

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources. Minutes.

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
HOLIDAY INN-NORTH
2540 NORTH CLEVELAND AVENUE
ROSEVILLE, MINNESOTA 55113
JUNE 27, 1990

AGENDA

9:00 a.m. 1. Call to Order

2. Adopt Agenda

3. Approval of Minutes of May 23, 1990

4. Reports
   - Chairman's Report - Donald Ogaard
   - Executive Director's Report - Jim Birkholz
   - EQB/Water Resources Committee Report

   Consent Agenda - for approval - Jim Birkholz
   - Proposed Middle-River Snake River Boundary Change
   - Proposed RIM Reserve Easement Modification
   - Membership Dues to The International Coalition for Land and Water Stewardship in the Red River Basin

9:30 5. BWSR Draft Strategic Plan - continue discussion from May meeting - Mel Sinn

Noon Lunch

1:00 6. SWCD Grant Allocations - for approval - Greg Larson/Chuck Niska
   - Erosion, Sediment Control and Water Quality Cost-Share Program
   - General Services
   - Streambank Lakeshore Roadside Erosion Control Program
   - RIM Reserve base grants

2:00 7. RIM Reserve Program Payment Rates - for decision - Wayne Edgerton

8. Proposed Cost-Share Program rule revisions - for information and discussion - Dave Behm

9. 110B Comprehensive Local Water Plans - for approval
   - Morrison - Dan Steward
   - Aitkin - Dan Steward
   - Waseca - Chris Hughes

10. Abandoned Well Cost-Share Program: Update on Selection of Pilot Counties - Eric Mohring

3:30 Adjourn

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha St., Suite 104
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

(612) 296-3767
Fax (612) 297-5615

DATE: June 19, 1990

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

FROM: Jim Birkholz, Executive Director

SUBJECT: June 27, 1990 BWSR Meeting

Attached is the preliminary agenda and support information for the June 27th BWSR meeting. The meeting will once again be held at the Holiday Inn, Roseville, 2540 North Cleveland Avenue, I-35W exit 24. Board members may make room reservations directly with the Holiday Inn-Roseville at 612-636-4567. Please note the following comments regarding agenda items:

- BWSR Draft Strategic Plan. This will be a continuation of the discussion which began at the May board meeting. Please refer to the updated version of the strategic plan which is included in this packet. The update contains input gathered from board members and staff since the May meeting. You will note that most of the morning agenda is devoted to discussion and decision making on the strategic plan. Hopefully we can get through the entire plan at this meeting. If board members are comfortable with the revised plan it could then be adopted at the July meeting. I have received some comments from advisors to the board, I am encouraging advisors to bring their comments to the board and to participate in the discussion on June 27th.

- Soil and Water Conservation District Grant Allocations. As previewed at an earlier meeting, the allocation decisions for FY91 grants to soil and water conservation districts will be before you at the June meeting. Please study the attached spreadsheet which indicates the staff recommendations for allocation of SWCD funds. Staff recommends that the Erosion and Sediment Control Cost-Share Program, General Services, and Streambank Lakeshore and

Regional Offices

Northwest Region
1106 Paul Bunyan Drive, NE
Bemidji, MN 56601
218-755-3963

Northeast Region
394 South Lake Avenue
Room 402
Duluth, MN 55802
218-723-4752

West Central Region
503 Washington Street
Brainerd, MN 56401
218-828-2604

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
Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha Ave., Suite 104
St. Paul, MN 55107
612-296-3767

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Roadside Erosion and Sediment Control Program grants be allocated in a similar fashion to previous years. Staff also recommends that service grants for the RIM Reserve Program which assist districts in processing easements be allocated at this time. Staff further recommends that the remaining balance of RIM service grants be allocated at the July board meeting to special efforts related to the RIM program for the coming year. Regional staff are working with survey information and making direct contacts with districts to prepare a staff recommendation for the balance of the RIM service grants.

- RIM Reserve Program Easement Payment Rates. The 1989 estimated market value numbers are coming in from the Department of Revenue. They show some changes, both increases and decreases, between the 1986 and 1989 data. Enclosed is a spreadsheet which shows the changes which we have received to date. Staff will have more information available for discussion at the meeting. It is important for the board to settle on a payment rate scenario at either the June meeting or at latest the July meeting so that this information is available for program publicity for the August sign-up.

- Cost-Share Program Rule Revisions. Dave Behm will give an overview of proposed revisions to the State Cost-Share Program. These revisions are intended to update the program and make it as responsive as possible to emerging non-point source pollution control opportunities including the implementation of components of comprehensive local water plans. I think you will find the proposed revisions creative and thought-provoking. I look forward to a further discussion at the board meeting.

You will also find information in your packet regarding the additional agenda items. Please call if you need additional information prior to the board meeting. The LCMR is still conducting hearings on project proposals. I will have an update available for you at the meeting.

Please travel safely. See you at the Holiday Inn-North in Roseville on June 27th!

JB:mja
Enc.

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
HOLIDAY INN-NORTH
2540 NORTH CLEVELAND AVENUE
ROSEVILLE, MINNESOTA 55113
JUNE 27, 1990

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

9:00 a.m. 1. Call to Order

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9. Abandoned Well Cost-Share Program: Update on Selection of Pilot Counties - Eric Mohring

3:00 10. Proposed Middle-River Snake River Boundary Change - Mel Sinn

11. Proposed RIM Reserve Easement Modification Membership Dues to The International Coalition for Land and Water Stewardship in the Red River Basin - for approval

3:30 Adjourn

National Association of Conservation Districts

CONSERVATION PROVISIONS OF THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF 5/9/90

	SENATE COMMITTEE VERSION	HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE VERSIO
Conservation Reserve Program		
	Reauthorized through 1995 and renamed Conservation Stewardship Program	Extends program to 1995 a… tal Conservation Reserve Pr…
	Requires Secretary of Agriculture to enroll at least 40 million acres (including 34 million acres already in CRP), with the discretion to go to a total of 50 million acres	Expands eligibility to include cro… …at could improve water quality, wildlife habitat, shelterbelt planting, wetlands
	Allows the Secretary to utilize either 10-year contracts or easements	Requires that at least 10 million acres be added to CRP, but the total cannot exceed 50 million acres
	Allows Secretary to waive 25% county cap if needed to meet compliance or some federal, state or local environmental requirement	Allows the Secretary to extend base protection for up to 10 years
	Allows shelterbelts and windbreaks to be entered into program, but only under an easement for the expected life of the planting	Exempts CRP payments from budget sequestration
	Allows current CRP land in grass to be planted to trees, with higher cost-share and extension of contracts to 15 years	
	For new contracts, land which is farmed after contract expires must have erosion no higher that "T"	

Mtg Bd meeting

National Association of Conservation Districts

CONSERVATION PROVISIONS OF THE 1990 FARM BILL AS OF 5/9/90

	SENATE COMMITTEE VERSION	HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE VERSION
Conservation Reserve Program		
	Reauthorized through 1995 and renamed Conservation Stewardship Program	Extends program to 1995 as Supplemental Conservation Reserve Program
	Requires Secretary of Agriculture to enroll at least 40 million acres (including 34 million acres already in CRP), with the discretion to go to a total of 50 million acres	Expands eligibility to include cropland that could improve water quality, wildlife habitat, shelterbelt planting, wetlands
	Allows the Secretary to utilize either 10-year contracts or easements	Requires that at least 10 million acres be added to CRP, but the total cannot exceed 50 million acres
	Allows Secretary to waive 25% county cap if needed to meet compliance or some federal, state or local environmental requirement	Allows the Secretary to extend base protection for up to 10 years
	Allows shelterbelts and windbreaks to be entered into program, but only under an easement for the expected life of the planting	Exempts CRP payments from budget sequestration
	Allows current CRP land in grass to be planted to trees, with higher cost-share and extension of contracts to 15 years	
	For new contracts, land which is farmed after contract expires must have erosion no higher that "T"	

Allows Secretary to protect retired bases at the end of CRP contracts

Calls on USDA to study best ways to continue benefits derived from CRP contracts when they expire

Sets up a Wetlands Reserve Program to restore and protect at least 1 million acres of wetlands through easements (the 1 million acres will come out of total available for all eligibility requirements)

Water Quality

Sets up a water quality provision within CRP to provide per acre incentive payments for implementation of water quality plan. Since the farmer can continue to produce, payment will be lower. Acreage to come out of available pool for CRP.

Sets up a water quality program that calls for the Secretary to sign a 5-year contract with farmers to implement an on-farm water quality protection plan

In return for the contract, the Secretary may reduce set-asides, increase bases, use the greater of actual or established yields for deficiency payments, assist farmer with obtaining cost-share payments, and offer low-interest loans for implementing plan

Easement Program

Within CRP

Allows the Secretary to acquire easements, at the discretion of the farmer, for the purpose of enhancing water quality or protecting wetlands. Limits the program to 10 million acres.

Conservation Compliance

Protects tenants acting in good faith from offsetting compliance requirements if violation occurred on land not under their control

Includes ACP, FIP, Water Bank and disaster assistance payments subject to compliance requirements

Requires that all future compliance plans reduce erosion to 2T or reduce current erosion by 50%

Swampbuster

Allows SCS, in consultation with FWS, to make minimal effect determinations

Includes ACP, FIP, Water Bank and disaster assistance payments in list of program payments producer is ineligible for if out of compliance

Changes the penalty from "drop dead" to a graduated penalty

Swampbuster exemption for any land cropped at least 6 years between 1976 and 1985

Changes the point of infraction from planting of a crop to the time of drainage

Allows Secretary to make minimal effects determinations on wetlands conversions

Allows Secretary to permit conversions if a mitigation plan is developed and implemented

Allows the Secretary to apply a graduated penalty if the violation is inadvertent and the wetland is restored

Sodbuster

Makes a producer who has a CRP contract ineligible for a Sodbuster plan

Farmland Protection

Establishes a program of loans to state governments to run farmland protection programs

Great Plains Conservation Program

Reauthorizes the program for 10 years and raises budget authority to $1.2 billion

Reauthorizes the program for 10 years and raises budget authority to $900 million

Integrated Crop Management

Establishes a program to provide farmers with incentives to implement integrated crop management plans

Pesticide Record Keeping

Requires anyone using a restricted use pesticide to keep records on usage and make them available to USDA, EPA, state and local agencies and medical personnel

Other

USDA is required to assist farmers in developing cropping systems in response to state environmental requirements

Establishes a Natural Resources Loan Program to be used as an incentive for environmental purposes outlined within bill. Meeting conservation compliance requirements will be the top priority.

5/29/90

Mary Jo,
Chris would like you to forward this information to the Board members.

Thanks,
Gail

RECEIVED
MAY 30 1990
BOARD OF WATER & SOIL RESOURCES

RESERVATIONS MADE FOR :

ROOM ASSIGNMENTS:

SINGLE

Pat Bloomgren
Darrel Appelgrain
Chuck Niska
Tom Schwanke
William Cofell
L. Kemp (?)
John Williamson
Don Warner
Howard Peterson
Loren Harste
James A. Hoese
Natalie Haas Steffen

de, Larson
nn, Steward

If you have any problems with these arrangements, you must contact **CHRIS HOFSTEDE OR GAIL - 218-723-4752 - BY JUNE 15, 1990.**

If you would like to stay longer, you must make your own extended reservations ASAP at the **SHORELINE - 1-800-247-6020 or 218-387-2633.**

Scheduled events will begin at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, September 26 and end at 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, September 27.

AREA III
ANNUAL MEETING

September 26 & 27, 1990

Grand Marais, MN

RESERVATIONS MADE FOR SEPTEMBER 25, 26 & 27

ROOM ASSIGNMENTS:

SINGLE	DOUBLE	TRIPLE
Pat Bloomgren	Lemmerman/Dwight	Best, Hofstede, Larson
Darrel Appelgrain	Watczak/Anderson	Edgerton, Sinn, Steward
Chuck Niska	Birkholz/Nielsen	
Tom Schwanke	Shelito/spouse	
William Cofell	Ogaard./spouse	
L. Kemp (?)	Graba/spouse	
John Williamson	Brooks/spouse	
Don Warner	Boulton/spouse	
Howard Peterson		
Loren Harste		
James A. Hoese		
Natalie Haas Steffen		

If you have any problems with these arrangements, you must contact **CHRIS HOFSTEDE OR GAIL - 218-723-4752 - BY JUNE 15, 1990.**

If you would like to stay longer, you must make your own extended reservations ASAP at the **SHORELINE - 1-800-247-6020 or 218-387-2633.**

Scheduled events will begin at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, September 26 and end at 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, September 27.

Grand Marais Hotel Co.

P.O. BOX667 GRAND MARAIS MINNESOTA 55604

GAIL - I WENT AHEAD & QUOTED YOU AS "GROUP" RATES WHICH SHOULD BE SOMEWHAT LOWER THAN OUR JUNIOR SUITE RATES

GROUP QUOTE SUMMARY

DATE 4/18/90 ARRIVE TUES 9/25/90 DEPART THURS 9/28/90

GROUP BOARD OF WATER/SOIL RESOURCES

CONTACT GAIL WATCHAR 34

APPROX. NO. ROOMS STILL TO BE DETERMINED # PEOPLE STILL TO BE DETERMINED

PROPERTY	1	2	3	4
B.W. CLIFF DWELLER	58	64	70	77
* THE SHORELINE	49 - 55		61	67
LAMPLIGHTER (TO BE NEW SUITES) Spruce Glen	38 - 44		50	56

INCLUDED:

1. RESTAURANT & MEETING ROOM FOR IS & 55 & CLIFF DWELLER
2. AM COFFEE & DONUTS @ SHORELINE SUNDECK ON LAKE
3. WE WILL BE GLAD TO COORDINATE MEALS & MEETING SPACE IN GRAND MARAIS
4.
5.
6.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT DETAILS:

1. 8% tax additional
2. DEPOSIT: 1 NTS STAY DURING GROUP
3. CANCEL: UP TO 14 DAYS FOR 100% REFUND
4. PLS NOTIFY IF THERE WILL BE PETS IN ROOMS
5. -- Total not to exceed
6. -- #410
7. -- Buses LCS #616
8. --

*Upon quote ac ct will be sent & reservations booked.

LY: Donna J. Pat FAX & PHONE: 218/387-2688

Next Board mailing

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha St., Suite 104
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

(612) 296-3767
Fax (612) 297-5615

May 16, 1990

TO: All Staff

FR: Mel

SU: Water Law Recodification

Attached is a general listing of what is contained in the recodified water law, which takes effect August 1st. The major changes affecting BWSR are the following:

1. The BWSR "water policy intervention process" will be moved from chapter 105 to chapter 103A;

2. The BWSR enabling law, along with both "509" and 110B, will be moved into chapter 103B;

3. Chapter 40 will become chapter 103C;

4. Chapter 112 will become chapter 103D;

5. Chapter 106A will become chapter 103E; and

6. Soil loss limits and RIM conservation reserve will be moved into chapter 103F.

Just remember "one-O-three".

Regional Offices

Northwest Region
1106 Paul Bunyan Drive, NE
Bemidji, MN 56601
218-755-3963

Northeast Region
394 South Lake Avenue
Room 402
Duluth, MN 55802
218-723-4752

West Central Region
503 Washington Street
Brainerd, MN 56401
218-828-2604

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
Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha Ave., Suite 104
St. Paul, MN 55107
612-296-3767

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RECODIFIED WATER LAW - AUGUST 1, 1990
(Chapter 391, Laws of 1990)

Chapter 103A - Water Policy

- Public Waters
- Wetlands
- Hydropower
- Conservation of Rainwater
- Soil and Water Conservation
- Floodplain
- Scenic Rivers
- Marginal Agricultural Land
- BWSR Water Policy Intervention Process
- Water Information

Chapter 103B - Water Planning and Project Implementation

- BWSR Enabling Law
- EQB Water Planning and Coordination
- DNR Statewide Framework Plan
- Metropolitan Surface Water Management
- Metropolitan Ground Water Management
- Comprehensive Local Water Planning
- South Dakota - Minnesota Boundary Waters Commission
- Lake Improvement Districts
- Lake Minnetonka Conservation District
- White Bear Lake Conservation District

Chapter 103C - Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Chapter 103D - Watershed Districts

Chapter 103E - Drainage Code

Chapter 103F - Protection of Water Resources

Floodplain Management
Shoreland Development
Wild and Scenic Rivers
Mississippi Headwaters
Project Riverbend
Soil Loss Limits
RIM Conservation Reserve
Waterbank Program
Clean Water Partnership Program
County Lake Improvement

Chapter 103G - Waters of the State

DNR Commissioner's Authority
Public Waters Designation
Wetlands
Work in Public Waters
Water Diversions and Appropriations
Permit Procedures
Water Level Establishment
Big Stone Lake
Mississippi Headwaters Lakes
Dams
Aeration
Aquatic Plants
Stream Maintenance

Chapter 103H - Ground Water Protection

Sensitive Areas
Monitoring
Health Risk Limits
Water Resources Protection Requirements

Chapter 103I - Wells, Borings, and Underground Uses

Commissioner of Health Duties
Delegation of Authority
Well Construction and Sealing
Licensing
Exploratory Borings
Heat Exchangers
Underground Space
Enforcement

WILLIAM J. HORVATH
North Central Region
Representative

Next Bd mailing

TO: North Central Region State Association[illegible]d Executives
North Central Region State Soil Conservation Administrators

FROM: Bill Horvath

DATE: May 23, 1990

SUBJECT: Awards Programs

Last year NACD, in cooperation with the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers and Pioneer Hy-Bred International, Incorporated, initiated the Farm Management Conservation Awards Program to recognize farm management companies who are doing outstanding work in the area of soil and water conservation. We believe this program will strengthen the working relationships between local districts and the farm management companies operating in those districts and increase awareness for soil and water conservation. We would like to increase participation in the program and would encourage you to publicize the program at the local level as appropriate.

Suggestions?

Also as a reminder, NACD is always seeking qualified recipients to be recognized in its other awards program. I would encourage you to submit nominations as the awards application forms come to you.

WJH:bb

National Association of Conservation Districts
1052 Main, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481-2895
Phone (715) 341-1022

WILLIAM J. HORVATH
North Central Region
Representative

TO: North Central Region State Association President and Executives
North Central Region State Soil Conservation Administrators

FROM: Bill Horvath

DATE: May 23, 1990

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National Association of Conservation Districts
1052 Main, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481-2895
Phone (715) 341-1022

PROPOSED 1990 RIM RESERVE BASE SERVICE GRANTS
JUNE 18, 1990

DISTRICT	COL.1 RIM INDEX	COL.2 BASE PAYMENT	COL.3 INDEX PMT COL.1 X $300	(COL.2+3) TOTAL RIM BASED PAYMENT
AITKIN	2.50	$1,000	$750	$1,750
ANOKA	0.00	$400	$0	$400
BECKER	5.50	$1,600	$1,650	$3,250
BELTRAMI	11.00	$1,100	$3,300	$4,400
BENTON	12.00	$2,100	$3,600	$5,700
BIG STONE	10.50	$500	$3,150	$3,650
BLUE EARTH	3.00	$1,500	$900	$2,400
BROWN	21.00	$1,200	$6,300	$7,500
CARLTON	0.00	$300	$0	$300
CARVER	12.50	$1,100	$3,750	$4,850
CASS	1.00	$300	$300	$600
CHIPPEWA	7.50	$1,000	$2,250	$3,250
CHISAGO	6.00	$2,600	$1,800	$4,400
CLAY	14.50	$1,800	$4,350	$6,150
CLEARWATER	7.00	$500	$2,100	$2,600
COOK	0.00	$400	$0	$400
COTTONWOOD	40.75	$900	$12,225	$13,125
CROW WING	0.00	$300	$0	$300
DAKOTA	4.00	$1,600	$1,200	$2,800
DODGE	3.00	$600	$900	$1,500
DOUGLAS	52.00	$1,500	$15,600	$17,100
FARIBAULT	39.00	$600	$11,700	$12,300
FILLMORE	3.00	$2,500	$900	$3,400
FREEBORN	16.50	$2,000	$4,950	$6,950
GOODHUE	28.00	$2,800	$8,400	$11,200
GRANT	10.50	$300	$3,150	$3,450
HENNEPIN	2.00	$300	$600	$900
HUBBARD	0.00	$700	$0	$700
ISANTI	21.00	$4,000	$6,300	$10,300
ITASCA	2.00	$400	$600	$1,000
JACKSON	14.50	$1,300	$4,350	$5,650
KANABEC	1.50	$500	$450	$950
KANDIYOHI	40.00	$2,400	$12,000	$14,400
KITTSON	4.50	$1,200	$1,350	$2,550
KOOCHICHING	1.00	$300	$300	$600
LAC QUI PARLE	6.00	$800	$1,800	$2,600
LAKE	0.00	$300	$0	$300
LAKE OF THE WOOD	0.00	$800	$0	$800
LESUEUR	9.50	$1,400	$2,850	$4,250
LINCOLN	10.75	$1,000	$3,225	$4,225
LYON	12.50	$800	$3,750	$4,550
MAHNOMEN	0.00	$600	$0	$600
MARSHALL-BELTRA	2.50	$700	$750	$1,450
MARSHALL	3.00	$1,300	$900	$2,200
MARTIN	20.00	$1,300	$6,000	$7,300
MCLEOD	40.50	$1,200	$12,150	$13,350
MEEKER	29.50	$1,800	$8,850	$10,650
MILLE LACS	17.00	$900	$5,100	$6,000
MORRISON	44.50	$2,500	$13,350	$15,850
MOWER	10.50	$600	$3,150	$3,750
MURRAY	18.00	$1,000	$5,400	$6,400
NICOLLET	3.50	$800	$1,050	$1,850
NOBLES	1.75	$600	$525	$1,125

NOTES

COLUMN 1. This is the index system used for the past several years to determine RIM service grants. It is based on the number and complexity of easements enrolled by the SWCD.

COLUMN 2. This is the base payment system used for the past several years and includes a $300 base plus $100 for each 1986 easement.

COLUMN 3. This is the calculation of the index payment based on the RIM activity index and a fixed payment per index point of $300.

COLUMN 4. This is the total of the base and index payments for RIM based activity.

The total RIM based activity payment for all SWCD's is $443,925 leaving a balance of $306,075. This balance will also be allocated to SWCD's based on an SWCD/Board Representative need survey identification within each Region. The recommended allocation of this balance will be provided to the BWSR at the July 1990 meeting.

