

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources. Minutes.

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/copyright.

Version 3
August 20, 2018

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
KELLY INN (SIBLEY A AND B)
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55103
MARCH 25, 1992

Appointed Members in Attendance
Jim Nielsen
John Brooks, Jr.
Don Ogaard
Howard Peterson
Sharon Clark
Don Warner
Barbara Cobb
Dwain Otte
John Boulton
Jack Graba
Jim Rossman
Warren Rodning

Agency Members in Attendance
Fred Bergsrud, University of Minnesota/Extension Service
Paul Burns, Department of Agriculture
John Fax and Norm Moody, Department of Natural Resources
Wayne Anderson, Pollution Control Agency
Kim Benson-Johnson, Department of Health

Others in Attendance
Loren Harste
Scott Wallace, citizen
Dave Benner, Soil Conservation Service
Marlin Libbesmeier, Minnesota Association of Townships
D'Wayne DeZiel, Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts
Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources

Staff in Attendance
Jim Birkholz
Mel Sinn
Tom Schwanke
Bruce Sandstrom
Doug Thomas
Dave Behm
Mary Jo Anderson

Meeting Called to Order - Chairman Nielsen called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

** 92-22 Adopt Agenda - Moved by Warner, seconded by Rossman, to adopt the agenda as presented. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Jr., Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 92-23 Approval of Minutes of February 26, 1992 - Moved by Peterson, seconded by Warner, to approve the minutes of February 26, 1992, as circulated. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Jr., Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

Chairman Nielsen, on behalf of the Board of Water and Soil Resources, presented a plaque to Loren Harste, and also a certificate of commendation from Governor Carlson. Loren Harste stated that he enjoyed his membership on the BWSR; he will now serve as the county assessor in Swift County. Chairman Nielsen reported that Dwain Otte has been reappointed. He then introduced Barbara Cobb, newly appointed member.

Chairman's Report - Chairman Nielsen reported that the Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee met on March 12. The rules working committee will meet on March 31 at Drover's Inn in South St. Paul.

Executive Director's Report - Jim Birkholz reported that he will be sitting in for Ron Harnack, who is at the legislature today. Jim reported that the wetland training sessions held statewide were completed yesterday. He complimented the MASWCD for coordinating the sessions, which were well attended.

Jim gave a brief legislative update: the delegation of regulatory authority was expected to pass in both the House and Senate; the Dispute Resolution Committee passed in both the House and Senate; the RIM changes passed in the House and Senate; the water management levy is in the tax committee; and the wetlands technical bill passed. Jim also briefly discussed the watershed law amendments and government reorganization bills.

Jim briefly reported on the Governor's budget proposal. The Governor recommended a zero budget cut for the BWSR; however, there could possibly be some general fund reduction.

Jim reported that he, Ron Harnack, and Jim Nielsen met yesterday with staff of the Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE). The CORE staff will give a presentation later in the meeting today.

Jim briefly commented on the Great Lakes Commission initiative, which will open significant funding avenues in the future for BWSR programs.

Jim reported that the rules working committee will meet next week to review the first draft rule. Jim emphasized that this is an open rules process and he encouraged involvement. Chairman Nielsen reported that the rules working committee is made up of representatives of local units of government and various agencies and organizations. Discussion followed. Don Ogaard was concerned that county commissioners be notified of the process. Sharon Clark stated that the county auditors needed to be notified, possibly by postcard, of the process as well as meetings. It was stated that there are various misconceptions statewide regarding the rule process. Don Ogaard suggested contacting county commissioners of meeting notices by fax. The BWSR members will now receive all materials being sent out regarding the Wetlands Heritage Advisory Committee and the rules working committee. Discussion followed on the concern that county commissioners have an ample opportunity for input into the wetland rulemaking process. Dwain Otte suggested that staff attend regional Association of Minnesota Counties meetings. Staff was directed to reach all county commissioners through their offices and suggest their input and involvement in the rulemaking process.

Chairman Nielsen called for a break in the meeting at 10:00 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 10:10 a.m.

Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE) - Nancy Feldman and Jim Cox were introduced and gave a presentation on potential reorganization issues. A copy of CORE's long-term reform project summary was distributed for the Board's information. Discussion followed on how to work with local units of government on natural resource issues.

Study Area II and RW22 Project in Redwood County - John Boulton distributed copies of the RW22 water retention project report for the Board's information. He reported that this project is in Lyon County along the Redwood River. John will present a funding request to the BWSR within the next few months for land acquisition.

Carnelian-Marine WMO Plan - Bruce Sandstrom gave a brief overview of the Carnelian-Marine Watershed District Plan. Bruce stated that the summaries mailed out to members gave a further detailed report of the plan. Staff recommends approval of the Carnelian-Marine WMO Plan. Moved by Boulton, seconded by Warner, to approve the Carnelian-Marine WMO Plan. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Jr., Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Abstained: Peterson. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 92-24

Mel Sinn reported that he and Jim Nielsen met with Mr. Spencely regarding the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District regarding appeals, projects, and regulatory decisions. Mel asked the Board to consider changing its role in the appeal process. Chairman Nielsen assigned staff to get an Attorney General's opinion on this issue and staff will look into this matter further.

BWSR Education Committee Report - Don Ogaard reported that the Education Committee met on March 20. Don reported that he also is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Office of Environmental Education, and attended that meeting. Don reported that the BWSR Education Committee decided they would no longer meet regularly but on an as needed basis only. It was decided to have one BWSR staff education position. Staff is currently working to formalize an education initiative. He stated that the Education Committee is formally complete - they will come before the BWSR with recommendations to incorporate an education program into all BWSR staff workplans.

- Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD): D'Wayne DeZiel reported that he attended the NACD Leadership Conference in Indianapolis last week. D'Wayne encouraged staff to attend the NACD Great Lakes meetings. He reported that the wetland training sessions held statewide are now complete.

Chairman Nielsen adjourned the meeting for lunch at 11:55 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 1:00 p.m.

John Brooks, Jr., invited the BWSR to Clearwater County for the April meeting. A tour on Wednesday, April 22, is being planned - the tour itinerary includes a look at wetlands, woodlands, erosion control on Indian burial ground, permitting process on pulp mill; forested areas, and rice paddies. The BWSR will meet on Thursday, April 23, at the Holiday Inn in Bemidji. Further details will be sent out shortly.

Chairman Nielsen introduced Norm Moody, local government liaison to the Department of Natural Resources. Mr. Moody will now represent the DNR at the BWSR meetings, replacing Tom Lutgen.

RIM Strategic Plan - Dave Behm presented background information on the need for and purposes of a RIM Reserve Strategic Plan (draft attached). He also briefly updated the Board about recent committee meetings and the principle issues identified by the MACDE and MASWCD. Discussion followed. Dave asked that members submit written comments to him on the draft program plan, which will then be brought before the Board again in May. He also stated the committee will meet again to further discuss the identified issues. Chairman Nielsen asked the Board whether they wanted a broad, statewide approach or a narrowly-focused watershed approach to implement the RIM Reserve Program. Don Ogaard suggested that the Board prioritize goals and objectives, identified in the draft program plan. Boulton commented that perpetual easements should be given a high priority. Chairman Nielsen stated that the program plan will be discussed again at the May meeting.

Challenge Grants to Counties for Wetlands - Doug Thomas explained that there is $300,000 available for allocation through water plan challenge grants. Based on grant eligibility requirements which include a state approved water plan and application of the local water levy, all but 15 counties are eligible for grants of up to $4,000. Doug briefed the Board on

the proposed grant timeline, criteria, and application form. Staff then recommended Board action to approve grant procedure and to authorize the allocation of funds for administration of the wetlands act. Discussion followed. John Brooks, Jr., stated that the grant guideline is grossly unfair, as his area of the state has many wetlands, and other parts of the state that have few wetlands would receive the same allocation. Moved by Boulton, seconded by Rossman, to approve the staff recommendation to allocate $4,000 to each county from existing challenge grant funds for wetlands, and to accept the grant guidelines to expedite the process. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Nielsen, Rodning, and Rossman. Opposed: Brooks, Jr., Graba, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, and Warner. Defeated. Staff was directed by Chairman Nielsen to come up with a base plus allocation approach, which would account for geographic size and number of wetlands. The base allocation should acknowledge the start-up costs common to all counties regardless of the size of the wetland base. Staff will prepare a new recommendation for decision at the April meeting.

** 92-25

Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee Per Diem and Expenses Sub-Committee Recommendation - Warren Rodning, chair of the ad hoc committee, reported that the committee decided that per diem would not be paid to the members of the Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee, but reasonable expenses such as meals, lodging, and mileage would be paid. The committee felt that it was appropriate for the representing agency to reimburse. Moved by Rodning, seconded by Brooks, Jr., to approve the ad hoc committee's recommendation to pay expenses but not per diem for the WHAC members. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Jr., Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 92-26

BWSR Member Expense Criteria - John Boulton stated that as an appointed member by the Governor, he felt that the local SWCD shouldn't pay for his expenses. Discussion followed. Chairman Nielsen asked for members to send him a memo clarifying their concerns to him on the issue of reimbursement. Chairman Nielsen will then take into consideration all concerns received so BWSR policy can be set.

Dodge SWCD's Request for Change in Nomination District Boundaries - Jim Birkholz explained Dodge SWCD's request for nomination district boundary change. Staff recommends approval of their request. Moved by Graba, seconded by Boulton, to approve the Dodge SWCD's request for change in nomination district boundaries. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Jr., Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 92-27

Advisor Comments

- Soil Conservation Service (SCS): Dave Benner reported that USDA offices nationwide are looking at how they relate to farmers, as requested by Senator Luger. The end result of this request could be closing some offices. Dave stated that this is in the inventory process stage at present; he will keep the Board updated.

- Minnesota Association of Townships (MAT): Marlin Libbesmeier asked that townships be included and kept informed on various meetings, etc., as they too are important.

- Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD): Howard Peterson reported that the MAWD Metro Chapter met last night and discussed the topic of creative financing for watershed districts. Howard also reported that MAWD hosted a seminar for watershed districts on FICA benefits, etc. IRS requirements for FICA and withholding

Don Ogaard reported on the operational issues meeting that was held in the Red River Valley for local units of government. He showed photos of what the local units of government are faced with at the local level - a project totalling approximately $750,000 with 25 percent of that cost to the local units of government.

** 92-28 Moved by Warner, seconded by Graba, to adjourn the meeting at 3:10 p.m. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Jr., Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

D. James Nielsen
Chairman

3/25/92
92-25

TENTATIVE GRANT GUIDELINE

March 2, 1992 - BWSR submits notice for publication in State Register (notice attached)

March 9, 1992 - Notice is published in State Register

March 9, 1992 - BWSR sends letter to Auditors, and Water Plan Coordinators explaining grant program and timing

March 20, 1992 - BWSR (Greg & John) assist in determining county allocations

March 25, 1992 - BWSR Board approves use of grant, process, and allocation

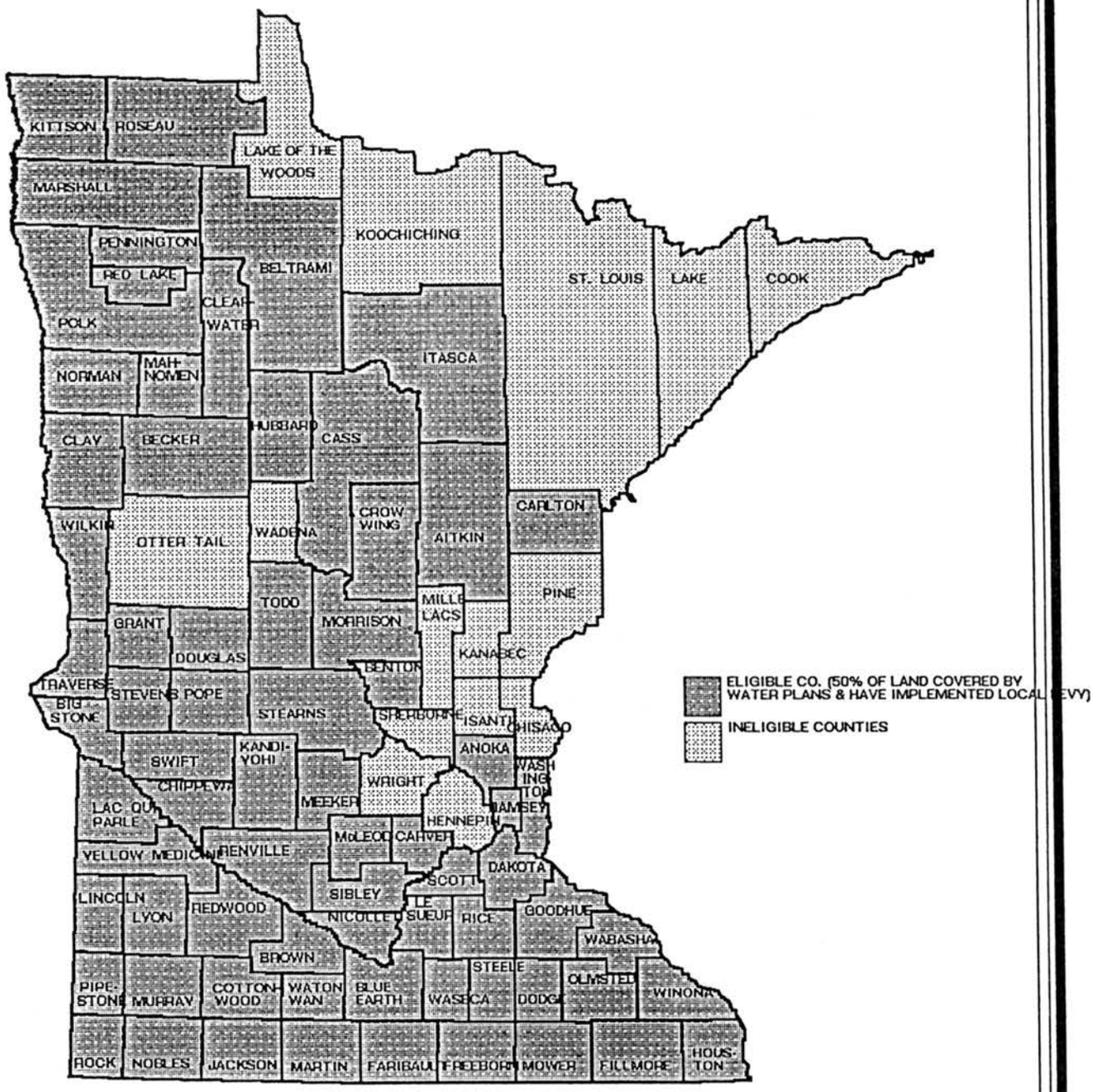
March 26, 1992 - Grant application (1 pager) and model resolution sent to counties

April 1, 1992 - Ron H. & Doug work with agencies to get their concurrence on agency approval of grants and sign-off thereby avoiding the review period

May 8, 1992 - Application period deadline

May 15, 1992 - Agreements sent for county signature

Status of County Eligibility for LWRPMP Challenge Grants



Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

March 13, 1992

_____ COUNTY
BWSR CHALLENGE GRANT APPLICATION

A. Executive Summary

In _____ County, the protection and preservation of wetlands has been identified as major issue in Comprehensive Local Water Plans, including; County Water Plans 103B.301; Metropolitan Surface Water Mgmt. Plans 103B.201; Metropolitan Ground Water Plans 103B.255; and Watershed district Overall Plans 103D. The continuing loss of wetlands in the County has the potential to negatively affect surface water quality and quantity, the amount and quality of fish and wildlife habitat, and ground water recharge.

The purpose of program for which funds are being applied is to:

1. Ensure designation of Local Governmental Units (LGU's) for the certification of exemptions and replacement of wetland area for the Interim Program of Wetland Regulation under the Wetland Conservation Act of 1991.

2. Provide administrative and technical staff support for purposes of implementing the BWSR Administrative Guidelines for the Interim Program of Wetland Regulation.

3. Carryout an education and information campaign.

B. Workplan and Schedule

Activity #1 - Ensure all land area in county has a designated LGU by June 1, 1992.

Activity #2 - Execution of certifications for exemptions and replaced wetland area in accordance with Interim Guidelines from, June 1, 1992 - June 30, 1993.

Activity #3 - Provide notice of designated LGU's in the county and in consultation with administering LGU's perform a variety of educational and information activities, time period is ongoing.

C. Budget

BWSR _____ + Local Match _____ = Total _____
(request not to exceed $4000.00 per county)
(1:1 local match required may be cash or in-kind)

D. Relationship of Grant Request to Priority Implementation Items in Comprehensive Local Water Plans
(list or identify action or portion of Plans which this request addresses)

E. Responsibilities Proposed to be Contracted With Other Local Units of Government.
(list or identify, this part identifies the manner in which a county coordinates with administering LGU's)

SAMPLE RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE MATCHING OF LOCAL FUNDING AND SIGNATURE OF LOCAL WATER PLANNING CHALLENGE GRANT DOCUMENTS

Commissioner _____offered the following resolution, No._____, and moved its adoption.

WHEREAS, _____County has approved and locally adopted comprehensive local water plans (as defined by 103B.3361, Subd. 3) covering more than 50 percent of the county land area and has implemented a local water planning levy; and

WHEREAS, the State of Minnesota, through its Board of Water and Soil Resources, has made state grant funds available for Challenge Grants to counties for the implementation of their Comprehensive Local Water Plan if a county agrees to provide matching funds or in-kind goods and services; and

WHEREAS, _____ County wishes to apply for up to $_____ in state grant funds and agrees to provide county matching funds or in-kind goods and services, up to the amount of the Grant.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED;

THAT THE _____ County Board of Commissioners authorizes the appropriation of $_____in cash or in-kind goods and services as a match to state funds. In addition, the Chairperson of the Board and the County Auditor are authorized to sign the Challenge Grant Agreement and all other related documents on behalf of the County.

Commissioner _____ seconded the adoption of the resolution, and it was adopted upon the following vote:

Ayes: _____ Nays:_____

(A certified copy of this resolution must be attached to the Challenge Grant application)

Issues identified by MACDE:

1) Local program flexibility

2) Funding stability

3) Easement duration & eligible lands

4) Payment rates

5) What priorities?

Issues identified by MASWCD:

1) Program goals & objectives (MACDE #5)

2) Payment rates (MACDE #4)

3) Easement duration (MACDE #3)

4) Local administration (MACDE #1)

5) Purpose/role/value of Screening Committee (NOT LISTED BY MACDE, BUT PART OF #s 1&5)

6) Technical assistance (NOT LISTED BY MACDE)

Staff:
Dave Behm
Steve Miller
Tom Wenzel

Members of R/M Committee
John Boulton
John Brooks
Loren Harste

~~DRAFT (3/12/92)~~

CORE LONG TERM REFORM PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT: Environmental Services System

SUMMARY: An evaluation of development, coordination, and administration of environmental policy in Minnesota.

DESCRIPTION:

Problems to be Addressed

Environmental policy in Minnesota is developed, coordinated, and administered through a complex plethora of agencies at the state, regional and local level. At the state level alone, this includes at least six cabinet departments and 26 executive agencies, boards, commissions, committees and task forces. This complexity also is reflected in the legislature where several legislative committees and three legislative commissions have significant roles in environmental policy. Virtually all county governments and larger municipalities have agencies and programs involved in environmental policy. Finally, because of the litigious nature of most issues in environmental policy, the Attorney General, Administrative Law Judges, and Federal and State Courts also have significant roles.

The complexity of this "system" is a reflection of a basic characteristic of environmental issues. They usually involve competing interests that all have legitimate claims relating to their particular interests and orientations. For example, given the importance of wetlands and drainage issues to agriculture, farmers have a perspective that may differ from that of advocacy groups which focus upon environmental protection. Similarly, environmental groups will likely approach the issue of pollution control from a different perspective than industry and business groups concerned with the process for obtaining permits and licenses. Sporting interests will view issues differently than groups concerned with the preservation of the natural environment. These competing interests are all supported by various advocacy groups and get represented organizationally through different departments, commissions, and agencies. Conflicts between and among agencies and interests frequently lead to process logjams and policy gridlock. Often they must be resolved through the political process and in many cases through litigation.

The types of competing interests discussed above are often polarized into debates about "regulation and environmental protection" versus "advocacy and development." In some states, these related but very different functions have been placed in different agencies in order to assure that neither of these orientations is in a position to consistently dominate policy development and administration. In other states, these two major functions have been combined in one department based on the argument that this would enhance program coordination and administrative efficiency and effectiveness.

The complexity of the system in Minnesota may respond well to the need for maintaining checks and balances within and among governments and various competing interests. However, it also results in considerable confusion on the part of the citizenry as to which agency is responsible for what and clouds lines of executive accountability.

The complexity of the decision making process on environmental matters also results in substantial economic costs. Delays in decision making as issues are processed through various agencies and authorities create significant expenses for all parties involved in disputes. Some have argued that the overlapping and layering of environmental regulation constitute a major deterrent to economic development in the state and that concerns for protecting the environment have been given more weight in policy and its administration than concerns for legitimate use of the state's natural resources. Others have argued that a more efficient and streamlined system would not provide adequate opportunity for all interests to be taken into consideration before decisions are made. History has shown, however, that a more streamlined organizational system does not automatically lead to more efficient decision making, particularly if the result is to simply transfer to individual units within a new agency those conflicts that previously existed among agencies.

Minnesota's natural resources -- its land, lakes, streams, rivers, forests, and air -- are one of its most precious assets. It is the basis of a considerable portion of the state's economy. The state has recognized this both in statute and in its constitution. It has earmarked a number of special funds, including a portion of lottery proceeds, for the environment. How these funds are administered, however, has become an arena for heated political controversy and a source of administrative and organizational entanglements.

There is no question that organizational complexity in this area exists and that there are costs and consequences associated with this complexity. Two related questions must be addressed: (1) would the problems resulting from this situation be alleviated by "simplifying" the organizational arena, and (2) would the costs of reducing access to a system of pluralistic conflict resolution outweigh the gains attributable to simplification.

Objectives of Research

1. Inventory and assess the scope, mission, organizational structure, and administrative operation of agencies involved in the environmental field. Although the focus would be on organizational and structural issues, policy also would be examined to the extent inconsistencies and conflict across agencies are identified. This examination would include organizations and policies at the regional, county, and municipal level to the extent they impact and interrelate with state policies and programs.

2. Examine alternative administrative systems and policy development models that address the problems identified above. Determine whether problems relating to organization and structure would be alleviated and policy conflict reduced by organizational simplification.

3. Assess the implications of the different alternatives noted above and provide recommendations relating to alternative courses of action.

RW22
WATER RETENTION PROJECT

SPONSORED BY THE LYON COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

IN COOPERATION WITH:

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS INC.
LYON SWCD
LINCOLN SWCD
MURRAY SWCD
PIPESTONE SWCD

CONTENTS

Project Description .....Page 2

Project Highlights and Funding ..Page 3

Project Location.....Page 4-6

Profile of Redwood River .....Page 7

Flood Water Storage.....Page 8

Flood Pool Dimensions .....Page 9

Hydrograph at Structure Site ...Page 10

Hydrograph at Marshall .....Page 11

Project Time Line .....Page 12

Area II Minnesota River
Basin Projects Inc. .....Page 13,14

Supporting Resolutions

RW-22

FLOODWATER RETARDING STRUCTURE

The RW-22 project was determined to decrease the flooding of the Redwood River at Marshall by the joint 87-639 Study in this area which was recently completed by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service. The name of this project is taken from this study (Redwood River Basin, Structure # 22). This project will be designed to control and delay the flood waters during the storms which would occur every 50 years or more. It will decrease the flooding at Marshall by complementing the proposed Corps of Engineers flood protection project in reducing the need to divert flood waters to the Cottonwood River Basin. It will also reduce the flooding from these large storms in other flood prone areas and communities adjacent to the Redwood River below this dam. The pool area behind the dam and surrounding areas will be developed as wetland areas by restoration of drained areas or enhancement of existing areas with the assistance of MnDNR and MPCA. Water quality enhancement will also be incorporated where possible.

Construction of this project is identified as a high priority in the Lyon County Comprehensive Water Plan.

A consultant will be hired by the Sponsors (Lyon County) to assist with the design and permitting requirements for this project.

The funding is proposed to be from three primary sources;

1). State Grant Funds from BWSR
2). Local Cost Share from Area II Counties
3). Capital Bonding Funds through BWSR.

Other funds will be sought where available.

Monitoring of water quality and quantity of the Redwood River immediately below the proposed dam will begin in the summer of 1992 to supplement other monitoring of the river and provide information for the design of this project.

This project is expected to be ready for construction in late 1994. Watershed treatment above the dam is beginning in 1992 and will continue after the dam construction is complete. This work is being done by the local Soil and Water Conservation Districts using Federal, State, and local moneys.

