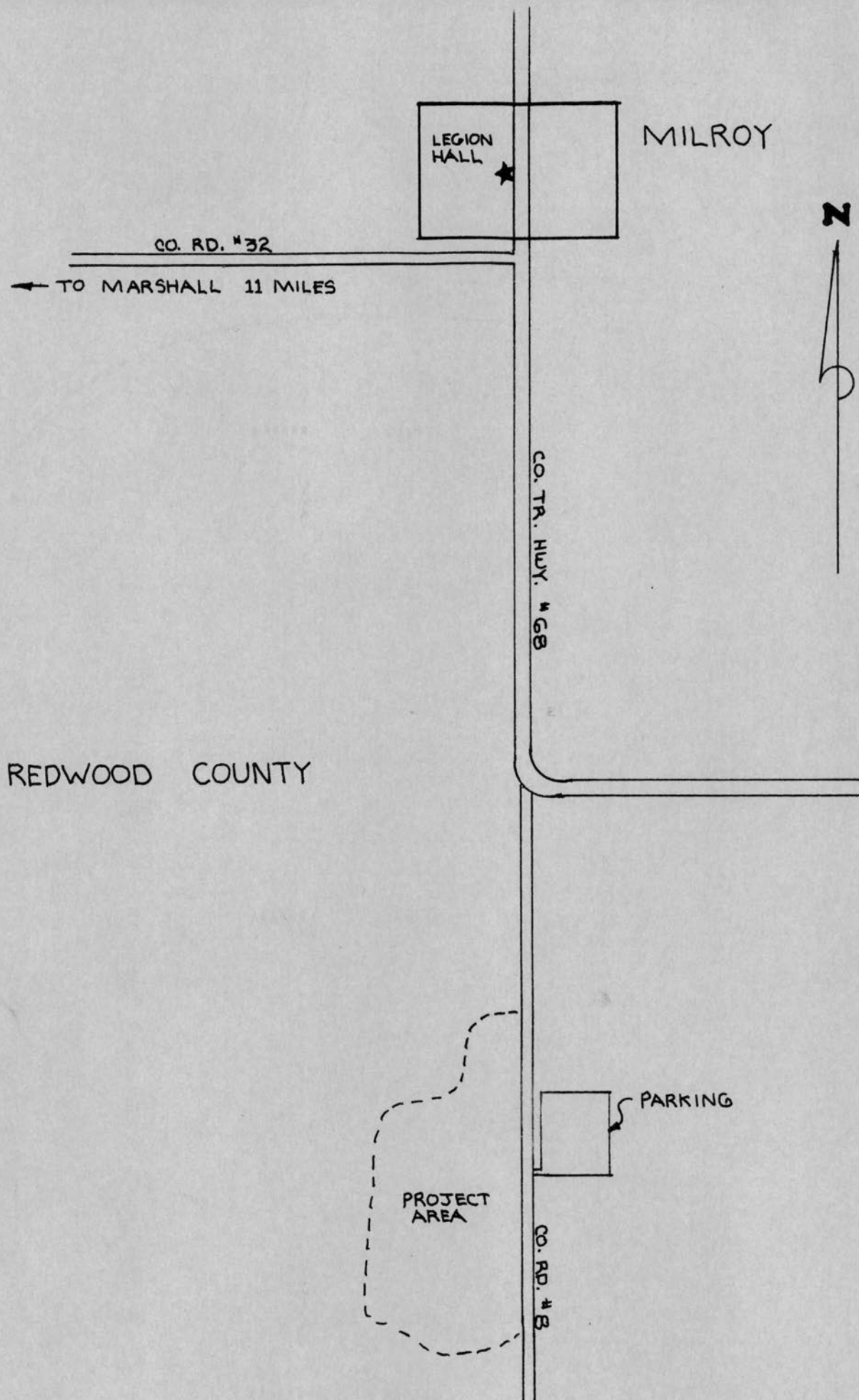
Thursday, November 3rd

2:30 p.m.

1 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF MILROY ON CO. ROAD 8

In case of bad weather, the ceremony will be held in the Milroy Legion Hall.

For further information, call the Board of Water and Soil Resources, (612) 296-3767 or the Redwood Soil and Water Conservation District, (507) 637-2427. (Map on back of this sheet.)



**MASWCD 1988 ANNUAL CONVENTION
MARRIOTT CITY CENTER
30 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55402
(612) 349-4000**

OR CALL TOLL-FREE 800-228-9290

For Lodging Information, contact Mary Peterson, Executive Director,
MASWCD, Suite 25, 1884 Como Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55108,
or call 612-649-1440



1988 Convention Sponsored by
Minnesota Association of
Soil and Water Conservation Districts
MASWCD Auxiliary
Minnesota Board of
Water and Soil Resources

Convention Planning Committee: Area VI
Jim Schafer & C. Merle Anderson, Chairs

Convention Co-Sponsor:
Staples Technical Institute

Direct inquiries to:
Mary Peterson, Executive Director
MASWCD
Suite 25 - 1884 Como Avenue
Saint Paul, MN 55108
612-649-1440

AUXILIARY PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- 52nd Annual Convention**
"PARTNERS in Soil and Water"
- Convention Highlights
 - Comprehensive Water Planning
 - Department of Natural Resources
 - Associations
 - National Association of Conservation Districts
 - The Private Sector
 - Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM)

Minnesota Association of Soil and
Water Conservation Districts
1884 Como Avenue - Suite 25
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55108

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**MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION
OF
SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICTS**