PROPOSED 1990 RIM RESERVE BASE SERVICE GRANTS
JUNE 18, 1990

DISTRICT	COL.1 RIM INDEX	COL.2 BASE PAYMENT	COL.3 INDEX PMT COL.1 X $300	(COL.2+3) TOTAL RIM BASED PAYMENT
NORMAN	13.00	$1,500	$3,900	$5,400
OLMSTED	4.00	$1,300	$1,200	$2,500
EAST OTTER TAIL	1.00	$2,700	$300	$3,000
WEST OTTER TAIL	7.50	$1,700	$2,250	$3,950
PENNINGTON	1.00	$1,000	$300	$1,300
PINE	0.00	$400	$0	$400
PIPESTONE	7.50	$500	$2,250	$2,750
EAST POLK	3.00	$2,600	$900	$3,500
WEST POLK	0.00	$700	$0	$700
POPE	69.50	$1,700	$20,850	$22,550
RAMSEY	0.00	$300	$0	$300
RED LAKE	8.50	$600	$2,550	$3,150
REDWOOD	39.00	$1,100	$11,700	$12,800
RENVILLE	84.50	$1,000	$25,350	$26,350
RICE	12.50	$1,900	$3,750	$5,650
ROCK	2.00	$400	$600	$1,000
ROOT RIVER	5.00	$1,900	$1,500	$3,400
ROSEAU	1.50	$1,500	$450	$1,950
NORTH ST. LOUIS	0.00	$400	$0	$400
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	0.00	$400	$0	$400
SCOTT	20.00	$2,500	$6,000	$8,500
SHERBURNE	0.00	$2,600	$0	$2,600
SIBLEY	59.00	$1,200	$17,700	$18,900
STEARNS	4.00	$3,400	$1,200	$4,600
STEELE	6.50	$900	$1,950	$2,850
STEVENS	31.00	$700	$9,300	$10,000
SWIFT	23.50	$1,100	$7,050	$8,150
TODD	2.00	$1,400	$600	$2,000
TRAVERSE	7.50	$500	$2,250	$2,750
WABASHA	16.00	$2,000	$4,800	$6,800
WADENA	10.00	$1,300	$3,000	$4,300
WASECA	3.00	$600	$900	$1,500
WASHINGTON	1.50	$500	$450	$950
WATONWAN	1.00	$1,300	$300	$1,600
WILKIN	3.00	$800	$900	$1,700
WINONA	5.50	$1,800	$1,650	$3,450
WRIGHT	26.50	$2,000	$7,950	$9,950
YELLOW MEDICINE	10.50	$700	$3,150	$3,850
TOTAL	1116.75	$108,900	$335,025	$443,925
			BALANCE FOR ALLOCATION	$306,075

ASSUMPTIONS:

1987 EASEMENTS CARRY FULL VALUE

WETLAND RESTORATIONS CARRY AN INDEX VALUE OF 3 RATHER THAN 2.

BASE PAYMENT IS UNCHANGED AT $100/1986 EASEMENT PLUS $300

INDEX PAYMENT IS FIXED AT $300/INDEX VALUE

June NACD Tuesday Letter

1990 conservation title takes shape

During the past month, both the Senate and House Agriculture Committees have been working overtime to craft their versions of the 1990 farm bill conservation title. NACD has taken an active role in debate in both chambers of Congress, working with congressional staff members and agricultural and environmental interests to resolve a variety of difficult issues.

"The picture changes from day to day," reports Steve Meyer, NACD's director of governmental affairs. "This time last month, we expected Wyche Fowler's S. 2409 to be the cornerstone of the Senate conservation title. But, at the last minute, the Ag Committee substituted a compromise bill bearing little resemblance to the Fowler measure," he explained. "Right now, it looks like the House title will look more like the Fowler bill than like the final title approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee," Meyer said. "Our best guess is that there will be a heated conference session later in the year to work out differences in the House and Senate committee bills."

In the Senate...

The Senate Agriculture Committee completed its conservation title markup on May 3, working from a bill drafted by the committee staff. The full Senate is expected to approve the package without any significant floor amendments. Among the key provisions:

Conservation Reserve Program
- reauthorized through 1995 and renamed Environmental Conservation Acreage Reserve Program (ECARP)
- secretary of agriculture required to enroll at least 40 million acres (including the 34 million acres already in CRP), with the discretion to go to a total of 50 million acres
- either 10-year contracts or permanent easements
- shelterbelts and windbreaks eligible, but only under easement for expected life of planting
- current CRP land in grass may be planted to trees, with a higher cost-share and contract extension to 15 years
- secretary may protect retired bases when contracts expire
- Wetlands Reserve Program to restore and protect at least one million acres of wetlands through easements

Water Quality
- water quality provision within CRP to provide incentive payments for implementation of water quality plans

Conservation Compliance
- protects tenants acting in good faith from offsetting compliance requirements if violation occurred on land not under their control

Swampbuster
- SCS, in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, will make minimal effect determinations
- change from "drop dead" to graduated penalty
- point of infraction changed from time of planting to time of drainage

Sodbuster
- producers with CRP contracts are ineligible for a sodbuster plan

Farmland Protection
- program of loans to state governments for farmland protection programs

Great Plains Conservation Program
- program reauthorized for 10 years; budget authority raised from $600 million to $1.2 billion

Integrated Crop Management
- program to provide farmers with incentives to implement ICM plans

Pesticide Record Keeping
- users of restricted-use pesticides required to keep records and make them available to USDA, EPA, state and local agencies and medical personnel

In the House...

At press time, the House Agriculture Committee was preparing to mark up its version of the 1990 conservation title. On May 8, the subcommittee on conservation, credit and rural development approved conservation provisions drafted by the subcommittee staff. During full committee debate, the House is expected to incorporate elements of Chairman Kika de la Garza's H.R. 4713, the Agricultural Resources Act of 1990. Swampbuster is expected to be the greatest source of contention during the committee markup.

Among the expected provisions of the House conservation title:

Conservation Reserve Program
- replaced by new Supplemental Conservation Reserve Program, authorized through 1995
- eligibility expanded to include lands that could improve water quality, wildlife habitat, wetlands
- enrollment goal of 10 million acres, but total cannot exceed 50 million acres
- secretary of agriculture may extend base protection for up to 10 years

Water Quality
- water quality program calling for the secretary to sign five-year contracts with producers to develop comprehensive on-farm water quality management plans

Conservation Compliance
- all future compliance plans must reduce erosion to "2T" or reduce current erosion by 50 percent

Swampbuster
- exemption for any land cropped six of the 10 years ending in 1985
- graduated penalty if the violation is inadvertent and the wetland is restored

Great Plains Conservation Program
- program reauthorized for 10 years; budget authority raised from $600 million to $900 million

Watershed structures save the day

This spring's record rainfalls have caused considerable damage throughout the south central United States. But the situation could have been much worse, were it not for dams and flood control structures built under the PL-566 Small Watershed Program.

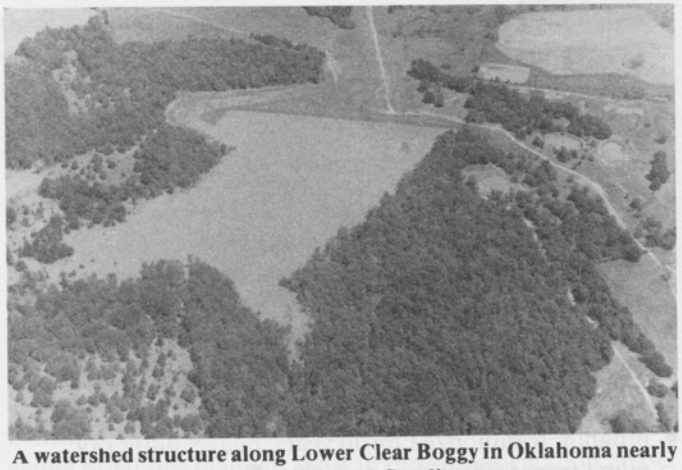
In Oklahoma, site of nearly one-third of the small watershed structures in the United States, USDA Soil Conservation Service officials estimate that more than $6 million in damages were avoided, thanks to more than 600 small watershed dams in the southeast and south central parts of the state. The dams are designed to catch floodwater and slowly release it over a period of 10-20 days.

More than 16 billion gallons of water were held back by the dams during heavy rains in April and May. "This is water that would have been in the streams and rivers, if not for the dams, and would have increased the flooding considerably," reported Budd Fountain, Oklahoma state conservationist. "Local sponsors, usually local conservation districts, have done a great job in taking care of these dams over the years to ensure that they function properly," Fountain said.

According to Deputy State Conservationist Jimmy Hill, "The structures did the job intended in catching and retaining floodwaters, averting considerable damage to agricultural lands, roads and highways, bridges, fences and homes."

Floodwater-retaining structures also performed admirably during recent flooding in north central Texas, according to State Conservationist Wes Oneth. When a storm dumped 8-17 inches of rain during a 14-hour period, 185 local floodwater-retarding structures in Brown, Comanche, Erath and Parker Counties provided $3.6 million in public benefits. Officials attribute the benefits to good planning, design, construction and maintenance.

"A flood like this really points out the importance of maintaining these structures. Out of the 350 structures in north central Texas, most had minimal damage," said Oneth. The state has requested $5 million in Emergency Watershed Protection funds and has received $200,000 to repair damaged structures. Local conservation districts and field offices are assisting with the repairs.



A watershed structure along Lower Clear Boggy in Oklahoma nearly reaches its capacity during the recent flooding.

NACD, SCS, NASCA hold joint meeting

Strengthening the federal, state and local conservation partnership was the focus of a May 22 meeting in Atlanta attended by representatives from NACD, the USDA Soil Conservation Service and the National Association of State Conservation Agencies. "The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss methods of improving communication and coordination of joint efforts among federal, state and local conservation agencies," reported NACD Executive Vice President Ernest C. Shea.

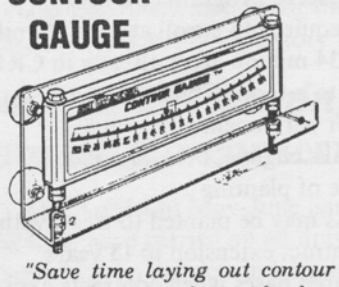
In addition to reviewing ways to improve communication and strengthen district capabilities, participants discussed current policy issues including the 1990 farm bill, wetlands, 1985 Food Security Act implementation, water quality and funding for conservation programs. The group agreed on the importance of USDA agencies coordinating their water quality activities more closely with state and local programs in a federally assisted initiative paralleling the approach of the PL-566 Small Watershed Program.

NASCA President Graham Liles said, "It was a very productive meeting and gave us a welcome chance to explore ways of improving and coordinating the efforts of state agencies with those of SCS and districts."

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CONTOUR GAUGE

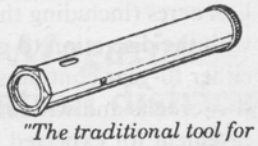


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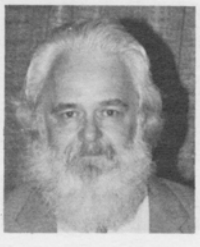
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EDITOR'S NOTE: *On the next four pages you will find a biographical sketch and photo of each state conservation association president. This information is presented to give recognition to the dedicated men and women who provide valuable leadership to the conservation movement and to show the wide range of talent and background that our state association officers possess. NACD is appreciative of the service they provide.*



ALABAMA - JAMES E. BRADEN has been a district supervisor with the Shelby County Soil and Water Conservation District since 1980 and cooperator prior to his appointment. For more than 20 years, he has had a cow-calf operation. The father of two boys and two girls also has found time to be a Shriner, a Mason and a member of the Alabama Farmers Federation and the Hackleburg Church of Christ. He has held offices for the Shelby County Cattlemen, Shelby County Park and Recreation Authority and Civitan.



ALASKA - CHARLES GOFF owns a small farm and has been with the Fairbanks Conservation District for seven years. Goff holds a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering from the University of Rhode Island and served in the U.S. Navy from 1955-57. He is currently an employee of Motorola in Fairbanks and serves as planning commissioner for the Fairbanks North Star Borough. He is a past member of the Interior Farming Association and is currently a member of the Grange.



ARIZONA - RONALD "CORKY" NARRAMORE owns and operates a fourth-generation cotton, alfalfa, wheat and commercial and purebred Limousin cow-calf family farm. A district supervisor since 1972, he has served as treasurer and vice president of the state association. He is a member of the Buckeye-Roosevelt Natural Resource Conservation District. Narramore is a member of Farm Bureau, the Arizona National Livestock Show, Mounted Sheriff's Posse Search and Rescue and B.P.O.E. The Palo Verde native served in the U.S. Army from 1953-1955.



ARKANSAS - C. H. BROWN is an NACD director, like his father, as well as a state association president and a conservation district supervisor. Water quality and waste disposal are two of his primary concerns. He grew up on one of the original Soil Conservation Service demonstration farms. Today he operates a 450-acre farm with a cow-calf operation. Brown is a retired National Guard aviator and a member of the Arkansas Cattlemen's Association. The Boone County representative received an Outstanding District Director Award from Area 1 in 1988.



CALIFORNIA - JACK SOMERVILLE is a beef cattle rancher who has served as a district director since 1986 and area chairman for the state association. A board member of the National Soil Conservation Center, he also is involved in the California Cattlemen's Association and Farm Bureau. The 1989 distinguished service award recipient from the state association assists in getting funding for, and encouraging participation in, the Upper Story Creek Watershed Program. Somerville is a graduate of the University of California-Berkeley.



COLORADO - CALISTA GRAVES learned about ranching, horsemanship and conservation ethics from her father. Today, she helps operate a cow-calf operation using a crossbred program and raises a few sheep on about 30,000 acres near Model. The Colorado State University graduate has served as a district supervisor since 1961. She also serves as a local 4-H leader to range management and veterinary science project members and as a superintendent for the ladies' sheep lead class at the Colorado State Fair. In 1983, she received the Gulf Oil Conservation Award.

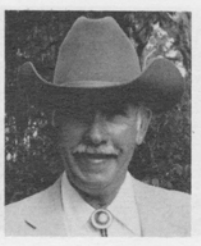
CONNECTICUT - LARRY JOHNSTON operates an environmental planning firm specializing in floodplain and flood hazard management, coastal and harbor management and open space planning. He completed studies in forestry and water resources management at universities in North Carolina and New York. Johnston is chairman of the Fairfield County Soil and Water Conservation District and chairman of the hydrology committee for the state association. He is a member of the Soil and Water Conservation Society and Association of State Wetland Managers.



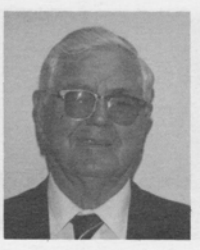
DELAWARE - DICK WELDON is operations planning analyst for Texaco Oil Company in Delaware City, Delaware. He is vice chairman of the Newcastle Conservation District. Weldon serves on his district's personnel committee and as a member of NACD's Coastal and Urban Committee. He has actively promoted district revetment projects in the Delaware City area that have helped stabilize walls along the Delaware River. He recently helped arrange for the White House meeting between NACD President Robert Wetherbee and President Bush.



FLORIDA - GENE WELDON manages a cow-calf operation, custom hay operation and raises trees for timber and pulpwood. A former member of the U.S. Navy, Weldon maintains membership in a number of professional and private organizations, including the Seminole County Farm Bureau, Florida Cattlemen's Association and the Seminole Soil and Water Conservation District. Currently, Weldon is a member of the NACD Cropland Conservation Committee. The Florida Forestry Association awarded him the 1988 Tree Farmer of the Year Award.



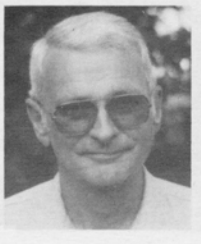
GEORGIA - E. T. "RED" MULLIS worked for the Soil Conservation Service for 31 years as a soil scientist and district conservationist before becoming active in the Ogeechee River Soil and Water Conservation District in 1978. The tree farmer graduated from the University of Georgia with training as a Vo-Ag teacher and in soil and water conservation. Mullis has received numerous awards for his achievements. He is a member of the Soil and Water Conservation Society, Farm Bureau, American Tree Farm Association and American Forestry Association.



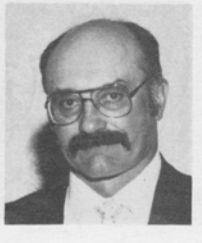
GUAM/NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS - MARTIN SAN NICHOLAS is inolved in commercial farming and fishing operations on the Island of Tinian. SCS has recently established an office in the Pacific Basin. Sannicolas, who attended the 1989 NACD Convention, has been involved in establishing and leading an association that now represents the districts in that area. The agricultural economy in the area is expected to expand along with anticipated growth in the tourism industry. Erosion control, water quality and irrigation are among the key issues facing local conservation leaders.



HAWAII - LES WISHARD, JR., a retired field operator on a cane sugar plantation, currently operates a small cattle ranch on Kohala Mountain, Hawaii. He studied poultry and agricultural engineering at California Polytechnic Institute. During World War II, he served as a paratrooper with the U.S. Army. Wishard is a member of the NACD Resolutions Committee and has served as director of the Mauna Kea Soil and Water Conservation District and state association vice president prior to his election as president last year.



IDAHO - DELBERT WINTERFELD owns a 1,200-acre operation in eastern Idaho that produces small grains, grass seed and Rocky Mountain wildflower seed. He also manages a cow-calf operation. He is currently a member of the Idaho State Wheat Growers Association and the Tri-State Wheat Committee, and he has been a district supervisor for the East Side Soil Conservation District since 1971. Winterfeld served on the state association's Plant Material Committee and is currently on the NACD Conservation Research and Technology Committee. He received the Goodyear Outstanding Cooperator award in 1977.





ILLINOIS - RUDY K. RICE operates, in partnership with his father, a dairy and grain farm consisting of 85 milk cows and 900 acres of corn, soybeans, wheat and alfalfa. He holds a Bachelor of Science in animal science from Southern Illinois University. Rice has served as chairman of the AISWCD's Legislative Committee and Water Resource Committee. Currently, he is director of the Perry County Farm Bureau, chairman of the Perry County Soil and Water Conservation District and is a member of the NACD Water Resources and Programs Committee.



INDIANA - JERRY W. FREY was a class member in a two-year program analyzing public issues from social, economic, cultural and political persepctives. The grain and swine farmer has been a district supervisor for 12 years. He has served as an area chairman and on the NACD District Operations Committee. He has also represented soil and water conservation issues at the state and national levels. Frey served as director on the Indiana FFA Foundation Board and is a member of the National Young Farmers and Indiana Farm Bureau.



IOWA - DANIEL BRUENE operates a grain farm in Gladbrook. He has served as chairman of the Tama County Soil and Water Conservation District since 1980. The Iowa State University agriculture graduate has also served as secretary, treasurer, vice president and regional director for the Iowa Association of Soil and Water Conservation District Commissioners. Bruene received the Ken Wagner Award as outstanding young commissioner in 1984.



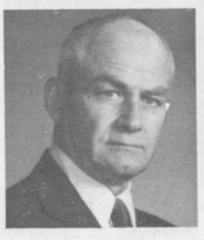
KANSAS - JOHN BROWN runs a Simmental cow-calf operation. After serving in the South Pacific with the U.S. Marine Corps, Brown began his work in conservation and, in 1985, received the Service Award from the Soil Conservation Service. In 1986, he received the honor award from the Kansas Chapter of the Soil and Water Conservation Society. Brown has served on his local school board, the Farm Bureau and was chairman of a rural water district for ten years.



KENTUCKY - BILLY JOE MILES operates a farm supply store, a liquid petroleum gas business and is a petroleum jobber. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from Western Kentucky University. Miles maintains membership in a number of professional and private organizations, including the Fertilizer Retailer Association.



LOUISIANA - WARREN J. HARANG, JR., owns more than 2,500 acres in Assumption Parish and produces sugarcane on more than 1,200 acres. (Harang's Georgia plantation is currently leased to his son.) Harang was one of the organizers of Cameco Industries, an international corporation manufacturing sugarcane field equipment and sugarcane factory mill yard equipment and serves as president and chairman of the board of Diversified Management Research, Inc. He is also currently chairman of the LACD Marsh Committee.



MAINE - RUDOLPHE DIONNE, a retired dairy farmer, is currently working a farm woodlot which is a registered tree farm. He is also a member of the area board of the Key Bank of Maine. Dionne has been active in several private and professional organizations, including the Maine Farm Bureau and the Agway Council. In 1981, he received the Agriculture Person of the year award from the Skowheggan State Fair Association.

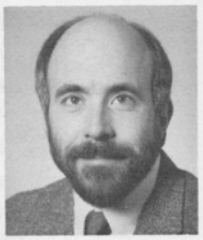
MARYLAND - ROYDEN POWELL, III, became interested in conservation through his family operation and college experiences at a time when environmental issues were receiving much attention. As a supervisor, he has assisted with the district's equipment division and lobbied for conservation districts about wetlands and land use planning. Powell served as chairman of the state's water resources committee for three years. He has 250 acres of cash grain in addition to owning and operating a landscape contracting business.



MASSACHUSETTS - ROBERT HATCH is a former dairy farmer who now raises beef, vegetables and fruit. He was vice president of the state association for two years and assisted in planning the 1982 and 1983 New England Conservation Tillage Conferences. Hatch was also a state association president in 1984 and 1985. He won the Green Pasture award and his district award for promotion of the no-till forage seeder. He is a 50-year member of the Grange and has been a district cooperator since 1947. His district is the Hampshire CD.



MICHIGAN - JOSHUA S. WUNSCH is general partner of Wunsch Farms, a commercial fruit operation producing cherries and apples. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Trinity College. Wunsch has served as district representative on the Northwestern Regional Planning and Development Commission Clean Water Committee and assisted in the development of the SCD forestry program. He is a member of the Farm Bureau, Agricultural Marketing Association Red Tart Cherry Committee and Environmental Review Board.



MINNESOTA - DWAIN N. OTTE, a former dairy farmer of 30 years, currently operates a 400-acre grain farm and does some custom farming. In addition to serving on several local church committees and the township planning commission, Otte is a member of the Minnesota Farmers Union and the Randolph Lions Club. He has been supervisor of the Dakota County Soil and Water Conservation District since 1977 and is a member of the NACD Cropland Conservation Committee.



MISSISSIPPI - DR. ROBERT W. WALES is a professor of geography at the University of Southern Mississippi and holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in natural resources from Oregon State University and a Ph.D. in geography from the University of Kansas. He has edited one book, authored numerous published articles, was appointed by the Mississippi Governor to special task forces and technical committees and has served as a consultant to the U.S. EPA and FWS. Currently, Wales is a member of the NACD Coastal and Urban Committee.



MISSOURI - ART DUNCAN is president of Duncan Farms, Inc., a family-held corporation producing wheat, corn, beans and cotton. Duncan has served in the Civil Air Patrol, is a private pilot and is a commissioned deputy sheriff in his county. He has served as a member of the Board of Education for his local school district, as well as a member of the board of directors for Pemiscot Dunklin Electric Cooperative. Duncan served as board director of the Missouri Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts before being elected president. He is currently on the NACD Cropland Conservation Committee.