RW-22 FLOODWATER RETARDING STRUCTURE

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES-JANUARY. 1992

PURPOSE: REDUCE PEAK DISCHARGES BY TEMPORARILY RETAINING FLOODWATERS ON MAJOR FLOOD EVENTS TO:

* **REDUCE FLOODING DAMAGES TO DOWNSTREAM ROADS, BRIDGES, BUSINESSES, RESIDENCES, AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.**
* **REDUCE DOWNSTREAM AGRICULTURAL FLOODING.**
* **REDUCE OR ELIMINATE CROSSOVER FLOODING INTO COTTONWOOD BASIN.**
* **REDUCE SEDIMENT LOADING ON REDWOOD RIVER.**
* **ENHANCE WATER QUALITY WITH WETLAND DEVELOPMENT IN POOL.**
* **ENHANCE WILDLIFE HABITAT IN POOL AREA.**

OTHER FEATURES: RESTORATION AND CREATION OF WETLANDS WITHIN AND NEAR PROJECT AREA

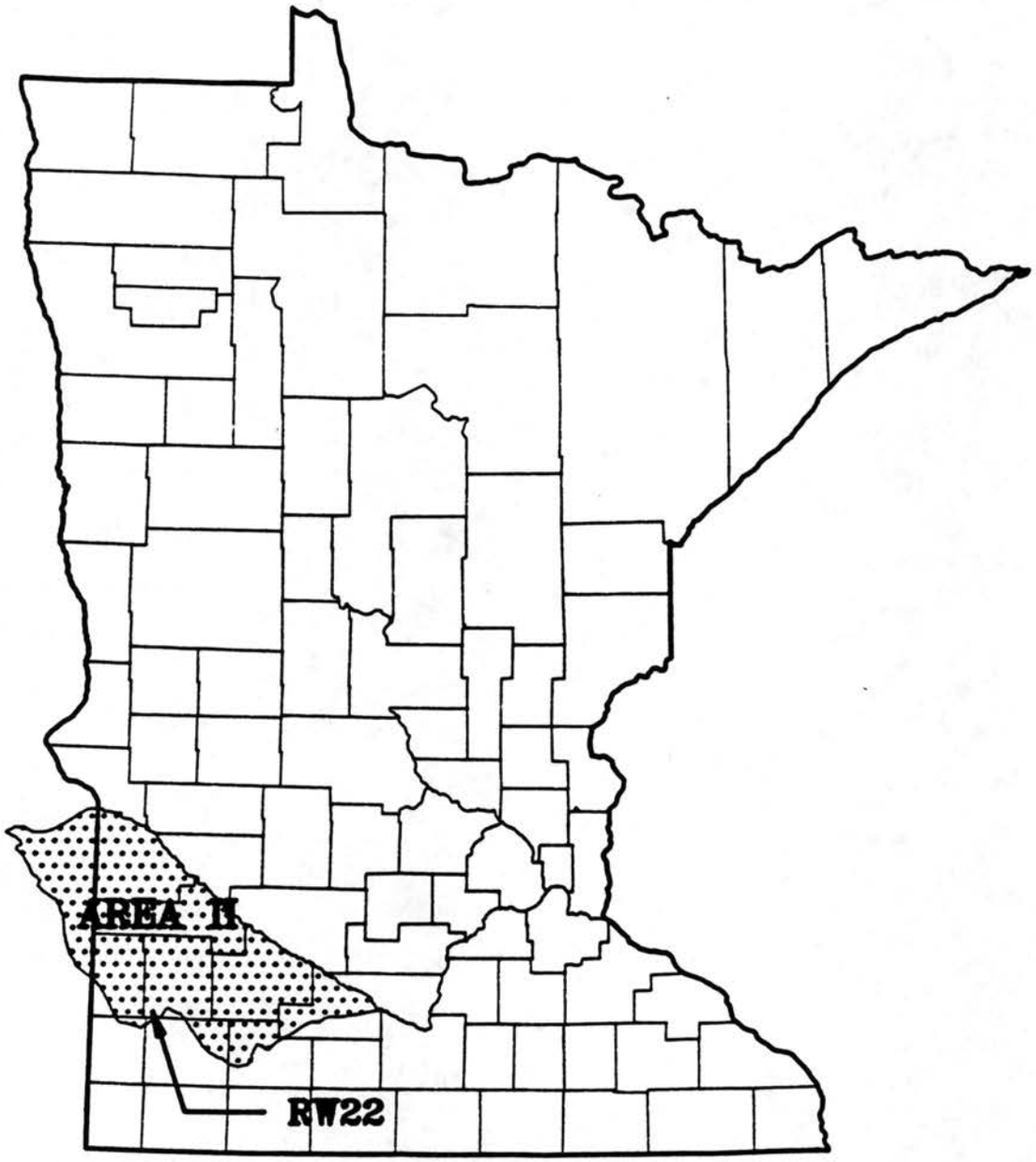
DIMENSIONS OF PROJECT

* APPROXIMATELY 23 LANDOWNERS INVOLVED
* 1 COUNTY ROAD AFFECTED
* 8 TOWNSHIP ROADS AFFECTED

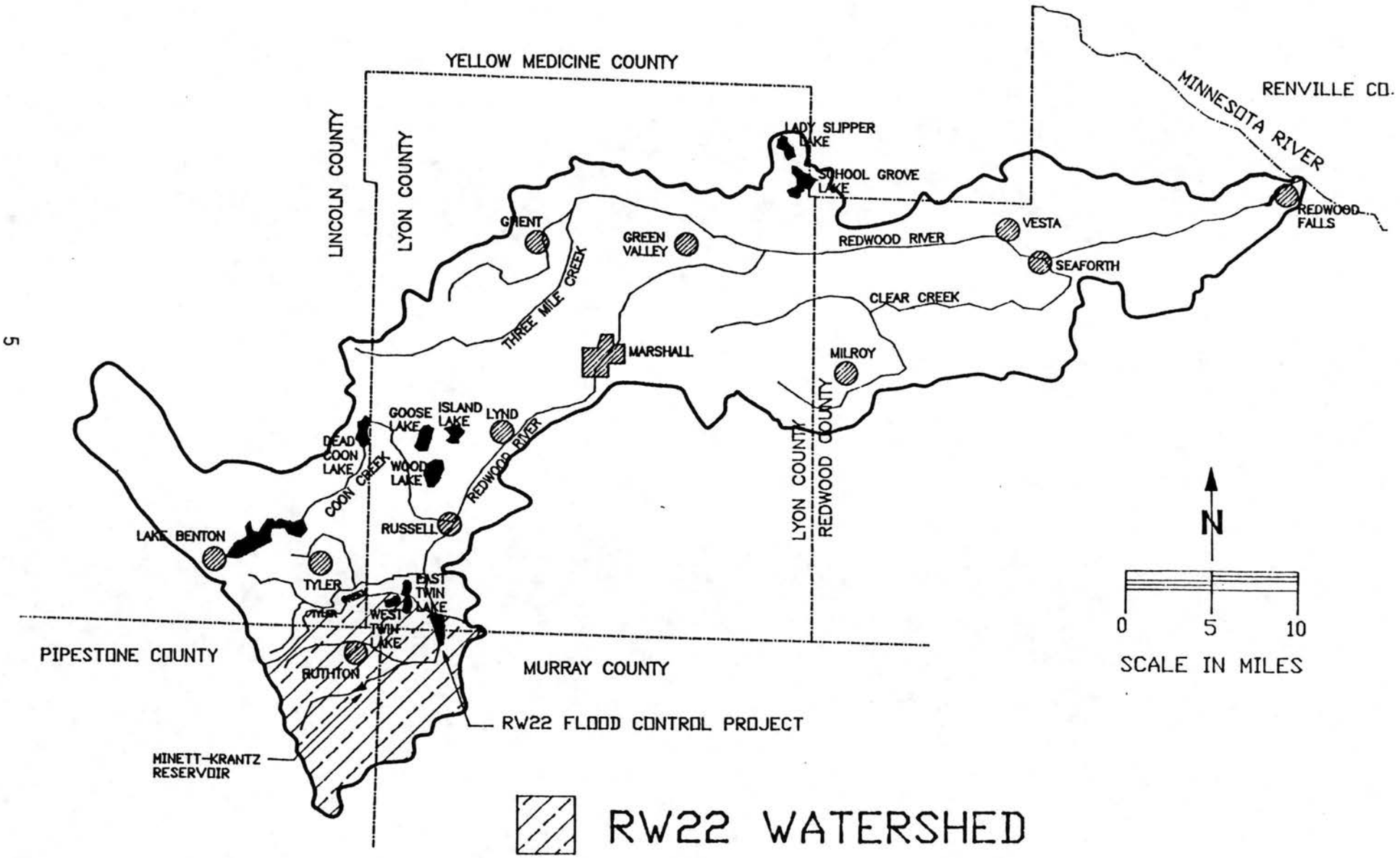
ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS

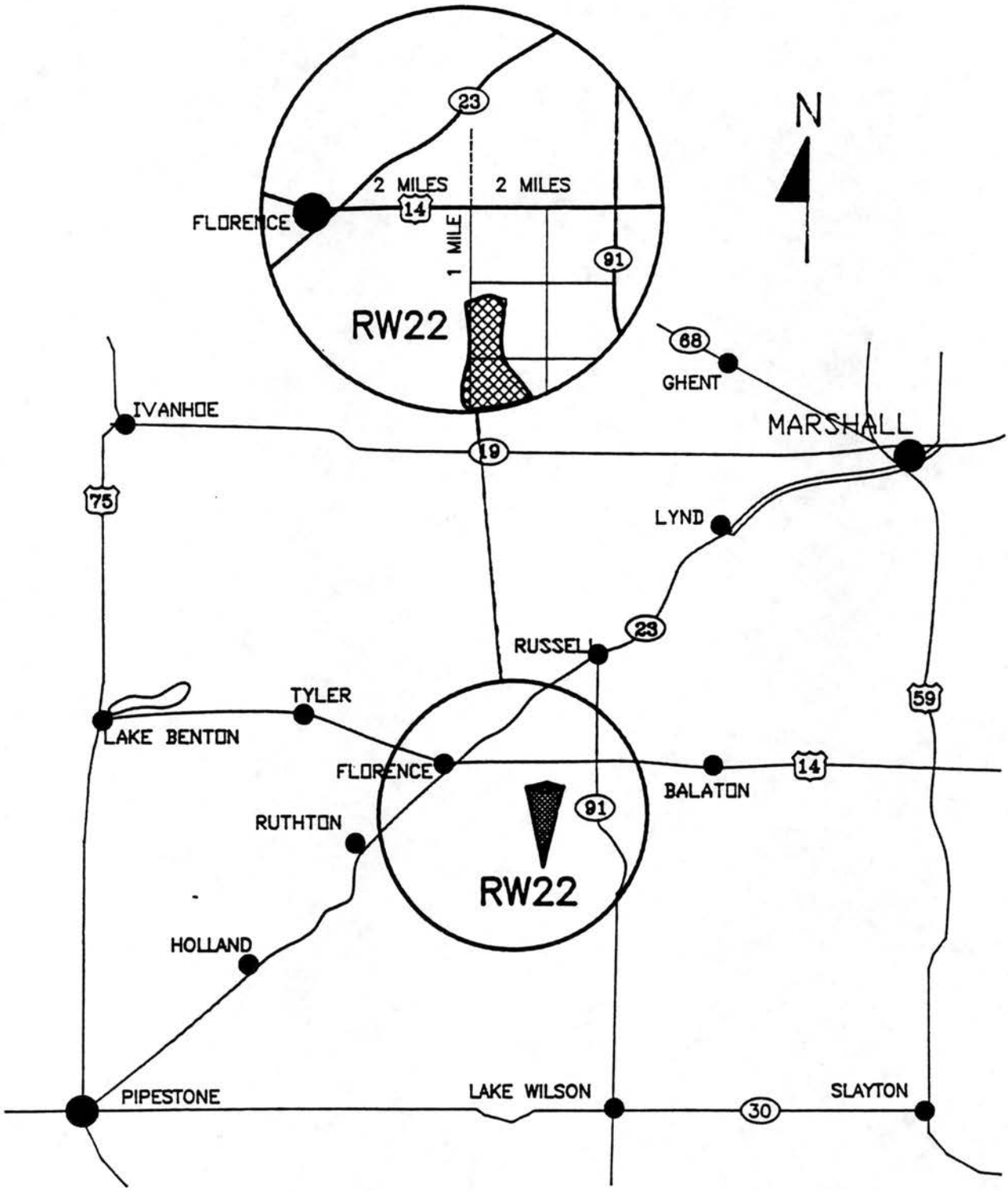
LANDRIGHTS:

Cropland: 670 acres @ $900.00 acre =	$603,000.00
Non-cropland: 760 acres @ $300.00 Acre =	$228,000.00
Misc. Landrights, Buildings, & Roads =	$169,000.00
TOTAL LANDRIGHTS COST	$1,000,000.00
ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION	$1,200,000.00
ESTIMATED TOTAL COSTS	**$2,200,000.00**
ENCUMBERED STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS	$200,000.00
BONDING FUNDS	**$2,000,000.00**

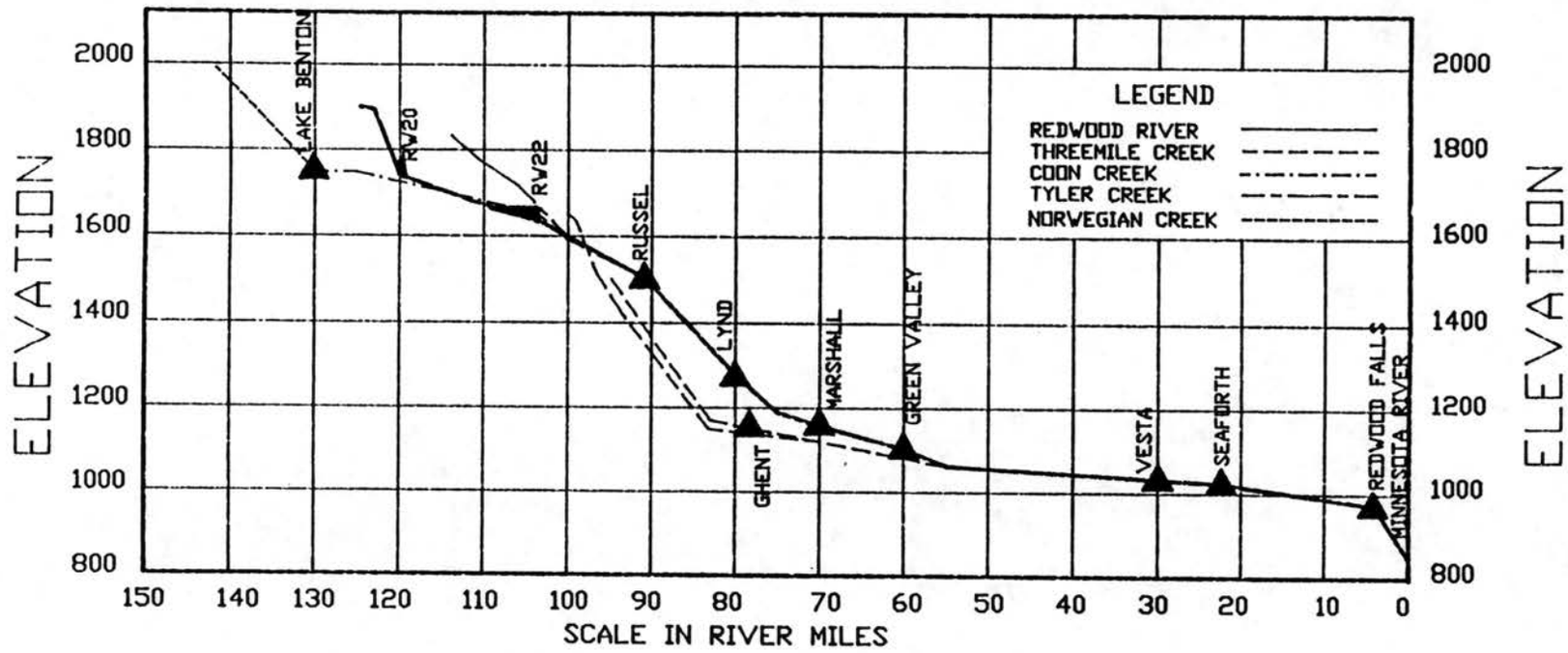

AREA II
RW22

REDWOOD RIVER WATERSHED

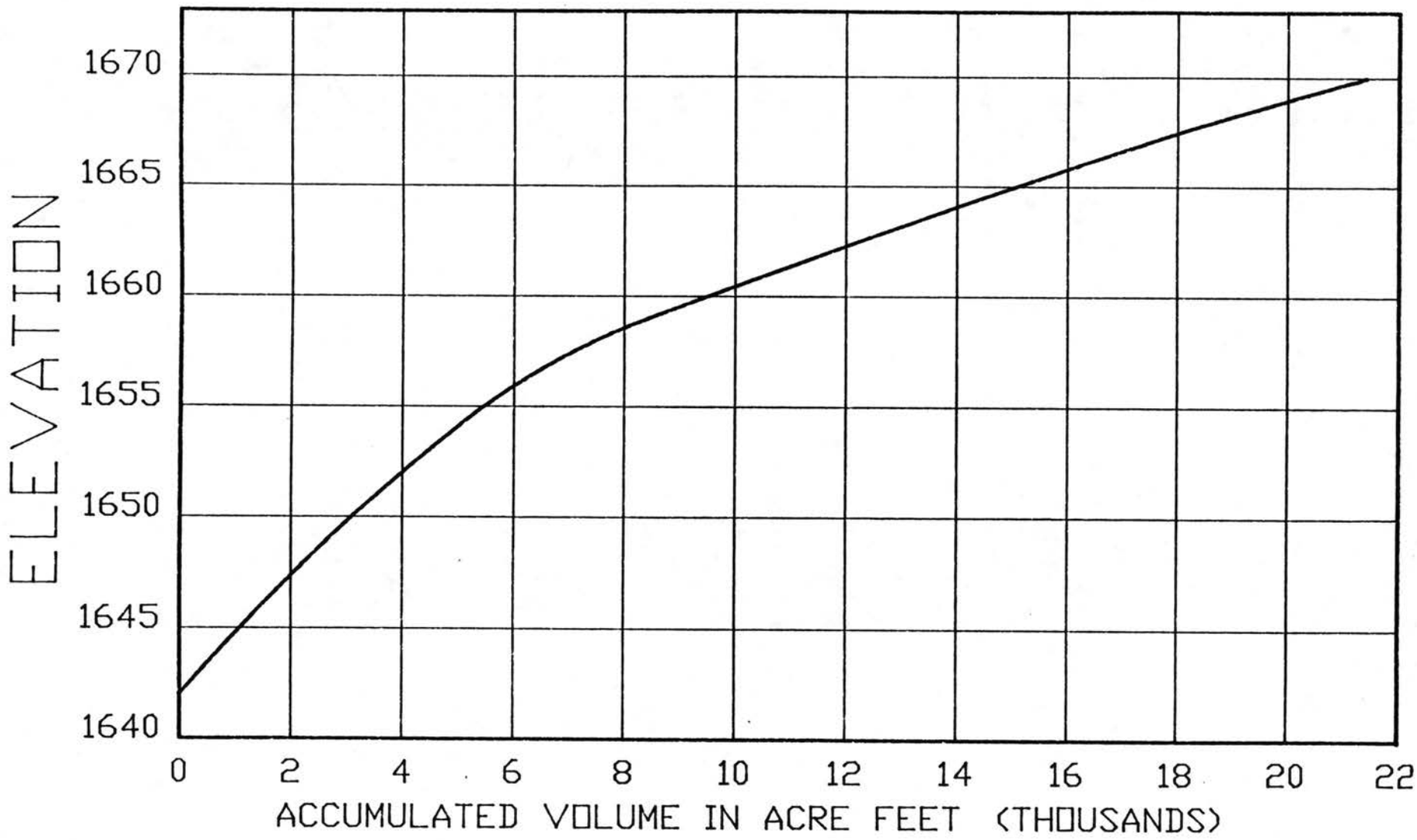



23
2 MILES
2 MILES
FLORENCE
14
1 MILE
91
RW22
N
68
GHENT
IVANHOE
MARSHALL
19
75
LYND
23
RUSSELL
TYLER
59
LAKE BENTON
FLORENCE
14
BALATON
91
RUTHTON
RW22
HOLLAND
PIPESTONE
LAKE WILSON
30
SLAYTON

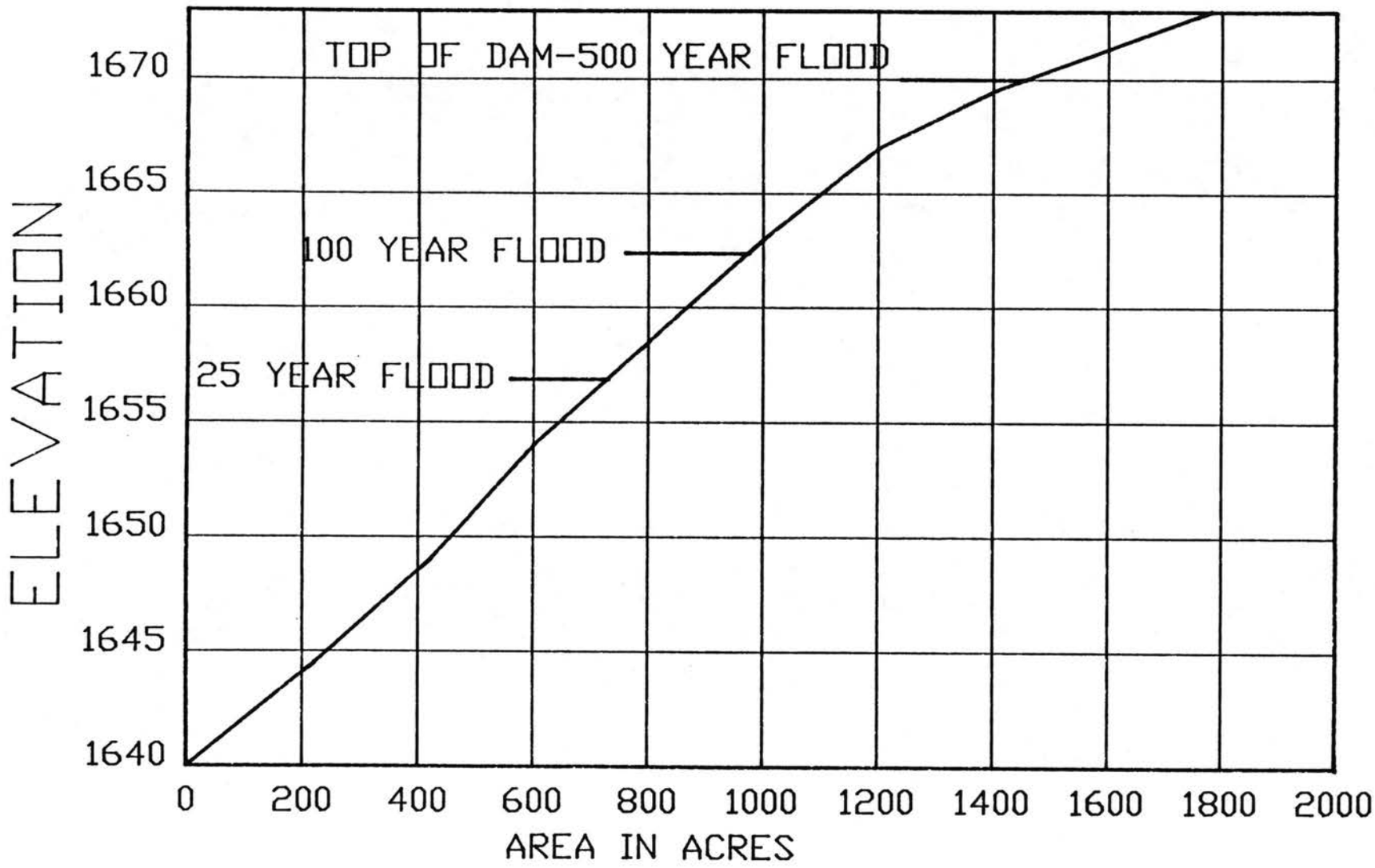
REDWOOD RIVER PROFILE



RW22 FLOODWATER STORAGE



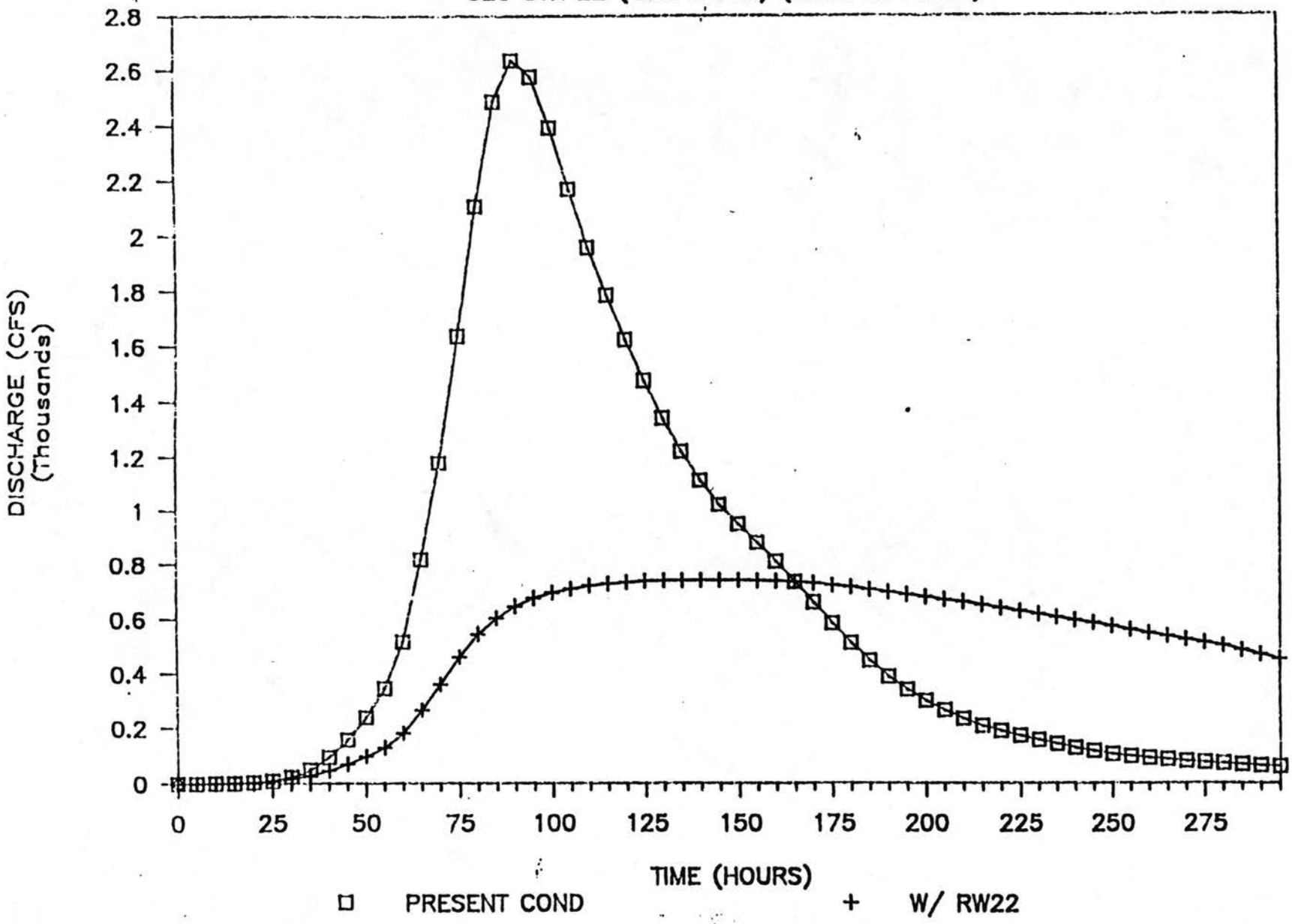
RW22 FLOOD POOL



100 YEAR HYDROGAPH AT RW22 DAM SITE

REDWOOD RIVER (100 YR, VOL=6.78")

SEC STR 22 (49.7 SQ MI) (RW20 IN PLACE)