**52ND ANNUAL
STATE CONVENTION**

**PARTNERS
in
Soil and Water**



**DECEMBER 4, 5 & 6, 1988
MARRIOTT CITY CENTER
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA**

**MASWCD
52ND ANNUAL CONVENTION
"PARTNERS
IN SOIL AND WATER"
DECEMBER 4, 5, & 6, 1988
MARRIOTT CITY CENTER
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA**

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4

Noon - 6:00 pm	Hospitality Room Open - Cinnabar
2:00 - 7:00 pm	Registration - 4th Floor Lobby
5:00 - 6:15 pm	Dinner for Essay Contest Winners - Crystal Lake
6:30 - 7:30 pm	Convention Kick-off - Ballrooms 1&2 — Presiding - Evelyn Osland, President, MASWCD Auxiliary — Entertainment — Announcement of 1988 Essay and Poster Winners — Reading of Essays by the winners — Presentation of prizes
7:30 - ?? pm	Auction for Conservation - Ballrooms 1&2 — Good time fun bidding for items made and donated by Supervisors, Employees and other friends of conservation

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5

6:30 - 8:00 am	Buffet Breakfast - Gustino's Continental Breakfast - Gustino's
7:30 am	Registration Opens - 4th Floor Lobby
9:30 - 11:45 am	Hospitality Room Open - Cinnabar
7:30 - 9:30 am	MACDE Meeting - Deer Lake & Elk Lake
8:30 - 9:30 am	MASWCD Business Meeting - Ballrooms 1&2 — Presiding Carl Anderson, President — Approval of Standing Rules — Approval of Minutes of 51st Annual Meeting — Introductions of 1988 Resolutions Packet — Announcement of Pre-Balloting Results — Nominating Committee Report — Budget Committee Report
9:35 - 10:30 am	General Session - Ballrooms 1&2 — Keynote Speech - Clarence Durban, President, NACD
10:00 am - 6:30 pm	Exhibit Area Open - Prefunction
10:30 - 10:45 am	Refreshment Break - Exhibit Area - Prefunction
10:45 - 11:45 am	To Be Announced - Ballrooms 1&2

Noon - 2:00 pm

1:30 - 4:30 pm
2:15 - 3:30 pm

3:30 - 4:00 pm
4:00 - 5:15 pm
5:15 - ?? pm
9:00 - ?? pm

6:30 - 8:00 am

7:30 am
7:30 am - 4:00 pm
8:30 - 10:00 am

8:30 - 10:00 am

9:00 am - 5:00 pm
10:00 - 10:15 am
10:15 - 11:30 am

10:15 - 11:30 am

11:45 - 2:00 pm

2:15 - 3:30 pm

Awards Luncheon - Ballrooms 3&4
— Goodyear District Awards
— Distinguished Service Award
— Outstanding Supervisor Award
— Outstanding District Employee Award
— Outstanding Field Staff Award
— Conservation Team Award
— MASWCD Media Award
— NACD-Deutz/Allis Education Award
— Recognition of Deceased Supervisors
Hospitality Room Open - Cinnabar
Mini-Sessions
— Comprehensive Water Planning - Ballroom 1
— Dept. of Natural Resources - Ballroom 2
— Associations - Deer Lake & Elk Lake
Refreshment Break - Exhibit Area - Prefunction
Mini Sessions Repeated
Dinner - Open for Individual "Get-Togethers"
Dance - Ballrooms 3&4

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6

Buffet Breakfast - Gustino's
Continental Breakfast - Gustino's
Registration Opens - 4th Floor Lobby
Exhibit Area Open - Prefunction
MASWCD Business Meeting - Ballrooms 1&2
— Election of President
— Action on 1989 MASWCD Budget
— Action on Proposed Resolutions
MACDE Program - Deer Lake & Elk Lake
— To Be Announced
Hospitality Room Open - Cinnabar
Refreshment Break - Exhibit Area - Prefunction
MASWCD Business Meeting - Ballrooms 1&2
— Continuation of Business Meeting
MACDE Program - Deer Lake & Elk Lake
— "Self Esteem" — Sister Kay O'Neil and
Sister Michelle Myers
"The Farmer" Luncheon - Ballrooms 3&4
— Presentation of Distinguished Service Awards
to Districts by "The Farmer" Magazine, Bob
Moraczewski, Editor
— Conservation Cooperator Awards by "The
Farmer" Magazine, Bob Moraczewski,
Editor
Mini Sessions
— NACD - Ballroom 1
— Private Sector - Ballroom 2
— State and Federal Farm Programs and
Conservation - Deer Lake & Elk Lake

3:30 - 4:00 pm
4:00 - 5:15 pm
5:45 - 6:45 pm
6:45 - 9:00 pm

Refreshment Break - Exhibit Area - Prefunction
Mini-Sessions Repeated
Reception for Bob Wetherbee,
NACD President Elect - Prefunction
Banquet
— Recognition of Retiring Supervisors
— Entertainment by Lubus and Ezra

**AUXILIARY PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 5**

8:30 - 9:30 am	Registration - Pine Lake, Cedar Lake, Birch Lake Silent Auction - Crystal Lake — Open until 3:00 pm — Silent Auction open to ALL attendees
9:35 - 10:30 am	General Session - Ballrooms 1&2 — Clarence Durban, President, NACD
10:30 - 11:45 am	MASWCD Auxiliary Business Meeting - Pine Lake, Cedar Lake, Birch Lake
11:45 - 1:15 pm	Auxiliary Luncheon - Gustino's
1:30 - 2:30 pm	Guthrie Theatre Program - Pine Lake, Cedar Lake
3:00 pm	Silent Auction Closes

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6

10:15 - 11:30 am	"Self-Esteem" - Deer Lake and Elk Lake — Sister Kay O'Neil & Sister Michelle Myers
Noon - ??	SHOP 'TIL YOU DROP