MONTANA - LORENTS GROSFIELD owns a cow-calf operation in Big Timber, near Yellowstone National Park. A Sweet Grass County Conservation District board member for 10 years, he has also been involved with local economic development efforts. A Colorado State University business administration graduate and Vietnam War veteran, Grosfield has experince as a U.S. Army medic. He is a member of Farm Bureau, Montana Stockgrowers and the Public Lands Council.





NEBRASKA - JERRY VAP, an NACD director, sells native grasses, field seeds and farm hardware in a retail business located in McCook. The University of Nebraska graduate has been the Middle Republican Natural Resources District treasurer and chairman of the groundwater quality and quantity programs and district personnel and operations committees. At the state level, Vap has served on the legislative and actions committee and policy manual committee. The Rotarian also served on the city's TREE advisory board and chamber of commerce.



NEVADA - JOHN REED leases a 1,000-acre ranch where he runs a 400-head cow-calf operation. He has been a member of the Nevada Cattlemen's Association, the Elko County Wheat Board and chairman of the Jiggs Conservation District. Currently, Reed is supervisor of the Starr Valley Conservation District. Reed served as vice-president of the Nevada Association of Conservation Districts for five years before being elected president in 1988. He was awarded Conservationist of the Year by the Nevada Association of Conservation Districts.



NEW HAMPSHIRE - JOHN HODSDON, a sixth-generation farmer, grows vegetables, berries, flowers and Christmas trees. Before returning to the family farm, he was a biochemist conducting research at the University of Washington. John is active in several organizations, including the New Hampshire Farm Bureau, New Hampshire Vegetable Growers Association and the Lakes Region Planning Commission. He currently serves as chairman of the Belknap County Conservation District and is a member of the NACD Conservation Research and Technology Committee.



NEW JERSEY - JOSEPH LOMAX is an environmental consultant with Joseph L. Lomax & Associates, Inc., serving the private sector and government. He is a lecturer and has published numerous professional articles, holds a B.S. in Agriculture and Earth Science and has pursued advanced studies in entomology and ecology at Rutgers University. He is a supervisor of the Cape-Atlantic SCD Council, trustee and president of the Wetlands Institute and a trustee of the Association of New Jersey Environmentalists Commission. Currently, Lomax is a member of the NACD Resource Policy Planning and Development Committee.



NEW MEXICO - GRETCHEN SAMMIS owns a Hereford cow-calf operation. A retired school teacher, Sammis holds A.B.S. and B.S. degrees and a master's degree from the University of Colorado at Boulder. She currently serves as commissioner-at-large of the New Mexico Soil and Water Commission, director of the New Mexico Cattlegrowers Association and holds membership in numerous other organizations. She is a member of NACD's Public Lands, Pasture and Range Committee. Elected to the Cowgirl Hall of Fame in 1986, Sammis enjoys working with the land and its people.



NEW YORK - EDMUND ARMSTRONG was active in the county legislature for 14 years before serving as county treasurer for the past six years. As a dairy farmer, he applied conservation practices to his land prior to operating a beef and sheep operation. His Green County district promotes stream improvements in the rural mountainous areas, tile drainage and ridge tillage. Armstrong is a member of the board of directors for the New York State Association of County Officers and has served on a Cooperative Extension Service board.



NORTH CAROLINA - WILLIAM BUTLER feels one of the biggest challenges facing the state association is achieving a high level of competence when administering the state's ag cost-share program. The dairy farmer of 32 years is also concerned about the handling and disposal of solid wastes. A deacon for the Zion Hill Baptist Church, he is also chairman of the County Extension Advisory Board and community medical board. He has served as an ASCS committeeman and president for the Carolinas and Virginia Pheasant and Waterfowl Society.



NORTH DAKOTA - DARREL OECH has promoted minimum- and no-tillage concepts and helped organize demonstration plots and tours. A district supervisor since 1968, he has also served as an ASCS county committeeman. At the state level, he has served on the research, legislative, district and agency programs committees. The Beach farmer operates a wheat, barley and farrow-to-finish hog operation. A mechanical engineering graduate, Oech received a 1989 award in an engineering innovations contest for agriculture.



OHIO - LYNN MEYER is owner and operator of a golf course and is president of Amix, Inc. He has served as county chairman of the NFO Dairy Committee and as a committeeman for the township ASCS committee. Meyer has been active in the Butler County Soil and Water Conservation District since 1972 and is now chairman of that district. He received the Goodyear Merit Award in 1976, 1984 and 1987. Meyer began with the Ohio Federation of Soil and Water Conservation Districts in 1972 as area director and was elected president this year. He is also a member of the NACD Coastal and Urban Committee.



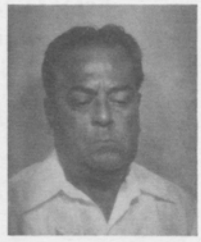
OKLAHOMA - J. BERRY HARRISON runs a wheat farm and cow-calf operation. He attended Oklahoma State University and Northeastern State University and holds a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration. Harrison received the Excellence in Grazing Award from the Society for Range Management in 1988 and initiated the Corps of Engineers study of stream bank erosion control below CE structures. He was a member of the Fairfax Public School Board, president of the Osage County chapter of the Oklahoma State University Alumni Association and is director of the Osage County Conservation District.



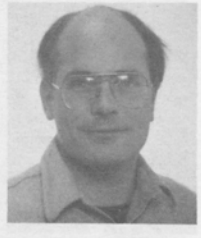
OREGON - HAROLD LAMPI has served on the Chatsop SWCD board since 1979. His primary interests include working with two cities to manage their forested watershed properties and with school districts to promote conservation education. He raises beef for family use. Lampi is trained to operate heavy maintenance equipment for logging and forestry. The retired Crown Zellerbach Corporation employee also served in World War II. He is active on a local economic development committee and the fire protection department.



PENNSYLVANIA - DAVID MANKAMYER owns and operates a 129-acre beef farm in Somerset Township, Pennsylvania. He works with the Somerset Conservation District, serving as director from 1982 to 1984 and as chairman since 1984. Mankamyer is very active in local private and professional organizations, including the Agway Committee, the ASCS committee, Caselman River Watershed Association, County Chamber of Commerce and the Somerset County Beef Producers Association. He currently serves as a member of the NACD District Operations Committee.



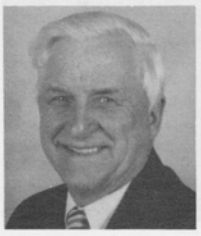
PUERTO RICO - LUIS MUNOZ-RIVERA is a retired agronomist from the Cooperative Extension Service. He has been active in soil and water conservation programs since 1952. He also worked with the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture in various positions related with conservation programs. Munoz-Rivera has been president of the state association since September, 1988. His main hobby is farming.



RHODE ISLAND - ROBERT S. SWANSON previously operated his family's dairy farm until it was sold. He now produces hay on rental acreage and is a carpenter. He attended Brown University and received his degree in biology. He is a member of the Rhode Island group of the Sierra Club. Swanson was elected state association president in 1986. He is a second-generation supervisor with the Southern Rhode Island Conservation District, which he has served since 1982. Swanson is a member of the NACD Conservation Research and Technology Committee.



SOUTH CAROLINA - YANCEY A. McLEOD, JR., is a former lawyer who now serves as a wildlife management consultant. For the past seven years, he has coordinated an outdoor education course for teachers. A Ducks Unlimited member, he is president of S.C. Wildlife Heritage working to improve and maintain waterfowl habitat and has served on the S.C. Wildlife Commission Advisory Board. McLeod is also active in the American Cancer Society. He has received numerous awards from natural resource groups.



SOUTH DAKOTA - CURTIS EGGERS is a retired farmer who owns the land operated by his sons and son-in-law. A district supervisor of the Minnehaha Conservation District since 1975, he also serves as president of the Silver Creek Watershed. Eggers is a member of Farm Bureau and the American Legion and serves as supervisor-treasurer of the Minnehaha Funeral Home. He served in the European division during World War II.



TENNESSEE - JOHN CHARLES WILSON is an active farming partner with his father. For 18 years, they've operated more than 2300 acres of cotton, soybeans, corn and wheat and a cow-calf production. Wilson has served at the district, area and state levels throughout the past 10 years. In 1985, the governor appointed him to the state soil conservation committee. Wilson has received awards from the Memphis Jaycees and Soil and Water Conservation Society. He is a member of soybean and no-till associations and Sons of the American Revolution.



TEXAS - CLYDE E. HALE owns a livestock and grain operation. He is currently on staff at Austin College and holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from that college. He is a WWII veteran and lists among his past activities serving as president of the Austin College Alumni Association and as director of the Sherman Chamber of Commerce. He has been a district director of his soil and water conservation district for 17 years and chairman for eight years. Hale was recently elected to the NACD Board of Directors and serves on the NACD Public Lands, Pasture and Range Committee and the Resolutions Committee.



UTAH - NORMAN CARROLL owns and operates a cattle, alfalfa and small grains farm in southern Utah and has served as a member of the local ASCS committee and as vice chairman of the state conservation commission for three years. Carroll has been president of the local Lions Club and Utah Cattlemen's Association and has served his community as a member of the city council. He was elected state president in 1986 and currently serves on the NACD Public Lands, Pasture and Range Committee. His district is the Kane County Soil Conservation District.



VERMONT - WESLEY C. LARRABEE owns a 225-acre farm which includes an 80-acre apple orchard. He attended Massachusetts State College and serves as president of the Board of Directors of the Shoreham Cooperative Apple Producers Association. He is also a supervisor of the Otter Creek Conservation District, a director of the Vermont Tree Fruit Growers Association and a deacon of the Congregational Church. He has been awarded the Best Milk Quality Award by the United Farmers and was one of the creators and founders of the Tri-Town Water District.



VIRGINIA - H. EARL LONGEST owns and operates 150 acres in addition to being president and chief executive officer of the Colonial Farm Credit, ACA in Virginia and Maryland. Longest was a member of the Virginia Soil and Water Educational Association Foundation and Southeastern Soil and Water Conservation Districts Research Committee. The Korean War veteran belongs to the Farm Bureau and Friends of the Industry of Agriculture and serves as chairman for Jamestown 4-H Educational Center renovation and expansion fund-raising campaign.

VIRGIN ISLANDS - TED FULTS resides in the Caribbean but owns a 190-acre ranch in Colorado. A district supervisor since last year, he is a landscape architect and interior designer by profession. Fults became interested in conservation because his father worked for SCS in southern Colorado and Amarillo, Texas. He has worked with the Nature Conservancy and helped approve all earth change permits in St. Thomas and St. John, and helped transfer responsibility to the local conservation and building permits department.

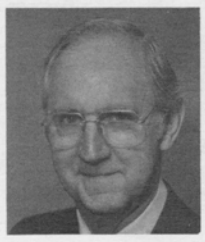
PHOTO NOT AVAILABLE



WASHINGTON - J. READ SMITH owns and operates a 7800-acre farm of wheat, barley, alfalfa, peas, lentils, grass and a cow-calf operation. The third-generation district cooperator has helped develop a wildlife habitat enhancement and development program and helped develop and secure funding for a $300,000 research project studying alternatives to conventional summer fallow. He has received numerous awards, including the Washington State Jaycee's Outstanding Young Farmer and the Soil and Water Conservation Society's Merit Award.



WEST VIRGINIA - FRANK GLOVER worked for 32 years as a soil conservationist and agronomist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service and spent 25 years in the U.S. Army Reserve. He has received the Supervisor Service Award from USDA-SCS, the Grade of Fellow Award from the Soil and Water Conservation Society and the Outstanding Supervisor Award from the West Virginia State Association of SWCDs. Glover is vice-chairman of the Monongahela Soil Conservation District.



WISCONSIN - GEORGE E. NETTUM was reared on a dairy, hog and tobacco farm and graduated with a Vo-Ag Education degree from the University of Wisconsin. In 1986, he was elected to the NACD Board of Directors and has received a special commendation from the State Land Conservation Board. He has served as an officer of the state association since 1978 and currently serves on NACD's Finance Subcommittee, Great Lakes Committee and is chairman of the Soil and Water Stewardship Committee.



WYOMING - JOE GERINGER, with the help of his brother, grows sugar beets, beans, alfalfa and beef cattle on their family farm. He is a combat decorated veteran of the Vietnam War. Joe currently serves on the board of the Platte County Resource District, the Wheatland Cooperative Board and is a member of the Wheatland Beef Growers Association. He is also a member of the NACD Education and Youth Committee.

Sustainable ag symposium set for October

Plan to be in Memphis October 8-10 for "Growing into the 21st Century: an International Symposium on Economically and Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture."

Among the highlights of the conference program are discussion panels focusing on profitability, natural resource management, public policy, consumer issues and technology. Featured speakers will include producers, researchers, dealers, legislators, farm managers, natural resource managers, consumer representatives and environmentalists.

The conference is sponsored by NACD, ICI Americas Inc., the American Soybean Association, the National Corn Growners Association, the National Cotton Council, the National Association of Wheat Growers, the USA Rice Council and the National Grain Sorghum Association.

Stewardship materials in record demand

The 1990 observance of Soil and Water Stewardship Week was the most successful in the celebration's 45-year history. The demand for Stewardship materials was higher than anticipated, with 3,192 individual orders—nearly 400 more than the previous year. In total, more than 7.4 million pieces of full color literature were distributed.

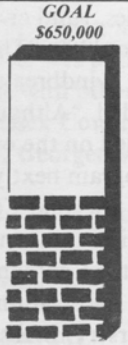
The observance of Earth Day, one week before Stewardship Week, had a substantial impact on increased orders. "Although we anticipated the added influence of Earth Day and printed more materials this year, we still ran short on nearly all items," said Ronald Francis, director of association services for NACD.

NACD's Soil and Water Stewardship Week Committee will be meeting in June to finalize plans for the 1991 observance, set for April 28 to May 5. The 1991 theme will be "As You Sow," and Neil Sampson will again author the booklet manuscript. "Every effort will be made to refine the ordering procedures and improve the materials, in accordance with the valuable suggestions we're receiving from the districts," said Francis.

NACD BUILDING FUND

Major Gifts for May, 1990

GOAL $650,000



Contributions of $1,000 or more...

No Major Gifts

Total contributions to date: $327,009.60

Contributions to the Building Fund help purchase a permanent headquarters building for NACD in Washington, D.C. For information, contact NACD at 509 Capitol Court, N.E., Washington, DC 20002.

What does the "C" symbolize?

NACD's big, bold "C" for conservation was the creative work of a Phillips 66 art director in 1974. Kurt Maurer spent considerable time in designing an appropriate trademark symbol and in adapting it for use with a variety of NACD materials such as letterheads, business cards, newsletters and award certificates. A visual presentation of the new association logo was made to delegates during the awards banquet at the 1975 National Convention in Denver. Lapel pins, imprinted with the modernized symbol, were distributed during the conference.

Often, the emblem is backed with the initials N A C D in lettering patterned after contour plowing. Filling in the lettering to make solid initials would destroy the intended design and was not recommended by the designer.



Management awards accepted

Three farm management companies will be named national winners of the Farm Management Conservation Award through a national recognition program sponsored by the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers (ASFMRA), Pioneer Hi-Bred International and NACD.

The two-year-old program recognizes accomplishments that farm management companies have made in soil and water conservation. The award also encourages closer working relationships between conservation districts and farm management companies, thereby increasing their understanding of natural resource conservation measures.

Any company with a majority of their farm managers belonging to the ASFMRA is eligible to compete. Nominations must be endorsed by at least one of the conservation districts in which the company currently manages land. Applications may be requested from the NACD Headquarters Office, 509 Capitol Ct. N.E., Washington, DC 20002. Entries must be submitted by December 1, 1990.

NACD ENDOWMENT FUND

Gifts for May, 1990

Century Club...

In memory of Mr. Joe Skrabanek from Waters Davis Soil and Water Conservation District, Angleton, TX

Other...

In memory of Mr. Maurice Bidart from Mr. John Vanisko, Deer Lodge, MT

In memory of Mr. Alfred Bye from Burleigh County Soil Conservation District, Bismarck, ND

In memory of Mr. John L. Patterson from Soil Conservation Service Employees, Auburn, AL

Total contributions to date: $367,661.38

Contributions to the Endowment Fund help build a permanent financial basis for the soil and water conservation work of NACD.

Earth balloons get carried away



Biodegradable balloons distributed by the New Castle County Conservation District of Delaware were carried away by youngsters at an Earth Day celebration conducted by the state Department of Parks and Recreation. According to nonpoint source pollution coordinator John Tarburton, district officials elected to attach latex spheres to 12-inch sticks because of the growing controversy over helium-filled balloons that can harm animals. According to a fact sheet from the merchandiser, the balloons are made of rubber tree sap and break down in the same amount of time needed for a leaf to decay. The blue and green design showed the oceans and continents when expanded. A nonpoint source pollution logo was imprinted on the balloon.

Above and beyond

A special celebration was held during National Volunteer Week for an extraordinary Earth Team volunteer. On April 23, the mayor of Greenwood, Mississippi, declared the day "Alice Teal Day." Alice is a victim of myositis ossification, an incurable disease that has immobilized her entire body except her wrists and hands. But her courageous spririt and eagerness to help are far from impaired. Through a special hookup, Alice answers the telephone for the SCS field office in Greenwood when SCS and district employees are out.

At a reception and program held in her honor, Alice was commended for her accomplishments. SCS Chief Wilson Scaling and Mississippi State Conservationist Pete Heard sent a video tribute. Alice also received a certificate of appreciation from the chief and a videocassette player.

Districts have "most popular booth"

The *Portland Oregonian* reported that two booths were "the most popular draw" at the city's Earth Day celebration. One booth was staffed by district directors and employees. The other was staffed by representatives of the Society of American Foresters. About 17,000 trees were distributed among nearly 25,000 people attending the nine-hour event. A downpour didn't dampen the participants' spirits, according to district coordinator Ivy Frances. "It was exciting to see everyone walking around with a Douglas fir, Noble fir or western red cedar," she added. Each handout also contained a flyer on tree planting, conservation districts and the services available from the East and West Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation Districts. Frances said the outreach effort encouraged people to become active by planting a tree and taught them about conservation districts.

Supervisor speaks on recycling

District supervisor Sally Shepherd of the Capitol Soil Conservation District was one of many speakers at the West Virginia State University Earth Day celebration. Organized by the collegiate group Project Earth, the event featured bands and speakers addressing a variety of topics. Shepherd discussed recycling and solid waste before an audience of several hundred. She is the district's representative for the local solid waste authority.

In addition, the representatives of the Capitol district and the state soil conservation committee staffed a booth about the partnership between the Soil Conservation Service and conservation districts. According to Peggy Reese, SCS resources conservationist and liaison with the state committee, kids and adults were able to learn about conservation by interacting with the Farm and Food Bytes computer program.

Conservation efforts on cable TV

A joint project involving a local district, civic groups, state and federal agencies may be aired on the Turner Broadcasting System. More than 200 volunteers signed up to help the Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District of New Mexico plant trees and stabilize soils around a landfill on April 21. Assisting with planning, promoting and conducting the Rio Bonito Riparian Enhancement project were representatives from the Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife and State Forestry, according to task force chairman Dan Baggao of the BLM. Volunteer groups included scout troops, conservation groups, Fort Stanton Hospital and Training School employees and clients, and other individuals. Local television stations were on hand to shoot the action for local broadcast and for use by TBS in their Audubon series.

Districts help celebrate Idaho Centennial, Arbor Day

To celebrate Arbor Day, the Second Century Trees program shipped 20,000 free tree seedlings to nearly 200 communities across Idaho. Chairperson Milt Williams explained that preference was given to small rural communities, rural civic groups, schools and unfilled applications from 1989. "The seedlings were made available for landscaping, windbreaks, wildlife and soil conservation purposes," he added. "Although this was an Idaho Centennial project, based on the overwhelming response, we hope to repeat the program next year."

Second Century Trees is a project of volunteers from various government agencies. Tree seedlings were provided by the Centennial Commission, Intermountain Forest Industry Association, USDA Forest Service, University of Idaho-Nursery, USDA Soil Conservation Service and the Idaho Department of Lands. Local soil conservation districts, Extension agents, gardening clubs, nurseries and garden stores are providing free professional planting advice.

How to use CTIC

The Conservation Technology Information Center is a clearinghouse for information on soil conservation, water conservation and water quality practices on cropland. It is a division of NACD and administered in cooperation with agricultural industry, governmental agencies, private foundations, organizations and farmers.

Information about all services (newsletter, membership, referrals to resource persons, publications and project information) can be obtained by contacting CTIC at 1220 Potter Drive, Room 170, Purdue Research Park, West Lafayette, IN 47906-1334; (317) 494-9555.

Use the computer game

For the past two years, we've sponsored a conservation Compliance Information Tent at Husker Harvest Days in Grand Island, Nebraska. The three-day exposition attracts more than 100,000 farmers, ranchers and producers from across the region. Among the displays and activities in the 40-by-60-foot tent has been the *Soil Conservation Game* computer software from Agri-Education, Inc. This is a game that CTIC uses in their exhibit. Farmers and ranchers visiting the tent sit at one of three computers and try to beat the conservation computer at reducing soil loss on selected crop sites. Participants surpassing the computer-generated soil loss reduction figures are awarded a prize. The games entice passersby into stopping while demonstrating the difference between conservation practices. **Craig Gottschalk, program coordinator, Nebraska Association of Resources Districts, 1327 "H", Suite 102, Lincoln, NE 68508**

Share activities through CTIC's newsletter

The Sussex Conservation District in Georgetown, Delaware, has used the Conservation Technology Information Center to promote the cooperative efforts of those involved in our chicken composting demonstration project to improve water quality. We contacted CTIC about the project, and their water quality specialist, Lyn Kirschner, stopped for a tour of the demonstration farm while in Delaware. He then put together a story about the project for the CTIC newsletter, *Conservation Impact,* which highlighted the benefits of the technology we're testing and the efforts of the cooperating farmer, Ed Dutton, Jr. We've had numerous calls about the project since the article was published and have been able to share our findings with other districts. **Beth Horsey, district coordinator, Sussex County Agricultural Center, 408 N. DuPont Highway, Georgetown, DE 19947**

How-to checklist

- Become familiar with CTIC products and services.
- Keep district supervisors informed.
- Provide CTIC with news leads about district activities.
- Excerpt CTIC newsletter items for your newsletter.
- Stock the latest in CTIC's technical information.
- Check in with CTIC regularly.

Subscriptions make good gifts

The Wood County Land Conservation Department, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, has started a new project to promote the use of the Conservation Technology Information Center throughout the county. We gave a year's subscription to the CTIC newsletter, *Conservation Impact,* as an award to our county's Conservation Farmer of the Year. To further raise the awareness of the products and services available through CTIC, we gave a subscription to four additional growers as well.