100 YEAR HYDROGRAPH DIRECTLY UPSTREAM OF MARSHALL AT WAYSIDE PARK (LOCATION OF CROSSOVER TO COTTONWOOD BASIN

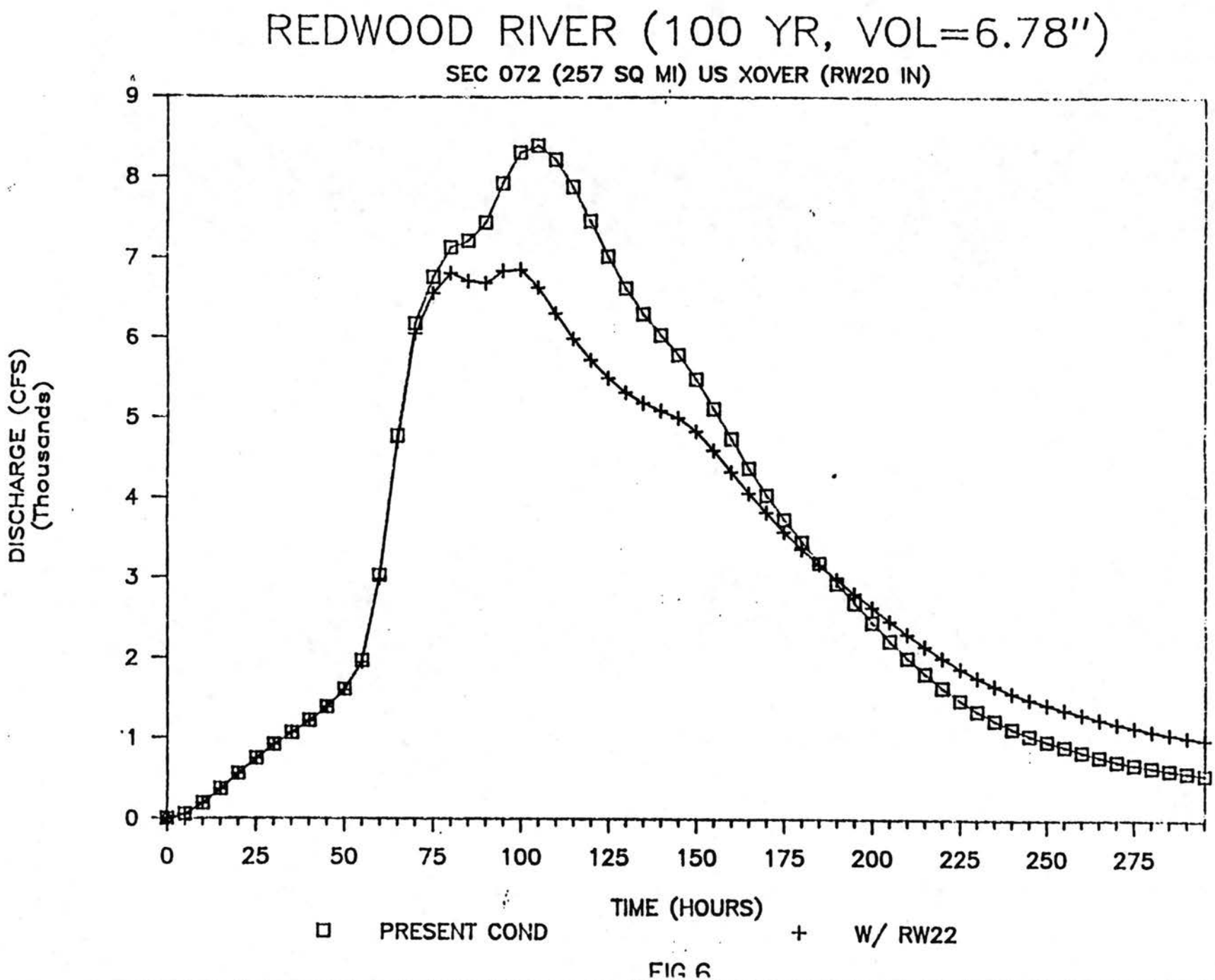
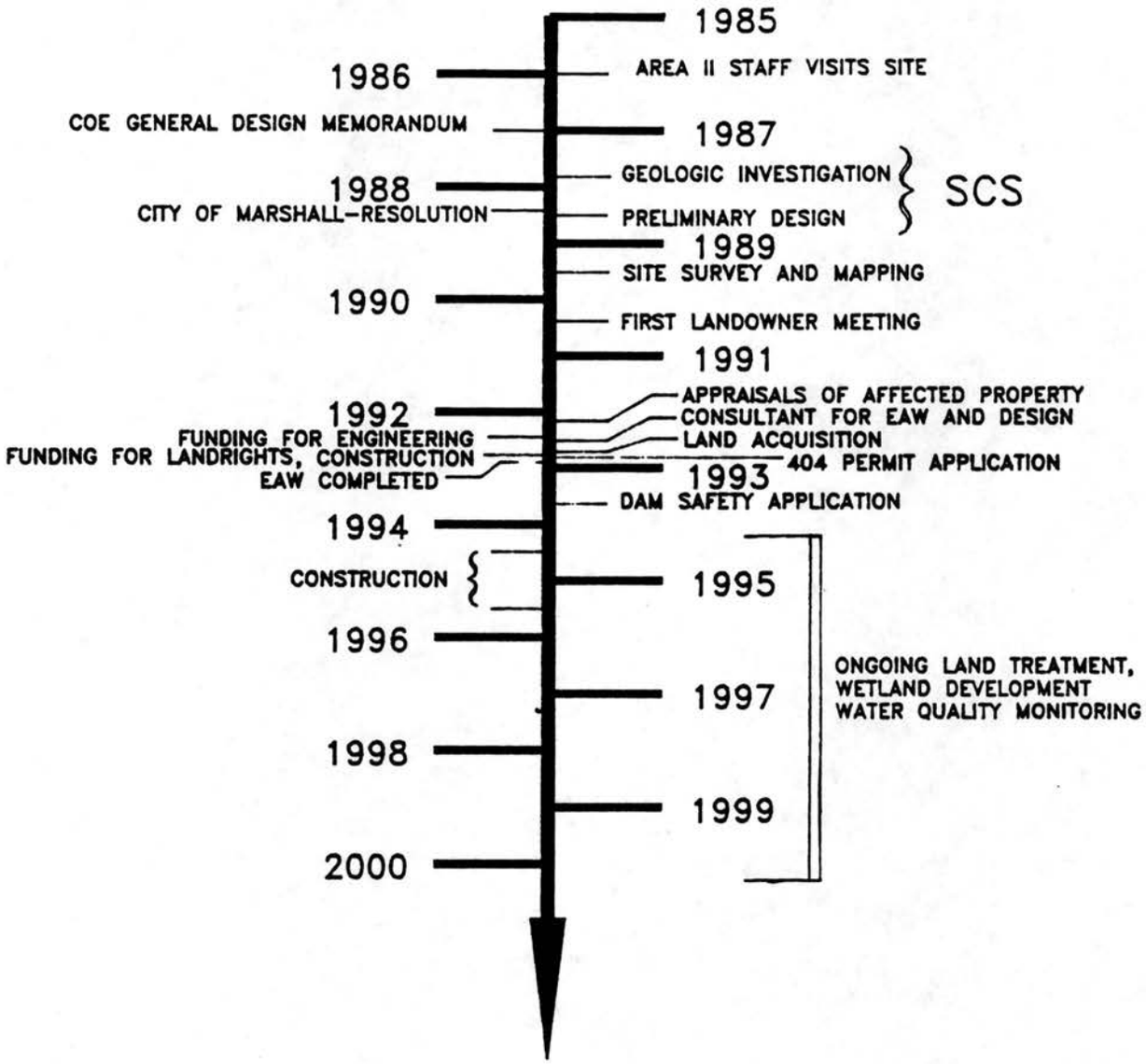


FIG 6

RW22 TIMELINE (2-92)



AREA II
MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

1400 East Lyon Street • P.O. Box 267 • Marshall, MN 56258 • 507-537-1324

AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

BLUE EARTH
Courthouse
Mankato, MN

BROWN
Courthouse
New Ulm, MN

COTTONWOOD
Courthouse
Windom, MN

LAC QUI PARLE
Courthouse
Madison, MN

LINCOLN
Courthouse
Ivanhoe, MN

LYON
Courthouse
Marshall, MN

MURRAY
Courthouse
Slayton, MN

PIPESTONE
Courthouse
Pipestone, MN

REDWOOD
Courthouse
Redwood Falls, MN

YELLOW MEDICINE
Courthouse
Granite Falls, MN

Area II Minnesota River Basin Projects, Inc. was formed in 1978 to collect the local funds needed to cost share the Southwest Flood Control, Grant-In-Aid Funds appropriated for use in the Counties of Area II under Minnesota Statutes 104.42-50. These funds are administered by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources.

The non-profit Corporation was formed by a joint powers agreement of the 10 Minnesota Counties along the south side of the Minnesota River between the cities of Ortonville and Mankato.

Area II of the Minnesota River Basin contains the watersheds of the Yellow Bank, Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Redwood, Cottonwood, and Little Cottonwood Rivers along with the creeks and rivers draining directly into the Minnesota River. Approximately 12.9% of the total area of 5,353 square miles is in South Dakota which contains many of the structure sites for the Yellow Bank and Lac qui Parle watersheds.

Flooding damages are very severe in Area II. These damages are caused by the steep escarpment formed by the *Coteau de Prairies*. This escarpment ranges from four to six miles wide and the change in elevation ranges from 90 feet per mile in the Yellow Bank Subbasin to 50 feet per mile in the Redwood Subbasin. The Federal Government's P.L.87-639 Implementation Study which was completed in this area shows total annual damages by flooding of $4,197,448.00. These damages vary from $197,800.00 for the Redwood basin to $2,847,960.00 for the Lac qui Parle Basin. Approximately 112,500 acres are flooded during a 100 yr. storm and 30,100 acres are flooded every 2 yrs. Flooding of cropland and pasture are about 80% of the damages and road and bridge damages compose 8% of the total damages.

Area II along with the sponsoring counties has constructed six flood control reservoirs in Minnesota and is constucting the seventh one. Area II has also contributed funds to the Canby Creek Flood Control Reservoir which was built under the Federal PL-566, Small Watershed Program. Area II is assisting it's member Counties in design, hydraulic modeling, constructing, and financing road retention projects during bridge replacements, and has assisted the member counties in other flood control endeavors and assisted the State of South Dakota in repairing a small reservoir near LaBolt, South Dakota. The projects already constructed or being planned are as follows;

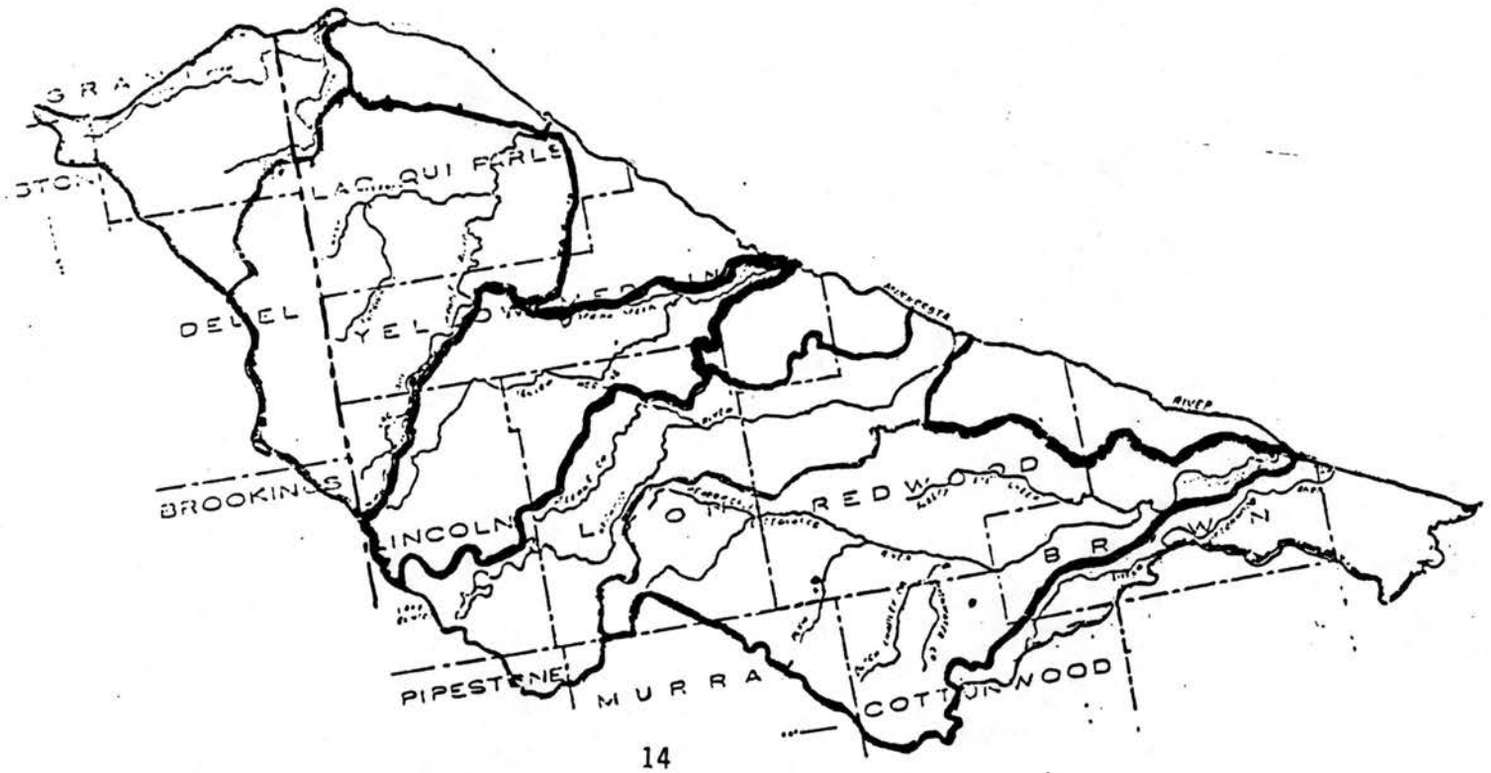
YEAR COMPLETED	NAME	COUNTY	COST	WATERSHED
1979	Walnut Grove Reservoir	Redwood	$235,000.00	Cottonwood
1980	Hauschild-Thange Reservoir	Lincoln	$436,000.00	Yellow Medicine
1981	Fales-Van Hyfte Reservoir	Yel. Med.	$270,000.00	Yellow Medicine
1984	Sonstegard-Telste Res.	Lyon	$370,000.00	Yellow Medicine
1986	LaBolt Lake Restoration	Grant,S.D.	$30,000.00	Lac qui Parle
1986	Canby Creek Reservoir	Yel. Med.	$50,000.00	Lac qui Parle
1986	Schoper-Bush Reservoir	Cottonwood	$408,000.00	Cottonwood
1988	Minett-Krantz Reservoir	Pipestone	$164,000.00	Redwood
1989-92	Road Retention Projects	Various	$200,000.00	Various
1991	Wellner-Hageman Reservoir	Brown	$2,450,000.00	Cottonwood *
1994	RW-22 Reservoir	Lyon	$1,500,000.00	Redwood **
1993	LQP-40 Reservoir	Deuel, S.D.	$200,000.00	Lac qui Parle **
1995+	Lazurus Creek	Yel. Med.	$1,000,000.00	Lac qui Parle **

* Under Construction
* In planning or design stage

Area II Will cost share in Lac Qui Parle river floodway project being designed by the Corps of Engineers.

Area II has a technical office managed by an Engineer employed by MnBWSR who manages the day to day operations of the Corporation and provides the engineering services and inspection necessary for the design and construction of the flood control structures. The corporation employs an engineering technician and a part time clerical person for secretarial and accounting duties.

The Counties in Area II signed a new Joint Powers Agreement in January 1989 which extends the life of the Corporation for a second 10 years until January 1999.



RESOLUTION NO. 1392, SECOND SERIES

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE RW/22 REDWOOD RIVER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

WHEREAS, Redwood River flood flows continue to be a threat to property and the well being of City of Marshall residents and neighboring rural areas, and

WHEREAS, through the efforts of Soil Conservation Service, Army Corp. of Engineers and other public agencies, a comprehensive study, commonly known as the 639 study, has been made of the Redwood River basin and has identified certain potential flood control projects, and

WHEREAS, Area II Minnesota River Basin's Project Inc. Board and staff has taken the initiative to develop a most feasible project known as RW/22 and located in Section 26, Shelburn Township, and

WHEREAS, such project would consist of a dam and flood water detention area that would provide maximum benefits to downstream areas, and

WHEREAS, such project would reduce the maximum potential flood quantities by approximately 25% and potentially eliminate overflows into the Cottonwood River basin at the Way Side Park area, and

WHEREAS, such project would best be benefit coordinated with future flood control projects to alleviate flooding conditions in the general Marshall area and adjacent areas.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Marshall hereby endorse the RW/22 Project and support the funding request for the construction of the project.

Passed and adopted this 3rd day of February, 1992.

THE COMMON COUNCIL

Mayor of the City of Marshall,MN.

ATTEST:

City Clerk/Financial Director

RESOLUTION #220

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE RW22 FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

WHERAS, the City of Lynd has experienced flooding and associated damages along the Redwood River and the Redwood River flood flows continue to be a threat to property and the well being of City of Lynd residents and neighboring areas, and

WHEREAS, Area II Minnesota Basin Projects Inc.'s Board and staff has developed a feasible and beneficial project known as the RW22 Floodwater Detention Project located in Section 26, Shelburn Twp., Lyon County, and

WHEREAS, such a project would reduce flooding and associated damages during major storm events to the City of Lynd and surrounding areas,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Lynd hereby support the RW22 Project and support the funding request by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources for the project.

Passed and adopted this 10 day of March, 1992.

Brian L Pettis
Mayor

Peg Kietzer
Attesting

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
HOLIDAY INN
BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA
APRIL 23, 1992

Appointed Members in Attendance
Jim Nielsen
John Brooks, Jr.
Don Ogaard
Howard Peterson
Don Warner
Barbara Cobb
Dwain Otte
John Boulton
Jack Graba
Jim Rossman
Warren Rodning

Appointed Member Absent
Sharon Clark

Agency Members in Attendance
Norm Moody and Gerald Paul, Department of Natural Resources
Wayne Anderson and Jeff Lewis, Pollution Control Agency
Fred Bergsrud, U of M/Extension Service
Kim Benson-Johnson, Department of Health

Others in Attendance
Dale Krystosek, John Cronemiller, Rosemary GivenAmble, Dick Florhaug, Beltrami SWCD
Floyd Jorgenson, MASWCD Area I Director
Larry Voltz, Soil Conservation Service
John Sumption, MACDE
Ken Murphy, Pennington County Commissioner
Sandy Warner-Coltom, NWRDC
Leonard Moe, Verner Arveson, Lowell Enerson, Gerhard Ross, Kevin Adolfs, Red LakeWD
Tim Finseth, Marshall County SWCD
Dan Thul and Dan Wilkens, Red River Water Management Board
Roger Tellock, Wadena SWCD
Gail Skare, Beltrami County Commissioner
Mark Weber, Red River Valley Sugarbeet Association
Gary Lane and Maggie Leach, Pennington SWCD

Staff in Attendance

Ron Harnack	Bill Best	Mary Jo Anderson
Susan Tsakakis	Brian Dwight	Karen Johannsen

Meeting Called to Order - Chairman Nielsen called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m.

** 92-29 Adopt Agenda - Moved by Graba, seconded by Warner, to adopt the agenda as presented. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

Approval of Minutes of March 25, 1992 - Howard Peterson reported that a change needed to be made on page six, regarding his MAWD comments. The last sentence should read, "Howard Peterson also reported that MAWD hosted a seminar for watershed districts on IRS requirements for FICA, withholding, benefits, and etc." Moved by Otte, seconded by Warner, to approve the minutes of March 25, 1992, as corrected. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 92-30

Chairman's Report - Chairman Nielsen reported that he requested staff to provide a discussion paper on resource issues and priorities relating to allocation of BWSR program funds.

Chairman Nielsen reported that the Legislature was kind to the BWSR this session, as no significant cuts in the budget were made.

Howard Peterson introduced Leonard Moe, Verner Arveson, Lowell Enerson, Gerhard Ross, and Kevin Adolfs, representatives of the Red Lake Watershed District.

Executive Director's Report - Ron Harnack gave a brief legislative update. Ron reported that Mel Sinn is leaving the BWSR and taking a position at DNR/Waters. Ron stated that this is a great loss for the BWSR. Proceedings will be initiated to fill the void.

BWSR Committee Reports

Education Committee Report - Don Ogaard reported that Susan Tsakakis distributed the committee's Education Strategy to the committee members for their review. Don assumed that the strategy would be available for the BWSR's review next month.

RIM Committee Report - John Brooks, Jr., stated that the RIM Committee will meet today after the BWSR meeting.

Wetlands Committee Report - Jim Nielsen reported that the rules working committee will meet on April 28 at the Department of Transportation Building in Arden Hills, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Chairman Nielsen stated that the Wetlands Heritage Advisory Committee (WHAC) meeting scheduled for June 11 will be held in Bemidji or Thief River Falls. It was decided not to hold all of their meetings in the metro area. John Brooks, Jr., stated that if anyone is interested in being on the mailing list for either the rules working committee or the WHAC, should give their name and address to Mary Jo Anderson. Dwain Otte commented that there are no elected officials from the metro area on either WHAC or the

rules working committee.

Leonard Moe, Red Lake Watershed District, distributed a letter from a concerned farmer regarding standard easements for wetlands. Chairman Nielsen stated that the BWSR is not the contact agency for this issue; Norm Moody said that the DNR will be in contact with the farmer on this issue regarding the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA). Chairman Nielsen explained that we're in an interim period and people should operate on a basis of common sense until the rules are promulgated.

Bemidji Area Office Report - Bill Best gave a slide presentation and an overview of the soil and water issues in northwestern Minnesota.

Area I Soil and Water Conservation Districts - Floyd Jorgenson, MASWCD area director, expressed concerns from ~~Beltrami SWCD.~~ Area I. He stated that waters are a high priority. They would like to see an increase in the general services grant to assure strong SWCD presence. Floyd stated that a block grant approach is desirable and would require a coordinated effort among local and state entities. The roadblocks they face are in state funding. He stated that there is a need for a broader approach (and a concern of all districts) for mutual assistance in getting the job done. Floyd stated that the BWSR can help with more flexibility in the cost-share programs; more eligible practices. He thanked the BWSR for the opportunity of input in the wetland rules, as well as the open communication, representation, etc., that they have received from the BWSR.

Tim Finseth, district manager in Marshall County SWCD, commented on the need for uniform standards regarding the soil loss limits. The RIM program has too much paperwork; and too low of a payment rate; promotes living snowfence; RIM rules, section B should be revised, but BWSR needs to guard against overregulation. Tim requested that the local SWCDs be given authority for the cost-share funds. He recommends the block grant system. He appreciates the assistance from the BWSR, and Brian Dwight and Bill Best in the Bemidji office.

Department of Natural Resources - Gerry Paul, regional hydrologist, Bemidji, stated that "customer service" is very important. He reported that DNR is involved in integrated resource management. Flood damage reduction is a high priority in northwestern Minnesota. He stated that coordination is needed on the Wetlands Conservation Act so questions and concerns can be addressed.

Chairman Nielsen call for a break in the meeting at 10:10 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 10:20 a.m.

County Water Plan Implementation - Ken Murphy, Pennington County commissioner, reported that the county water plans should be a continuing effort; an aggressive document dealing with management of wetlands, water and soil in Pennington County. He reported that it's very frustrating to deal with agencies on the rules wetland process - local input

needs to be included in the rules. He stated the following concerns and important issues for Pennington County: financing; the relationship of counties and SWCDs?; the future of agri-business; conflict resolution; no net loss; net gain; wetland banking; training; education; and WHAC and RAC representation on committee. He was concerned with the diversity of the six regions of the state, and how the rules need to address the impact of the various areas of the state - the need by geographic and economic areas. Financing and training are the two most important elements for success of the program.

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) - Jeff Lewis, regional director, stated that the water planning efforts and implementation of the water plans are high priority. As a state agency, MPCA is there to assist the landowner, not just to regulate and enforce.

Red River Watershed Management Board (RRWMB) - Dan Wilkens distributed the RRWMB's ~~annual~~ report activities. Dan stated that one roadblock they face is working with the state agencies on permits; this process needs to be simplified. He reported that the Red River Valley has unique flooding problems. The RRWMB is known to get things done. The RRWMB needs help from the BWSR in attaining permits and facilitating coordination with agencies.

John Brooks, Jr., asked the BWSR to consider Ken Murphy's comments, as he is representing people in northwestern Minnesota. Dwain Otte appreciated the comments and honesty heard today in the representatives' comments. Dwain stated that the goal of the BWSR is to assist people. Chairman Nielsen commented on the uneasiness felt statewide. The mission of the BWSR is to assist. Citizen involvement is necessary; address concerns to the Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee and the rules working committee representatives. It's been mandated to have the final rule completed by July 1, 1993. Discussion followed. Jim Rossman stated that the concerns heard today in northern Minnesota are the same concerns he's been hearing in southern Minnesota.

Minnesota Forestry Improvement Program (MFIP) Allocation - Aitkin County Request -

** 92-31 Moved by Warner, seconded by Otte, to approve the Aitkin County MFIP request of $2,500. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 92-32 Ramsey SWCD Request for Change in Nomination District Boundaries - Moved by Cobb, seconded by Rossman, to approve the Ramsey SWCD's request for change in nomination district boundaries. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

Criteria for Wetlands Grants to Counties - Ron stated that staff have put together three options for allocation of $400,000 for local administration of the interim wetland program. The three options include: a "base plus" approach; a "tiered" approach; and a "flat rate" approach to the allocation. The allocation considers factors including number of wetlands, population increase, etc., which have a bearing on the potential activity is created by the

Wetland Conservation Act. This criteria is only for the interim program. As the rules are formulated, revised criteria will be suggested that reflects the experiences of the interim program. Any of these three options could be readily administered by both BWSR and the counties without a lot of time spent in grant writing and review. The county would be the recipient of the allocation; the county would then distribute administratively at the local level. Discussion followed. Moved by Rodning, seconded by Rossman, to approve funding option #2, the "tiered" approach, for the administration of the interim guidelines of the wetland conservation act. Affirmative: Boulton, Graba, Rodning, and Rossman. Opposed: Brooks, Cobb, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, and Warner. Abstained: Nielsen. Defeated.

** 92-33

** 92-34 Moved by Warner, seconded by Brooks, to approve funding option #1, the "base plus" approach, for the administration of the interim guidelines of the wetland conservation act. Affirmative: Brooks, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rossman, Warner. Opposed: Boulton, Rodning. Carried.

John Boulton distributed a proposed project agreement between Study Area II and the BWSR. This is an RW-22 flood retention project in Lyon County, with an estimated total cost of $334,000. Discussion followed. It was suggested that an additional sentence be included on page three, under option 2, which states, "the BWSR encourages the county to take options only until issuance of state/federal permits." Moved by Warner, seconded by Graba, to table the action on the proposed project agreement until the May BWSR meeting. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 92-35

** 92-36 Moved by Warner, seconded by Graba, to adjourn the meeting at 12:10 p.m. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

D. James Nielsen
Chairman

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ROOM 112 (SENATE HEARING ROOM)
STATE CAPITOL
75 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155
MAY 27, 1992

Appointed Members in Attendance
Jim Nielsen
John Brooks, Jr.
Don Ogaard
Don Warner
Howard Peterson
Barbara Cobb
Dwain Otte
John Boulton
Jack Graba
Jim Rossman
Sharon Clark
Warren Rodning

Agency Members in Attendance
Fred Bergsrud, U of M/Extension Service
Wayne Anderson, Pollution Control Agency
Norm Moody, Department of Natural Resources
Paul Burns, Department of Agriculture

Others in Attendance
Danny Potter, Minnesota Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts
Dave Benner, Soil Conservation Service
Valentine O'Malley

Staff in Attendance
Ron Harnack
Jim Birkholz
Dave Behm
Susan Tsakakis
Eric Mohring
Chris Hughes
Bruce Sandstrom
Doug Thomas
Chuck Niska
Mary Jo Anderson

Meeting Called to Order - Chairman Nielsen called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m.