These progressive growers appreciate receiving a tangible gift that they can use all year long. The newsletter keeps them abreast of the latest technical information in soil conservation, water conservation and water quality. Our hope is that they will continue their subscriptions on their own after the year is up.

We'd like to see other departments and districts follow suit in giving *Conservation Impact* to their county winners. **Donald Aron, county conservationist, Wood County Land Conservation Department, Courthouse, 400 Market Street, P.O. Box 8095, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495-8095**

Use resource data bases

Our district has used the Conservation Technology Information Center's *Grower Network* to locate conservation farmers who are willing to share their experience and advice about particular conservation practices. We simply call CTIC and give them the key words to use in searching the computer data base. The staff will then mail us a list of farmers in our area and surrounding counties who fit the description. The farmers who serve on the data base are always willing and eager to share information about the conservation practices they use on their farms.

For instance, if a grower in our district would like to try no-till cotton, we call CTIC, give them the information, and they will put us in contact with the appropriate farmers for our farmer to talk with.

CTIC has a similar computer data base, called the *Resource Specialist File,* of state-level resource contacts in the areas of soil conservation, water conservation and water quality. **Glenn Williams, supervisor, Northeast SWCD, P.O. Box 287, Winnsboro, LA 71295**

WRITE TO US:

July - "How to improve media relations"
August - "How to improve school relations"
September - "How to market district services"

Share your ideas on the above topics with other districts. Send your ideas (about 100 words) to District Forum, P.O. Box 855, League City, TX 77574-0855. Copy and photos must be received 15 days prior to the month of publication.

USEFUL INFORMATION

A Citizen's Guide to Community Water Conservation educates people about water resources and water suppliers to encourage conservation. The 17-page booklet is easy to read and is loaded with educational information on both urban and agricultural water uses such as where water comes from, how water gets to communities and what water is used for. The booklet contains helpful conservation tips on what water suppliers, towns or cities, state government, large water users and people can do to conserve; how to get to know a water supplier; and how to develop a conservation action plan. Copies may be obtained from Water Resources Program, National Wildlife Federation, 1400 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036; (202) 797-6800.

Wetlands Protection: The Role of Economics finds that major reforms are needed in the way modern economics models are used to make decisions about the fate of wetlands slated for development. The monograph is written by Environmental Law Institute (ELI) economist Paul Scodari. Copies are available from ELI by contacting Anthony Waring at 1616 P St. N.W., Washington, DC 20036; (202) 328-5150.

Environmental games may be the rage of the '90s. An array of new games, usually made from recycled or recyclable materials, teach an appreciation of nature. Many are available through conservation group catalogs or specialty shops. These include *Pollution Solution,* from Aristoplay, in which each player owns a section of the township and, confronted with a series of pollution problems, has to come up with solutions; *Save the World,* from Family Games, in which children guide endangered species across a world map and attempt to develop a better ecological balance; and *Don't Bug Me,* from Game Inventors of America, in which players race around the board, competing with other farmers to grow vegetables and ward off crop-threatening insects.

NACD CALENDAR OF EVENTS

July 15-17, 1990 -	South Central Regional Meeting Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
July 16-18, 1990 -	North Central Regional Meeting Perrysburg, Ohio
August 12-14, 1990 -	Southeastern Regional Meeting Nashville, Tennessee
August 15-18, 1990 -	Northeastern Regional Meeting Portland, Maine
August 22-24, 1990 -	Leadership Conference Cambridge, Massachusetts

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN 12

Fine tuning

In the 12 years I have been involved in some way with the NACD Council, one issue has probably had more debate and more time spent on it than any other single issue.

Mary Jo - Please send for this SRB



Robert Wetherbee
President
Rt. 1, Box 320
Fairmount, ND 58030
(218) 479-5759

This issue I refer to g[illegible]es under several names, [illegible]s equal representation, [illegible]ortionment, restructuring [illegible]ard and various others. [illegible]he years, we have seen [illegible]sals to redraw regional [illegible]aries, to weight the votes of [illegible]ard of directors and to weight the votes of the council. We have had committees and task forces study the issue and make recommendations, only to be rejected by the council time after time.

The debate often revolves around the phrase, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." I think it is time we take a different approach to this issue. I don't wait until I have a major engine breakdown before I overhaul my tractor (hopefully)! Even a good machine can run better with a little tune-up from time to time. I think the time has come when we need to seriously look at a bit of fine tuning of the NACD machine. This issue is nibbling away at our organization like rust under a paint job. One thing is certain, it will surface again. This issue has the potential to weaken our organization like a rusty beam weakens a bridge that looks good until one day it collapses into the river.

I would hope that, in our regional meetings this year, we find time to give this issue some serious discussion. In doing so, we need to put aside our personal ambitions and regional jealousies and think seriously about the best interests or our organization.

Robert Wetherbee

Robert Wetherbee

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1990
BOARD OF WATER & SOIL RESOURCES

TUESDAY LETTER
National Association of Conservation Districts
P.O. Box 855
League City, TX 77574-0855
(713) 332-3402
Washington Headquarters Office: (202) 547-6223

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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MINN SOIL & WATER CONS BR
155 S WABASHA, STE 104
ST PAUL MN 55107-

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The issue I refer to goes under several names, such as equal representation, reapportionment, restructuring the board and various others. Over the years, we have seen proposals to redraw regional boundaries, to weight the votes of the board of directors and to weight the votes of the council. We have had committees and task forces study the issue and make recommendations, only to be rejected by the council time after time.



Robert Wetherbee
President
Rt. 1, Box 320
Fairmount, ND 58030
(218) 479-5759

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TUESDAY LETTER

National Association of Conservation Districts Vol. 40, No. 6 June 1990

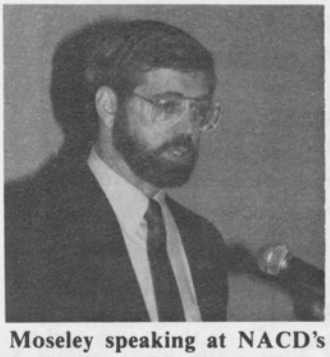
President supports NACD stewardship effort



President George Bush took a few moments out of his busy schedule to visit with NACD President Robert Wetherbee (center) and Minnesota Senator Rudy Boschwitz (right) in the Oval Office during Soil and Water Stewardship Week. Bush earlier authored the introductory letter in the 1990 stewardship booklet. During the White House meeting May 3, the president further recognized the role of NACD and the nation's soil and water conservation districts in promoting resource stewardship. *(Photo credit: David Valdez)*

Jim Moseley likely to be new USDA assistant secretary

Indiana farmer Jim Moseley has been tapped by President Bush to serve as assistant secretary of agriculture for natural resources and the environment. The nomination appears to be supported by both the environmental and agricultural communities, and the confirmation process is expected to move quickly.



Moseley speaking at NACD's Spring Board Meeting in Washington.

Moseley currently serves as agricultural consultant to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William Reilly. As assistant secretary, he would oversee the operations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service.

The 41-year-old hog farmer holds a B.S. degree in horticulture from Purdue University. He served on EPA's groundwater task force and has been active in the Indiana Corn Growers Association, the Indiana Pork Producers Council, the Indiana Farm Management Association and the Indiana Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers. Moseley's farm is located just a few miles from NACD's Conservation Technology Information Center in West Lafayette, Indiana.

Addressing NACD's Board of Directors at their April meeting in Washington, Moseley encouraged the input of NACD as federal agencies work to build consensus on agricultural issues related to the environment. He emphasized that, in working with farmers to protect the nation's natural resources, education is more effective and acceptable than stringent regulation. Moseley also recognized that a lack of resources, coupled with increased conservation responsibilities, is presenting problems for districts.

"We've established an excellent working relationship with Moseley since he's been in Washington with EPA," said NACD President Robert Wetherbee. "He's been supportive of the programs and operations of districts, NACD and CTIC. We welcome the chance to strengthen our ties with him in his new position."

NACD urges additional funding for EPA nonpoint programs

The $40 million appropriated for Section 319 programs in FY 1990 represents an important first step towards a fully coordinated federal-state-local nonpoint pollution control program, NACD recently told the congressional subcommittees with jurisdiction over funding for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. But the association emphasized that additional support is needed to address national and local water quality priorities.

NACD appeared in May before the House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees on VA, HUD and independent agencies to encourage Congress to allocate additional nonpoint funds in FY 1991. While every state has developed its nonpoint management program, many states lack the resources to fully implement the programs. NACD emphasized that, with federal resources to complement those of state and local government, conservation districts can continue to play a key role in delivering effective solutions to the nation's nonpoint pollution problems.

CTIC surveys compliance practices

NACD's Conservation Technology Information Center (CTIC) is working with the agricultural industry to assist in implementing compliance plans required by the 1985 Food Security Act. CTIC recently completed a survey to determine the content of conservation plans at the district level.

The Future Adoption of Conservation Tillage (FACT) survey was designed to evaluate specific practices to be applied over the next five years, as well as the rate of implementation of these practices. The study covers 30 key agricultural states.

Survey results support the workload survey findings of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service which indicate a dramatic increase in all conservation tillage practices. According to CTIC Executive Director John Becherer, "In the total 30-state area studied, the figures for conservation tillage to be applied on highly erodible lands will nearly double by 1995." The study shows that there will be an increase from 42 to 84 million acres in this category. "Acceptance of these cost-effective tillage options far exceeded terracing (819 million feet) or crop rotations containing meadow (an additional 5.2 million acres)," said Becherer.

The study also shows a very small change in rotations as a result of compliance plans. Indications are that most farmers will be able to adapt their present equipment for compliance.

CTIC designed the survey to provide the agribusiness industry with information it can use in developing products to meet the needs of farmers choosing conservation tillage as a means of compliance. Industry representatives have indicated that the FACT information will be useful in targeting programs that will assist in the implementation phase of the farm bill provisions.

Cooperation key to 404 solutions

Balancing the Clean Water Act's Section 404 wetlands protection provisions with the needs and rights of private landowners has been a thorny issue during recent months. But NACD, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and many members of Congress agree on the need to work together to clarify 404 permit provisions, particularly as they apply to agricultural land uses.

NACD recently wrote to the assistant secretary of the Army for civil works, registering its concern over the impact of 404 confusion on conservation districts and their cooperating landowners. The association has offered to work with the Corps to craft a balanced solution to the problem.

Meanwhile, in a joint letter to Mississippi Senator Thad Cochran, EPA and the Corps also acknowledged the need to communicate more effectively with landowners and to "improve the effectiveness of our wetlands protection efforts, remaining ever-mindful of the special needs and concerns of our nation's farmers."

The letter outlines some of the specific steps the two agencies are taking to assure more efficient and equitable implementation of the Section 404 program. These include development of a general permit authorizing discharges of dredged or fill materials associated with the construction of levees and ditches for the construction of catfish ponds; review of the *Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands* with the Soil Conservation Service and Fish and Wildlife Service to determine whether modifications are needed; and development of clear and easily understood information for the agricultural community regarding Section 404 regulatory requirements.

Successful Farming Magazine runs ad for conservation districts

The April and May-June issues of *Successful Farming Magazine* have carried an ad drawing attention to the role of conservation districts in keeping soil in its place. The full-color advertisement shows a broken egg with a corn seedling growing in soil in the center of the opened egg. The ad asks the question: Which came first...the soil or the food? The ad then goes on to inform the reader that soil, in its place, is basic to survival. The potential 248,000 readers are encouraged to see their local soil and water conservation district for information on how to keep soil in its place.

Successful Farming Publisher James Cornick is a member of NACD's Business Advisory Committee and a strong supporter of soil and water conservation efforts. It is believed that *Successful Farming* is the first among general farm magazines to hire a full-time conservation editor, John Walter. They have recently run several special reports on conservation issues, including an extensive review of conservation practices that farmers can do on their own and a feature on "Farming in the Flyways."

The magazine is running the ad as a public service to NACD and the nation's conservation districts.

Board members FYI

WILLIAM J. HORVATH
North Central Region
Representative

TO: North Central Region State Association Presidents and Executives
North Central Region State Soil Conservation Administrators
NACD Officers and Staff

FROM: Bill Horvath

DATE: May 23, 1990

SUBJECT: IKE's response to SCS

I thought you might be interested in the attached letter from Ann Robinson, Izaak Walton League of America, to Wilson Scaling regarding weakening the conservation provisions of the Farm Bill.

WJH:bb
Attachment

National Association of Conservation Districts
1052 Main, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481-2895
Phone (715) 341-1022

April 20, 1990



Chief Wilson Scaling
Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2890
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Chief Scaling:

As you are aware, the Izaak Walton League of America (IWLA) has been a strong supporter of the conservation provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act, including the highly erodible land conservation provision known as compliance. Today, I am writing on the League's behalf to protest pending revisions that would greatly weaken conservation compliance.

Soil conservation professionals inside and outside the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) estimate that the latest change in requirement proposed for compliance would mean that conservation plans could be written validating erosion levels as high as 50 to 60 tons per acre, or greater than 10 times T, the tolerance level at which soils can be expected to maintain long-term productivity. If such is allowed to happen, there seems to be little purpose left to SCS' conservation planning. Though the changes are ostensibly only for Iowa and Nebraska, there is little doubt that the weakened requirement will soon have an effect on implementation of the law in other states.

In 1985, Congress made it clear that farm programs should no longer subsidize unacceptable erosion levels. While reasonable people may disagree on what level of erosion is "acceptable," very few would suggest that the term acceptable can apply to erosion more than four times T, the level allowed by alternative conservation systems in effect in 1989 and early 1990. Apparently the quality of some of the plans has come into question, in part precipitating the recent actions from Washington. Indeed, it is understandable if conservation plans need minor editing in some cases to clarify requirements, since they may have been developed hastily without adequate staff in order to meet the 1990 planning deadline. This can certainly be addressed without opening up the program to wholesale changes.

Our concern is not only with the actual weakening of the law, but also with the methods that have been employed, leaving state conservation officials, and your own agency personnel working closest to the problems, out of the decisionmaking. Once again, administrators in Washington have chosen not to back up their own professional staff. The fact that such changes can be abruptly handed down from Washington as the result of personal conversations between farmers and Washington-level administrators

[illegible] 1401 Wilson Boulevard, Level B, Arlington, Virginia 22209 • Phone: 703-528-1818
[illegible] 6260 Rockhill Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64131 • Phone: 816-523-8846

undermines the position of SCS and the conservation planning process.

Once again, decisions to weaken conservation standards raises the question of whether the proper role of the Soil Conservation Service is to make sure that every farmer receives farm program benefits, or whether SCS's purpose is rather to protect soil and water, and to implement Congressional mandates. Unfortunately, the former seems to be the agency's prime concern.

The changes in conservation compliance in Nebraska and Iowa are meant to address the problems of farmers who claim implementing their conservation plans would place them in a position of undue economic hardship. Yet your agency has refused to establish standards for what constitutes economic hardship. Instead, time and again SCS has adopted policies that provide for across-the-board weakening of conservation requirements. Only a few months into the five-year timetable for implementing compliance, SCS is already backing down. This has happened without an analysis to determine the cost of revising plans or an assessment of how much additional erosion will be allowed. Instead of such an approach, IWLA recommends that USDA establish some criteria for what constitutes economic hardship and then target technical assistance, cost-share funds and loans through the Farmer's Home Administration Soil and Water Loan program to help farmers achieve the goals written into their plans.

Each time that conservation compliance has been weakened, you have promised as SCS Chief that changes would be minor and the law would still bring significant reductions in erosion. On this basis, you insisted that a revised environmental assessment was not needed for alternative conservation systems, and estimated that 85 percent of all highly erodible acres would still be planned to T, while most of the balance would be planned at 2T or less. Yet when your personnel attempts to follow these directives, they are not supported by Washington. Considering the strong Congressional mandate and the national resources that have been put into the Food Security Act, this recent administrative action seems to represent an unprecedented level of irresponsibility and contradicts your own written and oral guarantees on the subject.

Not the least troubling aspect of this move to weaken compliance is the position in which it places farmers who have made a good-faith effort to comply with the legislation. Many producers have developed their conservation plans and started the job of implementing them. Now the incentive for their progress is greatly reduced. As everyone suspected, the government once again will back off, slap abusers on the wrist and continue providing taxpayer support to those who are the most reckless in their treatment of the land.

undermines the position of SCS and the conservation planning process.

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The Izaak Walton League of America, and particularly IWLA's 9,500 members in Iowa and 2,000 members in Nebraska, urge you to reconsider any weakening of conservation compliance. We ask your conscientious and prompt consideration of this matter. Thank you for this opportunity to express our concerns.

Sincerely,

Ann Y. Robinson
Agricultural Specialist, IWLA
801 Commerce Drive
Decorah, IA 52101

cc: Mack Gray
Sherman Lewis
Maitland Sharpe
IWLA Soil Conservation Committee
IWLA Officers, Iowa and Nebraska
Duane Sand, INHF
Kristy Thorpe, CRA
Ron Kroese, LSP
Ferd Hoefner, SAWG
Kathryn Hohmann, Sierra Club
William Horvath, NACD
Justin Ward, NRDC
Eric Schenck, WMI

6/27/90

RIM RESERVE AGENDA ITEM
STAFF RECOMMENDATION

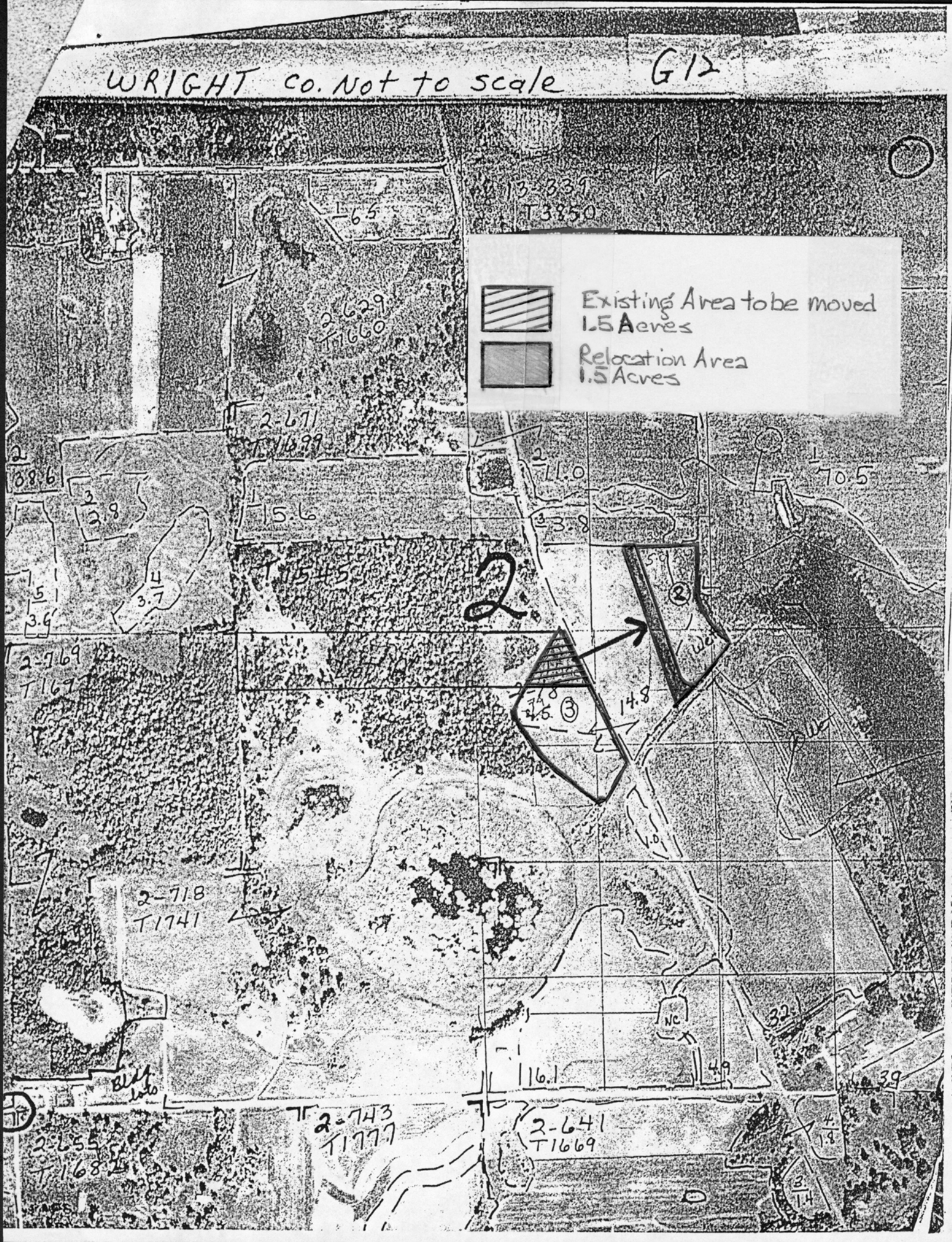
Alteration of RIM Reserve easement #86-10-88-2, John and Sandra Weldele

Staff recommends approval of the request to alter this easement with the following provisions:

1. Acre for acre (1.5 acres) trade as proposed by the landowner in the alteration request dated May 20, 1990.

2. No part of the present easement area can be modified until the easement alteration is finalized and recorded on the land title.

3. All costs of the alteration of this easement must be born by the landowner.


WRIGHT Co. Not to scale
G12
Existing Area to be moved
1.5 Acres
Relocation Area
1.5 Acres
2-629
T1660
2-671
T1699
2-769
T169
2-718
T1741
2-743
T1777
2-641
T1669
2-655
T168
T1545
13-339
T3850
15.6
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NC
Bldg Loto

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha St., Suite 104
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

(612) 296-3767
Fax (612) 297-5615

June 15, 1990

TO: BWSR Members

FR: Mel Sinn

SU: Middle River-Snake River and Red Lake Watershed Districts Boundary Change

Attached is a draft Order amending the legal boundaries of the Middle River-Snake River and Red Lake Watershed Districts.

The two districts jointly petitioned for minor changes in their common boundary as a result of field investigations that determined boundary adjustments were warranted. The general location of the two areas where lands are proposed to be removed from Red Lake and added to Middle River-Snake River are shown on the attached map. The corrections would affect approximately 2,160 acres.

No requests for hearing or phone inquiries were received in response to the published Notice of Filing of Petition. A letter was received from Mr. Donavon Dyrdal, who expressed concern about future maintenance of the drainage network serving the affected area. He received a prompt response from the BWSR and has met with the Middle River-Snake River Watershed District engineer.

Everything being in order, I would urge passage of the attached "recommended resolution".

H:\USR\Mel\MRSRBDRY.MEM

Regional Offices

Northwest Region
1106 Paul Bunyan Drive, NE
Bemidji, MN 56601
218-755-3963

Northeast Region
394 South Lake Avenue
Room 402
Duluth, MN 55802
218-723-4752

West Central Region
503 Washington Street
Brainerd, MN 56401
218-828-2604

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
Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha Ave., Suite 104
St. Paul, MN 55107
612-296-3767

An Equal
Opportunity Employer

WATERSHED DISTRICTS OF MINNESOTA

WATERSHED DISTRICT	ORDER OF ESTABLISHMENT
HIGH ISLAND	1
THE TWO RIVERS	2
JOE RIVER	3
STOCKTON-ROLLINGSTONE-MINNESOTA CITY	4
COON CREEK	5
NINE MILE CREEK	6
CROOKED CREEK	7
LOWER MINNESOTA RIVER	8
OKABENA-OCHEDA	9
BUFFALO-RED RIVER	10
BEAR VALLEY	11
ROSEAU RIVER	12
WARROD	13
COOKS VALLEY	14
PELICAN RIVER	15
CORMORANT LAKES	16
MINNEHAHA CREEK	17
UPPER MINNESOTA RIVER	18
WILD RICE	19
BELLE CREEK	20
VALLEY BRANCH	21
TURTLE CREEK	22
RED LAKE	23
BUFFALO CREEK	24
RILEY-PURGATORY CREEK	25
MIDDLE DES MOINES	26
PRIOR LAKE-SPRING LAKE	27
MIDDLE RIVER-SNAKE RIVER	28
LAC QUI PARLE-YELLOW BANK	29
THIRTY LAKES	30
YELLOW MEDICINE RIVER	31
RICE CREEK	32
SAND HILL RIVER	33
RAMSEY-WASHINGTON METRO	34
CLEARWATER RIVER	35
CARHELIAN-MARINE	36
KANARANZI-LITTLE ROCK	37
NORTH FORK CROW RIVER	38
SAUK RIVER	39
SOUTH TWO RIVER	40
BOIS DE SIOUX	41

GENERAL LOCATION OF BOUNDARY CHANGES

KITTSON 3 · ROSEAU 2 12 · MARSHALL 28 · BELTRAMI 13 · LAKE OF THE WOODS · KOOCHICHING · ST LOUIS · COOK LAKE · POLK · PENNINGTON 23 · RED LAKE · CLEARWATER · ITASCA · 33 · NORMAN · MAHNOMEN 19 · HUBBARD · CASS · CLAY · BECKER 10 · 15 · OTTERTAIL · 16 · WILKIN · AITKIN · WADENA · CROW WING · CARLTON · 30 · TODD · PINE · GRANT · DOUGLAS · MORRISON · KANABEC · 41 · 40 · STEVENS · POPE · STEARNS · BENTON · TRAVERSE · BIG STONE · 39 · ISANTI · MILLE LACS · 38 · SHERBURNE · 18 · SWIFT · KANDIYOHI · ANOKA · CHISAGO · MEEKER · 35 · CHIPPEWA · 29 · WRIGHT · McLEOD · HENNEPIN · RAMSEY · WASHINGTON · LAC QUI PARLE · RENVILLE · 24 · CARVER · SCOTT · YELLOW MEDICINE · 1 · SIBLEY · 31 · LE SUEUR · DAKOTA · NICOLLET · LINCOLN · LYON · REDWOOD · 20 · WABASHA · 14 · 11 · RICE · GOODHUE · BROWN · 4 · PIPESTONE · MURRAY · COTTONWOOD · WATONWAN · BLUE EARTH · WASECA · STEELE · DODGE · OLMSTED · WINONA · 26 · 22 · 37 · 9 · 7 · ROCK · NOBLES · JACKSON · MARTIN · FARIBAULT · FREEBORN · MOWER · FILLMORE · HOUSTON

METRO INSET

ANOKA · CHISAGO · 5 · 32 · WASHINGTON · HENNEPIN · 36 · RAMSEY · 21 · 34 · 17 · 6 · 25 · 8 · CARVER · 27 · SCOTT · DAKOTA

THE INTERNATIONAL COALITION

FOR LAND/WATER STEWARDSHIP IN THE RED RIVER BASIN

119 SOUTH FIFTH STREET
P.O. BOX 127, MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA 56560
218-233-0292

May 24, 1990

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1990
BOARD OF WATER
& SOIL RESOURCES

Jim Birkholz
Executive Director
The Board of Soil and Water Resources
Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha, Suite 104
St. Paul, MN 55107

Dear Jim,

This letter is in response to our recent conversation. The International Coalition (TIC) is requesting payment of Minnesota's legislated 1990 membership. Historically Minnesota has been giving (TIC) an annual $10,000 membership for involvement in Red River Basin activities with Manitoba and North Dakota. Most recently this membership has come from the BWSR.

Minnesota plays a vital role in TIC's growth, stability, and promotion of the wise stewardship of land and water resources in The Red River Basin. TIC's activities and future goals are concisely addressed by President Lance Yohe in the Annual Report (enclosure).

Minnesota's membership is important! Your continued involvement in TIC activities insures Minnesota's views, needs and concerns are fairly represented. This is what a TIC membership is all about. **Join with us and help turn a stewardship vision into a reality; creating a future our children can live with.**

Please consider this a formal request for the payment of the 1990 membership dues. Thank you for your interest and support.

Respectfully,

Dennis Parkinson
Development Officer

P.S. Jim, we have started a giving club at TIC; with Minnesota's 1990 membership they would receive the $10,000 Basin Unity Award at our Annual Conference in Winnipeg.

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1990

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TEN YEARS OF TIC

Ten years ago in the spring of 1979, over 500 Red River Basin citizens gathered in Fargo, North Dakota. That meeting was the beginning of what has developed into The International Coalition for Land and Water Stewardship in the Red River Basin (TIC).

We've come a long way in ten years. From a fledgling organization with hopes and visions, to a solid one that has created opportunities for education, dialogue, and cooperation within the Red River Basin. These first ten years have been very successful. The structure of the organization has been solidified. Operating out of an office in Moorhead with a seven member staff has given TIC the opportunity to become active and involved on a number of issues in the Basin. The board has been excellent and has guided the critical early years of development so that TIC has thrived and grown. The role of TIC has evolved into a basin wide vehicle for communication and stewardship of our precious land and water resources. And finally, the members of TIC have continued to support the organization and through their involvement in dialogue and the consensus process have helped shape basin wide perspectives on land and water issues important to us all. These indeed have been a great first ten years.

The last year has also been filled with success. Following are some of the activities and accomplishment of TIC during the past year.

TIC DATA ACTIVITIES

- ✧ Finished land use update for 13 of 15 Northwest Minnesota counties
- ✧ Land use project being done at 1:24,000 scale (2 1/2 acres)
- ✧ Finished Geographic Information System (GIS) data from Comprehensive Local Water Planning
- ✧ 4 state wide planning committee meetings
- ✧ Incorporation of satellite photos, National High Altitude photos, and low level ASCS photos

TIC COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

- ✧ Participated in Red River Steering Committee for Fargo/Moorhead Red River plan
- ✧ Participated in Fargo/Moorhead RUDAT study
- ✧ Presentations to North Dakota Joint Water Resource Board and Minnesota Lower Red River Watershed Management Board
- ✧ Participated in quarterly Red River Water Resource Council meetings
- ✧ TIC Advisory Committee meeting
- ✧ Hands Across the Border meeting with Governors from Minnesota and North Dakota and Premiers from Manitoba and Saskatchewan
- ✧ Facilitated signing of a Regional Cooperation Statement
- ✧ Facilitated signing of United State/Canada Days of Peace and Friendship resolution
- ✧ Facilitated Water Day at the Minnesota Capitol
- ✧ Participated in ND/MN Joint Watershed tour
- ✧ 2 Selkirk, MB area issue meetings
- ✧ Began planning for TIC Chapter in Selkirk area (Red River of the North Corridor TIC Chapter)
- ✧ Co-sponsored water meeting involving Manitoba and North Dakota
- ✧ Participated in Dutch Elm Disease project

TIC EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

- ✧ Final preparation of Red River Basin Land and Water Guide (this will be distributed to local leaders throughout the Basin)
- ✧ Final development of Water Resource Mangement Simulator
- ✧ Entry of cost/benefit data into simulator
- ✧ Draft of training manual for the simulator

- ✧ Twenty eight Environmental Education (EE) training workshops
- ✧ 507 K-6 teachers trained to use EE materials
- ✧ Over 21,000 students influenced with EE materials
- ✧ Distributed over 3000 TIC newsletters every 3-4 months
- ✧ TIC task forces on Red Lake Hazardous Waste, Garrison Dam, Bald Hill Dam, Devils Lake Project, Flood Forecasting, Retention Structures, and Water Supply

COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL WATER PLANNING (CLWP)

- ✧ Administered and managed CLWP for 15 Northwest Minnesota county Joint Powers Board
- ✧ Held monthly County Task Force (CTF) meet ings in the seven southern MN counties
- ✧ Held a special data input meeting with Agencies in January
- ✧ Held 15 meetings (one each county) with county/SWCD/Watershed Districts/CTF
- ✧ Held a two day meeting with Agencies and county representatives to review plan
- ✧ Held Joint Powers Board meetings
- ✧ Participated in State Project Managers meetings
- ✧ Facilitated a 15 county Extension Project to review plan
- ✧ Participated in State Project Managers meet ings
- ✧ Participated in State Project Managers meet ings
- ✧ Facilitated a 15 county Extension Project

SPEECHES AND PRESENTATIONS

- ✧ Presentation to Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources on CLWP
- ✧ Ground Water Legislation—Fergus Falls
- ✧ Ground Water Legislation—Crookston
- ✧ Lower Red River Valley Water Commission on TIC activities—Manitoba
- ✧ National AWRA—Arizona
- ✧ Environmental Congress—Alexandria

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

- ✧ Water meeting on Ground Water Legislation for Public—Crookston
- ✧ CLWP Project—Brainerd
- ✧ Clean Water Partnership meeting—Detroit Lakes
- ✧ Regional Environmental Education Board meetings
- ✧ Western Premiers Conference

DISPLAYS

- ✧ Crookston Winter Shows

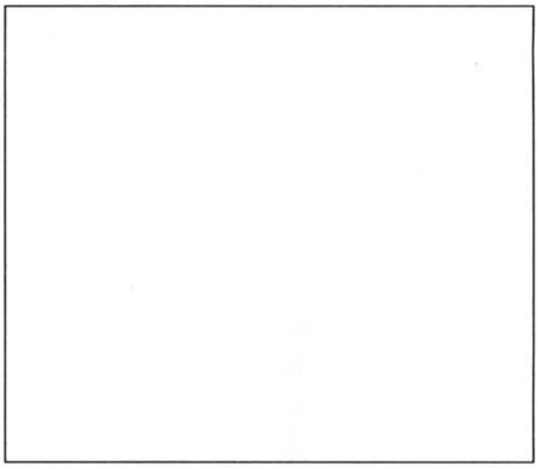
TIC ONGOING AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

- ✧ 1:24,000 (2 1/2 acre) land use for state of Minnesota
- ✧ Simulator Training Workshops
- ✧ GIS Training workshops
- ✧ GIS/HEC comparison and linkage
- ✧ Distribution of Red River Basin Land and Water Guide
- ✧ Work with CLWP/Joint Powers Board to continue dialogue during implementation of plans
- ✧ Assist regional water Extension position
- ✧ Continue Teacher EE workshops
- ✧ Hold EE workshops in Manitoba
- ✧ Start Red River of the North Corridor TIC Chapter (Selkirk, MB area)

These past 10 years have been exciting. The next 10 years can be even more exciting and challenging. Creating the opportunity for local Red River Basin people to be involved as partners with state/provincial and federal government units is what TIC was envisioned to facilitate. Much has happened to make these kinds of partnerships a reality. Our annual conference is a good example of this, as is the Advisory Committee meeting held on the International Border June 29, 1989.

We can do more however. We have just scratched the surface on how "true partnerships" between local, state, provincial, and federal levels can shape the course of the future. Doing this across the boundaries within the Basin is still a challenge to us all. Dealing with specific issues in the Basin and finding solutions that are good for us today, but will not be harmful to our children in the future, is also a challenge. Learning to trust each other, learning to plan together, and being willing to accept solutions that benefit others are all part of the challenge still ahead of us.

We still have a long way to go. We have come a long way, but there still remains much to be done. Together by each of us being involved. Together by individual and organizational memberships in TIC to give guidance, input and direction. Together by working in true partnerships. Only together will we achieve the best solutions to our land and water resources concerns.



LANCE YOHE
President

Office Address
The International Coalition
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Moorhead, MN 56560
Phone: 218-233-0292
Fax: 218-233-1943

TIC Staff
Lance Yohe, President
Janice Tracy, Executive Secretary
Susan Brokofsky, Bookkeeper
Julie Goehring, Publication Director
Dennis Parkinson, Development Director
Eric Evenson, Hydro-Geologic Data Specialist

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

Southbridge Office Building
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

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Fax (612) 297-5615

July 1990

DRAFT

To: Recipients of the BWSR Strategic Plan

6/18/90

Jim:

Original "June Draft Strategic Plan" for June board meeting mailing.

NOTES:

1. Chairman's Statement taken out and incorporated into transmittal letter with detailed org chart on back.
2. Additions from May Draft are underlined, and deletions are strikedout.
3. I will have set of overhead transparencies ready for board meeting.

ajor leadership role in
ll support and assist all
priority water and soil
partnership. Achieving
local water and soil
Ve will strive to build
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nd local governments.
level for hearing and
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We will be dedicated
ng the public about

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es the mission of the
nd its vision of the
the BWSR's policy
lan is also meant to
s, staff, and BWSR
otecting Minnesota's
is letter contains a
with current board

tions or suggestions

Donald H. Ogaard
Chairman BWSR

Regional Offices

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July 1990

DRAFT

To: Recipients of the BWSR Strategic Plan

The BWSR intends to play a major leadership role in water and soil management in the 1990's. We will support and assist all local units of government in managing their priority water and soil resources issues in a spirit of local/state partnership. Achieving successful implementation of comprehensive local water and soil management plans will be our primary goal. We will strive to build effective working relationships among all local units of government, and between state resource management agencies and local governments. We will serve as the focal point at the state level for hearing and responding to local resources management concerns. We will encourage and support local initiative wherever possible. We will work to ensure that Minnesota's resource management laws and programs support strong roles and capabilities for local government. We will be dedicated to the ongoing task of informing and educating the public about resource management issues.

To help us achieve our mission we have initiated a strategic planning process. The strategic plan defines the mission of the BWSR, its values and strategies on key issues, and its vision of the agency's future. The plan is intended to convey the BWSR's policy direction on issues important to its mission. The plan is also meant to serve as a tool for educating new BWSR members, staff, and BWSR clientele about the BWSR's role in managing and protecting Minnesota's water and soil resources. The reverse side of this letter contains a complete organizational chart to better acquaint you with current board members and staff.

We would appreciate hearing your reactions or suggestions on the contents of our strategic plan.

Donald H. Ogaard
Chairman BWSR

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BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

6/5/90

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BWSR STRATEGIC PLAN

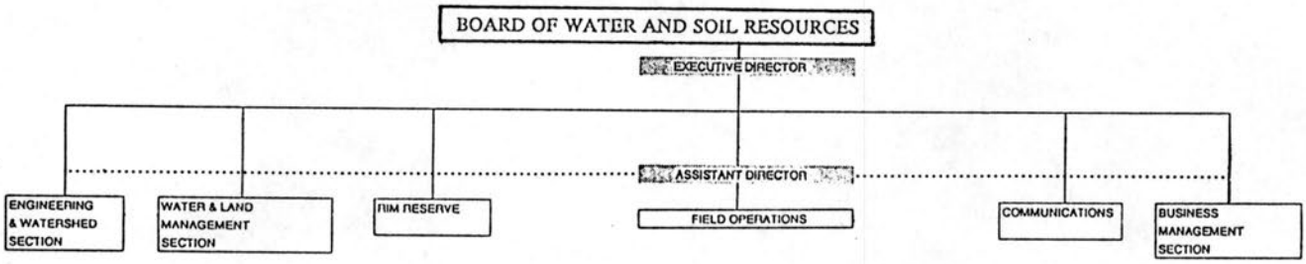
BWSR Review Draft

June 1990

ABOUT THE BOARD

The Board of Water and Soil Resources is a Minnesota state agency. The BWSR membership comprises twelve voting and five nonvoting members. The voting members include three county commissioners, three soil and water conservation district supervisors, three watershed district representatives, and three citizens. Voting members are appointed by the Governor to staggered four-year terms. The Governor designates the Chair from among the voting members. The five nonvoting members are the Department of Natural Resources, Pollution Control Agency, Department of Health, Department of Agriculture, and University of Minnesota.

The BWSR staff is headed by an Executive Director who serves at the pleasure of the Board. The central staff is located in St. Paul, and field staff are located in regional offices in Bemidji, Brainerd, Duluth, Marshall, New Ulm, and Rochester.



MISSION STATEMENT:

It is the BWSR's mission to provide leadership in ~~developing policies and implementing programs that~~ enabling local governments to properly manage water and soil resources and to help all citizens ~~to~~ be stewards of our irreplaceable ~~water and soil~~ natural resources.

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I. INTRODUCTION: MINNESOTA'S WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

Minnesota is endowed with an abundance of natural resources. The "land of 10,000 lakes" and "sky blue waters" contains ~~over 15,000~~ nearly 12,000 lake basins; ~~25,000~~ about 95,000 miles of ~~streams~~ watercourses; major ground water resources; more than 16 million acres of forest lands; and over 23 million acres of fertile soils supporting agricultural uses. Although our endowment is rich, we have learned that it is not limitless. Over __ % of the surface area of Minnesota has been directly altered by man's activities. Over __ million acres of our original prairie lands, woodlands, wetlands, and shallow lake basins have been converted to agricultural, commercial, industrial, residential, and other intensive land uses. This dramatic land use conversion has had major impacts on our water and soil resources.

Combined wind and water erosion on our 23 million acres of cultivated cropland generates an estimated 150 million tons of eroded soil per year. In addition, each year an estimated ? million tons of soil erodes from development activities and improper forest harvesting practices. This eroded soil carries nutrients and pollutants that degrade our water quality and productivity of our soils. Eroded soil also settles out in our lakes, waterways, and wetlands destroying habitat and reducing flow capacities. Loss of natural water retention basins due to drainage and filling has degraded water quality, diminished wildlife habitat, and exacerbated flooding problems. Construction of buildings, roads, parking lots and other impervious surfaces in urban areas has increased stormwater runoff and flood damages to both stream channels and adjoining properties. We have begun to detect chemical pesticides and nutrients in our ground water.

To understand the importance of managing and protecting our limited water and soil resources, we need to appreciate our reliance on them and how our actions affect their integrity.

A. WATER RESOURCES

Minnesota's rivers, lakes, and wetlands cover nearly 5% of the state's area (over 9% if Minnesota's portion of Lake Superior is included). Alaska is the only state with more lakes than Minnesota. This abundance of surface water features has significantly influenced our economic development, "outdoors" heritage, and quality of life.

Minnesota's major rivers are the Mississippi, Minnesota, Red River of the North, Rainy, and St. Croix. Many of our cities developed along these and other rivers in our state because of river transportation and water supply. Our most predominant lake is Superior, which has the largest area of any freshwater lake in the world - 31,800 square miles.

Surface water resources also play a big part in Minnesotans' love of the outdoors. Our lakes are dotted with seasonal cabins, resorts, and year-round residences. Our rivers and lakes are heavily used for recreation and relaxation. In some counties, shoreland property is the largest component of the local property tax base. Water-related recreation and tourism is an important part of Minnesota's economy.

Sound management of our water resources is vital to our quality of life. We are drawn to our rivers and lakes for fishing, swimming, boating, and other outdoor activities. Our wetlands provide valuable habitat for both game and non-game wildlife species. We place a high value on being able to spend leisure time near surface water amenities.

Minnesota is also fortunate in having a major groundwater resource. The United States Geological Survey has defined 14 major aquifer types in the state. They all fall into the two broad categories of "glacial drift" and "bedrock". Southeastern Minnesota is underlain by major sandstone and limestone bedrock formations that contain the largest quantities of groundwater found in the state. The highest yielding glacial drift aquifers are located in central Minnesota and along the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers where there are major sand and gravel deposits. In western Minnesota the glacial drift is predominantly

composed of tight clay soils that yield little water, although significant supplies can be found in scattered buried drift aquifers.

Groundwater resources provide water supply for domestic, agricultural, commercial, and industrial uses. The quality of these resources is critical because two out of three Minnesotans rely on wells for their drinking water.

The importance of wisely managing our water resources is heightened by the fact that less than 1% of the water on earth is freshwater. This small freshwater fraction is distributed in the atmosphere; in our lakes, rivers, and wetlands; and in the ground. Ground water represents over 90% of our limited freshwater supply.

B. SOIL RESOURCES

Soil is one of Minnesota's most valuable resources. Our fertile topsoil and favorable climate make Minnesota one of the outstanding ~~crop~~ food and forest products producing regions in the world. About one-half (more than 20 million acres) of Minnesota is covered by soils capable of supporting agricultural uses. This large base of productive soils has made it possible for Minnesota to develop the sixth largest agricultural industry in the nation. Minnesota's agricultural production of corn, soybeans, many small grains, sunflowers, hay, potatoes, sugarbeets, processed sweet corn and peas, and livestock and poultry and their products consistently rank in the top ten nationally. Minnesota's forest products industry is roughly one-fourth the size of agriculture and generates about $5 billion annually.

Because our population and standard of living are increasing, ~~there is an expanding~~ demand for ~~these~~ agricultural and forest products is expanding. It is important that this demand be translated into careful conservation and management of soil and not into exploitation. Soil, because of its extremely slow development process, is essentially non-renewable. Minnesota's soil must be maintained as a permanent, useful resource because

future needs for productive soil will be even greater than those of the present. Soil is, and is likely to remain, the major source of human sustenance far into the future.

Soil is formed by the complex interaction of several natural elements. These elements include the parent geologic material, climatic conditions, the plants and animals living on or in the material, and time. Soil scientists estimate that it takes ~~between 100 and 250 years~~ 30 or more years for one inch of topsoil to be formed from subsoil by natural processes. Conversion of parent geologic material to one inch of topsoil, however, may take between 100 and 250 years. Consequently, our soil resources are largely non-renewable and, without proper management, the amount of subsoil could actually decrease over time. Over 600 different soil types have been identified im Minnesota, each having unique characteristics and management requirements for various land uses.

II. MISSION STATEMENT

It is the BWSR's mission to provide leadership in ~~developing policies and implementing programs that~~ enabling local governments to properly manage water and soil resources and to help all citizens ~~to~~ be stewards of our irreplaceable ~~water and soil~~ natural resources.