** 92-37 Adopt Agenda - Moved by Howard Peterson, seconded by John Brooks, Jr., to adopt the agenda as presented. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

Approval of Minutes of April 23, 1992 - Ron Harnack stated that a clarification needs to be made on page three regarding Floyd Jorgenson and Tim Finseth's presentations. They were representing the MASWCD Area I concerns and issues, not their individual SWCDs. Don Ogaard stated that a change needs to be made on page four regarding the Red River Watershed Management Board (RRWMB). Dan Wilkens distributed the RRWMB's report of activities, not the RRWMB annual report. Moved by Cobb, seconded by Rodning, to approve the minutes of April 23, 1992, as corrected. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 92-38

Chairman's Report - Chairman Nielsen reported that the EQB rules process has four understandings: 1) didn't pertain to humans - anything medicine; 2) animals excluded; 3) no provision for commercialization of products; and 4) ~~about t~~above three items to be considered by EQB staff.

Chairman Nielsen reported that the Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee and the Rules Working Committee appear to be on schedule. He stated that there is some concern and good discussion regarding definition application; however the consensus and decisionmaking process established by the BWSR is achieving positive results.

Chairman Nielsen stated that he received a letter of concern from the Minnesota Farm Bureau. A meeting with the Minnesota Farm Bureau and BWSR staff will be held regarding BWSR's feedlot position.

Executive Director's Report - Ron Harnack stated that the wetlands committees are moving forward, and accelerated progress will be made over the next two months. The Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee is meeting at the Best Western in Thief River Falls on June 11. Ron encouraged board members in that area to attend the meeting. The rules working committee is meeting today. Discussion followed. Chairman Nielsen asked John Brooks,Jr., and Don Ogaard to attend the Wetlands Heritage Advisory Committee meeting in June.

Ron stated that LCMR has started to meet regarding proposals. Of the 900 proposals submitted, 150 have been accepted. The BWSR has four proposals in consideration: 1) infra-red photography; 2) the $10 million RIM initiative; 3) sinkhole grants; and 4) Blue Earth Watershed.

Ron reported on highlights from staff regarding the new organizational structure. He believes the new structure has led to a very positive, more integrated approach to

management. Ron stated that the five new board conservationists positions are expected to be filled in the next month. Bryan Alpaugh was just hired to fill the data management specialist position.

Ron reported on the status of the Snake River Watershed District petition. A claim for $90,000 has been filed for the legal fees of the petitioners; the action has been tabled. There has been concern regarding the administrative law judge handling the petition. This claim will be judged on its merits during the legislative session next year.

BWSR Committee Reports - Ron Harnack suggested that the Dispute Resolution Committee should meet to set a schedule for development of rules on dispute resolution for deliberation.

Pesticide Advisory Committee - Wayne Anderson reported he is on the Nitrogen Subcommittee, which meets to review and discuss information. The subcommittee determined that it would not review education materials. The subcommittee will not be providing training at this time; however, a Clean Water Act 319 grant has been awarded to the Department of Agriculture to provide nutrient management training in a cooperative, voluntary manner with the University of Minnesota, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and others.

Feedlots Discussion - Dave Nelson, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), gave the MPCA history of feedlots since established in 1971. MPCA's goal is compliance, not enforcement. Resources, both staffing and funding, is the greatest shortcoming to achieving good program results.

Elton Redalen, commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA), agreed that the voluntary compliance is the best approach. Commissioner Redalen stated that manure's largest component is nitrogen, which falls under MDA's jurisdiction. He stated that for too long animal manure was looked at as waste - it's not a waste, it's a resource. MDA is setting up a work group regarding animal agriculture futures to meet for the first time next week; Commissioner Redalen invited BWSR staff to be part of this working group.

Newell Searle, deputy commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, stated that the jurisdiction of feedlots falls between the Department of Agriculture and the Pollution Control Agency; this can be confusing. He stated that it's recognized that one agency cannot do all of the job so agencies must work together to streamline, promote, and have joint efforts on the feedlot issue. Newell, Pat Bloomgren, MPCA, and Ron Harnack will meet on Friday to discuss.

Jim Birkholz, BWSR assistant director, stated that the BWSR has a history of working with SWCDs to assist landowners to comply with the laws regarding feedlots. Cost-share assistance has been available to landowners for animal waste. BWSR has worked cooperatively with MPCA on the technical assistance in the design of a feedlot system. An

agricultural waste utilization model has been developed by the University of Minnesota/Extension Service which could cooperatively put a push on this system. BWSR's goal is to provide cost-share funding to landowners to put a feedlot system on their land.

Danny Potter, president, Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD), stated that southwestern Minnesota is very involved in the feedlot issue. Brad Matlack, BWSR feedlot specialist in Marshall, works with SWCDs on feedlot systems. The MASWCD would like to see more technical assistance.

Dave Benner, assistant state conservationist, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), stated the SCS role is technical assistance, design, and management plan development and approval. Concerns of SCS are that animal waste systems seem to be more complex. Utilization is a major concern since SCS is charged with development of the utilization plan as part of ASCS cost-sharing. One problem has been farmers changing their minds after staff have planned a system. This is very discouraging. SCS is ready and willing to cooperate with agencies on the feedlot issues. Dave reported that SCS technicians and SWCD technicians work cooperatively to put the systems in place.

Fred Bergsrud, University of Minnesota/Extension Service, stated that a sustainable agriculture grant has been received from the Department of Agriculture, but the problem is finding staff time to use the grant money to the best advantage. The Extension Service has been working with the MDA to get a program the landowners can use. Publications are available on different uses of animal manure. The Extension Service has software and a training team of county and area staff to work on education and training.

Commissioner Redalen stated that the Feedlot Advisory Group (FLAG) still meets. The MPCA will distribute copies of the report to the BWSR members for their information.

Chairman Nielsen thanked the agency representatives for attending the meeting today.

Chairman Nielsen called for a break in the meeting at 10:45 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 10:55 a.m.

Education Plan - Don Ogaard thanked the Education Committee for their diligent work efforts on the Education Plan. A special thanks to Susan Tsakakis for her efforts in formatting the education strategy. Susan Tsakakis reviewed the Education Plan with the BWSR. She summarized the BWSR's legislative mandates on education as follows: 1) to increase awareness; 2) to provide a forum for discussion of local soil and water issues; 3) to make state agency expertise available to LGUs. Fred Bergsrud stated that he was impressed with the document and suggests a joint position with the BWSR and Extension Service. This would help bring priorities together. Fred stated that Pat Borich is also interested in this position, and he would like staff and Board members to think about this request. Ron Harnack commended the Education Committee on their efforts and the strategy. The strategy will be brought before the Board for formal adoption next month.

He stated that he hoped to put a greater effort into education in the future. Chairman Nielsen suggested that Don Ogaard, Ron Harnack, and Fred Bergsrud should meet to discuss a joint effort; the results of the meeting should be brought before the BWSR in June. Dwain Otte commended the Education Committee for their efforts on the strategy; he felt it is an excellent plan.

Jim Rossman requested that the BWSR spend some time discussing the budget with consideration of the education position.

Sharon Clark commended the committee on their efforts and said she enjoyed reading the education strategy.

** 92-39 Moved by Peterson, seconded by Brooks, Jr., to accept the Education Committee's Plan. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

Metropolitan Council - Mary E. Anderson, chair, discussed how the Metropolitan Council interfaces with the BWSR. She briefly reviewed the Metropolitan Council's 1967 establishment by the legislature and its assigned responsibilities of economic, orderly, and physical development of regions. The Council develops city and county plans. The Metropolitan Development Framework is a guide published by the Met Council on how to develop economically in the future in the region. The Met Council has a substantial role in water resource management. Ms. Anderson stated that she looks forward to development of an enhanced working relationship with the BWSR.

Marcel Jouseau, Met Council, was introduced. Discussion followed. Chairman Nielsen asked the Met Council to notify BWSR staff of nonpoint projects that are ready to be started to keep the BWSR appraised of the availability of funds.

Chairman Nielsen adjourned the meeting for lunch at 12:00 p.m. The meeting reconvened at 1:00 p.m.

Sherburne County Water Plan - Dan Steward introduced Bill Kipmeyer, Wendy Beliveau, and Bill Bronder, representatives of Sherburne County. Dan gave a brief overview of the

** 92-40 Sherburne County water plan and recommended approval of the plan. Moved by Boulton, seconded by Cobb, to approve the Sherburne County Water Plan. Affirmative: Boulton, Brooks, Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

RIM Strategic Plan - Dave Behm summarized the RIM program plan. Dave will have a summarized evaluation with his comments available to board members in June. He stated that the SWCDs are generally confident they can implement the program. SWCDs are willing to work cooperatively with other SWCDs to implement the program. Dave highlighted recommended priorities for the next five years. He stated that there are funds

available for the August sign-up in both wetlands restoration ($3 million) and other categories ($1.125 million). Discussion followed. Dave stated that the MASWCD, Minnesota Association of Conservation District Employees (MACDE), and BWSR staff will meet on June 10 to discuss the intent of the program. The BWSR may want to consider a certain amount for targeting. Dave is satisfied with the RIM Strategic Plan as proposed today. John Brooks, Jr., John Boulton, and Dave prefer to have board members review the draft plan and bring it before the full board in June.

Study Area II Contract - Ron Harnack stated that the agreement for the RW 22 project was discussed at the April meeting with direction given to incorporate a provision that limited land acquisition to "options" only until state and federal permits were issued. The changes have been made and are being reviewed with the county. Ron asked for BWSR endorsement. Moved by Rossman, seconded by Ogaard, to approve the Study Area II Contract. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Graba, Ogaard, Otte, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: Nielsen. Carried.

** 92-41

Grant Programs - Chuck Niska reported that $900,000 has been requested for the SLR/Special Projects with 35% of that available. He stated that the criteria will be sent out to members before the next meeting with requests pared down listing other funding, and local/state/federal costs.

Chuck reported that Pope SWCD requested $880 for replanting of trees lost by drought. Some of the original Minnesota Forestry Improvement Program (MFIP) funds have been returned from other counties. Staff recommends approval of the Pope SWCD request. Moved by Ogaard, seconded by Otte, to approve the Pope SWCD request of $880 of MFIP funds. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Peterson, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 92-42

Chuck reported that a consultant will be hired to provide assistance on the sinkhole project funded by LCMR.

Resolution to Proceed with Adoption of Metro Water Planning Rules - Bruce Sandstrom distributed and explained the necessary submittals to the Attorney General in order to adopt a rule. Public notices have expired and comments have been received, with no request for formal public hearings on the metro surface water management rules. Moved by Graba, seconded by Otte, to approve the regulations for final adoption. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Graba, Nielsen, Ogaard, Otte, Rodning, Rossman, and Warner. Opposed: Peterson. Carried.

** 92-43

Red River Valley Impoundments Issues and Concerns - Don Ogaard distributed the Red River Watershed Management Board's annual report. Don explained that a generic environmental impact statement is being considered by DNR for all implementation in the Red River Basin. The Red River Watershed Management Board is concerned with the MPCA and DNR's criteria for flood control projects in general, but for specifically multi-

purpose impoundments. Multi-purpose has been advocated by state agencies yet when proposed the process is belabored with requests for more information, reactive rather than proactive initiatives, continuing delay resulting in increased public cost. A more efficient and responsive process is needed, starting with agencies respecting local government role in management of water resource problems, and a process that provides faster decisionmaking. Mr. ~~Kroese,~~ Gross MPCA, commented on the impoundment issue and those concerns regarding water quality. Chairman Nielsen will appoint a committee with Don Ogaard to report back to the Board to find out what the problems are.

Advisors Comments

Minnesota Lake Management Federation (MLMF), Pat Wulff: reported that the MLFM has been renamed to the Minnesota Lake Association. Pat reported that the Minnesota Lake Association will hold their annual conference at the Airport Hilton, October 2-3, and requested Board financial assistance as well as staff assistance at their conference. She invited board members to attend. She stated that the Minnesota Lake Association merged with another organization and they will hold their first meeting on June 5.

Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD), Danny Potter: reported that the wetland delineation training is scheduled for July and August. The MASWCD office will be moving to Ford Parkway and Cleveland Avenue at the end of June. The MASWCD has two new Area Directors: Dorothy Walter from Area 4 and Dennis Torgelson from Area 2. The NACD North Central Regional Meeting will be held July 12-15 in Lansing, Michigan.

Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD), Howard Peterson: the MAWD annual summer tour will be held June 26-27 at the Holiday Inn in Bemidji. He's been attending meetings hosted by the Freshwater Foundation; he will get copies of their report to board members.

Soil Conservation Service (SCS), Dave Benner: stated that Kevin Dahl is the new area conservationist in Duluth; he will start in July.

Ron Harnack stated that Mel Sinn is present today for board members to have an opportunity to give their regards to Mel before he starts his new position with the Department of Natural Resources in June. Chairman Nielsen, on behalf of the BWSR, thanked Mel for his fine efforts on the BWSR.

Ron stated that the September meeting will be held in Rochester. Jim Rossman, Dave Peterson, and Gene Kalmes are planning the tour of southeastern Minnesota.

Warren Rodning announced that the Association of Minnesota Counties will hold their conference on July 8-10.

Chairman Nielsen adjourned the meeting at 3:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

D. James Nielsen
Chairman

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

MEMORANDUM

May 18, 1992

TO: Board members
FROM: RIM Reserve Strategic Plan Committee:
John Boulton
John Brooks, Jr.
David H. Behm, RIM Reserve Coordinator

RE: * **RIM Reserve Program Plan (1993-1997)**
* **Background for May meeting discussion**

The committee met in Bemidji following the April Board meeting. Our discussion focussed on the draft "program plan" and the discussion from the March Board meeting.

We offer the attached FINAL DRAFT "RIM Reserve Program Plan" and these points of information as the basis of our perspective on the program plan. We have also listed several discussion questions which we feel will serve as an adequate basis from which the Board should be able to make a decision on the proposed plan.

Plan Purpose:

* Statement of legislative and administrative authorities of the BWSR to set program priorities
* Statement of selected agency strategies and relationship of program implementation to the realization of the agency strategies
* Identification of long-term program priorities and enrollment goals
* Identification of program priorities and enrollment goals for a five-year period
* Compilation of accomplishments and violations as trends of program implementation evaluation

Questions:

* Do you think any of these purposes are inappropriate or unnecessary?
* Do you think there are any omitted purposes?
* Should the "Guiding Strategies" specify or otherwise comment on easement duration?

Long-Term Goals/Priorities:

* In descending order of priority for enrolling lands into the program --
(1) water quality protection and improvement (1,350,780 acres),
(2) soil erosion reductions (750,000 acres),
(3) fish and wildlife habitat enhancements (sum of above = 2,100,780 acres).

Questions:

* Do you agree with this order of priorities?
* We propose no specific enrollment goals for fish & wildlife habitat enhancements because the program will require establishment of adequate cover types. Do you agree that no specific habitat enhancement goals are necessary?
* Are the acreage goals appropriate?

-more-

Regional Offices

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

Northeast Region
394 South Lake Avenue
Room 403
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
507-359-6074

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

Southwest Region
Box 267
1400 E. Lyon Street
Marshall, MN 56258
507-537-6060

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

An Equal
Opportunity Employer

* Water quality protection and improvement as a priority --
(1) ground water quality protection is highest priority (74,250 acres), and
    * enrollment limited to only these descending priority lands:
        (1-a) those contributing to sinkholes;
        (1-b) those contributing to exposed, fractured bedrock; and
        (1-c) those within wellhead protection areas.
    * only wells which serve the public shall be considered, not private individual wells.

Questions:
* Do you agree that ground water protection (for safe drinking water) should be higher priority than surface water quality improvement?
* Do you agree with the proposed ground water protection land priorities?
* Are the ground water protection acreage goals appropriate?

(2) surface water quality improvement is lower priority (1,276,530 acres).
    * riparian lands and wetland restorations shall only be considered and treated as equal priorities
    * highest priority for wetland restorations shall be those within Prairie Pothole Region (see Exhibit A)

Questions:
* Do you agree the three surface water categories are equal in priority?
* Do you agree the highest priority for wetland restorations should be in the Prairie Pothole Region? Should we seek wetland restorations outside this region?
* Are the surface water improvement acreage goals appropriate?

* Soil erosion reductions as a priority --
* only inherently highly erodible, marginal lands to be enrolled, not those whose erosion problem could be addressed through management or control measures
* only most erodible, marginal CRP lands will be considered for enrollment
* RIM Reserve should be used on eligible and desired CRP lands only after the contracts have expired or the landowner no longer wishes to be enrolled in CRP (i.e., spend the federal dollar first, then the state dollar)

Questions:
* Do you agree that not all expiring CRP contract lands need to be enrolled in RIM Reserve?
* Do you agree that CRP contract lands should only be considered for enrollment following contract expiration?
* Do you agree that limited duration RIM Reserve easement areas should only be extended at the expiration of the initial easement?
* Should we consider extending any limited duration RIM Reserve easement only if it is then enrolled permanently?

-more-

Five-Year Objectives:

* 1993 acreage goals are based on available funds
* Each year, the Board must designate or otherwise announce the priority area(s) for the program
* Priority area(s) may be as identified and delineated by Board and/or approved by Board in response to requests from local governments for "priority area" designation by regional or watershed or similar basis
* With each priority area designated, Board shall also specify extent of financial commitment for easement acquisition and local program administrative funds

Questions:

* Are enrollment goals appropriate?
* Are % funding commitments to priority area(s) appropriate?
* Should priority area(s) be established solely at BWSR discretion or should local SWCDs be enabled/encouraged to directly request consideration?
* What extent of area should a priority area be based upon (i.e, region of state, major watershed, minor watershed, etc.)?

Evaluation:

* Intent is to cumulatively track accomplishments per long-term goals and priorities
* Intent is also to cumulatively track violations and enforcement activities

Questions:

* Are there other components omitted which should be considered as a part of program evaluation?

cc: RIM Reserve Program staff
BWSR Board Conservationists & Regional Supervisors
Ron Harnack, Executive Director
Jim Birkholz, Assistant Director
Greg Larson, Section Administrator

FINAL DRAFT 5/18/92

Reinvesting in Minnesota's Water and Soil Resources: A Five-Year Program Plan for RIM Reserve (1993-1997)

I. PURPOSE

A. Legislative Authority

1. Laws of 1986, Chapter 383, sections 2 through 6 created the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Resources Act to "keep certain marginal agricultural land out of crop production or pasture to protect soil and water quality and support fish and wildlife habitat."
2. Minnesota Statutes (1991) Sections 103F.501 - 103F.531 provides enabling legislative intent and specifies state policy "to encourage the retirement of marginal, highly erodible land, particularly land adjacent to public waters and drainage systems, from crop production and to reestablish a cover of perennial vegetation."

B. Administrative Authority

1. Minnesota Code of Administrative Rules (MCAR) Parts 8400.3000 - 8400.3930 were initially promulgated as emergency rules in 1986 and later as permanent rules in 1988 and most recently revised in January 1990. Substantive revisions are likely during this five-year period to reflect the long-term goals described herein.
2. Board of Water and Soil Resources has statewide coordination and administrative responsibilities and oversees the local administration of the program by soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs).

C. Guiding Strategies [from BWSR Strategic Plan]

1. Incentives should be a tool available to local government to enhance local program delivery.
2. Incentives should be offered to potentially affected land occupiers to create positive attitudes about proper land management practices.
3. Incentives should provide opportunities to dissuade harmful and encourage beneficial land and water use activities.
4. Incentives should be coordinated at the state level through the BWSR, and at the local level through comprehensive local water plans.
5. Programs should be available to protect or retire all existing marginal agricultural lands and highly sensitive lands.
6. Land retirement programs should be targeted to the highest priority marginal agricultural lands and sensitive lands.
7. Retired marginal agricultural lands with severe erosion potential should not be brought back into agricultural production unless they are effectively managed to prevent excessive soil loss.
8. Concepts such as "sustainable agriculture" and "watershed-based management" should be promoted and supported through incentive programs.
9. Retirement of marginal agricultural lands and highly sensitive lands will permit land managers to focus their stewardship efforts on more productive lands.
10. Every owner of land has a responsibility for the runoff from their property.
11. Runoff should be managed to minimize property loss and environmental damage by moderating high flows and maintaining low flows of streams.
12. Natural retention systems should be preserved and properly used to the maximum practical extent in managing surface water runoff and ground water recharge.
13. A "net gain" wetland management goal should be adopted in Minnesota.
14. Wetlands restored, enhanced or created under state and federal programs designed to increase our wetland base should not be used for mitigation purposes.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A. Long-term Goals

1. Water Quality Protection and Improvements

Protection of ground water quality and improvement or rehabilitation of state and locally-designated surface water resources shall be given priority over efforts to protect the existing quality of surface water resources.

(a) Ground Water

Only the following lands shall be considered:

- lands immediately adjacent and contributing to sinkholes,
- lands immediately adjacent and contributing to exposed and fractured bedrock, or
- lands lying within designated wellhead protection areas.

Enrollment goal = 20% of highest priority acres within wellhead protection areas (20% = 59,250 acres) and 75% of highest priority acres adjacent to known sinkholes and fractured bedrock outcroppings (75% = 15,000 acres)

Prioritized parameters limited to:

1) nutrient retention
2) pesticide retention
3) recharge potential

(b) Surface Water

- Lakes:
  a) **Only** lands immediately adjacent to the riparian source shall be considered. **Enrollment goal = 25% of highest priority acres** within shoreland areas **(25% = 358,850 acres)**
  b) Prioritized parameters limited to:
     1) nutrient retention
     2) sediment reduction
     3) manure reduction
- Rivers and Streams:
  a) **Only** lands immediately adjacent to the riparian source shall be considered. **Enrollment goal = 50% of highest priority acres** within shoreland areas **(50% = 418,180 acres)**
  b) Prioritized parameters limited to:
     1) sediment reduction
     2) manure reduction
     3) nutrient retention
- Wetlands: [Only restorations, not protection of existing basins.]
  a) **Only** legally drained wetlands shall be considered for restoration. **Highest priority** shall be given to:
     - wetlands which have been completely drained,
     - wetland basins which will be completely restored,
     - wetlands with a cropping history, and
     - wetlands of types 1 through 4.

     Enrollment (restoration) goal = 30% of highest priority drained wetlands of Prairie Pothole Region of Minnesota (30% = 499,500 acres)
  b) Prioritized parameters limited to:
     1) runoff retention
     2) nutrient retention
     3) sediment retention from adjacent surface waters

2. Soil Erosion Reductions
   (a) **Only** marginal lands shall be considered. **Highest priority** shall be for those lands in land capability classes V through VIII, followed by capability class IV, followed by other specifically designated classes and subclasses. Except for allowing reasonable boundaries of easement areas, land capability classes I and II **shall not** be considered.
   (b) 1982 NRI (county level basis) indicated 5 million cropland acres eroding at rates exceeding 2xT. One half of those acres are inherently unproductive and should be retired from agricultural production.
   Enrollment goal = 30% of inherently unproductive agricultural lands, including enrollment of highest priority acres from expiring CRP contracts and expiring limited duration RIM Reserve easements (30% = 750,000 acres)

3. Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancements
   Lands which have the capability for supporting endangered or threatened flora or fauna species shall be given **highest priority**, generally followed by fish species, and lastly generally followed by any game species of wildlife.
   Enrollment goal = sum of above enrollment goals

B. Five-year Objectives

1993:
1. (a) Enroll and restore 1,000 acres of wetland basins.
   (b) Enroll 1,000 acres of riparian areas.
2. 50% of enrolled acres must be located within priority area(s) designated by the Board.

1994:
1. (a) Enroll and restore 2,000 acres of wetland basins.
   (b) Enroll 3,000 acres of riparian areas.
2. 75% of enrolled acres must be located within priority area(s) designated by the Board.

1995:
1. (a) Enroll and restore 2,000 acres of wetland basins.
   (b) Enroll 3,000 acres of riparian areas.
2. 75% of enrolled acres must be located within priority area(s) designated by the Board.

1996:
1. (a) Enroll 25% of most fragile CRP acres from expiring contracts under perpetual easements. [25% = ? acres]
   (b) Enroll 50% of most fragile RIM Reserve acres from expiring 10-year easements under perpetual easements. [50% objective = 55 acres]
   (c) Enroll and restore 2,000 acres of wetland basins.
   (d) Enroll 3,000 acres of riparian areas.
2. 75% of enrolled acres must be located within priority area(s) designated by the Board.

1997:

1. (a) Enroll 25% of most fragile CRP acres from expiring contracts under perpetual easements. [25% = ? acres]
   (b) Enroll 50% of most fragile RIM Reserve acres from expiring 10-year easements under perpetual easements. [50% objective = 4,060 acres]
   (c) Enroll and restore 2,000 acres of wetland basins.
   (d) Enroll 3,000 acres of riparian areas.
2. 75% of enrolled acres must be located within priority area(s) designated by the Board.

III. EVALUATION

A. Cumulative Accomplishments [Totals through 1990]

1. Water Quality Improvement

(a) Ground Water:

- Lands adjacent to sinkholes = 0.0 acres
- Lands adjacent to exposed, fractured bedrock = N/A acres
- Lands within wellhead protection areas = 0.0 acres

(b) Surface Water:

1) Riparian areas:

a) Riparian cropland = 977.9 acres
b) Riparian pastures = 0.0 acres

2) Restored wetland areas = 2,053.1 acres

2. Soil Erosion Reductions

(a) Expiring CRP contract enrollments = 0.0 acres
(b) Expiring RIM Reserve limited easement conversions = 0.0 acres
(c) TOTAL Marginal Agricultural Lands = 29,804.1 acres

3. Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancements

(a) Wildlife Habitat:

1) Lands with grasses/legumes = 32,466.2 acres
2) Lands with shrubs/trees = 3,515.2 acres
3) Lands with wetlands/open water areas = 2,060.8 acres

4. Auditing and Enforcement

(a) Violations:

1) Cumulative = 10
2) Resolved without legal action or penalty = 0
3) Resolved with legal action or penalty = 0
4) Pending = 10

This division houses the Minnesota Agriculture in the Classroom program which is a public/private partnership in education initiated in 1986. The program publishes the Minnesota Agriculture Magazine and Teacher Guide Series, a Minnesota Guide to Educational Resources About Agriculture and a Learner Outcome and Planning Guide for distribution to Minnesota schools.

M-AITC also offers two cash award programs for educators and serves as a general resource outlet for interested educators and students.

Personnel & Office Management

Harold Frank, Director 296-2323

Personnel provides supportive personnel services for the department which include the preparation of forms and reports necessary to recruit, test, hire, promote and terminate employees.