The BWSR's activities are focused on encouraging proper water and soil resource management. The planned management of these precious natural resources is ~~necessary~~ required to ensure their wise use and prevent their degradation.

The BWSR has a unique role in water and soil resource management because of its direct ties to local government. The board members include representatives of soil and water conservation districts, watershed districts, and counties. Virtually all of the BWSR's statutory responsibilities relate to local water and soil management planning and implementation. The BWSR's primary ~~duty~~ role is to guide and support the water and soil management activities carried out by local governments.

The BWSR's mission is accomplished in several ways:

Policy Development: The BWSR seeks, through legislative initiative, policies supportive of water and soil resources management. The BWSR also serves as a forum for policy development relating to water and soil resources management and encourages implementation through local units of government.

Service to Local Units of Government: The BWSR provides local governments with guidelines, training, and technical assistance in developing, implementing, and administering water and soil resource management plans. It offers leadership training to local officials and provides local government with educational materials on resource management issues.

Coordination: The BWSR uses its members, local planning guidelines, rules, and staff assistance to ensure effective management of natural resources and to foster communication, understanding, exchange of information and ideas, and working partnerships among Minnesota counties, soil and water conservation districts, watershed districts, other units of local government, and agencies involved in water and soil resources management, and also with neighboring states and Canada.

Education: The BWSR develops information and education material designed to increase awareness and knowledge of local water and soil resources problems and provides training opportunities in skills necessary for citizen action and local government involvement in solutions and prevention. The BWSR's information and education program emphasizes and supports ~~proven current~~ effective educational practice and creative problem solving.

Funding: The BWSR advocates funding for water and soil resources management activities carried out by local government. It administers state grants and incentive programs to local governments to help them accomplish their resource management goals.

Conflict Resolution: The BWSR can act as both mediator and adjudicator in resolving resource management conflicts between people, local governments, and agencies; and recommends procedures to avoid future conflict.

III. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

The BWSR's conservation mission will be accomplished primarily by enabling local governments to effectively address four key resource management issues: land use conversion, nonpoint source pollution, soil ~~erosion~~ conservation, and water quantity management.

A. LAND USE CONVERSION

~~When l~~Land use changes, regardless of whether ~~it is~~ they occur in a rural or an urban area, ~~there are~~ impacts ~~on~~ water and soil resources. Although each situation is unique, conversion of land to a more intensive use generally has negative effects on water and soil resources. This type of conversion can result in: increased runoff, erosion, and sedimentation; higher downstream flood flows due to loss of natural storage or changes in the timing of subwatershed discharges; reduced rates of groundwater recharge due to creation of impervious surfaces; increased generation of water pollutants due to loss of natural filtering mechanisms; and decreases in wildlife populations due to destruction of habitat. On the other hand, land conversion to a less intensive use, such as restoration of drained wetlands or conversion of marginal agricultural land to permanent vegetation, generally will have positive water, soil, and wildlife impacts. Conversion of wetlands, marginal agricultural lands and sensitive lands, and forest lands are of primary concern.

Wetlands

Wetlands are lands where water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface. Wetlands can provide significant public benefits by storing water, controlling

erosion, purifying runoff by nutrient uptake, recharging groundwater, and by providing open space, landscape diversity, wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities. Wetlands protection, restoration and management are critical because there is continued pressure to fill wetlands for land development purposes and to drain wetlands for conversion to agricultural and other uses. Various local, sState and federal regulatory programs discourage wetland degradation, but ~~there is~~ they are fragmented. N~~n~~o comprehensive wetland management program is in place.

It is t~~T~~he BWSR's position ~~believes~~ that:

1. A "net gain" wetland management policy should be adopted in law.
2. Wetland regulation must be accompanied by strong education, ~~and~~ incentive, and compensation programs.
3. Wetlands that are restored or created for mitigation purposes should be located as near to the impacted wetland as feasible.

The BWSR will serve a major role in furthering wetland management efforts by: fostering strong local wetland protection and restoration programs through such activities as local water planning; encouraging and supporting research; creating opportunities for education, including forums for local-state-federal communication on wetland issues; and seeking progressive changes in wetland management laws, programs, and policies.

****

Marginal Agricultural Lands and Sensitive Lands

Marginal agricultural lands are either highly erodible, inherently unproductive, or highly susceptible to drought or flooding problems. Sensitive lands are areas where groun water is at significant risk of contamination from activities conducted at or near the land surface. An area of land can be both marginal agricultural land and sensitive land. Considerable public benefits can be gained by taking these marginal and sensitive lands out of crop production. These benefits include erosion and sediment control, ~~improving~~ surface and ground water quality protection, and enhanced wildlife habitat ~~restoration,~~ and ~~enhanced~~ recreational opportunities. As of July 1990, ~~Minnesota~~ the BWSR had ~~purchased~~

acquired conservation easements on about 34,000 acres of marginal and sensitive ~~agricultural~~ land under the Reinvest in Minnesota ~~Conservation~~ Reserve Program (RIM Reserve). About one-half of these lands are permanently retired under perpetual easements. Under the ~~same~~ wetlands restoration portion of the RIM Reserve P~~p~~rogram ~~a~~ applications have been received to permanantly restore 196 wetland basins comprising 1,900 acres of wetlands and 3,400 acres of adjacent upland cover. ~~total of ___ wetland basins have been permanently restored. Sensitive lands, which are lands particularly susceptible to ground water contamination, are also eligible for retirement under the Reinvest in Minnesota Conservation Reserve Program.~~

The federal government has temporarily retired over 1.8 million acres in Minnesota under the Conservation Reserve Program at a cost of roughly one billion dollars. The federal CRP contracts will expire at the end of their ten-year duration. The earliest enrolled lands will be due to come out of retirement starting in 1997. Most of the lands protected under the federal "soil bank" programs of the sixties came back into production.

It is t~~T~~he BWSR's position ~~believes~~ that:

1. Marginal agricultural lands now under temporary retirement should not be brought back into production, unless they are effectively managed under a comprehensive water and soil conservation plan.
2. Programs should be available to retire all existing marginal agricultural lands and highly sensitive lands.
3. Local governments should be encouraged to use their planning and regulatory authorities to prevent marginal and highly sensitive lands from being used as cropland.

The BWSR will actively support state and federal programs designed to keep marginal agricultural lands and highly sensitive lands out of annual crop production on a long-term basis.

Forestry

The proper management of forest land is imperative to maintain and improve water quality, the forest economy, and the tourism industry. Forty-three percent of Minnesota's forest resources are found on small tracts or private lands. The DNR's Division of Forestry is the state's expert in forest management. Most small private forest landowners are not receiving technical assistance from the state. Soil and water conservation districts have an effective communication network with these private forest landowners, but they lack technical expertise in forestry.

It is t~~T~~he BWSR's position ~~believes~~ that:

1. ~~State~~ Eexpertise in forestry management techniques needs to be delivered to private owners of small forest tracts.

The BWSR will serve an important role in forest land management by coordinating DNR and SWCD activities so that Minnesota forest landowners receive sound guidance on managing for multiple uses and enviromental protection.

Urbanizing Lands

The conversion of undeveloped lands or agricultural lands to residential, commercial, or industrial uses is called urbanization. This process takes place around all expanding urban centers. Most urbanization is occurring in the Rochester-Twin Cities-St. Cloud corridor. Poorly planned or managed urbanization can create serious water and soil resource problems, including erosion, water quality degradation, and flooding. Urbanization of prime agricultural land also raises the vital issue of adequate food supply. Currently the Metropolitan Area and many other urban centers in Minnesota are involved in local water planning. Sound local planning and adoption of effective regulations can prevent many of the harmful water and soil resource impacts of urbanization.

It is t~~The~~ BWSR's position ~~believes~~ that:

1. Local governments with planning and zoning authority should develop and adopt long term comprehensive land use plans and official controls to ensure proper land use and sound land use management practices to promote a healthy, sustainable, and aesthetically pleasing environment.

The BWSR will serve to minimize the potential water and soil resources problems associated with urbanization by assisting local governments in developing and implementing effective local water management plans.

B. NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION

Nonpoint sources of pollution are defined as land management or land use activities that contribute to water pollution as a result of runoff into surface waters or seepage into groundwater. Nonpoint sources are distinguished from point sources in that they can be generated by a variety of land use practices over broad areas of land. Examples of potential sources of nonpoint pollutants include agricultural runoff, wind erosion, feedlot runoff, urban runoff, runoff from forestry and mining activities, and leachate from septic systems. The primary pollutants contained in the runoff from these sources are soil particles, nutrients, and pesticides. Despite significant efforts and expenditures to address point sources, Minnesota's surface water quality still has not attained the federal Clean Water Act's "fishable and swimmable" goal. Nonpoint sources are the most significant sources of water pollution and the major contributers to eutrophication and degradation of water quality in our lakes and streams.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency is the state agency responsible for developing Minnesota's nonpoint source pollution management program in accordance with requirements of the federal Environmental Protection Agency. The Minnesota Department of Agriculture has specific responsibilities under state law for regulating agricultural pesticides and nutrients. Local units of government are authorized to foster proper land use

management through information and education, cost-sharing and other incentives, and land use controls.

It is t~~The~~ BWSR's position ~~believes~~ that:

1. Best management practices should be used on all Minnesota lands.
2. Pesticide and nutrient use should be minimized.
3. Concepts such as "sustainable agriculture" and "watershed-based management" should be promoted and supported through incentive programs.
4. Local government adoption and enforcement of land use controls to prevent nonpoint source pollution should be encouraged and supported.

The BWSR will work to empower local government to carry out effective nonpoint source pollution control programs.

C. SOIL CONSERVATION

Close to one-half of Minnesota's total land area is used for growing crops. Agricultural use dominates the western and southern portions of the state, comprising over 90% of the land area in some counties. In addition, over 14 million acres of commercial forests exist in Minnesota. The way this agricultural and forested land is managed has significant effects on both water quantity and quality. Cultivation makes the land surface more susceptible to erosion from the forces of water and wind. Total soil erosion in Minnesota is estimated to be in excess of 150 million tons per year with over 96 percent attributed to cropland. Although the effect of this soil loss on crop production varies, it usually increases costs and makes the soils less productive.

The erosion rate at which a particular soil can sustain its productivity is called the ~~tolerable soil erosion rate~~ soil loss tolerance or "T". Values of T range from 1 to 5 tons per acre per year ~~to 5 tons~~, depending on the soil type. In 1982 the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS) estimated that over one-half of Minnesota's cropland was eroding at a rate

in excess of the tolerable level. In 1987 t~~T~~he SCS estimated that ~~on average each of~~ our cultivated ~~acres~~ lands had an average annual soil loss of ~~lost~~ over 7 tons per acre ~~of soil in 1987~~, or over twice the soil loss tolerance rate ~~at which the soil is being replenished~~. Excessive soil losses not only reduce or destroy the productivity of the land as well as unprotected crops, but cause several other harmful "off-site" environmental effects. These off-site impacts include siltation of streams, drainageways, lakes, and reservoirs; impairment of fish and wildlife habitat; air pollution from wind eroded soil particles; and degradation of water quality. Although governmental programs to control excessive soil loss have been in place since the 1930's, ~~we continue to lose~~ excessive ~~amounts of~~ soil erosion continues. Conservation farming practices such as conservation tillage, crop rotation, contour farming, strip cropping, terracing, ~~crop rotation, conservation tillage,~~ and the use of field windbreaks can reduce erosion and its associated harmful ~~off-site~~ impacts.

Controlling soil erosion rates below that which can, over the long term, ~~indefinitely~~ sustain the productive capacity of agricultural soils does not necessarily ~~ensure~~ eliminat~~ion of~~ water ~~pollution~~ quality problems caused by sediment. Water ~~pollution~~ quality problems, due to ~~in the form of~~ sedimentation, ~~pollution~~ can still occur~~,~~ even when soil losses are controlled to rates less than ~~erosion~~ soil loss tolerance levels for maintenance of long-term soil productivity.

The single greatest threat to conservation of the state's soil resource is erosion. Sediment ~~pollution~~ is, by volume, the greatest ~~water~~ pollutant of our surface water. Recent estimates indicate that ~~the~~ off-site damages from erosion and sedimentation ~~may~~ actually exceed soil productivity losses by a large margin. Soil erosion by water and wind are naturally occurring events. However, increasing demands from agricultural, forestry, mining, and urban development have accelerated the erosion process. Effective soil conservation practices have also been developed for these non-agricultural land uses.

It is t~~The~~ BWSR's position ~~believes~~ that:

1. ~~The most~~ Land retirement programs should be targeted to the highest priority marginal agricultural lands and sensitive lands.
2. Land treatment cost-share programs should be targeted to productive lands that are erosion-prone.
3. Retired marginal agricultural lands with severe erosion potential that cannot be effectively managed to prevent excessive soil loss should not be brought back into agricultural production.
4. Soil loss on all lands should be controlled or reduced to levels at or below soil loss tolerances by the year 2000.
5~~3~~. Local adoption of erosion and sediment control ordinances should be promoted and supported.

D. WATER QUANTITY MANAGEMENT

Water quantity management deals with actions that affect water runoff, detention, retention, diversion, appropriation, and use. Issues involving water quantity management are most apparent when precipitation varies greatly from normal. In times when precipitation greatly exceeds normal we experience flooding; in times when precipitation is greatly below normal we experience drought. The economic impacts of both flooding and drought can be great. Flood damages alone are estimated at $130 million annually in Minnesota. Water supply problems in times of drought can have even greater economic impacts ~~due primarily to~~ because of lost agricultural income. Water supply problems can also be caused by contamination of surface or ground water. The true costs of finding adequate supplies of good quality drinking water or trying to clean up contaminated supplies are significant and are an incentive to promote the wise use and conservation of ~~our precious~~ water resources.

The water quantity management issue is particularly significant for the BWSR because local government plays a major role in regulating activities directly affecting water quantity. Both state and federal floodplain management and flood control programs rely

upon local implementation. Land use regulations that control runoff rates and volumes, and urban water use restrictions are implemented primarily by local government. Water supply, through municipal systems, is also a local responsibility; both federal and state regulations require the local water supplier to develop water conservation plans.

It is t~~T~~he BWSR's position ~~believes~~ that:

1. State water policy should establish that every owner of land is responsible for properly managing the runoff from their property.
2. Runoff should be managed to minimize property loss and environmental damage by moderating high flows and maintaining low flows of streams.
3. Natural retention systems should be preserved and properly used to the maximum practical extent in managing surface water runoff and groundwater recharge.
4. Water conservation policies and programs should be strengthened and drought planning should be undertaken at both local and state levels.

IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

~~The BWSR is not a regulatory agency.~~ The BWSR ~~can~~ achieves its resource management goals ~~only~~ primarily through the actions of local governments. The basic strategy of the BWSR is to empower local governments to be effective resource managers.

Successful implementation of comprehensive local programs for the protection and management of water and soil resources will require the use of several management strategies with emphasis on a local/state partnership and interlocal governmental cooperation. The strategies the BWSR intends to use to accomplish its resource management mission can be broadly categorized as education, incentives, and regulation.

A. EDUCATION

Education should be the principal component of any program which attempts to change human activities. Sound management and protection of water and soil resources will require that some land use activities be changed, and some prohibited. Therefore, education will play a key role in serving as a change agent in the modification of ~~societal values and attitudes toward~~ land use ~~management~~ activities. ~~This~~ Modification of a number of existing land use activities must occur before any significant progress can be achieved in addressing our priority resource management issues. Education initiatives must encompass holistic as well as targeted approaches, innovative concepts as well as dissemination of existing information, and advocacy of intergovernmental communication and cooperation. Education must also meet the needs of children as well as adults, urban as well as rural residents, and advocate regulatory compliance as well as voluntary adoption of best management practices.

It is t~~The~~ BWSR's position ~~believes~~ that its educational activities ~~must~~ should include:

1. Disseminating resource management information in the most effective ways possible, including K-12 curriculum and the use of print, radio, television, and video.
2. Developing and maintaining local technical assistance and educational services capabilities.
3. Directly communicating with targeted audiences, including cooperating agencies and land occupiers affected by water and soil resources policies and programs.
4. Advocating proper management of our resources and strengthened cooperation and coordination among units of government and resource management agencies.
5. Instilling a sense of personal responsibility for stewardship of our natural resources.

BWSR education-related management strategies include:

*Providing local governments with the capabilities to develop and implement information and education programs through technical and financial assistance.

*Facilitating communication and cooperation among local ~~governments~~, state, and federal ~~resouree~~ agencies, and private resource organizations through informational mailings, sharing of information on successful local programs and projects, local tours, special meetings, local planning guidance, and related methods.

*Providing the public and local governments with educational~~,~~ and informational~~, and researeh~~ materials on water and soil resources management issues.

*Providing local government officials and staff with special training ~~opportunities~~ regarding water and soil resources management, program administration and operation, personnel management, governmental accounting and reporting, leadership, and related topics.

*Developing and making available planning guidelines, model ordinances, conservation easements and trusts, technical guidelines and policies, and other guidance materials to assist local governments in designing and implementing effective and coordinated water and soil management programs.

*Utilizing BWSR monthly meetings to provide a forum at the state level for presentation and discussion of important local resource management issues.

*Publicizing and promoting the use of effective local, state, federal, and private programs designed to manage and protect water and soil resources.

*Supporting legislative initiatives for broad-based public education and information programs, as well as innovative approaches to reaching specific target groups.

*Supporting legislative initiatives to create stable and adequate funding sources for both local and state water and soil management programs, including education.

*Supporting legislative initiatives for the collection, analysis, and management of technical data on a regular and predictable basis.

B. INCENTIVES

Incentives can be successfully used to accelerate acceptance of desired values and attitudes. Incentives include those which reward compliance with desired values and attitudes as well as those which attempt to discourage undesirable values and attitudes. Proper management and protection of water and soil resources will require that desirable activities be rewarded and that undesirable activities be actively discouraged. Incentives must encompass urban as well as rural values, loans as well as grants, and reward desired behavior as well as discourage undesirable behavior.

All citizens who benefit from the goods and commodities produced from the natural wealth of our lands and waters should share the cost of maintaining their integrity. Incentive programs must recognize that all land occupiers should practice good stewardship, and that the marketplace may not always totally compensate them for conserving our water and soil resources.

It is t~~T~~he BWSR's position ~~believes~~ that incentives ~~must~~ should:

1. Be a tool available to local government to enhance local program delivery.
2. Be offered to potentially affected land occupiers to create positive attitudes about proper land management practices.
3. Provide opportunities to dissuade harmful and encourage beneficial land and water use activities.
4. Reward landowners who practice good stewardship. and penalize those who refuse.

BWSR incentive-related management strategies include:

*Providing direct guidance and financial assistance to counties and other local governments involved in the preparation or implementation of comprehensive local water plans.

*Providing direct guidance and assistance to soil and water conservation districts and watershed districts in the preparation and implementation of annual and comprehensive plans.

*Providing general technical guidance and assistance to local governments regarding water and soil management issues.

*Identifying and communicating local governments' needs for surface and groundwater monitoring, geologic atlases, regional groundwater studies, and development and coordination of computerized data bases.

*Advocating expanded state grants for implementing elements of approved comprehensive local water management plans, compliance plans, and other vital water and soil protection programs.

*Advocating new positive incentives such as tax breaks for landowners who practice good stewardship, and negative incentives such as ineligibility for cost-share programs for landowners who abuse the land.

*Advocating a role for the BWSR in serving as a clearinghouse for all state grants to local governments in the area of water and soil resources management.

C. REGULATION

Regulation is often viewed as a "last resort" for dealing with resource management problems, rather than an important element of a comprehensive approach to resource management. To be effective, the need for a regulation must be understood by the public, the regulation itself must be known, and the regulation must be enforcable~~d~~. Many resource management issues are not yet well understood by the general public. However, ~~it appears that~~ the public is beginning to recognize the connections between land use activities and

nonpoint source pollution and other resources management problems. For example, in some areas the public is beginning to demand adoption of local land use regulations to address nonpoint pollution. To be equitable, regulations must encompass urban as well as rural activities, the sources as well as the effects of resource problems, and a philosophy of progressive as well as ultimate penalties.

It is t~~T~~he BWSR's position ~~believes~~ that local regulatory authorities ~~must~~ should:

1. Be provided the governmental powers necessary to address water and soil management issues proactively.
2. Be able to obtain the resources needed to properly administer and enforce local rules and official controls.
3. Couple local regulations with active efforts to educate residents and provide incentives to land occupiers to properly manage water and soil resources.
4. Be encouraged to go beyond minimum state standards for delegated programs and adopt local regulations to meet their unique needs.

BWSR's regulation-related management strategies will include:

*Providing general guidance and assistance to local governments seeking to adopt official controls or rules addressing surface water runoff, erosion and sediment control, water quality, and other aspects of water and soil resources management.

*Developing and making available model ordinances and rules for water and soil resources management, and supporting needed improvements in the statutory powers of local governments to regulate activities impacting water and soil resources.

*Encouraging local governments to make use of their regulatory authorities in addressing water and soil resources management issues, and to maximize their roles in achieving compliance with state and federal laws and rules.

*Making use of the BWSR's local plan approval authorities to ensure communication and cooperation among local governments and state agencies regarding local water and soil resources management programs and projects.

V. THE BWSR'S FUTURE

The BWSR believes that its unique structure and role provide an unprecedented opportunity for local governments to greatly expand their roles in water and soil resources management and state policy development.

The BWSR envisions its future to include:

*Creating a more unified voice for local government at the state and federal levels on water and soil resources management issues.

*Acting as a catalyst for creation of coalitions among local government associations, state and federal resource agencies, and private resource organizations on emerging water and soil resources management issues.

*Serving as an effective participant in state and federal water and soil resources policy development and implementation in partnership with other resource management agencies.

William C. Boyne - Publisher
Kelly J. Boldan - Editor

Opinion Commentary

Time has come to pay farmers for conservation

By LAUREN SOTH

Farmers don't produce just commodities — food and fiber — they also produce environmental values. They are the "custodians of the countryside," as a Vermont state senator called them.

Agricultural policies have been directed mostly to the commodities — output, storage, marketing, prices, exports, and so on. But in the 1990s, public attention is focusing more and more on governmental issues connected with the natural environment.

Clearly, the market cannot be relied on to serve this interest.

Farmers and their organizations are not in control of national policy making as they traditionally have been in the past. Consumer groups are pressing for food-quality and food-safety concerns.

Agribusiness companies, those selling inputs to farmers and those marketing and processing the commodities, continue to be very influential, with big campaign contributions. They want more commodity output and are less interested in environmental values.

Most notably, however, environmental organizations and some farm groups have been pushing harder for protection of the nation's natural resources and for rural non-farm development.



Lauren Soth

Farm programs that have emphasized returns to farmers for producing corn, wheat and other commodities often have furnished incentives for wasteful and polluting farm practices. As long as farmers get price supports based on how much of a commodity they produce, they will resort to exploitive methods that cause soil erosion, waste of water, and poisoning of the environment from heavy application of chemicals to control weeds and insects.

Why not, then, quit subsidizing such practices and pay farmers for saving soil and water and for control of pollution? A beginning of doing just that was made in the Food Security Act of 1985. A conservation reserve was established, giving payments for retiring erodible land from crop production.

A regulation was set up requiring farmers to adopt approved soil conservation plans to be eligible for price and income supports and other government benefits.

Attempts have been made in the Bush administration to weaken these provisions by loosening of requirements for reducing soil erosion.

A meeting in Des Moines of aroused conservation backers and environmentalists, including many farmers, protested the lower standards and caused some hesitation on the part of the administration. But the issue is not settled.

Steps are being taken in Congress, however, to adjust farm programs so as to provide stronger incentives — money — for improved environmental practices. Democratic senators from Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas have introduced legislation to promote planting flexibility and encourage crop rotations.

They would abolish crop-specific acreage bases (corn, wheat, etc.) and set overall bases covering the total of current crop bases plus land planted to soybeans and other oilseed crops. A farmer could plant any mix of crops and still be eligible for program benefits.

Sen. Tom Harkin of Iowa also has proposed a plan to pay farmers for specific practices that reduce water degradation or contamination. Farmers would get incentive payments for carrying out approved water-quality management practices.

These ideas should be incorporated in the 1990 farm bill. They would be an excellent start toward shifting government farm payments from commodity production to environmental-value production.

In the future, perhaps, commodity payments could be eliminated and replaced by environmental payments.

Congressional advocates of land and water conservation are afraid to suggest anything this radical at present. The senators who advocated planting flexibility carefully proposed that price support loans and commodity target payments be boosted at the same time.

Pierre Crosson, a highly regarded economist with "Resources for the Future," thinks it will be more difficult in the future to meet the demand for environmental values than the demand for commodity values. He points out that demand for food and fiber in a rich society grows at about the population growth rate, whereas demand for clean water and recreation and other environmental values grows more rapidly as income rises.

Sensible farm policy in a country with depleting soil and water resources would be to subsidize conservation and reduce the premiums for commodity output.

America's research, education, and investment in commodity ouput could well be directed toward the less-developed countries that face increasing difficulties in feeding themselves. In the long run, of course, the world as a whole must reconcile the demands for food and for environmental security.

The Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota senators are heading in the right direction.

Those who would lower the standards for land protection established in the 1985 farm law are on the backward path.

Lauren Soth writes on agricultural and other public affairs from Des Moines.

Midwest Region

Iowa puts erosion meetings on hold

By JEAN CASPERS-SIMMET
Agri News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A plan to hold public hearings in Iowa to come up with new soil erosion standards for highly erodible land has been put on hold, according to Sherman Lewis, assistant chief for the Midwest with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service here.

In a telephone interview last week, Lewis said that after conferring with state SCS officials, members of state commodity and farm groups, and state conservation leaders, federal SCS officials decided to give state organizations a chance to work out their concerns with the SCS.

"After 90 to 120 days, we'll take another look and see if the hearings are necessary," Lewis said. "We're very optimistic that things can be worked out."

The hearings were announced April 20, a week after Iowans learned that SCS officials in Washington were relaxing soil-loss standards in the state. The new standards would have allowed erosion levels of up to 40 tons on the steepest slopes — a doubling of the soil loss limits that had been in effect.

SCS officials in Washington had ordered the changes in Iowa's soil conservation regulations following a meeting with some Scott County farmers who claimed that the conservation options available to them would cause undue economic hardship.

"After 90 to 120 days, we'll take another look and see if the hearings are necessary. We're very optimistic that things can be worked out."
— Sherman Lewis

Scaling met with Iowa farmers, environmentalists and politicians in mid-May for what was supposed to be a session to plan the format for the public hearings.

Instead, Scaling was attacked for deciding to hold the hearings in the first place. Officials at the meeting urged Scaling to cancel the hearings and leave the erosion restrictions alone. Following that meeting, Scaling announced that the hearings were still on because he had received too many complaints about the standards.

The Food Security Act of 1985 requires farmers to have conservation plans if they want to continue receiving federal farm program benefits. In Iowa, conservation compliance plans have been written for 12 million acres of highly erodible land.

Putting things on hold will not help the situation, according to Jim Gulliford, director of the soil and water conservation division of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship. His department's position is that the hearings would serve no purpose.

"The standards are in place," Gulliford said. "They are viable from an economic and conservation standpoint. We're interested in implementing the conservation plans."

Gulliford said that Scaling left Iowa with a flavor of how Iowans feel about conservation.

"It's difficult to see why he won't support a goal of conservation in a state where agriculture is so important," Gulliford said.

He said that while the state ag department does have a good working relationship with Iowa-based SCS officials, federal SCS officials have yet to involve state conservation leaders in their decision making process.

"There's a lot of uncertainty, and waiting only makes it worse," he said. "All they have to say is that they're going to implement the program that's in place. The plans are on file. Because of the uncertainty they've caused, they've wasted a spring construction season."

Rodney Williamson, special activities director for the Iowa Corn Growers Association, said his organization supports working out the problems between the growers and the SCS locally.

Williamson said that somehow everyone has the perception that the farmers who complained about their conservation compliance plans were "out to gut the conservation program."

"That wasn't their intent at all," Williamson said. "They were doing some things in their fields that they felt they weren't getting credit for in the soil-loss equation."

One farmer had improved soil organic matter by 2 percent over a period of six years, Williamson said. Others wanted to know if deep tillage would improve soil tilth and prevent soil erosion.

"They wanted some flexibility to allow for things that they were already doing and for new technology," Williamson said.

Williamson predicted that it is going to be difficult to get conservation plans implemented by 1994 and there are instances where farmers do not fully understand their conservation plans.

He agrees with Gulliford that county meetings are not the way to go.

"We don't need to debate the worth of conservation, that isn't the issue," Williamson said.

Farm groups, conservation leaders and SCS officials need to look at the conservation plans and make sure that everyone knows what is meant by practices such as no-till and minimum till, Williamson said.

"Most farmers are supportive of conserving soil, but we need some understanding and two-way communication here," Williamson said.

For now, the erosion standards on highly erodible land will remain the way they were before the changes were made in April, Lewis said.

(PLEASE CALL OR SEND THIS INFORMATION TO THE BWSR OFFICE (612)296-3767
BY THE 2nd FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH)

BWSR Agenda Item

Meeting date: 6-27-90

Topic: WD Boundary Amendment

Person(s) making presentation: Mel Sinn

For information _____

For discussion _____ (please check)

For decision ✓

Approximate time needed: 10 minutes

Additional information or suggestions:

mail memo & map

Submitted by: Mel

STATE OF MINNESOTA
BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
SOUTHBRIDGE OFFICE BLDG., SUITE #104
155 SOUTH WABASHA STREET
ST. PAUL, MN 55107

6-11-90

Jim

For Your Information -

"Routine" boundary change between two existing watershed districts. All the paperwork is in place and the item is ready for board action.

Mel Sinn
Board Engineer
612-297-2622

DRAFT

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
155 SOUTH WABASHA STREET
SUITE 104
ST. PAUL, MN 55107

In the Matter of the Petition to Amend the Boundaries of the Middle River - Snake River and Red Lake Watershed Districts filed April 5, 1990 (Minn. Stat. 1988, sec. 112.39)

ORDER AMENDING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE MIDDLE RIVER-SNAKE RIVER AND RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICTS

A sufficient petition having been filed with the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) seeking a correction in the legal boundary between the Middle River-Snake River Watershed District and Red Lake Watershed District (MR-SRWD and RLWD); and proper notice of filing of the petition having been given; the BWSR makes the following:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On April 5, 1990 the BWSR received a petition from the boards of managers of the MR-SRWD and RLWD asking that certain lands be removed from the RLWD and added to the MR-SRWD. The purpose of the proposed boundary change was to make the common boundary between the two watershed districts more closely conform to the actual watershed drainage divide line.

2. The lands proposed to be removed from the RLWD and added to the MR-SRWD total roughly 2,160 acres and are described as follows:

   I. Pennington County

   A. T153N, R44W (Norden Township)

SW 1/4	Section	13
NW 1/4 of SE 1/4	"	13
S 1/2	"	14
S 1/2	"	15
S 1/2	"	16
NE 1/4	"	21
E 1/2 of NW 1/4	"	21
N 1/2 of SE 1/4	"	21
N 1/2 of NE 1/4	"	22
SW 1/4 of NE 1/4	"	22

NW 1/4	"	22
N 1/2 of SW 1/4	"	22

II. Marshall County

A. T158N, R42W (Como Township)

E 1/2	Section	26

3. On April 6, 1990 the BWSR issued a notice of filing of the boundary change petition acknowledging receipt of the petition, explaining the action proposed in the petition, and inviting written comments from interested persons. The notice announced that any person objecting to the proposed boundary change could submit a written request for hearing within 30 days of the last date of legal publication of the notice.

4. The notice of filing was published in the Thief River Falls Times on April 18 and 25, 1990; and in The New River Record on April 19 and 26, 1990. The notice was mailed to the MR-SRWD, RLWD, Marshall and Pennington Counties, the Department of Natural Resources, and other persons on April 10, 1990.

5. On May 10, 1990 the BWSR received a letter from Ronald D. Harnack, Administrator of the Permits and Land Use Section of the Division of Waters of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources stating that "After reviewing this proposal, the DNR has no objections to the proposed boundary changes."

6. On May 29, 1990 the BWSR received a letter from Mr. Donavon D. Dyrdal of Thief River Falls commenting on the petition. Mr. Dyrdal did not request a public hearing, but stressed the importance of maintaining the present capacity of the drainage network serving the lands affected by the petition.

7. The lands proposed to be excluded from the RLWD and added to the MR-SRWD comprise a contiguous area of land that abuts the existing legal boundary of the MR-SRWD.

8. The majority of the acreage proposed to be excluded from the RLWD and included in the MR-SRWD drains into the MR-SRWD.

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. The RLWD can perform the functions for which it was established without inclusion

of the lands described in the petition.

4. The lands described in the petition can be feasibly administered by the MR-SRWD.

5. It would be in the public welfare and public interest, and further the purposes of the Minnesota Watershed Act, to amend the boundaries of the MR-SRWD and the RLWD as requested in the petition.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT

1. The lands described in Paragragh 2 of the above **FINDINGS OF FACT** are hereby excluded from the Red Lake Watershed District and included in the Middle River-Snake River Watershed District.

2. The lands described in Paragragh 2 of the above **FINDINGS OF FACT** remain liable for their share of any outstanding indebtedness of the Red Lake Watershed District, and any existing Red Lake Watershed District levies on the lands continue in force until fully paid.

3. The new boundary of the Red Lake Watershed District is hereby declared to be determined by the Board Order of September 9, 1970, which established the boundary of the Red Lake Watershed District; as amended by the Board's boundary change Orders of October 6, 1972 and March 8, 1985; and as further amended by this Order.

4. The new boundary of the Middle River-Snake River Watershed District is hereby declared to to determined by the Board Order of August 28, 1970, which established the boundary of the Middle River-Snake River Watershed District; as amended by the Board's boundary change Orders of October 6, 1972 and February 21, 1980; and as further amended by this Order.

Dated at St. Paul, Minnesota 55107, this 27th day of June 1990.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

_____

Donald H. Ogaard
Chairman

(PLEASE CALL OR SEND THIS INFORMATION TO THE BWSR OFFICE (612)296-3767
BY THE 2nd FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH)

Eric on agenda
15 min.

Meetin

Topic: Update on Aban. Well - C-S program — Cost-Share Program Rule

Person — and Behm

For ini

For dis

For dec

Approxi

Additio

Submitted by: Dave Behm

(PLEASE CALL OR SEND THIS INFORMATION TO THE BWSR OFFICE (612)296-3767
BY THE 2nd FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH)

BWSR Agenda Item

Meeting date: June 27, 1990

Topic: Proposed Revisions to State Cost-Share Program Rule

Person(s) making presentation: Probably Jim/Greg and Dave Behm

For information X

For discussion X (please check)

For decision _____

Approximate time needed: 30 minutes

Additional information or suggestions:

Submitted by: Dave Behm

STAFF INPUT FOR BWSR MEETING AGENDA

Person Making Presentation:

Eric Mohring

Monthly Meeting Date:

June 27

Time Needed:

15 - 25 min

For ~~Information~~, Discussion, or Decision:

Agenda Item:

Abandoned update on counties

May I -
I believe Eric needed agenda time for well sealing cost share program update - ~~I need~~ ~~him after~~ (Do you have info on this?)
Also - please note updated 1990 cons. title summary in NACD Tues. letter - use this.

JB

STAFF INPUT FOR BWSR MEETING AGENDA

Person Making Presentation:

Eric Mohring

Monthly Meeting Date:

June 27

Time Needed:

15 - 25 min

For ~~Information~~, Discussion, or Decision:

Agenda Item:

Abandoned well cost-share program: update on selection of "pilot" counties

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha St., Suite 104
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

(612) 296-3767
Fax (612) 297-5615

Date: June 15, 1990

To: Board Members and Staff

From: Eric Mohring EM

Subject: Abandoned Well Sealing Cost-Share Update

We received 25 proposals for well-sealing cost-share grants by the June 1 deadline for submission of additional information. These and 2 applications carried over from the initial "indication of interest" survey are being reviewed by an interagency review panel consisting of:

Bruce Olson	Department of Health
Peter Zimmerman	Department of Health
Bruce Bloomgren	Geological Survey
Eric Porcher	Pollution Control Agency
Brian Rongitsch	Department of Natural Resources

as well as Bill Best, Chris Hughes, Dan Steward, Doug Thomas, Dave Behm, Chuck Niska, Pat Bloomgren, and Greg Larson from BWSR. The reviewers have been asked to score the proposals on a variety of criteria, and to have their evaluations completed by June 22. After I compile the evaluations, the review team will be meeting before the end of the month to discuss the evaluations. Based on these discussions, staff will be making recommendations to the Board for funding of pilot counties at the July Board meeting.

Proposals range widely in detail and scope. Some propose specific wells and areas for sealing, while others have a broader approach. There is one two-county proposal. The enclosed table and map show the distribution of the county proposals being reviewed.

Please feel free to contact me if you are interested in seeing any of the proposals. I will be giving an update at the June Board meeting.

Regional Offices

Northwest Region
1106 Paul Bunyan Drive, NE
Bemidji, MN 56601
218-755-3963

Northeast Region
394 South Lake Avenue
Room 402
Duluth, MN 55802
218-723-4752

West Central Region
503 Washington Street
Brainerd, MN 56401
218-828-2604

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

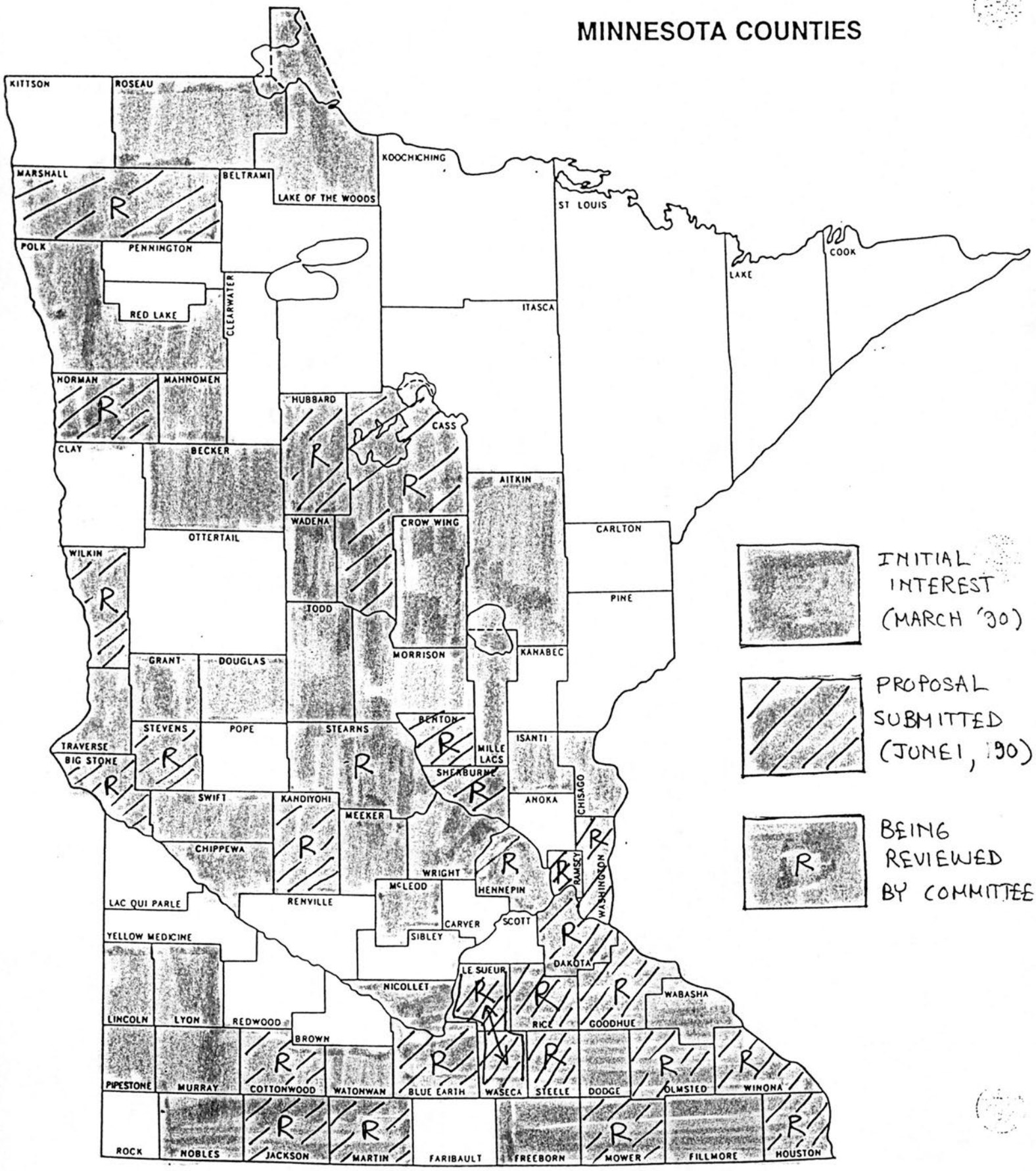
East Central Region
Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha Ave., Suite 104
St. Paul, MN 55107
612-296-3767

An Equal
Opportunity Employer

ABANDONED WELL SEALING COST-SHARE COUNTY SELECTION PROCESS

COUNTY	INITIAL INTEREST (3-90)	PROPOSAL SUBMITTED (6-1-90)	SELECTED FOR COMMITTEE REVIEW (JUNE 6-15)
Aitkin	X		
Becker	X		
Benton	X	X	X
Big Stone	X	X	X
Blue Earth	X	X	X
Cass	X	X	X
Chippewa	X		
Chisago	X		
Cottonwood	X	X	X
Crow Wing	X		
Dakota	X	X	X
Dodge	X		
Douglas	X		
Fillmore	X		
Freeborn	X		
Goodhue	X	X	X
Grant	X		
Hennepin	X		X
Houston	X	X	X
Hubbard	X	X	X
Isanti	X		
Jackson	X	X	X
Kandiyohi	X	X	X
Lake/Woods	X		
Lincoln	X		
Le Sueur	X	X	X
Lyon	X		
Mahnomen	X		
Marshall	X	X	X
Martin	X	X	X
Meeker	X		
Mille Lacs	X		
Morrison	X		
Mower	X	X	X

COUNTY	INITIAL INTEREST (3-90)	PROPOSAL SUBMITTED (6-1-90)	SELECTED FOR COMMITTEE REVIEW (JUNE 6-15)
Murray	X		
McLeod	X		
Nicollet	X		
Nobles	X		
Norman	X	X	X
Olmstead	X	X	X
Pipestone	X		
Polk	X		
Ramsey	X	X	X
Rice	X	X	X
Roseau	X		
Sherburne	X	X	X
Stearns	X		X
Steele	X	X	X
Stevens	X	X	X
Swift	X		
Todd	X		
Traverse	X		
Wabasha	X		
Wadena	X		
Waseca	X	X	X
Washington	X	X	X
Watonwan	X		
Wilkin	X	X	X
Winona	X	X	X
Wright	X		


MINNESOTA COUNTIES
KITTSON
ROSEAU
MARSHALL
BELTRAMI
LAKE OF THE WOODS
KOOCHICHING
ST LOUIS
POLK
PENNINGTON
RED LAKE
CLEARWATER
ITASCA
LAKE
COOK
NORMAN
MAHNOMEN
HUBBARD
CASS
CLAY
BECKER
AITKIN
WADENA
CROW WING
CARLTON
OTTERTAIL
WILKIN
TODD
PINE
GRANT
DOUGLAS
MORRISON
KANABEC
STEVENS
POPE
STEARNS
BENTON
TRAVERSE
BIG STONE
MILLE LACS
ISANTI
SHERBURNE
SWIFT
KANDIYOHI
MEEKER
ANOKA
CHISAGO
CHIPPEWA
WRIGHT
HENNEPIN
RAMSEY
WASHINGTON
LAC QUI PARLE
McLEOD
RENVILLE
CARVER
SCOTT
YELLOW MEDICINE
SIBLEY
DAKOTA
LE SUEUR
NICOLLET
WABASHA
LINCOLN
LYON
REDWOOD
BROWN
RICE
GOODHUE
PIPESTONE
MURRAY
COTTONWOOD
WATONWAN
BLUE EARTH
WASECA
STEELE
DODGE
OLMSTED
WINONA
ROCK
NOBLES
JACKSON
MARTIN
FARIBAULT
FREEBORN
MOWER
FILLMORE
HOUSTON
INITIAL INTEREST (MARCH '90)
PROPOSAL SUBMITTED (JUNE 1, 90)
BEING REVIEWED BY COMMITTEE

1990 (2nd Annual) Minnesota Lake Management Conference

"Broader Perspectives On Lake Management"

October 7-9, 1990

Craguns Resort, Brainerd, Minnesota

Sponsored by: Minnesota Lake Management Federation

Cosponsors: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota Board of Soil and Water Resources, University of Minnesota Water Resources Research Center, Freshwater Foundation, North American Lake Management Society, and the US EPA.

Hosted By: Brainerd Area Coalition of Lake Associations

The Minnesota Lake Management Federation (MLMF) was formed in 1989 to unite lake associations and provide education on lake management concerns. Topics for the 1990 conference reflect the suggestions and concerns of participants at the 1989 Lake Management Conference, and will include: general sessions for citizens; technical sessions for professionals; workshops to share practical lake management experiences; and an opportunity to take an active role in setting MLMF priorities for the coming year.