Office Management works closely with all divisions to resolve clerical overload, space allocation and utilization, inventory control and related matters.

Program Management Support

Jerry Heil, Director 296-7686

The Planning Division provides planning, research, and administrative support services. It assists other divisions with long-range planning, program development, promulgation of administrative rules, and development of work programs, budgets, and legislation. Staff support is provided to departmental administrators.

Minnesota Department of Agriculture

The state's major farm-food regulatory and promotion agency.

Elton Redalen, Commissioner
Newell Searle, Deputy Commissioner
Herb Halvorson, Assistant Commissioner
Merlyn Valan, Assistant Commissioner
Bill Oemichen, Department Counsel

Agricultural Statistics

Carroll Rock, Director 296-3896

The Minnesota Agricultural Statistics Division provides Minnesota farmers, agribusinesses, government, and the general public with accurate data on major crop and livestock items, farm income, farm costs and returns, and other special information.

The division measures current and potential food supply by collection, summarization, analysis, and publication of agricultural statistics at both the state and county level. A list of reports is available on request.

Agricultural Marketing

Ralph Groschen, Director 297-2223

The Marketing Division promotes the agricultural interests of producers and processors, promoting the state's agricultural markets and the agricultural interests of the state in cooperative with other states.

Program activities include the Minnesota Grown Promotion Campaign, the ethanol education and promotion program, the Minnesota Food Expo and assistance in other marketing and promotional efforts.

The division cooperates and shares staff with the Minnesota Trade Office in the promotion of agricultural products in state, national and international markets.

Research and Promotion Councils

Margaret Savard, Sr. Marketing Spec. 296-6962

Minnesota has ten commodity research and promotion programs funded by commodity check-offs. These are barley, dry edible bean, beef, corn, dairy, potato, soybean, turkey, wheat and paddy wild rice.

The Department oversees the councils, thus, budgets must be prepared and submitted to the Department for review and approval; contracts with organizations or agencies to do research and promotion work for the councils must also be submitted to the Department for review and approval. The Department audits all commodity refund requests.

Rural Finance Authority

La Vonne Nicolai, Director 297-3557

The Minnesota Rural Finance Authority was created in 1986 to "preserve and develop the state's agricultural resources." At present, the Division offers three new programs to assist the new generation of farmers in the purchase of agricultural property.

In addition, it administers the Agriculture Development Bond program which helps farmers finance agricultural improvements, breeding livestock and machinery. Eligibility requirements and assistance offered vary.

Agronomy Services

Bill Bulger, Director 296-6121

The Agronomy Services Division regulates the sale, storage, use and disposal of pesticides in the state.

The division enforces the Minnesota Fertilizer, Soil Amendment and Plant Amendment Law which regulates sale and storage of these commodities; enforces the state seed law and performs tests for purity, germination and identification of seeds and plants; administers the Minnesota Agricultural Weed Law; and enforces the Minnesota Commercial Feed Law which prohibits adulteration and misbranding of animal feed. The Division cooperatively works with County Agricultural Inspectors.

Dairy and Livestock

Bill Coleman, Director 296-3647

The Dairy and Livestock Division administers and enforces dairy laws and regulations designed to protect public health and be of service to the dairy industries. This is accomplished through inspections, sampling and certification for both Grade A and manufacturing grade farms, plants and related facilities.

The division also monitors dairy trade practices and administers statutes governing livestock marketing activities for the benefit and financial protection of livestock producers through the enforcement of licensing, bonding and fair trade practice regulations.

Food Inspection

Tom Masso, Director 296-2627

The Food Inspection Division enforces state laws and regulations relating to foods, meats, beverages, poultry and poultry products. Standards enforced relate to quality, condition, labeling, advertising and for the sanitation of premises, equipment and vehicles used in the sale, storage or distribution of foods and beverages. Division personnel also investigate citizen complaints relating to questionable food products.

Grain Inspection

Dale Heimermann, Director 341-7190

The Grain Inspection Division provides grain sampling, grading, weighing, and protein analysis on request to producers, shippers, grain firms, elevators and processors. This division is located in the Grain Exchange Building in Minneapolis.

Grain Licensing and Auditing

James Gryniewski, Acting Director 341-7659

The Grain Licensing and Auditing Division licenses grain buyers, grain warehouses, and public warehouses storing household goods.

An applicant for a license must submit a surety bond, against which the Division prepares claims on behalf of the public.

All grain buyers are required to submit a financial statement for review before a license is issued. A staff of Warehouse Examiners audits the business records, determines the grain inventory, and inspects the condition of the grain in storage on a regular basis.

Laboratory Services

Bill Krueger, Director 296-3273

The Laboratory Services Division provides microbiological and chemical analysis of samples submitted by the inspection activities of the department in order to determine if the samples meet the standards established by law, regulation or label.

Plant Industry

Art Mason, Director 296-8328

The Plant Industry Division is responsible for a broad range of inspection, certification, survey and control programs, it certifies grain shipments to foreign countries and other states as being pest free, certifies seed potatoes, inspects and certifies nurseries and honey bee colonies.

It provides inspection for fresh fruit and vegetables and regulates Wholesale Produce Dealers. The division also approves municipal mosquito control programs, and other pest control activities, such as the Gypsy Moth program

Accounting and Licensing

Joe Komro, Director 296-6187

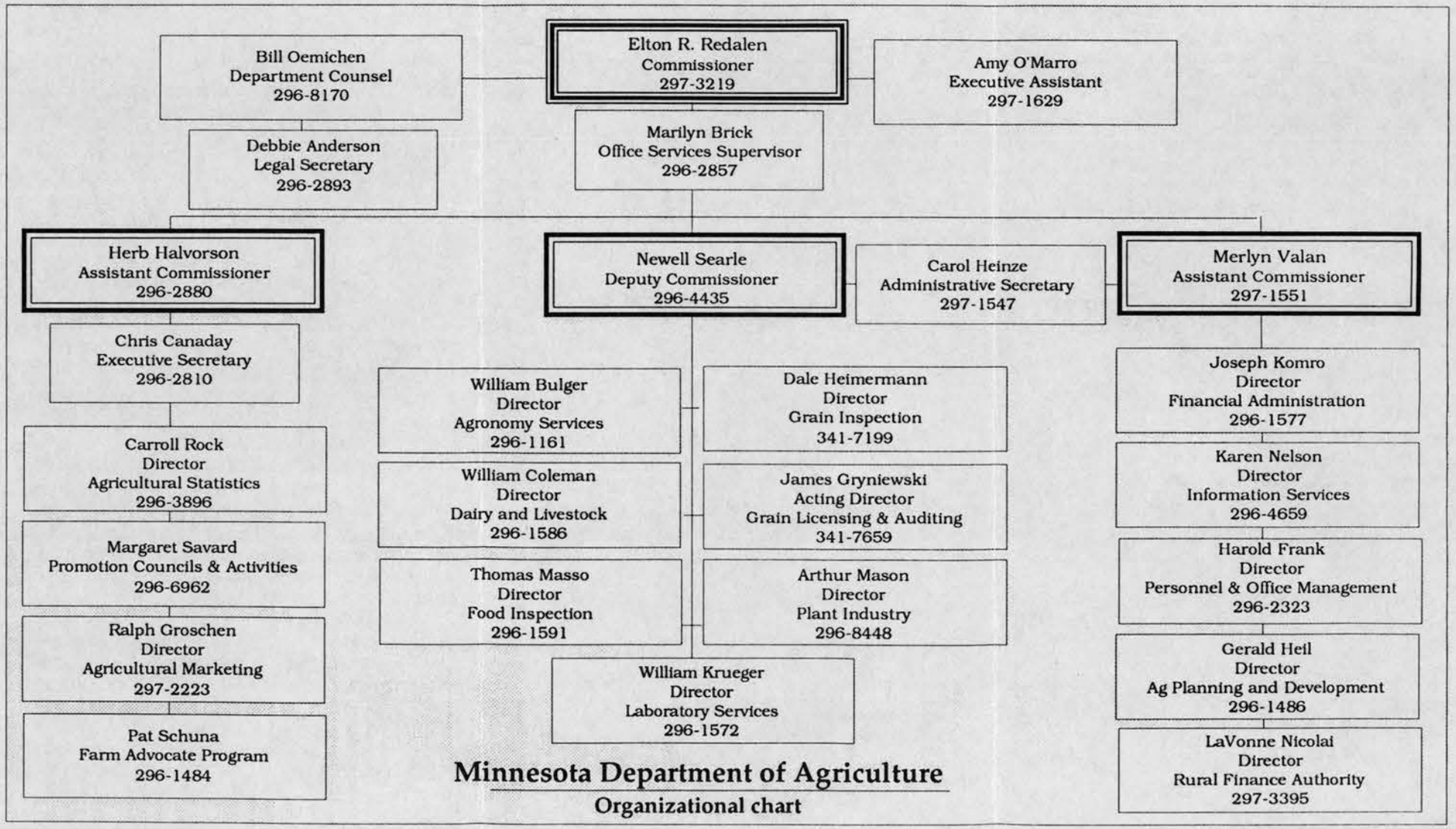
The Accounting Division conducts the budgeting, accounting, payments and licensing functions for the department.

The division processes licenses for food handlers, livestock dealers, agents, packers, apiaries, nursery growers, dealers, fur farms and Grade A milk laboratories; and performs financial and compliance audits of the Agricultural Commodity Research and Promotion Councils and the county and district agricultural societies and associations.

Information Services

Karen Nelson, Director 296-4659

The Information Services Division provides support and services to all divisions for word processing, graphic arts, high quality/quantity copier, collating and binding of documents, computer systems analysis and programming and a local area computer network to aid in computer information processing. This network allows for sharing of data and printers for DOS, MAC and WANG workstations.



Minnesota Department of Agriculture

Organizational chart

RED RIVER WATERSHED MANAGEMENT BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1991

"Dedicated To Cooperation in Watershed Management"

- Policy Guidance
- Program Development
- Project Construction
- Environmental Enhancement

This is the fifteenth annual report of the
Red River Watershed Management Board
and gives the activities and financial report for 1991

Board Members for 1991

President
Donald Ogaard
Ada, Minnesota 56510
Wild Rice Watershed District

Vice President
Arnold Person
Oklee, Minnesota 56742
Red Lake Watershed District

Secretary
Harley Younggren
Hallock, Minnesota 56728
The Two Rivers Watershed District

Treasurer
Dan Wilkens
Fertile, Minnesota 56540
Sand Hill Watershed District

Richard Bowen/Robert Severson
Lancaster/Wannaska, Minnesota 56735/56761
Roseau River Watershed District

Curtis Nelson
Barnesville, Minnesota 56514
Buffalo-Red River Watershed District

Ron Osowski
Oslo, Minnesota 56744
Middle River-Snake River Watershed District

Roger Ward
St. Vincent, Minnesota 56755
Joe River Watershed District

Printed on recycled paper
using soybean ink.

PRINTED WITH SOY INK

THE RED RIVER WATERSHED MANAGEMENT BOARD

Eight watershed districts within the Red River Valley form the Red River Watershed Management Board (RRWMB). They work together under a joint powers agreement towards a basin-wide approach to resolving water resources problems in the Valley.

The member districts are:

Joe River WSD
The Two Rivers WSD
Roseau River WSD
Middle River-Snake River WSD
Red Lake WSD
Sand Hill River WSD
Wild Rice WSD
Buffalo-Red River WSD

Representatives to the Red River Watershed Management Board are appointed by each of the respective Watershed Districts for a three year term.

MISSION STATEMENT: "The Red River Watershed Management Board was created by legislative act in the 1976 session for the purpose of instituting, coordinating, and financing projects to alleviate flooding and to assure the beneficial use of water in the watershed of the Red River of the North and its tributaries."

The board first formed in 1976, consisted of seven member Watershed Districts with the Buffalo-Red River Watershed District joining in 1980. The 1976 legislation allowed the member Watershed Districts to levy up to 2.0 mils ad valorem tax to be utilized for floodwater detention projects. One half of the tax collected is retained by the member Watershed District while the other one-half is transferred to the Red River Watershed Management Board. The present levy is set at .0384 per cent of the estimated market value which approximately equals 1.6 mils ad valorem.

To date, the Red River Watershed Management Board has financially participated in the completion of 31 floodwater retention projects in the Red River Valley. Four projects are presently under construction or are scheduled for construction in 1992. Project proposals are submitted to the Red River Watershed Management Board by the member watershed district in which the project is located. Procedures for submitting projects for consideration for funding is outlined in a document entitled "Application Procedures for Funding Floodwater Detention Projects". The procedures have been updated in 1990 and require a three-step process: initial submittal, Engineer's Report, and final submittal.

The 1979 Legislature approved a cost share program through the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR). This program provided for up to 50% cost share for the development and construction of floodwater retention projects. $1,000,000 was appropriated along with the Red River Coordinator position to administer the program and to assist coordinating activities with other Local, State, and Federal agencies.

The 1981 Legislature approved an extension of the LCMR cost share program to include another $700,000. In addition, $1,500,000 was appropriated through the State Capital Improvement Bonding Program for cost share participation on the Moose River Impoundment located in the Red Lake Watershed District.

The 1983 Legislature appropriated $2,000,000 to the cost of constructing the Winger Dam in the Sand Hill River Watershed District. Another $500,000 was added to the state cost share during the 1984 special session.

The 1987 Legislature established a flood hazard mitigation program to provide technical and financial assistance to local government units for study and implementation of structural and nonstructural flood damage reduction measures. In 1988, $728,030 was appropriated through the RRWMB for construction of five projects, numerous farmstead ring dikes, and development of two other projects.

The 1989-90 State Flood Damage Reduction Program appropriated $235,000 to RRWMB member Watershed Districts for project development, construction of farmstead ring dikes, and local cost share on the Federal Project at Alvarado.

The 1991 appropriation includes an additional $75,000 for Alvarado; $250,000 for the Good Lake Project in the Red Lake Watershed; and $211,500 for additional ring dike construction, local cost share on the Duxby Project in the Roseau River Watershed, survey work in conjunction with the Corps. of Engineers "UNET" modeling, and the continuation of three project development initiatives.

The Red River Watershed Management Board has taken an active role in the County Water Planning effort in the Red River Valley.. Working with the International Coalition for Land and Water Stewardship in the Red River Valley and with special efforts by the Red Lake Watershed District, the Legislative Commission on Minnesota's Resources (LCMR) funneled $228,792 in cost share money to the 15 counties in the Red River Valley. In addition, the RRWMB has expended $190,000 for the development of a Geographic Information System (GIS) in cooperation with the county planning effort. Of this expenditure, $105,000 was for a land-use update within the fifteen participating counties.

The Red River Watershed Management Board is very active in promoting a basin-wide perspective in addressing water resource issues. The Board, in 1984, began a long range planning and development program. Through this program, the Board has been able to gain a better understanding of the basin-wide flooding mechanism, define specific goals for its impoundment program, and developed better tools for management of information.

Legislation in 1991 dropped the "Lower" from the "Red River Watershed Management Board" while expanding the funding capabilities of the Board from "... construction and maintenance of projects of common benefit." To "... development, construction, and maintenance of projects and programs of benefit to the Red River Basin."

Although the RRWMB's jurisdiction is limited to that of member Watershed Districts, the Board has the power to cooperate with authorities in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Manitoba and to enter into "contracts, compacts, and agreements which may be necessary to ensure integration of its projects". It presently holds meetings biannually with its North Dakota counterpart, the North Dakota Joint Water Management Board. In addition, the Bois de Sioux Watershed District has been invited to attend monthly meetings in an effort to coordinate activities within the Minnesota portion of the Valley.

The member Watershed Districts, in cooperation with the RRWMB, have shown their ability to implement water management programs in the Valley, to gain local support for their activities, to coordinate their activities across watershed boundaries on a local and State level, and to approach the flooding problems from a basin-wide perspective.

Projections for 1992

The difficulty of progressing projects toward construction highlighted Board discussions in 1991. The Board and it's member Districts have initiated dialogue with appropriate agency personnel toward developing a methodical approach in project proceedure which would include input from affected agencies from inception to completion. The absence of criteria addressing issues that have been only recently identified during project development has made it increasingly difficult and more costly to process flood control projects. The Board has committed it's resources toward assisting in the development of acceptable criteria to guide member Districts actions and initiatives. It is anticipated that Minnesota's affected agencies will do the same.

Mitigating the affects of projects on designated wetlands and public waters is another issue that has surfaced recently. The creation of a "Wetland Banking" system within the Red River Basin is a concept that is being promoted to address the issue. The ability to fund the restoration of previously drained wetlands or create "new" wetlands on private property and receive "acreage credit" toward current and future flood damage reduction projects would aid considerably toward attaining the Boards goals. Federal and State Agency support is being solicited to acheive this initiative.

Information and education efforts started in the past year have been financed for 1992. These initiatives include two publications, the "Messenger" and the "Manager". Topics of interest to local government officials will be published on a regular basis. It is anticipated that input from interested persons will result in a better understanding of ongoing programs, policies, projects and activities within the basin.

The Geographic Information System developed in cooperation with The International Coalition needs to be adapted for use by government officials, both Local and State. The need to coordinate this information with other land use information systems is apparent. Activities are progressing toward achieving this goal at the present time and must be expanded to include all agency initiatives into a unified effort. The Board should expend whatever effort is needed to acheive a consensus by participants and accomplish developing an expanded usable product.

The 1991 Legislature approved the Boards requested changes in it's enabling statutes to allow for the funding of programs as well as projects. This effort reflects the broad range of interests that are in place today influencing project initiation, development and construction. The original word, "Lower", was also dropped from the Boards title. This change corrects an original error and in effect does express the commitment of the Board to represent all the areas of Minnesota's Red River Basin.

Planning and Development Program

The long range objectives of the Red River Watershed Management Board are to assist watershed districts and other local organizations in managing the basin's water resource problems and needs. The most current emphasis is on flood damage reduction. Floods in 1975, 1978, and 1979 resulted in damages in excess of $108 million on the mainstem alone. Basin-wide damages were estimated to exceed $423 million for these same three years (1981 dollars).

The Board promotes a basin-wide perspective of reducing flood damages. Past efforts in dealing with the flooding problem concentrated on the effects of single projects on local areas and neglected the overall basin impacts. Hydrologic studies completed (timing analysis) provide an informational aid in assessing the effects of projects - primarily floodwater retention impoundments - from a basin-wide perspective. This effort emphasizes the concept that flood flows on the mainstem are a combination of flows from the upstream tributaries and thus provides a basic understanding of the basin-wide flood mechanism. This understanding is used by the Board to prioritize funding expenditures, design and operate impoundments, and evaluate the effects of other types of development proposals.

An established goal of the LRRWMB is to reduce the 100-year flood by 20,000 cubic feet/second at Emerson, Manitoba through an effective impoundment program. In order to accomplish this goal, approximately 163,000 acre-feet would have to be removed from peak flows on the mainstem. Average annual flood damages basin-wide approximates $41.8 million (1981 dollars). About 14% or $5.6 million average annual damages occur on the mainstem. The average annual benefit to the mainstem that could be achieved by attaining the goal is estimated at $2.4 million. The present worth of this benefit at 5-7/8% over 100 years is estimated at $40 million. This places a value of $245 for each acre-foot of floodwater removed from the peak on the mainstem at Emerson. The storage of floodwaters must be timed so that floodwater which would have reached the mainstem during the peak will be stored and retained until flood flows subside. By understanding the flood mechanism on the mainstem, consideration can be given to the design and operation of projects to maximize potential benefits basin-wide.

The STAR Value method is a tool developed to provide a quick and easy method for the Red River Watershed Management Board to estimate the value of a Floodwater retention project towards reducing peak mainstem flood flows. It is based on parameters that can be determined during early stages of project development and can be kept up-to-date as the project moves through the various funding steps. The method strongly favors projects which are designed and operated to achieve long detention times. The STAR value equation is:

STAR Value = S T

Where: S = Adjusted storage volume in acre-ft.
T = relative value of the detention time.

The adjusted storage volume (S) is the storage volume adjusted by reducing the value of that which exceeds 3.6 inches.

The relative value of the detention time (T) is determined from a curve which converts the calculated detention time of the impoundment to a relative value based on mainstem/tributary timing considerations. Those Floodwater detention projects which are capable of storing floodwater so that it can be effectively removed from the mainstem peak receive a greater value.

-- MEETINGS HELD --

January 15, 1991
Wild Rice Watershed District office, Ada, MN

The following officers were duly elected for 1991:

Chairman	- Donald Ogaard
Vice Chairman	- Arnold Person
Secretary	- Harley Younggren
Treasurer	- Dan Wilkens

The Board approved the mileage allowance for Managers to float with what is allowable by the I.R.S.

The Board approved the "Project Evaluation Manual" and authorized the chairman to sign the document.

A Step I application was presented and approved for the Wild Rice Watershed District Project #11, site #6. The proposed project would provide a total of 2,092 acre-ft. of flood storage of which 1,400 acre-ft. would be gated.

Proposed funding:	LRRWMB	$475,000
	Wild Rice Watershed District	237,500
		$712,500

The Board approved proposed legislative changes that would allow the Bois de Sioux Watershed to join the LRRWMB and change the name of the Lower Red River Watershed Management Board to the Red River Watershed Management Board.

The Board agreed to hold a joint meeting with the North Dakota Joint Water Resources Board on January 23, 1991 in Grand Forks.

February 22, 1991
First American Bank, Warren, MN

The Board approved expenditure of $517.10 to Jon Roechlein for training Manager Wilkens on the computer accounting program.

The following re-appointment schedule was adopted:

1992	-	Joe River
		Sand Hill River
		Buffalo-Red River
1993	-	Middle River - Snake River
		Roseau River
1994	-	Red Lake
		The Two Rivers
		Wild Rice

Dan Thul reported on the funding of the Corps. of Engineers' "UNET" model development, Agricultural Dike Corrective Plan compliance, a "summit" meeting within DNR to address environmental review processes, and DNR/PCA opposition to the Maple Lake Project based on water quality impact.

The Board approved a policy on Board member expenses which provides telephone credit cards, allows for $20/hour not to exceed daily per diem, a reimbursement

of expenses incurred, and that attendance of Managers to other meetings be approved by the chairman before expenses allowed.

The Board paid the 1991 membership to the International Coalition (T.I.C.) in the amount of $500.00.

The Red Lake Watershed District and the Buffalo-Red River Watershed District have appealed the reductions of revenue through the Homestead Agricultural Credit Aid (HACA) program.

March 19, 1991
Buffalo-Red River Watershed District office, Barnesville, MN

The Board approved expenditures for Dan Wilkens, Ron Osowski, and Lowell Enerson to represent the RRWMB at legislative hearings dealing with the Bois de Sioux Watershed District and re-naming the Board.

Eugene Mattson, representing the International Coalitions' Retention Task Force presented their position on water retention in the Red River Basin.

A letter to Ron Nargang, DNR, was approved to be sent dealing with State/Federal relationships, problems and initiatives.

Dan Thul reported on the LCMR project to digitize the National Wetlands Inventory and on the STAR value method of evaluating flood retention projects.

Approval of the Board was given for the technical committee to meet to finalize the STAR value method and to review the Winger Dam Operational Plan.

The appeals by the Red Lake Watershed District and the Buffalo-Red River Watershed to re-imburse the withheld HACA funds was denied. Local Legislators have been contacted to draft a bill for re-imbursement of funds.

A Step I application was submitted to the Board for the Red Lake Watershed project #81, Parnell project. It will provide 3,843 acre-ft. of gated flood storage. Proposed funding:

Wildlife/MNDOT?	$360,000
RRWMB	550,400
Red Lake Watershed District	275,200
Total	$1,185,600

A Step I application was submitted to the Board for the Middle River - Snake River Watershed District project #2, March Impoundment. This project would provide 1,360 acre-ft. of gated flood storage at a total cost of $614,600.

The Board denied a request for funding the digitization of the Clay County Soil Survey.

May 21, 1991
Wild Rice Watershed District Office, Ada, MN

The Board approved a policy which requests that the member Districts remit RRWMB funds collected from the counties within 30 days of receipt.

Dan Thul reported that the Technical Committee has been working on finalizing the STAR value method, the Corps. of Engineers is obtaining additional Survey data for the Red River Mainstem model "UNET", and the Technical Committee is reviewing the operational plan for Winger Dam.

The Homestead Agricultural Credit Aid (HACA) funds for the Red Lake Watershed District ($185,777) and the Buffalo-Red River Watershed District ($153,787) will be reinstated due to legislative action.

Mitigation issues on the Winger Dam were discussed with the DNR. Ten potential sites involving approximately 250 acres were offered for review.

Jake Jacobson (TIC) gave the Board an update on a computer program which utilizes the Geographic Information System (GIS) to calculate curve numbers for the SCS, TR-20 computer program.

A Step I submittal was made by the Red Lake Watershed District for the Bee Lake/Dahl Lake project. Bee Lake would provide 815 acre-ft. of flood storage of which 695 acre-ft. would be gated. Dahl Lake would provide 60 acre-ft. of ungated storage. Proposed Funding:

North American Pothole Venture	$70,000
RRWMB	65,000
Red Lake Watershed District	65,000
Total	$200,000

A Step I submittal was received from the Two Rivers Watershed District for the Klondike Flood Project. It would provide 1,331 acre-ft. of gated flood storage. Proposed funding:

RRWMB	$243,525
Two Rivers Watershed District	81,175
Total	$324,700

June 18, 1991
Red Lake Watershed District Office, Thief River Falls, MN

The Treasurer reported that in the future he will have to deduct 6.2% for Social Security and 1.45% for Medicare from the Managers per diem salary.

Construction on the Stinking Lake Project has been completed.

The Board, by motion, decided to become more directly involved in the Winger Dam project.

The Board toured three Step I sites - the Klondike Project, the Parnell Project, and the March Impoundment.

July 16, 1991
Sand Hill Watershed District Office, Fertile, MN

The levy for 1992 was set at .000384 times the taxable market value.

Dan Thul reported on the renewed emphasis the DNR is placing on the Environmental Review process, the final draft of the STAR value method of evaluating retention projects, and the State Flood Damage Reduction (FDR) Program.

The Board approved the following Step I applications:

Klondike Project	-	Two Rivers Watershed District	
		RRWMB	= $243,525
		TRWSD	= 81,175
March Impoundment	-	Middle River - Snake River Watershed District	
		RRWMB	= $461,000
		MRSRWSD	= 153,600
Parnell Project	-	Red Lake Watershed District	
		Wildlife	= $360,000
		RRWMB	= 550,400
		RLWSD	= 275,200
Bee Lake Project	-	Red Lake Watershed District	
		Prairie Pothole	= $ 70,000
		RRWMB	= 65,000
		RLWSD	= 65,000

A Step II submittal was received and approved for the Two Rivers Watershed District Nereson Subimpoundment Project. The revised funding package:

State Flood Damage Reduction	=	$125,000
State Reinvest in Minnesota	=	50,000
RRWMB	=	150,000
TRWSD	=	75,000
Total		$400,000

The Uniform Guideline Committee was disolved due to completion of their Report.

August 20, 1991
Red Lake Watershed District Office, Thief River Falls, MN

The Treasurer presented a proposed investment policy to the Board.

Lance Yohe (T.I.C.) presented three funding proposals to the Board.

1. Clean Water Newsletter - The Board decided to wait on the $19,500 request for a newsletter.
2. GIS/Land Use Training Workshops - the Board approved $12,000 for T.I.C. to develop a training program for Managers.
3. Wetlands Analysis Study - The Board approved $5,000 up front and $5,000 after completion for an analysis of Federal, State, and Local wetland activities, jurisdiction, rules and regulations.

Dan Thul reported on the Winger Dam mitigation meetings scheduled, the DNR working with Beltrami County on determining benefits, a Dam Safety checklist, and information on Stream Bank Erosion and Flood Damage Reduction cost share programs.

The Board adopted the final STAR value method for evaluating impoundment project impacts on Main Stem benefits.

September 17, 1991
Wild Rice Watershed District Office, Ada, MN

The Board approved an investment policy previously submitted by the Treasurer for consideration.

George Orning and Julie Goehring (T.I.C.) submitted a proposal for a three part information package to the Board.

1. A clean water newsletter aimed at local leaders - the "MESSENGER".
2. A Watershed Grass Roots Report of Watershed District and RRWMB activities - the "MANAGER".
3. Media utilization through press releases being sent out after each RRWMB meeting.

The board approved $10,000 this quarter for the package.

The Board approved a prioritization of their Flood Damage Reduction Projects for submittal to the State.

The Board approved for submittal a Flood Damage Reduction application requesting $150,000 of State money for continuation of the Ring Dike Construction program between Grand Forks and the Canadian border.

Richard Bowen, Representative from Roseau River Watershed District, resigned from the Board since he is leaving the area.

The Board approved the formation of an investment committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, with one or more committee members approving the Treasurer's investment of funds.

The Board approved the Treasurer to contract with a computer analyst at an estimated cost of $300 to $500 to formulate various monthly reports.

The Board approved a motion to require only one signature for payment of Social Security and Medicare funds.

November 19, 1991
Sand Hill Watershed District office, Fertile, MN

A revised Red River Watershed Management Board Investment Policy was presented by the Treasurer and approved by the Board.

The Treasurer was directed to contact at least two Auditing firms to conduct the Board's annual audit.

The Board approved $4,000 to match $4,000 Flood Damage Reduction funding for the Middle River - Snake River Watershed District to conduct survey work in regards to the Corps. of Engineers development of the "UNET" mainstem model.

Lance Yohe (T.I.C.) updated the Board on current status of the Land Use update, the HEC/GIS computer modeling effort, and training on the EPPL7 computer program.

Lance Yohe also discussed the most recent publications funded by the RRWMB. The "Messenger" will be published monthly and will provide ties between local units of Government. The "Manager" will submit RRWMB issues to the grassroots membership.

The Red Lake Watershed District showed a VCR tape produced for the District outlining their water resources activities.

The Sand Hill Watershed has submitted an explanation of the project purpose of the Winger Dam. The Corps. has expressed concern that the District has not chosen the least impact alternative for the Project.

The Two Rivers Watershed District reported that a large parcel of land is for sale within the Juneberry Ridge project area. With CRP payments available, this parcel could be purchased at a very reasonable cost.

The Board scheduled a joint meeting with it's North Dakota Counterpart, the River Joint Water Management Board for January 15th in Grand Forks.

The Board set up a committee to set up it's March Conference scheduled for March 12th and 13th in Thief River Falls.

The Board discussed project monitoring after construction. Monitoring of watershed runoff response as well as flooding impacts on vegetation and habitat are needed.

FDR funds received from the State ($17,503) were transferred from the Board to the Buffalo-Red River Watershed District for the Stinking Lake Project.

The Board, by resolution, supported Red Lake Watershed District Manager Gerhard Ross for appointment to the Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee and/or for appointment to the Board of Water and Soil Resources' Rules Committee.

December 10, 1991
Wild Rice Watershed District Office, Ada, MN

George Orning, the International Coalition reported on the current status of Geographical Information System (GIS). The board approved the Technical Committees' participation in the users education program.

The Board approved a motion for Don Ogaard and Lowell Enerson to work with George Orning in preparing an LCMR grant application to fund a GIS education program.

A resolution was presented by Jon Roeschlein, Administrator of the Bois de Sioux Watershed District, and approved by the Board, to re-align the RRWMB boundaries to include the counties within the Bois de Sious Watershed District.

Steve Mikkleson, T.I.C., distributed the news releases prepared and sent out for Media and members.

The Board agreed to invite Watershed Managers, County Commissioners, and SWCD members to their annual Conference in March.

Dan Thul reported on the Corps. of Engineers feasibility study for Crookston, options for levee construction in East Grand Forks, and on the US Geological Survey's National Water Quality Assessment study (NAWQA) in the Red River Basin.

A discussion was held on cost share funding to the local County Water Planning effort for special initiative such as wetland banking, ditch mapping, and an inventory of drained wetlands.

Arnold Person informed the Board that he has not been reappointed to the Red Lake Watershed District Board.

Conrad M. Dahl
Certified Public Accountant

P.O. Box 698, 217 South Birch • Hallock, MN 56728 • (218) 843-2645 • Fax (218) 843-2880

CONRAD M. DAHL, CPA
MARK HATTON, CPA
PATRICIA L. MUIR, CPA
JEFFREY F. REESE, CPA

March 20, 1992

Members of the Red River
Watershed Management Board
Crookston, MN 56716

Dear Sirs:

We have examined the books and records of the Red River Watershed Management Board for the year ended December 31, 1991, as requested by Mr. Daniel Wilkens, Treasurer. The books and records of the Management Board were found to be in excellent condition and were maintained conscientiously throughout the year.

Our procedures included, but were not limited to, a review of the bank reconciliations of the Management Board's checking account, confirmation of the various investments of the Management Board through independent confirmation with Northwestern State Bank of Hallock, Minnesota, First State Bank of Fertile, Minnesota, and the First Bank System of Minneapolis, a review of the secretary's minutes regarding meetings of the Management Board, a review on a test basis of receipts and disbursements made by the management Board for reasonableness and adequacy of support, and clerical testing of the journals and ledgers which were used in the preparation of the financial statements.

Respectfully,

Conrad M. Dahl, CPA

CMD/drk

Members of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

Red River Watershed Management Board
Crookston, Minnesota
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 1991

EXHIBIT A

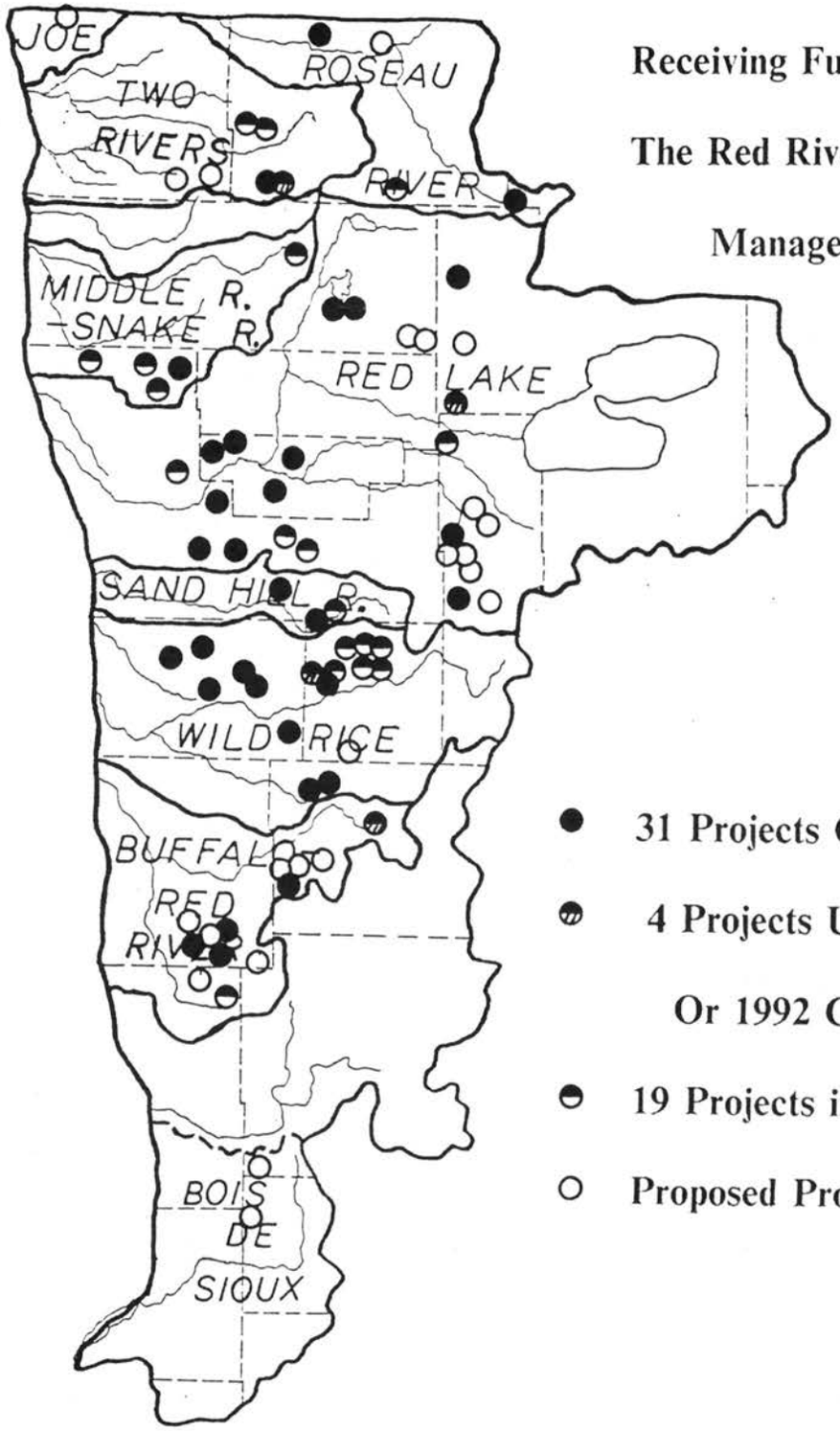
	Governmental Fund Type General	Account Group General Fixed Assets	Totals (Memorandum Only) 1991	1990
ASSETS				
Cash	$ 642,620.66	$	$ 642,620.66	$ 18,191.34
Investments	5,109,290.36		5,109,290.36	4,470,693.96
Furniture & Fixtures		544.53	544.53	364.58
TOTAL ASSETS	$5,751,911.02	$ 544.53	$5,752,455.55	$4,489,249.88
LIABILITIES & FUND EQUITY				
Total Liabilities	$ -0-	$	$ -0-	$ -0-
Fund Equity				
Investment in General Fixed Assets		544.53	544.53	364.58
Fund Balance - Unreserved				
- Designated			-0-	-0-
- Undesignated	5,751,911.02		5,751,911.02	4,488,885.30
Total Fund Equity	5,751,911.02	544.53	5,752,455.55	4,489,249.88
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND EQUITY	$5,751,911.02	$ 544.53	$5,752,455.55	$4,489,249.88

Red River Watershed Management Board
Crookston, Minnesota
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GENERAL FUND
Year Ended December 31, 1991

EXHIBIT B

RECEIPTS		
State of MN - Project Funding	$ 17,503.00	
District Levies Collected	1,116,108.57	
Interest Income	256,390.21	
Refunds on Stream Gaging	7,170.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$1,397,171.78
DISBURSEMENTS		
Administrative:		
Manager's Per Diem & Expense	$ 15,673.53	
Payroll Taxes	241.08	
Office Expense	605.82	
Professional Services	1,716.37	
Telephone	217.97	
Meeting Expense	2,485.56	
Advertising	34.13	
Printing	698.75	
Insurance	2,364.00	
Bank Charges	1,273.74	
Dues	500.00	
Office Equipment	179.95	
Total Administrative		25,990.90
Coordinating Services:		
Coordinating Fees	30,250.00	
Engineering & Analysis	9,897.16	
Education & Training	12,000.00	
Information Package	10,000.00	
Stream Gaging Contract	28,505.00	
Total Coordinating Services		90,652.16
Project Funding		17,503.00
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		134,146.06
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER (UNDER) DISBURSEMENTS		1,263,025.72
FUND BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 1991		4,488,885.30
FUND BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1991		$5,751,911.02

Floodwater Retention Projects Receiving Funding From The Red River Watershed Management Board 1991



- ● 31 Projects Completed
- ◒ 4 Projects Under Construction Or 1992 Construction
- ◓ 19 Projects in Progress
- ○ Proposed Projects

RED RIVER WATERSHED MANAGEMENT BOARD FUNDED PROJECTS
1991

	STORAGE GATED	STORAGE TOTAL	TOTAL $	RR&MB $	WSD $	STATE $ LCMR/FDR	*OTHER $
Red Lake #13 - Moose River	29,500	36,250	3,413,865	1,130,000	588,865	1,695,000	------
Buffalo-Red #8 - Barnesville	1,100	2,840	515,536	356,250	159,286	------	------
Roseau River WMA (upgrade)	------	4,985	1,100,000	39,674	4,408	------	1,055,918
Angus-Oslo #1	420	420	152,384	63,329	20,555	68,500	------
Gentilly - SWCD	------	6	29,824	4,059	4,059	------	21,706
Nereson Impoundment	------	2,550	441,105	141,340	40,000	181,340	78,425
Red Lake #25 - Black River	4,000	4,800	1,125,120	387,839	287,281	450,000	------
Wild Rice #10 - Mashaug	------	495	288,500	60,000	30,000	58,500	140,000
Wild Rice #13 - Agassiz-Oslon	------	2,600	933,554	352,665	204,935	216,000	159,954
Wild Rice #8 - Moccasin Creek	1,060	1,874	771,448	432,000	159,448	180,000	------
Roseau River Dam	------	1,140	96,349	10,000	10,000	18,410	57,939
Roy Abraham Dam - SWCD	------	66	15,585	4,950	4,935	2,200	3,500
Red Lake #27 - Pine Lake	------	1,250	50,119	16,539	8,520	25,060	------
Odney Flaat Dam - SWCD	------	81	34,641	2,693	2,692	8,559	20,697
Red Lake #17 - Lost River Pool	------	4,500	122,395	30,598	30,600	61,197	------
Theibert-Knutson Dams - SWCD	------	48	54,537	3,435	3,435	------	47,667
Red Lake #16 - Baird-Beyer Dam	------	400	178,127	45,610	57,517	25,000	50,000
Sand Hill #1	------	3,800	467,030	227,015	19,000	221,015	------
Sand Hill #2	------	285	25,988	10,395	2,894	12,699	------
Wild Rice #6 - Lake Ida	------	355	49,750	24,125	24,125	------	1,500
Buffalo-Red #5 - Henry Dam	------	496	180,995	135,745	45,249	------	------
Mashaug Creek #1	------	400	127,600	15,000	15,000	------	97,600
Wild Rice #4 - Becker Dams	------	4,625	911,970	100,000	73,000	------	738,970
Burnham Creek - SCS - BR6 Structure	------	1,023	1,126,741	105,825	101,687	------	919,229
Red Lake #52 - Elm Lake	2,000	7,500	1,600,000	33,333	16,667	50,000	1,500,000
Buffalo-Red #13 - Bjornson WMA	------	2,760	678,897	393,613	285,284	------	------
Wild Rice #35 - Sundal	------	259	512,366	152,218	360,148	------	------
Wild Rice #36	------	285	151,320	75,660	60,660	------	15,000
Buffalo-Red #16 - Stinking Lake	2,898	3,994	686,760	355,005	156,725	175,030	------
Good Lake	------	11,300	2,013,000	629,000	315,000	325,000	125,000
Nereson Subimpoundment	------	275	400,000	150,000	75,000	125,000	50,000
Wild Rice #11 (Site #6)	1,400	2,400	712,000	475,000	237,500	------	------
Buffalo-Red #9 - Donley	2,380	3,700	1,072,000	268,000	268,000	------	------
35 Dams	44,758	107,762	20,039,506	6,230,915	3,672,475	3,898,510	5,083,105

*Other Sources of Funding include:
- Department of Natural Resources, Section of Wildlife
- Counties
- Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- ASCS Funds
- Minnesota Department of Transportation
- Soil Conservation Service
- Private Landowners
- Local Assessments
- Ducks Unlimited, Inc.

RED RIVER
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT BOARD

FLOODWATER DETENTION PROJECT PARTICIPATION

COMPLETED PROJECTS

RED LAKE PROJECT #13 - MOOSE RIVER IMPOUNDMENT

Location: Moose River and Mud River; Section 8, T157N, R37W
Drainage Area: 125.5 square miles
Flood Pool: 36,250 acre-feet = (5.4")
(29,500 gated controlled)

Description: The Moose River Impoundment is a multipurpose impoundment designed and operated for floodwater retention, wildlife enhancement, and downstream flow maintenance. The impoundment is located on the Moose River WMA with easements provided to the Red Lake Watershed District for operation to store floodwaters. Two separately operated pools are provided through the construction of approximately 16 miles of dike with a maximum height of 15 feet. Two diversion ditches increase the contributing drainage area from 70 square miles to 125.5 square miles. The North Pool will outlet into the Moose River (J.D. 21) while the South Pool will outlet into the Mud River system (J.D. 11). Operation of the flood gates will provide 29,500 acre-feet of gate controlled storage. This equals about 4.0 inches of runoff from the entire watershed. An additional 6,750 acre-feet of flood storage will be provided up to the emergency spillway elevation.

Cost: $3,413,865 = $94/A.F.

Funding:		
	State (Capital Improvement Bonding Bill)	- $ 1,500,000
	State of Minnesota - Flood Damage Reduction	- $ 195,000
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 1,130,000 = $31/A.F.
	Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 588,865
	State of Minnesota, Consolidated Conservation	- Use of Land

BUFFALO-RED PROJECT #8 - BARNESVILLE WMA - BUFFALO-RED RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Stoney Creek, Sections 1, 12 & 13, T137N, R45W
Drainage Area: 26.1 square miles
Flood Pool: 2,840 acre-feet = (2.0")
(1,100 acre-feet gated)

Description: This 11-foot high detention structure is a multipurpose project, including wildlife management features as well as flood control. The structure provides permanent pool level control, and gate-controlled floodwater storage. The project includes a 3-year plant community study to examine the impacts of a project of this nature.

Cost: $515,536.38 = $182/acre-ft.

Funding:		
	Red River Watershed Management Board:	- $356,250.00 = $125/A.F.
	Buffalo-Red River Watershed District	- $159,286.38
	State of Minnesota, DNR Section of Wildlife	- Use of land

SAND HILL #2 - SAND HILL WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Tributary to Sand Hill River, Section 21, T147N, R43W
Drainage Area: 0.9 square miles
Flood Pool: 285 acre-feet = (5.9")

Description: This project is an earthfill dam 290 feet long and 13-1/2 feet high. The principle spillway is a 24" diameter R.C.P., 80 feet long.

Cost: $25,987.40 = $91/A.F.

Funding:		
	LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 12,698.75
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 10,394.96 = $36/A.F.
	Sand Hill Watershed District	- $ 2,893.69

ROSEAU RIVER WMA - ROSEAU RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Pool #2 and Pool #3 within the Roseau River Wildlife Management Area, tributary to the Roseau River, Northwest Roseau County.

Drainage Area: Pool #3 - 197.7 square miles (includes Pool #2)

Flood Pool:

Pool #2	Pool #3
4,035 acre-feet	3,900 acre-feet
(2,885 A.F. permanent drawdown)	(2,100 A.F. permanent drawdown)

Description: The total project consisted of upgrading 26 miles of existing wildlife dikes, replacing 3 outlet control structures, and replacing 3 emergency spillways. The flood water retention benefits of the project include: a higher dike providing for a safer freeboard, emergency spillway redesign which allows for floodwaters to be diverted through Pool #3 before into the Roseau River, and an assurance of 4,985 acre-feet of permanent spring flood water storage achieved through drawdowns prior to spring runoff.

Cost: $1,100,000 (upgrade dikes, structures, and emergency spillways)

Funding:

State of Minnesota, Section of Wildlife	- $ 735,917.00
Ducks Unlimited Incorporated	- $ 320,000.00
Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 39,674.69
Roseau River Watershed District	- $ 4,408.31

ANGUS-OSLO #1 - MIDDLE RIVER-SNAKE RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Unnamed Coulee tributary to Polk County Ditch #44; Section 15 & 22, T135N, R46W

Drainage Area: 3.0 square miles

Flood Pool: 420 acre-feet (gate controlled) = (2.6")

Description: The project included the modification of approximately 600 feet of township road. The principle spillway consists of a gate controlled two stage drop inlet with a pipe conduit through the embankment.

Cost: $152,384.24 = $363/A.F.

Funding:

LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 68,500.00
Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 63,329.24 = $151/A.F.
Middle River-Snake River Watershed District	- $ 20,555.00

GENTILLY GROUP - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: 3 miles northeast of Gentilly, MN, Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 & 12, T150N, R45W

Description: This project was designed by SCS and sponsored by the West Polk Soil and Water Conservation District. It includes the construction of two water control structures, one grade stabilization structure, and four acres of grassed waterways.

Cost: $29,823.60

Funding:

ASCS	- $ 21,705.94
Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 4,058.83
Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 4,058.83

SAND HILL #1 - SAND HILL WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Sand Hill River, Section 12, T146N, R43W

Drainage Area: 146 square miles

Flood Pool: 3,800 acre-feet = (0.5")

Description: The project is located on the mainstem of the Sand Hill River and consists of a reconstruction of an existing township roadway. The principle spillway is a two-stage concrete structure. The drainage area above this structure is 34% of the entire Sand Hill River Basin.

Cost: $467,029.85 = $123/A.F.

Funding:

LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 221,014.93
Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 227,014.92 = $60/A.F.
Sand Hill Watershed District	- $ 19,000.00

NERESON WMA - TWO RIVERS WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: State Ditch No. 91, Section 28, T160N, R41W
Drainage Area: 16.1 square miles
Flood Pool: 2,550 acre-feet = (3.0")
Description: This is a cooperative project with the Section of Wildlife and Roseau County. The project is located within the Nereson Wildlife Management Area. It consists of approximately five miles of earth dike with two diversion channels which divert flows from State Ditch No. 91, laterals No. 4 & 5 into the impoundment. Engineering was completed by the DNR and final seeding of the dike was done by the Section of Wildlife. Roseau County provided survey work and clearing.

Cost:	$441,104.70 = $173/A.F.	
Funding:	LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 181,340.35
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 141,340.35 = $55/A.F.
	Two Rivers Watershed District	- $ 40,000.00
	Section of Wildlife	- $ 78,424.00
		- In kind work
		- Use of land
	Roseau County	- In kind work

RED LAKE PROJECT #25 - BLACK RIVER DAM - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Black River, Section 35, T152N, R45W
Drainage Area: 107.7 square miles
Flood Pool: 4,800 acre-feet (4,000 gated) = (0.8")
Description: This is a unique project in that it is specifically designed to reduce peak flows at Crookston and at Grand Forks. The principle spillway is gated and sized to allow for large flows to pass until the floodwater storage is needed. The operation calls for closing the gates when flood stages at Crookston or Grand Forks are predicted and keeping them closed until flood stages recede.

Cost:	$1,125,120 = $234/A.F.	
Funding:	LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 450,000
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 387,839 = $81/A.F.
	Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 287,281

WILD RICE PROJECT #10 - MASHAUG CREEK - WILD RICE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Mashaug Creek; Section 30, T145N, R43W
Drainage Area: 14.1 square miles
Flood Pool: 495 acre-feet = (0.7")
Description: This project is a bridge replacement project that does not include a permanent pool. The principle spillway consists of a 66-inch reinforced concrete pipe with a rectangular concrete drop inlet.

Cost:	$288,500 = $583/A.F.	
Funding:	LCMR (Floodwater Detention Assistance)	- $ 58,500
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 60,000 = $121/A.F.
	Wild Rice Watershed District	- $ 30,000
	Minnesota Department of Transportation	- $ 115,000
	Norman County	- $ 25,000

WILD RICE #13 - AGASSIZ OLSON WMA - WILD RICE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Tributary to Spring Creek; Section 21, T146N, R45W
Drainage Area: 35.7 square miles
Flood Pool: 2,600 acre-feet = (1.4")
Description: This project includes a diversion structure designed by SCS to divert all flows from Spring Creek into the impoundment. This increases the drainage area upstream of the structure from 10.0 square miles to 35.7 square miles. The project is located within the Agassiz-Olson WMA and is in cooperation with the Section of Wildlife and Norman County. An additional $47,385 was spent in 1989 to alter the outlet to achieve increased flood control and wildlife benefits.
Cost: $886,168.98 (+47,385) = $359/A.F.

Funding:	LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 216,000.00
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 332,665.00 (+$20,000) = $97/A.F.
	Wild Rice Watershed District	- $ 177,550.46 (+$27,385)
	ASCS	- $ 150,000.00
	East Agassiz SWCD	- $ 9,953.52
	Section of Wildlife	- Use of land
	Norman County	- Land Donation of 20 ac.

WILD RICE #8 - MOCCASIN CREEK - WILD RICE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Moccasin Creek; Section 6, T143N, R43W
Drainage Area: 57.4 square miles
Flood Pool: 1,874 acre-feet = (0.6") (1,060 acre-feet is gated controlled)
Description: This project is located in the lower portion of the Moccasin Creek Watershed approximately 1.5 miles upstream from the confluence with the Wild Rice. The gates will be operated in response to flood levels on the Red River mainstem at Halstad, Minnesota. Gated control will be provided for 1,060 acre-feet of storage with an additional ungated storage volume of 814 acre-feet.
Cost: $771,448.43 = $411/A.F.

Funding:	LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 180,000.00
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 432,000.00 = $230/A.F.
	Wild Rice Watershed District	- $ 159,448.43

ROSEAU RIVER DAM - ROSEAU RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Roseau River, Section 32, T159N, R36W
Drainage Area: 52 square miles
Flood Pool: 1,140 acre-feet = (0.4")
Description: This is a Department of Natural Resources, Section of Wildlife restoration project of an old wildlife dam within the Red Lake WMA. Floodwater detention benefits have been added to make it a multipurpose impoundment.
Cost: $96,349.00 = $85/A.F.

Funding:	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 10,000.00 = $9/A.F.
	Roseau River Watershed District	- $ 10,000.00
	LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance	- $ 18,409.80
	Section of Wildlife	- $ 57,939.20
		- Use of Land

ROY ABRAHAM DAM - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Intermittent tributary to the Lost River, Section 32, T148N, R38W
Drainage Area: 0.4 square miles
Flood Pool: 66 acre-feet = (3.1")
Description: This is an SCS designed and built project sponsored by the Clearwater County Soil and Water Conservation District. It is an earthfill dam with an 18" CMP principle spillway.
Cost: $15,584.75 = $236/A.F.