Keynote speakers will address the role of wetlands in watershed management, and the role of the university system and state legislature in lake management.

Who Should Attend: Lake associations, local units of government, lakeshore property owners, lake managers, watershed managers, state officials, consultants, water quality professionals, and any citizen concerned about the quality of Minnesota lakes.

Citizen Sessions On:

Aquatic Plant Management
Fisheries
Aquatic Ecology
Impacts of Pollution on Groundwater Quality
Lake Association Organization: Case Studies
Lake Protection and Watershed Projects: Case Studies

Technical Sessions On:

Impact of Toxics on Wildlife
Water Quality Assessment Methods
Lake Management Research
Watershed Management Practices

Practical Workshops On:

Shoreland Regulations
Boat and Water Safety
Aquatic Plant Management
Lake Modeling
Local Water Quality Planning for Tribal Lake Managers
Lake Association Operations: The How To's

Mark Your Calendars Now!

For More Information: Registration forms will be mailed later this summer. For current information, contact: Steve Heiskary, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, (612) 296-7217.

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha St., Suite 104
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

(612) 296-3767
Fax (612) 297-5615

Regional Offices

Northwest Region
1106 Paul Bunyan Drive, NE
Bemidji, MN 56601
218-755-3963

Northeast Region
394 South Lake Avenue
Room 402
Duluth, MN 55802
218-723-4752

West Central Region
503 Washington Street
Brainerd, MN 56401
218-828-2604

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
Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha Ave., Suite 104
St. Paul, MN 55107
612-296-3767

June 15, 1990

TO: Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Health
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Commissioner, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Commissioner, Minnesota State Planning Agency
Chairman, Minnesota Environmental Quality Board
Director, Minnesota Geological Survey
Director, Minnesota Office of Waste Management

On June 11, 1989 the Redwood County Board of Commissioners submitted its Comprehensive Local Water Plan to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) for final review. Pursuant to Minnesota Rules, Chapter 9300.0170 the BWSR is transmitting a copy of the Redwood County water plan for your review and comment. Your agency has 45 days from receipt of this letter to submit comments in writing to the BWSR identifying the portions of the plan that the agency has determined to be inconsistent with state law.

The Redwood County water plan itself is being sent to your agency's 110B Technical Review Committee Member under separate cover. The 110B Technical Review Committee Members are:

MDA, Greg Buzicky/Doug Wise
MDH, Judith Ball
MDNR, Tom Lutgen
MPCA, Kathy Svanda
MSPA/EQB, Marilyn Lundberg
MGS, Barb Palen
OWM, Mike Robertson

Thank you for your agency's assistance and commitment to make comprehensive local water planning the success that it has been. We also look forward to working with your agency as counties begin implementation of their water plans.

Sincerely,

Jim Birkholz
Executive Director

cc: Members BWSR
Staff BWSR
Bob Finley, RCRCA
110B Technical Committee
State Conservationist, SCS
State Executive Director, ASCS
Regional Director, USFWS
District Engineer, USCOE

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Northeast Region
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Room 402
Duluth, MN 55802
218-723-4752

West Central Region
503 Washington Street
Brainerd, MN 56401
218-828-2604

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
Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha Ave., Suite 104
St. Paul, MN 55107
612-296-3767

June 1, 1990

TO: Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Health
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Commissioner, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Commissioner, Minnesota State Planning Agency
Chairman, Minnesota Environmental Quality Board
Director, Minnesota Geological Survey
Director, Minnesota Office of Waste Management

On June 1, 1990 the Lyon County Board of Commissioners submitted its Comprehensive Local Water Plan to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) for final review. Pursuant to Minnesota Rules, Chapter 9300.0170 the BWSR is transmitting a copy of the Lyon County water plan for your agency's review and comment. Your agency has 45 days from receipt of this letter to submit comments in writing to the BWSR identifying the portions of the plan that the agency has determined to be inconsistent with state law.

The Lyon County water plan document itself is being sent to your agency's 110B Technical Review Committee Member under separate cover. The 110B Technical Review Committee Members are:

MDA, Greg Buzicky/Doug Wise
MDH, Judith Ball
MDNR, Tom Lutgen
MPCA, Kathy Svanda
MSPA/EQB, Marilyn Lundberg
MGS, Barb Palen

Thank you for your agency's assistance and commitment to make comprehensive local water the success that it has been. We also look forward to working with your agency as counties begin implementation of their water plans.

Sincerely,

Jim Birkholz
Executive Director

cc: Members BWSR
Staff BWSR
110B Technical Committee
State Conservationist, SCS
State Executive Director, ASCS
Regional Director, USFWS
District Engineer, USCOE
Bob Finley, RCRCA

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June 1, 1990

TO: Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Health
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Commissioner, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Commissioner, Minnesota State Planning Agency
Chairman, Minnesota Environmental Quality Board
Director, Minnesota Geological Survey
Director, Minnesota Office of Waste Management

On June 1, 1990 the Faribault County Board of Commissioners submitted its Comprehensive Local Water Plan to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) for final review. Pursuant to Minnesota Rules, Chapter 9300.0170 the BWSR is transmitting a copy of the Faribault County water plan for your agency's review and comment. Your agency has 45 days from receipt of this letter to submit comments in writing to the BWSR identifying the portions of the plan that the agency has determined to be inconsistent with state law.

The Faribault County water plan document itself is being sent to your agency's 110B Technical Review Committee Member under separate cover. The 110B Technical Review Committee Members are:

MDA, Greg Buzicky/Doug Wise
MDH, Judith Ball
MDNR, Tom Lutgen
MPCA, Kathy Svanda
MSPA/EQB, Marilyn Lundberg
MGS, Barb Palen

Thank you for your agency's assistance and commitment to make comprehensive local water the success that it has been. We also look forward to working with your agency as counties begin implementation of their water plans.

Sincerely,

Jim Birkholz
Executive Director

cc: Members BWSR
Staff BWSR
110B Technical Committee
State Conservationist, SCS
State Executive Director, ASCS
Regional Director, USFWS
District Engineer, USCOE
Henry Quade

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612-296-3767

June 1, 1990

TO: Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Health
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Commissioner, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Commissioner, Minnesota State Planning Agency
Chairman, Minnesota Environmental Quality Board
Director, Minnesota Geological Survey
Director, Minnesota Office of Waste Management

On June 1, 1990 the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners submitted its Comprehensive Local Water Plan to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) for final review. Pursuant to Minnesota Rules, Chapter 9300.0170 the BWSR is transmitting a copy of the Lincoln County water plan for your agency's review and comment. Your agency has 45 days from receipt of this letter to submit comments in writing to the BWSR identifying the portions of the plan that the agency has determined to be inconsistent with state law.

The Lincoln County water plan document itself is being sent to your agency's 110B Technical Review Committee Member under separate cover. The 110B Technical Review Committee Members are:

MDA, Greg Buzicky/Doug Wise
MDH, Judith Ball
MDNR, Tom Lutgen
MPCA, Kathy Svanda
MSPA/EQB, Marilyn Lundberg
MGS, Barb Palen

Thank you for your agency's assistance and commitment to make comprehensive local water the success that it has been. We also look forward to working with your agency as counties begin implementation of their water plans.

Sincerely,

Jim Birkholz
Executive Director

cc: Members BWSR
Staff BWSR
110B Technical Committee
State Conservationist, SCS
State Executive Director, ASCS
Regional Director, USFWS
District Engineer, USCOE
Bob Finley, RCRCA

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June 1, 1990

TO: Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Health
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Commissioner, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Commissioner, Minnesota State Planning Agency
Chairman, Minnesota Environmental Quality Board
Director, Minnesota Geological Survey
Director, Minnesota Office of Waste Management

On June 1, 1990 the Murray County Board of Commissioners submitted its Comprehensive Local Water Plan to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) for final review. Pursuant to Minnesota Rules, Chapter 9300.0170 the BWSR is transmitting a copy of the Murray County water plan for your agency's review and comment. Your agency has 45 days from receipt of this letter to submit comments in writing to the BWSR identifying the portions of the plan that the agency has determined to be inconsistent with state law.

The Murray County water plan document itself is being sent to your agency's 110B Technical Review Committee Member under separate cover. The 110B Technical Review Committee Members are:

MDA, Greg Buzicky/Doug Wise
MDH, Judith Ball
MDNR, Tom Lutgen
MPCA, Kathy Svanda
MSPA/EQB, Marilyn Lundberg
MGS, Barb Palen

Thank you for your agency's assistance and commitment to make comprehensive local water the success that it has been. We also look forward to working with your agency as counties begin implementation of their water plans.

Sincerely,

Jim Birkholz
Executive Director

cc: Members BWSR
Staff BWSR
110B Technical Committee
State Conservationist, SCS
State Executive Director, ASCS
Regional Director, USFWS
District Engineer, USCOE
Bob Finley, RCRCA

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June 1, 1990

TO: Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Health
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Commissioner, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Commissioner, Minnesota State Planning Agency
Chairman, Minnesota Environmental Quality Board
Director, Minnesota Geological Survey
Director, Minnesota Office of Waste Management

On June 1, 1990 the Pipestone County Board of Commissioners submitted its Comprehensive Local Water Plan to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) for final review. Pursuant to Minnesota Rules, Chapter 9300.0170 the BWSR is transmitting a copy of the Pipestone County water plan for your agency's review and comment. Your agency has 45 days from receipt of this letter to submit comments in writing to the BWSR identifying the portions of the plan that the agency has determined to be inconsistent with state law.

The Pipestone County water plan document itself is being sent to your agency's 110B Technical Review Committee Member under separate cover. The 110B Technical Review Committee Members are:

MDA, Greg Buzicky/Doug Wise
MDH, Judith Ball
MDNR, Tom Lutgen
MPCA, Kathy Svanda
MSPA/EQB, Marilyn Lundberg
MGS, Barb Palen

Thank you for your agency's assistance and commitment to make comprehensive local water the success that it has been. We also look forward to working with your agency as counties begin implementation of their water plans.

Sincerely,

Jim Birkholz
Executive Director

cc: Members BWSR
Staff BWSR
110B Technical Committee
State Conservationist, SCS
State Executive Director, ASCS
Regional Director, USFWS
District Engineer, USCOE
Bob Finley, RCRCA

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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Soil & Water Conservation Districts

FROM: Chuck Niska, Grants Coordinator
David H. Behm, Land Use Specialist

DATE: June 20, 1990

RE: Cost-Share Program Rule Revision Discussion Sessions

As you will recall, Greg Larson (Water & Land Management Section Head) previously mailed (February 15, 1990) to your local offices a copy of a notice published in the **State Register** requesting outside information regarding proposed rule revisions governing the BWSR cost-share program for erosion and water quality practices. We have been involved in the staff development of the proposed revisions of this program rule. At this time, we wish to invite you to attend a session to discuss the revisions our staff have proposed to this program rule.

Please note that the "formal" rule revision process has not yet begun. Please be advised that the BWSR will not act on any revisions to the program rule until SWCDs have had ample opportunity to review and comment on the proposed revisions. Also, please realize that the proposed revisions to the program rule are not intended to be effective until JULY 1, 1991.

The primary purpose of these sessions is to present to you the rationale for the need for rule revisions, and to discuss with you the key concepts of the revisions proposed by staff. After incorporating your comments, it is our intent to schedule several follow-up meetings to solicit more detailed reaction from you. In addition, once our agency's Board has approved the DRAFT rule later this year, the "formal" rule revision process will be initiated and each of you will have the opportunity to provide additional comments for our consideration.

The schedule of sessions is described on the next page. We strongly encourage you to attend the session for your region for the following reasons:

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(1) meeting room facilities have been arranged to accommodate our best estimate of attendees from the given region; and

(2) examples will be presented which attempt to best describe an application of the proposed revisions to a specific region.

The schedule of sessions is as follows; all sessions are scheduled for 9:25 am - 3:30 pm, preceded by registration and coffee:

Area I Location:	Lon's; South Hwy. 32, Thief River Falls
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 1990
Area II Location:	Douglas County Courthouse, Civil Defense Room; 305 8th Ave. West, Alexandria
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 1990
Area III Location:	First United Methodist Church, Lower Level Hall; 230 E. Skyline Parkway (Intersection of Mesabi Avenue, Central Entrance, & 6th Ave. East), Duluth
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 1990
Area IV Location:	State Office Building, Room 300-S; 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 1990
Area V Location:	Chalet Club; East College Drive (Intersection of Hwys. 19 & 68), Marshall
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 1990
Area VI Location:	Holiday Inn, Danube Room; 2101 S. Broadway, New Ulm
Date:	Tuesday, July 10, 1990
Special Note:	There will be a $7/person noon meal charge collected at registration.
Area VII Location:	Friedell Building, Room 120; 1200 S. Broadway, Rochester
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 1990

If you have any questions regarding the facilities, please contact your Board Representative. If you have any questions regarding the content of the sessions, please contact either of us at 612-296-3767.

cc: Jim Birkholz; Executive Director
Pat Bloomgren; Assistant Director
Greg Larson; Head, Water & Land Management Section

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

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June 20, 1990

TO: SWCD RIM Coordinators

FROM: Wayne A. Edgerton
RIM Reserve Coordinator

SUBJECT: RIM Reserve Refresher Sessions and 1990 Sign-up.

Just a note to let you know what is happening in preparation for the upcoming RIM Reserve sign-up. We have set up a number of refresher sessions across the state for mid-July. We are making some changes that we hope will make the processing of an easement easier so it is very important that a representative from your SWCD attends one of these sessions. The sessions are set for:

July 18	Alexandria	Courthouse 305 8th Ave. West
July 19	Bemidji	Holiday Inn
July 24	Rochester	Room 130 Friedel Building
July 25	Redwood Falls	Courthouse Jefferson and 3rd St.
July 26	St. Cloud	Holiday Inn

All sessions will begin at 10:00 a.m. with coffee and registration at 9:30 a.m. Please note that the Area 1 and Area 2 sessions are intended to "piggy back" the cost share sessions in those areas even though the Area 1 session is not located in the same city. (see memo from Chuck Niska enclosed).

The 1990 sign-up is scheduled for August 20 to August 31 (2 weeks). Please mark your calendars now. We anticipate that the available funds will allow us to enroll about 100+ easements during this sign-up. This is about half of the easements involved in the 89-1 sign-up. Due to the restricted number of easements that can be included this year we must limit this sign-up to **ONLY Perpetual Easements** in the following categories:

Sensitive Groundwater Area
Wetland Restoration
Marginal Agricultural Land
Riparian Land
Pastured Hillside

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We will not be able to accept applications for any Limited easements or categories other than those listed above. However, we are seriously considering holding some easement applications in a pending status for inclusion in the program if there are cancellations (as there always are). Please alert and make arrangements for your screening committee meeting at this time.

You will be receiving under separate cover, a revised RIM Reserve Question and Answer sheet, payment rates, and the revised Criteria Sheets for each easement category. Also, we will be developing news releases for your use, and we are in the process of revising a number of the sections of the Handbook. If you think of anything else that would be useful or we can be of further assistance let me know.

Attached are the preliminary figures for the first part of your RIM Services Grant that are based on your SWCD's historical involvement in the program. This has been calculated using the $300 base plus $100 each for the 86-1 easements and the indexed figures for the 87 thru 89 easements with an index figure of 1 (limited marginal ag land) = $300. This will account for $443,925. The balance of $306,075 will be allocated for SWCD resource inventories based on the survey results and Board Representative discussions with your SWCD. These funds will be allocated at the July BWSR meeting. We will be discussing this more during the afternoon portion of the refresher sessions. The base allocation will be acted on at the June 27, 1990 BWSR meeting.

I look forward to seeing you at the July sessions. Bring your Handbook!!

cc: BWSR Staff
RIM Reserve Workgroup
Carl Conney

PROPOSED 1990 RIM RESERVE BASE SERVICE GRANTS

JUNE 18, 1990

DISTRICT	COL.1 RIM INDEX	COL.2 BASE PAYMENT	COL.3 INDEX PMT COL.1 X $300	(COL.2+3) TOTAL RIM BASED PAYMENT
AITKIN	2.50	$1,000	$750	$1,750
ANOKA	0.00	$400	$0	$400
BECKER	5.50	$1,600	$1,650	$3,250
BELTRAMI	11.00	$1,100	$3,300	$4,400
BENTON	12.00	$2,100	$3,600	$5,700
BIG STONE	10.50	$500	$3,150	$3,650
BLUE EARTH	3.00	$1,500	$900	$2,400
BROWN	21.00	$1,200	$6,300	$7,500
CARLTON	0.00	$300	$0	$300
CARVER	12.50	$1,100	$3,750	$4,850
CASS	1.00	$300	$300	$600
CHIPPEWA	7.50	$1,000	$2,250	$3,250
CHISAGO	6.00	$2,600	$1,800	$4,400
CLAY	14.50	$1,800	$4,350	$6,150
CLEARWATER	7.00	$500	$2,100	$2,600
COOK	0.00	$400	$0	$400
COTTONWOOD	40.75	$900	$12,225	$13,125
CROW WING	0.00	$300	$0	$300
DAKOTA	4.00	$1,600	$1,200	$2,800
DODGE	3.00	$600	$900	$1,500
DOUGLAS	52.00	$1,500	$15,600	$17,100
FARIBAULT	39.00	$600	$11,700	$12,300
FILLMORE	3.00	$2,500	$900	$3,400
FREEBORN	16.50	$2,000	$4,950	$6,950
GOODHUE	28.00	$2,800	$8,400	$11,200
GRANT	10.50	$300	$3,150	$3,450
HENNEPIN	2.00	$300	$600	$900
HUBBARD	0.00	$700	$0	$700
ISANTI	21.00	$4,000	$6,300	$10,300
ITASCA	2.00	$400	$600	$1,000
JACKSON	14.50	$1,300	$4,350	$5,650
KANABEC	1.50	$500	$450	$950
KANDIYOHI	40.00	$2,400	$12,000	$14,400
KITTSON	4.50	$1,200	$1,350	$2,550
KOOCHICHING	1.00	$300	$300	$600
LAC QUI PARLE	6.00	$800	$1,800	$2,600
LAKE	0.00	$300	$0	$300
LAKE OF THE WOOD	0.00	$800	$0	$800
LESUEUR	9.50	$1,400	$2,850	$4,250
LINCOLN	10.75	$1,000	$3,225	$4,225
LYON	12.50	$800	$3,750	$4,550
MAHNOMEN	0.00	$600	$0	$600
MARSHALL-BELTRA	2.50	$700	$750	$1,450
MARSHALL	3.00	$1,300	$900	$2,200
MARTIN	20.00	$1,300	$6,000	$7,300
MCLEOD	40.50	$1,200	$12,150	$13,350
MEEKER	29.50	$1,800	$8,850	$10,650
MILLE LACS	17.00	$900	$5,100	$6,000
MORRISON	44.50	$2,500	$13,350	$15,850
MOWER	10.50	$600	$3,150	$3,750
MURRAY	18.00	$1,000	$5,400	$6,400
NICOLLET	3.50	$800	$1,050	$1,850
NOBLES	1.75	$600	$525	$1,125

NOTES

COLUMN 1. This is the index system used for the past several years to determine RIM service grants. It is based on the number and complexity of easements enrolled by the SWCD.

COLUMN 2. This is the base payment system used for the past several years and includes a $300 base plus $100 for each 1986 easement.

COLUMN 3. This is the calculation of the index payment based on the RIM activity index and a fixed payment per index point of $300.

COLUMN 4. This is the total of the base and index payments for RIM based activity.

The total RIM based activity payment for all SWCD's is $443,925 leaving a balance of $306,075. This balance will also be allocated to SWCD's based on an SWCD/Board Representative need survey identification within each Region. The recommended allocation of this balance will be provided to the BWSR at the July 1990 meeting.

DRAFT

(PENDING BWSR APPROVAL AT JUNE 27 MEETING)

PROPOSED 1990 RIM RESERVE BASE SERVICE GRANTS
JUNE 18, 1990

DISTRICT	COL.1 RIM INDEX	COL.2 BASE PAYMENT	COL.3 INDEX PMT COL.1 X $300	(COL.2+3) TOTAL RIM BASED PAYMENT
NORMAN	13.00	$1,500	$3,900	$5,400
OLMSTED	4.00	$1,300	$1,200	$2,500
EAST OTTER TAIL	1.00	$2,700	$300	$3,000
WEST OTTER TAIL	7.50	$1,700	$2,250	$3,950
PENNINGTON	1.00	$1,000	$300	$1,300
PINE	0.00	$400	$0	$400
PIPESTONE	7.50	$500	$2,250	$2,750
EAST POLK	3.00	$2,600	$900	$3,500
WEST POLK	0.00	$700	$0	$700
POPE	69.50	$1,700	$20,850	$22,550
RAMSEY	0.00	$300	$0	$300
RED LAKE	8.50	$600	$2,550	$3,150
REDWOOD	39.00	$1,100	$11,700	$12,800
RENVILLE	84.50	$1,000	$25,350	$26,350
RICE	12.50	$1,900	$3,750	$5,650
ROCK	2.00	$400	$600	$1,000
ROOT RIVER	5.00	$1,900	$1,500	$3,400
ROSEAU	1.50	$1,500	$450	$1,950
NORTH ST. LOUIS	0.00	$400	$0	$400
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	0.00	$400	$0	$400
SCOTT	20.00	$2,500	$6,000	$8,500
SHERBURNE	0.00	$2,600	$0	$2,600
SIBLEY	59.00	$1,200	$17,700	$18,900
STEARNS	4.00	$3,400	$1,200	$4,600
STEELE	6.50	$900	$1,950	$2,850
STEVENS	31.00	$700	$9,300	$10,000
SWIFT	23.50	$1,100	$7,050	$8,150
TODD	2.00	$1,400	$600	$2,000
TRAVERSE	7.50	$500	$2,250	$2,750
WABASHA	16.00	$2,000	$4,800	$6,800
WADENA	10.00	$1,300	$3,000	$4,300
WASECA	3.00	$600	$900	$1,500
WASHINGTON	1.50	$500	$450	$950
WATONWAN	1.00	$1,300	$300	$1,600
WILKIN	3.00	$800	$900	$1,700
WINONA	5.50	$1,800	$1,650	$3,450
WRIGHT	26.50	$2,000	$7,950	$9,950
YELLOW MEDICINE	10.50	$700	$3,150	$3,850
TOTAL	1116.75	$108,900	$335,025	$443,925
			BALANCE FOR ALLOCATION	$306,075

ASSUMPTIONS:

1987 EASEMENTS CARRY FULL VALUE

WETLAND RESTORATIONS CARRY AN INDEX VALUE OF 3 RATHER THAN 2.

BASE PAYMENT IS UNCHANGED AT $100/1986 EASEMENT PLUS $300

INDEX PAYMENT IS FIXED AT $300/INDEX VALUE