Funding:	LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 2,200.00
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 4,950.00 = $75/A.F.
	Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 4,934.75
	ASCS	- $ 3,500.00
	SCS - Design and Engineering Services	

RED LAKE #27 - PINE LAKE DAM - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Pine Lake, Clearwater County, Section 21, T149N, R38W
Drainage Area: 44.7 square miles
Flood Pool: 1,250 acre-feet (additional) = (0.5")
Description: The project consists of construction of a sheet pile outlet structure on Pine Lake. It provides for improved floodwater retention capabilities of 1,250 acre-feet through a one-foot drawdown of the lake in the fall. It provides for improved lake level stabilization and downstream flow maintenance.
Cost: $50,119.36 = $40/A.F.

Funding:	LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 25,059.68
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 16,539.39= $13/A.F.
	Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 8,520.29

ODNEY FLAAT DAM - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Tributary to Burnham Creek, Section 9, T148N, R45W
Drainage Area: 5.3 square miles
Flood Pool: 81.3 acre-feet = (0.3")
Description: The project was designed and built by SCS. It is sponsored by the West Polk Soil and Water Conservation District. The principle spillway is a 30" CMP with a 42" riser inlet.
Cost: $34,641.24 = $426/A.F.

Funding:	Landowner	- $ 3,173.60
	LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 8,558.66
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 2,692.50 = $33/A.F.
	ASCS	- $ 3,500.00
	Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 2,692.50
	West Polk SWCD	- $ 14,023.98

WILD RICE PROJECT #6 - LAKE IDA - WILD RICE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Tributary to the Wild Rice River; Section 12, T144N, R45W
Drainage Area: 7.5 square miles
Flood Pool: 355 acre-feet = (0.9")
Description: This project is a multipurpose project constructed in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Section of Wildlife. It consists of an earthfill dam and sheet pile weir. It was built in conjunction with the Lake Ida ditch project which included channel improvements downstream and diversion ditches upstream.
Cost: $49,749.49 = $140/A.F.

Funding:	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 24,124.49 = $68/A.F.
	Wild Rice Watershed District	- $ 24,125.00
	DNR, Section of Wildlife	- $ 1,500.00
		- Use of land

RED LAKE PROJECT #17 - LOST RIVER POOL - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Branch #200 of Judicial Ditch 11, Section 6, T155N, R41W
Drainage Area: 53.0 square miles
Flood Pool: 4,500 acre-feet = (1.6")
Description: This project is unique in that it incorporates off-channel storage. The excess flood waters will enter the site through a diversion ditch and culverts located 2.5 miles upstream of the storage impoundment. The amount of flow into the storage area is dependent on the depth of flow in Branch #200. The project is in cooperation with the Section of Wildlife and within the Elm Lake Wildlife Management Area. The construction consisted of raising approximately 10.0 miles of existing earthen dikes approximately 1 foot and raising the existing emergency spillway 1.6 feet.
Cost: $122,395.39 = $27/A.F.

Funding:	LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 61,197.69
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 30,598.00 = $7/A.F.
	Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 30,599.70
	Section of Wildlife	- In kind work
		- Use of land

THEIBERT-KNUTSON DAMS - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Theibert Dam
Location: Section 17, T151N, R44W
Drainage Area: 1.0 square miles
Flood Pool: 6 acre-feet = (0.1")

Knutson Dam
Location: Section 26, T151N, R44W
Drainage Area: 2.7 square miles
Flood Pool: 42.4 acre-feet = (0.3")

Description: SCS designed and the Red Lake Soil and Water Conservation District sponsored projects.
Cost: $54,537.62 = $1,136/A.F.

Funding:	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 3,435.00 = $72/A.F.
	Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 3,435.00

RED LAKE PROJECT #16 - BAIRD-BEYER DAM - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Section 25, T152N, R45W
Drainage Area: 7.0 square miles
Flood Pool: 400 acre-feet = (1.1")
Description: The dam consists of a level dike 36 feet high. The spillway is a two-stage concrete structure with a 3 foot square opening that controls the normal flow from the impoundment. When water reaches the top of the concrete structure, the flow automatically increases through the secondary opening.
Cost: $178,127.28 = $445/A.F.

Funding:	Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 57,517.02
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 45,610.26 = $114/A.F.
	ASCS	- $ 50,000.00
	LCMR (Floodwater Retention Assistance)	- $ 25,000.00
	SCS - Design and Engineering Services	

BUFFALO-RED PROJECT #5 - BUFFALO-RED RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Tributary to Hay Creek, Section 25, T138N, R46W
Drainage Area: 8.7 square miles
Flood Pool: 496 acre-feet = (1.1")
Description: The structure is an earthfill dam with a two stage principle spillway. An 18" R.C.P. culvert is located at the existing channel bottom to allow all low flows to pass through the structure. The second stage consists of a 48" R.C.P. with a 14' x 6' concrete riser inlet with two 7'8" x 2'0" openings.
Cost: $180,993.93 = $365/A.F.

Funding:	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 135,745.45 = $274/A.F.
	Buffalo-Red Watershed District	- $ 45,248.48

MASHAUG CREEK #1 - WILD RICE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: North Branch Mashaug Creek; Section 24, T145N, R44W
Drainage Area: 12.2 square miles
Flood Pool: 400 acre-feet = (0.6")
Description: This project was a replacement of a deteriorated bridge over County Road #151 in Norman County across Mashaug Creek and was designed by SCS. Five different agencies were involved in the funding of this project: Wild Rice Watershed District, Lower Red River Watershed Management Board, East Agassiz Soil and Water Conservation District, Norman County, and the Minnesota Department of Transportation.
Cost: $127,599.50 = $319/A.F.
Funding: Red River Watershed Management Board - $ 15,000.00 = $38/A.F.
Wild Rice Watershed District - $ 15,000.00

BECKER DAMS - WILD RICE WATERSHED DISTRICT

UPPER DAM	LOWER DAM
Location: So. Br. Wild Rice River Section 32, T142N, R42W	Location: So. Br. Wild Rice River Section 7, T141N, R42W
Drainage Area: 39.0 square miles	Drainage Area: 43.0 square miles
Flood Pool: 2,400 acre-ft. = (1.2")	Flood Pool: 2,225 acre-ft. = (1.0")

Description: The two dams work in conjunction with each other. Both are earthfill structures with a two stage principle spillway. The upper dam was constructed by raising the existing roadway and allowing a low section to serve as the emergency spillway. The lower dam is located in a narrow constriction in the river valley. This project was initiated by petition.
Cost: $ 911,970.00 (upper and lower dams) = $197/A.F.
Funding: Red River Watershed Management Board - $ 100,000 = $22/A.F.
Benefits assessed locally (100,000 acres) - $ 738,970
Wild Rice Watershed District - $ 73,000

BURNHAM CREEK - STRUCTURE BR-6 - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Section 2, T148N, R45W
Drainage Area: 8.1 square miles
Flood Pool: 1,023 acre-feet = (2.4")
Description: The flood retention structure BR-6 is part of an overall PL 566 project sponsored by Polk County and by the east and West Polk County Soil and Water Conservation Districts. The project is an earthfill dam.
Cost: $1,126,741 = $1,101/A.F.
Funding: Federal PL 566 Funds - $ 919,229
Red River Watershed Management Board - $ 105,825 = $103/A.F.
Red Lake Watershed District - $ 101,687

BUFFALO-RED PROJECT #13 - BJORNSON WMA - BUFFALO-RED WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Hay Creek; Sections 10 & 15, T138N, R45W
Drainage Area: 33.6 square miles
Flood Volume: Temporary Storage
2,760 acre-feet (1.25" R.O.)
Description: This project is located within the Bjornson WMA and will be a cooperative project with the Department of Natural Resources, Section of Wildlife. The project includes a 454 acre wildlife pool.
Cost: $678,896.86 = $246/acre-foot
Funding: Red River Watershed Management Board - $ 393,612.50 = $143/A.F.
Buffalo-Red River Watershed District - $ 285,284.36
State of Minnesota - Section of Wildlife - Use of land

WILD RICE #35, SUNDAL TOWNSHIP - WILD RICE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Norman County Ditch No. 45, Section 7, T146N, R44W, Sundal Township,
Drainage Area: 6.0 square miles
Flood Volume: Temporary Storage

181 acre-ft.: 18" pipe
78 acre-ft.: 6', 7', 8', or 9' diameter riser
259 acre-ft.: (0.8" R.O.)

Description: The project consists of a series of seven pools, each having its own outlet and overflow spillway system. Wildlife nesting areas were constructed in each of the pools. Permanent pools in each segment will provide wildlife enhancement. The project will include erosion control benefits to the immediate downstream reach.

Cost: $512,366 = $1,978/A.F.

Funding:		
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 152,217.50 = $529/A.F.
	Wild Rice Watershed District	- $ 360,148.50

WILD RICE PROJECT #36 - WILD RICE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Tributary to Marsh Creek, Section 32, T145N, R42W, Marsh Creek Township, Mahnomen County
Drainage Area: 8.6 square miles
Flood Volume: Temporary Storage

185 acre-ft.: 30" pipe
100 acre-ft.: 44' weir
285 acre-ft.: (0.6" R.O.)

Description: The project consists of a road dam located on County Road No. 36. The dam will be an earth fill design with a two stage principle spillway. The first stage is a 30" diameter concrete low flow pipe. The second stage is a 16.5' x 5.5' concrete box riser with a 66" diameter concrete pipe through the embankment.

Cost: $151,320 = $531/A.F.

Funding:		
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 75,660 = $265/A.F.
	Wild Rice Watershed District	- $ 60,660
	Mahnomen County	- $ 15,000

BUFFALO RED PROJECT #16 - STINKING LAKE DETENTION

Location: Stinking Lake; Cuba Township, Becker County
Drainage Area: 24.1 square miles
Flood Volume:

Gated Storage	Temporary Storage	Total Storage
2,898 acre-ft.	1,096 acre-ft.: 98' weir	3,994 acre-ft.: (3.10")

Description: The project consists of construction of a floodwater retention structure on an existing lake - Stinking Lake. The total flood storage capacity will be 3,450 acre-feet of which 2,898 acre-feet will be gate controlled. The lake has been lowered to encourage growth of submergent vegetation and hence improved waterfowl habitat. The outlet structure has a unique design; it includes eighty feet of 6" adjustable slotted gates. During the waterfowl nesting season the 80 feet of weir will help to minimize lake level bounce. If the lake level bounce exceeds 6" during the nesting season or during non-nesting times, the gates can be closed to maximize flood storage benefits.

Cost: $686,760 = $172/A.F.

Funding:		
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 355,005 = $89/A.F.
	Buffalo-Red River Watershed District	- $ 156,725
	State of Minnesota - Flood Damage Reduction	- $ 175,030
	State of Minnesota - Section of Wildlife	- Use of land

RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT PROJECT #52 - ELM LAKE RESTORATION

Location: Branch 200 of Judicial Ditch 11; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, & 11, T155N, R42W; Marshall County

Drainage Area: 63.4 square miles

Flood Volume:

Gate Controlled	Temporary Storage	Total Storage
2000 acre-ft.: stoplogs	3500 acre-ft.: 100' weir	7500 acre-ft.: (2.18")
2000 acre-ft.: drawdown		
4000 acre-ft.: (1.14" R.O.)		

Description: This project is a multipurpose impoundment designed to provide downstream flood control, upstream drainage improvement, and marsh habitat enhancement. The project restored a 1,775 acre lake basin drained for agricultural purposes in about 1920. The lands involved are owned by the DNR Section of Wildlife and the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service. The project includes a dam embankment, an outlet control structure, and an enlargement of branch Ditch 200. The outlet control structure consists of a concrete box with twenty 5-foot wide stoplog bays. Gate control operation involves installation of stoplogs on the weir during severe flood events and removal of stoplogs from the weir to draw down pool levels prior to spring runoff.

Cost: $1,600,000 = $213/A.F.

Funding:

Ducks Unlimited Incorporated	- $ 1,500,000
Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 16,667
	- In kind work
Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 33,333 = $4/A.F.
State of Minnesota - Flood Damage Reduction	- $ 50,000
State of Minnesota - Section of Wildlife	- Use of land
Federal Fish and Wildlife Service	- Use of land

UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR SCHEDULED FOR 1992

GOOD LAKE PROJECT - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Good Lake, Sections 28, 19, 32, 33, & 34, T153N, R38W, Beltrami County and Sections 3, 4, 5, & 6, T152N, R38W, Clearwater County, Red Lake Indian Reservation

Drainage Area: 72.3 square miles

Flood Volume:

Gated Storage	Temporary Storage	Total Storage
1450 acre-ft.: drawdown	9850 acre-ft.: 30" pipe	11,300 acre-ft.: (2.9")

Description: The project is located within the Red Lake Indian Reservation. It is a phased construction of a multi-purpose flood control, wildlife enhancement, water supply project. Phase I was completed in 1988 which consisted of upgrading the dikes constructed by the tribe prior to 1987. The sideslopes were stabilized and the top of dike raised to a uniform height. Phase IIA and IIB were completed this fall and consisted of raising the Phase I dikes and extending new dikes on the west and east ends. The Final stage will extend the inlet channel on the west end to divert additional drainage area into the project, construct a new concrete control structure, and finalize all dikes including final seeding and Emergency spillway construction. The spring flood storage capacity is 11,300 acre-ft. and the summer flood storage capacity is 9,850 acre-ft.

Cost: $2,013,000 = $178/A.F.

Funding:

Red Lake Indian Reservation (In kind work)	- $ 125,000
	- Use of Land
State of MN - Flood Damage Reduction (General)	- $ 75,000
(Bonding)	- $ 325,000
Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 629,000 = $56/A.F.
Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 315,000

Status: Under Construction

NERESON SUB-IMPOUNDMENT - TWO RIVERS WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Nereson WMA, Sections 33 & 34, T160N, R41W (Nereson Township), Roseau County

Drainage Area: Sub-Impoundment - 7.3 square miles
Nereson Impoundment - 15.9 square miles

Flood Volume:

Temporary Storage
275 acre-ft.: 5' weir (sub-impoundment)
2,250 acre-ft.: 1-36" pipe (Nereson Impoundment)
2,525 acre-ft.: (3.0" R.O.)

Description: The proposal involves alterations to the outlet to the existing Nereson Impoundment as well as construction of an additional sub-impoundment upstream. The Nereson Impoundment outlet structure will be reduced from two 48" pipes to one 36" opening, thus, improving the effectiveness of 2,250 acre-feet of existing storage. The wildlife pool will be raised 0.5' to provide the originally envisioned benefits which did not occur with the construction of the Nereson Impoundment. A 530 acre impoundment will be constructed upstream to provide an additional flood storage volume of 275 acre-feet.

Cost: $400,000

Funding:

Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 150,000 = $242/A.F.
Two Rivers Watershed District	- $ 75,000
State of Minnesota - Flood Damage Reduction	- $ 125,000
State of Minnesota - Section of Wildlife	- Use of land
State of Minnesota - RIM	- $ 50,000

Status: Scheduled for 1992 construction

WILD RICE PROJECT #11 - SITE #6 - WILD RICE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Marsh Creek, Mahnomen County Drainage Area: 108.7 square miles
Drainage Area: 108.7 square miles
Flood Volume:

Gated Storage	Temporary Storage	Total Storage
1,400 acre-ft.	1,000 acre-ft.	2,400 acre-ft. (0.41")

Description: The project consists of construction of a flood detention structure on Marsh Creek. It is a petitioned project which originally defined 17 different sites but has been reduced to 7 because of feasibility. One of the seven has already been constructed, Project #36. This will be the second. The project is a road dam which consists of raising and upgrading County Road #36. The existing bridge would be replaced with a gated concrete control structure. The main purpose of the project is to provide enough flood storage to detain and reduce peak discharges from the contributing watershed as well as to reduce erosion. The project would provide 2400 acre-ft. of floodwater storage of which 1400 arce-ft. would be gate controlled. The operation calls for closure of the gate when flood flows on the Wild Rice River at Twin Valley exceed the five year frequency.

Cost: $ 712,000 = $297/A.F.

Funding:		
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 475,000 = $198/A.F.
	Wild Rice Watershed District	- $ 237,500

BUFFALO-RED PROJECT #9 - DONLEY DETENTION - BUFFALO-RED RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Buffalo-River, Section 14, T141, R42N
Drainage Area: 102 square miles

Flood Volume:	Temporary Storage	Gated Storage	Total
	1,320 acre-ft.	2,380 acre-ft.	3,700 acre-ft. (.7" R.O.)

Description: The project consists of construction of a low hazard earth fill dam, a water level control structure on an existing wetland (for mitigation measures), and outlet for an existing altered wetland, and raising two township roads. The dam will consist of an earth embankment and two secondary embankments to contain the temporary flood pool. The surfact area of the flood pool is 596 acres. The project will provide 2380 acre-ft. of gated storage plus 1,320 acre-ft. of non-gated storage. A water level control structure will be constructed on Skunk Lake which is proposed as a mitigation area.

Cost: $1,072,000 = $290/A.F.

Funding:		
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 268,000 = $72/A.F.
	Buffalo-Red River Watershed District	- $ 268,000
	State of Minnesota - Flood Damage Reduction	- $ 536,000

PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

WINGER DAM - SAND HILL WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Sand Hill River; Section 26, T147N, R42W
Drainage Area: 100 square miles
Flood Pool: 6,700 acre-ft. (gate controlled)
Description: The project is in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Transportation who plans on replacing and upgrading the existing bridge under Highway 59. The highway embankment will be raised and designed as a dam with a structure to control flood water levels. A 1,200 acre recreation lake is planned. It is planned to have a 20 foot maximum depth at the structure and maintain a 17 foot minimum depth for one quarter of the surface area.
Cost: $5,892,035 = $880/A.F.
Funding:

State Bonding	- $ 2,500,000
Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 962,360 = $144/A.F.
Minnesota Department of Transportation	- $ 1,020,000
Sand Hill Watershed District	- $ 275,000
Polk County (Road Relocations in lieu of $464,675)	
Winger & Sletten Townships (Work in lieu of $50,000)	
Wild Rice Electrical Coop. (Work in lieu of $20,000)	
Local Landowners (Right-of-way considerations in lieu of $600,000)	

PALMVILLE IMPOUNDMENT - ROSEAU RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Palmville Township, Sections 20, 28, 29, 30, 32, & 33, Roseau County
Drainage Area: 35.5 square miles
Flood Volume: Gated Storage - 6,929 acre-ft.
Temporary - 2,216 acre-ft.
9,145 acre-ft. = (4.8")
Description: Located upstream of Roseau, the Palmville Project is a combined wildlife and floodwater retention project. This project would provide flood retention benefits to the City of Roseau and to a large area of low lying farmland. It will include three miles of dike, two gate controlled outlet structures and a diversion ditch with structure to supply low flows from the Thief River system to maintain the 2,600 acre wildlife pool.
Cost: $2,500,000 = $273/A.F.
Funding:

Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 350,000 = $38/A.F.
Roseau River Watershed District	- $ 350,000
State of Minnesota - Flood Damage Reduction	- $ 1,250,000
DNR - Section of Wildlife/Wildlife Interests	- $ 550,000

MARCH IMPOUNDMENT - PROJECT #2 - MIDDLE RIVER-SNAKE RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, T154N, R49W in Polk County.
Drainage Area: 207 square miles
Flood Pool: Gated Storage
1,360 acre-ft. = (.12")
Description: The project would temporarily store floodwaters during periods of flooding along the Snake River. The project would store excess waters by diverting overflows from the Snake River through a weir or culvert(s) into the adjacent project site. 18,600 feet of dike from 3 to 8.5 feet high will be constructed to store the floodwaters. A gated 48" culvert will control outflow from the impoundment. Floodwaters would be held until flood stages downstream on the Snake River near Alvarado or the Red River near Drayton falls below flood stage. The project will provide 1,360 acre-ft. of gated floodwater storage.
Cost: $614,600 = $452/A.F.
Funding:

Red River Watershed Management Board	- $205,000 = $151/A.F.
Middle River-Snake River Watershed District	- $102,600
State of MN - Flood Damage Reduction	- $307,000

JUNEBERRY RIDGE WILDLIFE AND FLOOD CONTROL AREA - TWO RIVERS WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Ditch 95, 72 & 50 systems, T161N, R45W & R44W

Drainage Area: 500 square miles

Flood Volume: Gate controlled - up to 100,000 acre-ft.

Description: The project includes the construction of twelve separate management pools with inlet and outlet controls and weirs; an outlet distribution channel with controlled outlets to the north, middle, and south branches of the Two Rivers; and inlet channels from each of the tributary ditches to an inlet distribution channel. The total lands for the project include approximately 44 square miles. The gate controlled storage potential approaches 100,000 acre-feet which equals the 10-year runoff. The 12 pools would be prioritized into a flooding sequence so that impact on wildlife resources during a flood could be minimized. An analysis completed by the Corps. of Engineers determined that the Juneberry Ridge Project could reduce flood flows by 80% at Hallock, 45% at the mouth of the Two Rivers, and 3% on the Red River. The identification of a significant fen within the project area has required that project feasibility be re-assessed.

Cost: $20,000,000 = $200/A.F.

Funding: Red River Watershed Management Board - $2,000,000 = $20/A.F.
Two Rivers Watershed District
State of Minnesota - Bonding
Other Sources

RED LAKE PROJECT #68 - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Sections 19, 29, 30, & 31, T152N, R38W, and Sections 4, 5, 6, 8, & 9, T151N, R38W, Red Lake Indian Reservation, Clearwater County

Drainage Area: South Pool = 11.3 $mi.^2$
North Pool = 6.0 $mi.^2$

Flood Volume: Temporary Storage
South Pool = 2,900 acre-ft. - 24" RCP (4.8" R.O.)
North Pool = 2,900 acre-ft. - 18" RCP (9.0" R.O.)

Description: This would be a multipurpose impoundment built partially within the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Clearwater County. The project would provide flood control, water supply for wild rice irrigation, recreation, fishery benefits, and wildlife benefits. There are three basic features to the project:

Diversion Channel - 5.5 miles long between the Red Lake River and the Clearwater River.

Diversion Control Structure - stoplog control structure within the diversion channel to regulate the level at which transfer of waters between the two rivers begin.

Impoundments - two impoundments will be constructed utilizing the spoil from the diversion channel. Wildlife pools will be included.

Cost: $1,761,229 = $304/A.F.

Funding: Red River Watershed Management Board
Red Lake Watershed District
Local Assessments
Red Lake Indian Reservation - Use of Land
- In Kind Work

MIDDLE RIVER SITE #7 - MIDDLE RIVER-SNAKE RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Tributary to Judicial Ditch #28, Section 5 & 4, T157N, R42W

Drainage Area: 7.0 square miles

Flood Pool:	Gated Storage	Temporary Storage	Total Storage
	700 acre-ft.	1,170 acre-ft.	1,870 acre-ft. = (3.0")

Description: The project would temporarily store a portion of the floodwaters from JD #28. A diversion channel would be constructed to deliver floodwaters to the storage site. 11,300 feet of dike would be constructed with an average height of 6 feet. The project would store 1,870 acre-ft. of floodwater. 700 acre-ft. of this amount would be controlled by a gate. A 410 acre wildlife 1 pool would be included as part of the design to provide substantial wildlife habitat enhancement. It is planned to establish the project in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources.

Cost: $246,750 = $132/A.F.

Funding:		
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 82,000 = $44/A.F.
	Middle River-Snake River Watershed District	- $ 41,750
	State of MN - Flood Damage Reduction	- $123,000

DEERHORN CREEK STRUCTURE - BUFFALO-RED RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Sections 21 & 28, T136N, R45W (Prairie View Township)

Drainage Area: 21.2 square miles

Flood Volume:	Temporary Storage	Gated Storage	Total Storage
	355 acre-ft.	712 acre-ft.	1,078 acre-ft. (.95" R.O.)

Description: The proposed project consists of an earth fill flood detention structure on Deerhorn Creek. The main purpose is floodwater detention. The principle spillway will consist of a concrete pipe culvert through the embankment with a gated inlet pipe and an overflow drop structure. No permanent pool is planned. The entire flood pool area is privately owned.

Cost: $775,660 = $719/A.F.

Funding:		
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 193,915 = $180/A.F.
	Buffalo-Red River Watershed District	- $ 193,915
	State of Minnesota - Flood Damage Reduction	- $ 387,830

SNAKE RIVER PROJECT #2 - MIDDLE RIVER-SNAKE RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Judicial Ditch 25-I, Section 18, T154N, R46W, Helgeland Township, Polk County

Drainage Area: 12.6 square miles

Flood Volume: Gated Storage
787 acre-ft.: gated 42" pipe (1.17" R.O.)

Description: The project will incorporate the construction of 12,400 feet of earthen dike, inlet works to divert floodwaters into the site, and outlet works to release waters from the site. The inlet works will consist of a weir in Judicial Ditch 25-I that will divert flows into the off channel impoundment. The principle spillway will have sufficient capacity to release the waters in 10 days or less once the gate is opened. The floodwaters will be held until downstream channels can accommodate the flow.

Cost: $300,000 = $381/A.F.

Funding:		
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 100,000 = $127/A.F.
	State of Minnesota - Flood Damage Reduction	- $ 150,000
	Middle River-Snake River Watershed District	- $ 50,000

PARNELL IMPOUNDMENT - PROJECT #81 - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Sections 3 and 10, Parnell Township, Polk County
Drainage Area: 11.3 square miles
Flood Pool: Gated Storage
2,500 acre-ft. = (4.15")

Description: The proposal will develop a joint flood control - wildlife management area with two separate permanent wetland pools totally 474 acres and a dry flood pool. The dry flood pool will store the runoff from the frequent flood events so that the wildlifes pools' water surface elevation bounce is less than six inches in 10 years. During the larger flood events, excess water will be stored in all pools until downstream flooding has diminished. The project will provide 2,500 acre-ft. of floodwater storage controlled jointly by a four foot gated pipe and a 12" non-gated pipe.

Cost: $1,360,000 = $544/A.F.

Funding:		
	Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 230,000
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 450,000 = $180/A.F.
	State of MN - Flood Damage Reduction	- $ 680,000

BEE LAKE - PROJECT #83 - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Sections 6, 7, and 8 of Knute Township in Central Polk County
Drainage Area: 5.9 square miles

Flood Pool:	Gated Storage	Temporary Storage	Total
Bee Lake	695 acre-ft.	120 acre-ft.	815 acre-ft. = (2.6")
Dahl Lake	100 acre-ft. drawdown	60 acre-ft.	160 acre-ft. = (5.2")

Description: The Bee Lake Project will consist of building an embankment, a concrete control struction, an outlet channel improvement, and an emergency spillway. The control structure is a two-stage, gate controlled drop-inlet spillway which includes 50 feet of stop log bays for wildlife management. The channel work will allow for complete drawdown capability.

Dahl Lake work involves the construction of an outlet structure and excavation to improve flow characteristics to and from the structure. The outlet structure will be five foot diameter corregated metal riser pipe with a five foot stop log bay. A fall drawdown will provide 100 acre-ft. of spring runoff storage.

Cost: $200,000 = $205/A.F.

Funding:		
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 65,000 = $67/A.F.
	Red Lake Watershed District	- $ 65,000
	North American Pothole Venture	- $ 70,000

KLONDIKE PROJECT - TWO RIVERS WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Section 27, and Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Klondike Township (T161N, R45W) in Kittson County.
Drainage Area: 500 square miles
Flood Pool: Gated Storage
6,630 acre-ft. = (0.25")

Description: This is a two pool off-channel floodwater storage project. Both pools will be surrounded by earthen dike with inlet and outlet structures. Gated inlets will allow the floodwater to enter onto the land as the flood peak arrives but then will not allow the water to exit until downstream flooding subsides. Pool #1 will store a maximum of 1331 acre-ft. of floodwater. The outlet will be designed to discharge 50 cubic feet per second. The project area for Pool #2 will store a maximum of of 5,300 acre-ft. of floodwater. The outlet will be designed to discharge 150 cubic feet per second. The project area for Pool #2 is 1,240 acres. Pool #1 is 760 acres.

Cost:		
	Pool #1 -	$ 324,700
	Pool #2 -	$ 834,062
		$ 1,158,762 = $175/A.F.

Funding:		
	Red River Watershed Management Board	- $ 772,508 = $116/A.F.
	Two Rivers Watershed District	- $ 386,254

MAPLE LAKE PROJECT - PHASE I - RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Section 25, T149N, R43W
Drainage Area: 27.2 square miles
Flood Pool: Polk Impoundment - 970 acre-ft.
Tamarac Impoundment - 355 acre-ft.
Total - 1,325 acre-ft.

Description: The project was petitioned for by Polk County and involves the restoration of the Poplar River Diversion Channel between the Poplar River and Maple Lake. Included in the total project is the improvement of the existing structures along the Poplar River Diversion; the reconstruction of the structures on Maple Lake, Tamarac Wildlife Pool, Badger Lake, and Mitchell Lake; improvement of Judicial Ditch #73; and construction of a new dike and wildlife pool at the Polk Impoundment. The project will provide benefits to local and mainstem flood control, fish and wildlife resources, lake level maintenance, and recreational development.

Cost: $720,000 = $543/A.F.
Funding: Red River Watershed Management Board
Red Lake Watershed District
Local Assessment

ANGUS-OSLO #4 - MIDDLE RIVER SNAKE RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Location: Judicial Ditch 25-II, Section 3, T153N, R46W, Brandt Township, Polk County
Drainage Area: 23.0 square miles
Flood Volume: Gated Storage
1,876 acre-ft.: 48" gated pipe (1.53" R.O.)

Description: The project is an off channel impoundment which would temporarily store floodwaters until the downstream channels can accommodate the flow. Approximately 13,800 feet of dike will be constructed as well as a diversion channel to divert flows into the site and the outlet works to release waters from the site. The principle spillway will have sufficient capacity to release waters back into Judicial Ditch 25-II in ten days or less (48" diameter culvert or equivalent).

Cost: $ 530,000 = $282/A.F.
Funding: Red River Watershed Management Board - $ 142,000 = $75/A.F.
State of Minnesota - Flood Damage Reduction - $ 212,500
Middle River-Snake River Watershed District - $ 175,500

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 18, 1992

TO: BWSR members

FROM: the BWSR Education Committee

RE: enclosed education strategy

The enclosed education strategy is the Education Committee's idea of a realistic approach to expand and improve an important, but sometimes neglected, aspect of the BWSR's legislatively-mandated role: its educational efforts.

A few highlights of the strategy are:

- a recommendation to **add only one additional staff person**, a full-time education coordinator
- a recommendation to take full advantage of our extremely capable staff by **having each appropriate staff person dedicate a specific portion of his time--perhaps 10 percent--to specific educational activities**
- a recommendation that the education coordinator have control over **a budget dedicated to education**

THE STRATEGY IS SUMMARIZED IN A THREE-PAGE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE DOCUMENT.

The committee would like to emphasize that the time to approve this plan and get it into place is NOW. Past attempts to establish a formal education program have failed because other program commitments have always seemed more urgent. Education has been put off, always with the idea that a formal educational program would be instituted when time and money became available. The truth is that if we continue to wait until resources are available, we will NEVER get our educational efforts up to speed. **If the BWSR truly intends to fulfill its educational mandates, we need to make a commitment now. If education is genuinely a priority, we will find the necessary resources.**

Regional Offices

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

Northeast Region
394 South Lake Avenue
Room 403
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
507-359-6074

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

Southwest Region
Box 267
1400 E. Lyon Street
Marshall, MN 56258
507-537-6060

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

An Equal
Opportunity Employer

EDUCATION STRATEGY

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

April 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....page 1

I. Introduction.....page 5

II. Definition/Goal.....page 6

III. Education Strategy.....page 6

IV. Relationships.....page 11

V. Implementation.....page 13

Appendix A--Past Educational Efforts.....page 15

Appendix B--Overview of the Survey.....page 19

Appendix C--The survey.....page 23

Appendix D--Needs Assessment.....page 27

Appendix E--Audience.....page 29

Appendix F--Recommendations of 1989 Education Committee.....page 31

Appendix G--BWSR Strategic Plan Education Activities and Strategies....page 33

Executive summary

Executive summary--Introduction

When the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) was created in 1987, the Legislature obviously believed it should have an important educational role. The Legislative gave the BWSR three specific educational mandates:
1)the BWSR shall develop information and education programs designed to increase awareness of local water and soil resources problems and awareness of opportunities for local government involvement in preventing or solving them;
2)the BWSR shall provide a forum for the discussion of local issues and opportunities relating to water and soil resources management; and
3)the BWSR shall facilitate communication and coordination among state agencies in cooperation with the Environmental Quality Board, and between state and local units of government, in order to make the expertise and resources of state agencies involved in water and soil resources management available to local units of government to the greatest extent possible.

Strides have been made toward achieving these goals, particularly goals #2 and #3. However, the BWSR's educational activities have never been the subject of a cohesive and focused effort; rather, much of the activity has taken place as a by-product of other programs or because of a staff member's own personal interest in pursuing a particular educational goal. The current Education Committee was convened to made education the priority it deserves to be.

The committee was charged with developing an education strategy to be submitted for board approval. The committee began meeting in October 1991. Beginning in December 1991, they met monthly through March 1992. Committee membership included:

Diane Jensen, BWSR
LeAnn Buck, MASWCD board member
Warren Rodning, BWSR board member
Kitty Tepley, MACDE
Don Ogaard (chair), BWSR board member
Bob Mostad, MAWD
Don Warner, BWSR board member
Susan Tsakakis, BWSR staff
Chris Hughes, BWSR staff
Tim Wagar, MES
Eric Mohring, BWSR staff

The committee meetings focused on gathering information through hearing presentations from a variety of sources, and discussing the

most appropriate direction for a BWSR education strategy to take, keeping in mind the limited resources available. Committee discussions were lively and input from BWSR members and BWSR clientele forms the basis for the strategy.

The consensus of the Education Committee is that we would both increase our educational activity and get more results from our efforts (i.e. "bang for our buck") if we did two things: 1)devoted more resources to our educational efforts; and 2)coordinated these efforts as part of an overall plan.

Executive summary--the strategy

After examining our mission statement and its focus on local government units (LGUs), the committee determined that it was appropriate for our educational efforts to move in the direction of **providing assistance to LGUs in *their* educational efforts, rather than adding to or creating BWSR outreach efforts.** Specifically, the committee defined BWSR's educational goal as one of **meeting our legislatively mandated educational goals through providing assistance to local units of government.**

Having thus defined our goal, the committee decided, through input gleaned from committee members, informal feedback, and a survey of BWSR clientele, that **we cannot afford, nor do we need, to hire extensive staff and devote extensive resources to an education effort. What is necessary, rather, is to use the staff and resources we have and take full advantage of their educational potential.**

Basically, the committee envisions a structured two-way flow of information: from M-Team through a new education coordinator position through the field offices to the clientele, and back up from the clientele through the field offices to the education coordinator. (This two-way flow is demonstrated graphically on page 8.) In addition, the education coordinator would also work to maintain connections with appropriate state, local and federal agencies, associations, etc.

Such a structure answers these important needs:
- it takes advantage of the BWSR's greatest strength: the relationship the field staff have with their clientele
- it is flexible and can be adapted to last-minute changes
- it provides a vehicle for BWSR to encourage its clientele to make BWSR's education priorities their own education priorities
- it provides a structured way for BWSR to ensure that its education efforts are meeting the clientele's needs

The strategy makes a number of recommendations necessary to set up this formal educational structure. These recommendations are:

1. Creation of an education coordinator position.

2. Creation of an education budget.

3. Development of a yearly education plan.

4. Each BWSR board conservationist (formerly called board reps or hydros) and appropriate central office staff members should dedicate a specific portion of his time to education.

5. Each BC and appropriate central office staff member should develop an "education plan" that outlines his educational goals and activities for the year.

6. Staff should seek out feedback from their clientele regarding what types of assistance they need.

These recommendations are further discussed in section III of this paper.

The committee intends the structure to work as follows: if Jane Doe from X County wants to educate the X County Board of Commissioners on (for example) feedlots, she would call her board conservationist (BC). The BC would then contact the education coordinator, who would pull together all of the information on feedlots that he or she has collected. Possibly, the education coordinator (EC) will need to facilitate the development of some new material on feedlots for Jane Doe's presentation; or the information may need to be "localized" for Jane's purposes. Jane, the BC and the EC would all work together to meet Jane's needs. Of course, a BC or the EC could also initiate a project with a given local government unit.

The Education Committee believes that this structure will allow the BWSR to make a significant contribution to environmental education in Minnesota without acquiring a great deal of staff or new resources. Formalizing a BWSR education structure will create an exciting new opportunity for the BWSR to truly begin to realize its educational goals and mandates.

Executive summary--keys to success

This is at least the third significant effort made by the BWSR to institute a formal education strategy. Past efforts have failed largely because the attitude has been "let's wait until we have money and time to devote to this"--and, of course, the money and time never materialize. The truth is that funds and time will always be tight, there will always be a new program to carry out, and there will never be enough staff. **Unless BWSR members and staff**

make a commitment to education, and a commitment to put time and resources into education now, BWSR will continue to fall short of reaching its legislative mandates. If we wait for extra money and time, nothing will ever happen. This effort can only be successful if BWSR members and staff make education a priority now and back that up by allocating resources to it.

Education Strategy

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

I. INTRODUCTION

When the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) was created in 1987, the Legislature clearly envisioned it playing a fairly significant educational role. The BWSR picked up on this role when writing its strategic plan and included many specific educational initiatives.

A. Legislative direction

The Legislature gave the BWSR the three following mandates relating to education:
1) the BWSR shall develop information and education programs designed to increase awareness of local water and soil resources problems and awareness of opportunities for local government involvement in preventing or solving them;
2) the BWSR shall provide a forum for the discussion of local issues and opportunities relating to water and soil resources management; and
3)the BWSR shall facilitate communication and coordination among state agencies in cooperation with the Environmental Quality Board, and between state and local units of government, in order to make the expertise and resources of state agencies involved in water and soil resources management available to local units of government to the greatest extent possible.

Clearly, the BWSR has made some efforts to fulfill these legislative mandates and goals. Certainly, strides have been made toward legislative mandate #2, relating to providing a forum for discussion of local resource management issues and opportunities, both through BWSR board meetings and through the many meetings and partnerships facilitated by the BWSR (i.e. local water planning task forces, metro water management rules task force, etc.). Similarly, these partnerships have helped make progress toward legislative mandate #3, facilitating communication and cooperation among state agencies and local units of government in order to make the expertise of state agencies available to local units.

The BWSR has also had some success in reaching legislative mandate #1--developing information and education programs designed to increase awareness of local water and soil resource problems and opportunities for local government involvement in preventing or solving them--in some specific examples, such as the education/communication campaigns relating to the RIM Reserve Program and the Wetland

Conservation Act. These campaigns used a wide variety of methods, including news releases, meeting with the media, public service announcements, advertisements, newsletter articles, special events, etc.

Despite these successes, the committee feels that the BWSR's educational program falls short of its legislative mandates and that our educational programs are reactive, not proactive. The committee sees two things as basic to improving our educational efforts: 1)the BWSR should devote expanded resources to its educational efforts; and 2)the BWSR should develop a clear and focused educational plan. Devoting expanded resources to education will lead to more educational activities; and developing a clear and focused plan will allow us to build on some of the above past successes and get more results from those efforts (i.e. more "bang for our buck").

II. Definition/Goal

A. Definition of education

The word "education" calls to mind the traditional images: teachers, schoolchildren, books, and homework. For purposes of the BWSR and its clientele, that definition is not appropriate.

The committee arrived at this definition: education is **any efforts made by LGUs to increase an audience's knowledge of conservation, natural resources, or the capabilities and resources local units offer to assist citizens to care for these resources.**

B. Goal of our education efforts

The committee considered both the BWSR mission statement and our legislative mandates in developing a goal for our education efforts. We believed that the goal must incorporate the mission statement's focus on local government while moving toward achieving the educational goals prescribed for BWSR in statute.

The overall goal that the committee arrived at is: **The goal of the BWSR education efforts is to meet our legislatively mandated educational goals through providing assistance to local units of government.**

III. Education strategy

A. What we need

The first response to an expressed need such as the need for "education" is to create a new department, add staff people, resources, and begin developing new material. However, our survey (see Appendix B) indicated that this was NOT the approach to take. Reasons include:
•a great deal of material already exists; what is needed is networking, distribution systems, etc.
•that type of approach tends to produce more generalized types of materials, which fail our clientele on two levels: first, they do not address the needs of the specific area; and second, they do not address the specific needs of that clientele.

What is really necessary, then, is not to invent a new "education" program or a new education department, but to use the resources (people, programs, activities, etc.) that we have and take advantage of their educational potential. This can be accomplished by hiring an education coordinator and instituting a more formal education effort, with specific goals and outcomes in mind. Formalizing this effort will accomplish the following things:

- •coordination of all efforts
- •the ability to target specific topics, issues, or areas of the state to meet various needs
- •encouraging staff to look at the educational potential of their activities
- •giving local units of government a specific place to turn for help to meet their unique educational needs
- •encouraging BWSR leadership to seriously look at and prioritize our educational goals
- •giving BWSR a tool to evaluate our educational efforts

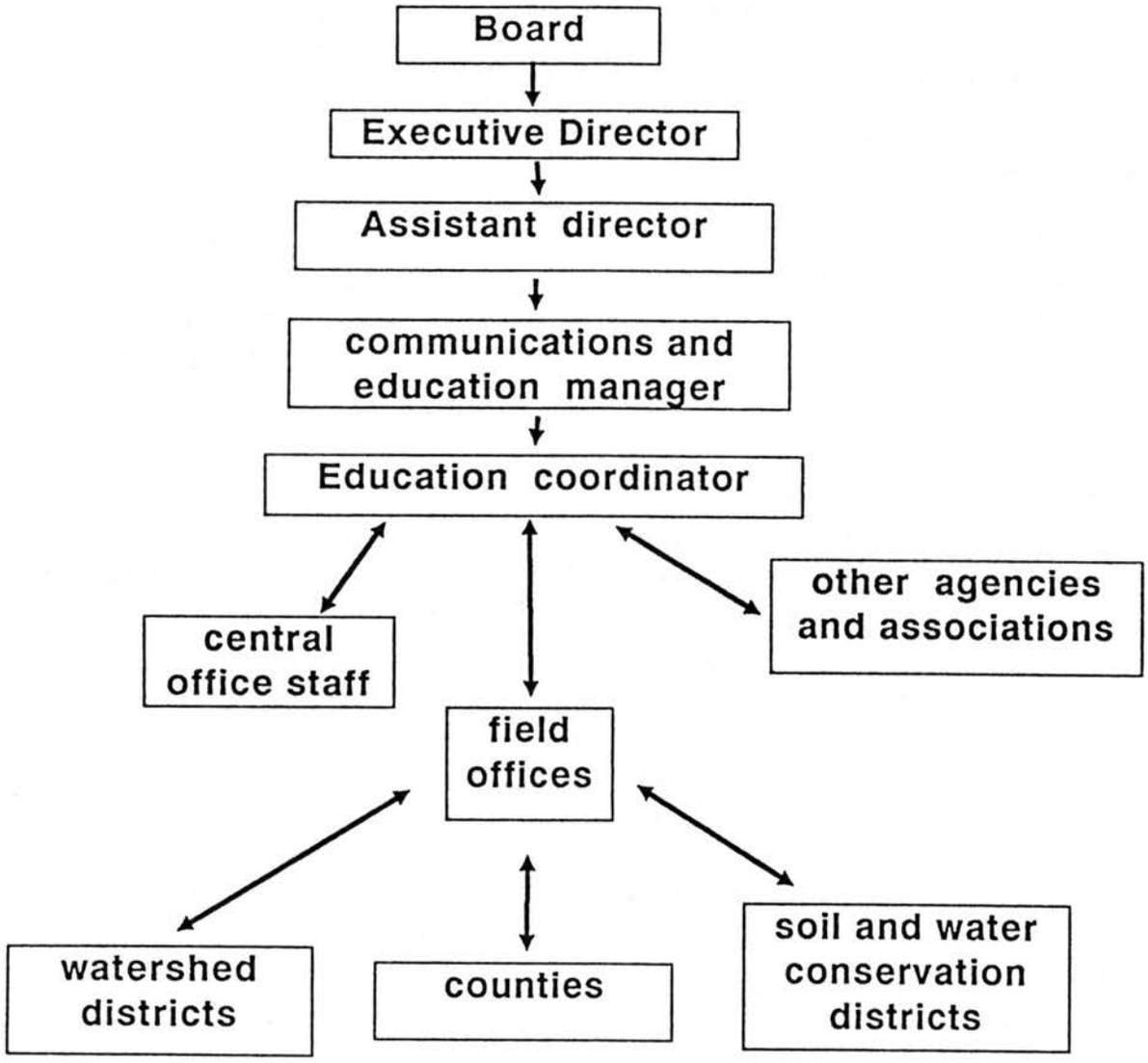
The alternative is to continue on in our scattergun approach, which effectively wastes effort and resources by not giving us the most "bang for our buck." In addition, if we continue on in our current fashion, we severely limit our potential for organized growth and our ability to adapt our education efforts to meet any specific needs.

B. Overall view

The overall view that the Education Committee envisioned for our education effort involves one new position (an education coordinator, henceforth referred to as the EC). This EC will work with staff to accommodate the educational needs of their clientele.

This strategy is based upon a two-way flow of information: information would flow from M-Team, which will work with the communications manager and EC to develop an overall education plan, goals, etc., down through the EC and staff to clientele; and back up from clientele, as they communicate their specific

needs to staff, who relay them to the EC and M-Team. A diagram of this information flow is below.



The idea is to create one overall, cohesive plan, yet allow for significant individualization within that plan. Activities would vary according to the geographic region of the state, the strong points of the individual field staff person, and the past successes of the staff and the area.

C. Specific strategy recommendations

1. Creation of an education coordinator position.

Without a person hired as an education coordinator, the committee feels very strongly that nothing much will

change and this plan will more or less sit on the shelf gathering dust. Committee members Bob Mostad (Sauk River WD) and Kitty Tepley (Morrison SWCD) indicated that, without a name of a specific person to call, local governments were unlikely to take advantage of any expanded educational services. They know how busy the board conservationists are now--why would they suddenly have time to implement a new education program?

By hiring someone specifically responsible for education--the same way someone is specifically responsible for the Cost-Share Program, the Wetland Conservation Act, the RIM Reserve Program, etc.,--we accomplish two things: 1)we place education clearly on a level of importance commensurate with our other programs; and 2)we create a position that has specific responsibility toward seeing that certain educational activities are carried out.

Currently, with no one person designated as responsible for education, it becomes less of a priority when schedules fill up; although education is a key part of all of BWSR's activities, and everyone is sort of responsible for it, no one is ultimately responsible. This person would provide a focal point for all of the board's education efforts.

Description of education coordinator's position:
a)in consultation with M-Team and communications manager, devise a yearly education plan
b)collect materials from a wide variety of sources, including:

- •other state and federal agencies
- •private companies
- •foundations
- •schools, colleges
- •associations

These materials will be used to help the field staff answer the educational needs of their clientele.
c)coordinate staff educational activities
d)work to keep up-to-date on what staff are doing to develop ideas on the educational possibilities of day-to-day activities. Work with staff to show them the educational potential of these activities.
e)perform training.
f)develop educational "packages" (i.e. collect appropriate data; facilitate creation of slide shows, etc., as necessary; pick and choose information from appropriate curricula; etc.) to meet field staff needs and requests
g)work on developing statewide and regional educational networks
h)keep clientele informed as to various grants and

funding available from different sources
i)keep field staff apprised of what types of materials are available by circulating regular categorized lists
j)respond to requests from clientele, and filter those requests to field staff if appropriate
k)"stand in" for field staff as EC's schedule allows
l)work to develop relationships with the private sector, obtaining information, funding and other resources from businesses with an interest in promoting conservation
m)serve as a liaison with other agencies and the appropriate associations

2. Creation of a specific education budget.
The new EC needs independence and responsiblity to do the job effectively. Having a specific budget for education gives the program viability and tangibility.

3. Development of a yearly education plan.
This plan will cite what goals we want to achieve, etc. This will be developed by the education coordinator in conjunction with the M-Team and communications manager. An overall plan will allow us to focus our efforts and to build on our past successes.

4. Each BC and appropriate central office staff member should dedicate a specific portion of his time to education.
This would obligate staff members to apportion a specific amount of their time for educational activities. These efforts would be monitored by their supervisors and coordinated agency-wide through the education coordinator. This would accomplish three important things: a)it would stop education activities from being the first to be put on the back burner during busy times; b)it would take advantage of BWSR's most valuable resource: the first-hand knowledge of LGUs and their needs; and c)it would allow the BWSR to coordinate and focus its overall efforts. Although all staff spend some portion of their time currently in educational activities, a focused and cohesive effort will allow us to accomplish a great deal more. This would be written into their work plans and position descriptions.

5. Each BWSR staff person should develop an "education plan" that outlines his educational goals and activities for the year. This would be done in conjunction with the education coordinator and supervisor. This would then be included as part of the staff member's overall work plan.

This would: a)allow for coordination of BWSR activities to meet the overall plan; b)allow BWSR field staff to plan and budget their time accordingly; c) allow for

individualization of plans to fit the unique needs of different areas of the state; and d)allow each BWSR staff member to capitalize on their strengths.

6. Field staff should seek out feedback from their clientele regarding what types of assistance they need. This would: a)provide a method to evaluate and revise our efforts; b)encourage our clientele to think about their education efforts and needs on a regular basis.

IV. Relationships

A. Relationship of the Education Plan to the Training Plan

The BWSR's Training Team, chaired by Mark Nelson, recently developed a Five Year Training Plan for Soil and Water Conservation Districts. Although there will undoubtedly be some overlap in the work of the Education Committee and the Training Team, and these two efforts should be coordinated, the goals and audiences of the two groups are decidedly unique.

The most obvious and important difference between the two teams is the audience they aim for: the Training Team focuses its efforts on training **of SWCD, WD, and county staff and elected officials**; the Education Committee's focus is on **helping clientele staff and elected officials educate their own various audiences.**

In other words, when the Training Team holds a training session, the audience they are trying to reach is right there--the local units of government. The Education Committee is trying to provide assistance in helping these local units reach their own audiences, be it landowners/occupiers, school children, etc.

Training, then, focuses more on the specific needs of our clientele: knowledge of the technicalities of BWSR programs, knowledge of their responsibilities as official personnel, knowledge of how to run a meeting, knowledge of the legal aspects of their local units of government, knowledge of how to provide leadership. The work of the Education Committee, on the other hand, focuses on helping local government staff reach whoever they're trying to reach: landowners/occupiers who might have problem feedlots, every landowner/occupier within their boundaries, landowners/occupiers with improper septic systems on a lake, schoolchildren, county commissioners, etc.

One possible area of overlap is in the education or training of local government officials. Since this is a component of both the education plan and the training plan, careful

coordination will be necessary to prevent duplication of effort.

B. Relationship of the education coordinator to the communications manager

It's very difficult to draw the line between "communications" activities and "education" activities. As they are defined for the purposes of the BWSR, they are similar, and in many cases, interchangeable.

It seems to make sense to house the education coordinator position and the communications manager together, perhaps forming an Information and Education section similar to that in other agencies. The communications manager will supervise the education coordinator and serve as the section's link on the M-Team.

These two positions will work together closely and divide responsibilities between them as seems workable and appropriate.

C. Relationship of the education coordinator to local units of government

At first, the education coordinator will work with local units of government mainly through and in conjunction with field staff, taking advantage of field staff's expertise in their geographic areas and their knowledge of the LGUs. After the EC gains some experience in the position, the EC may want to consider working directly with LGUs if appropriate.

D. Relationship of the EC to local business and industry

One long-range goal of the EC will be to work on developing relationships between BWSR and business and between LGUs and business. In addition to exploring opportunities for business sponsorship of educational projects and activities, the EC will look at ways to capitalize on some of the business community's educational efforts and take advantage of the educational possiblities that exist.

E. Relationship of the EC to the associations

Obviously, the EC will work closely with the associations in determining the needs of LGUs and the most appropriate response to those needs, in addition to networking with the associations as a source of materials and information. The EC should also consider using the associations to publicize the EC's availability.

F. Relationship of the EC to staff

At first, the EC will probably work very closely with staff in conjunction with LGUs. It is likely that staff will be the conduit that makes the original contact between an LGU or group of LGUs and the EC, and will probably work with the EC on various projects. In addition, the EC will at least initially depend on staff to help with networking and information collection.

As the EC becomes more experienced, staff will be used more for suggestions and guidance, rather than direct hands-on assistance.

V. Implementation

The following steps are involved in implementing the education strategy:

1. Approval by the board.

2. Hire an education coordinator.

Without this position, it's likely that nothing or very little of this proposed strategy will ever come to fruition. Past experience supports this: the BWSR's last foray into development of an environmental education strategy resulted in the "white paper" issued by the E-Team in November 1989. This strategy contained a number of recommendations, including hiring three staff devoted to education. Although the board approved the strategy, no staff or resources were ever assigned, and none of the initiatives in the paper advanced. (See Appendix F for the recommendations of the "white paper.")

Without an education coordinator, we end up in a situation similar to the current situation: the BWSR has overall educational mandates, so we are all somewhat responsible for education; however, since no one person is ultimately responsible, education is one of the first things that falls by the wayside when times get busy. An education coordinator, as the person with final responsibility for our education efforts, would help ensure that education stays a priority.

3. BCs will send out a memo to their clientele explaining the new EC position and that they will be apportioning a specific percentage of their time to education. Field staff will obtain follow-up as to what types of specific things LUGS need, what topics, etc. This could be accomplished either through working with individual clientele or through the associations.

4. EC will work with communications manager and M-Team to develop an overall BWSR education plan defining specific

priority issues and desired goals.

5. BCs and appropriate central office staff will work with their supervisors to develop individual or regional education plans, with specific goals in mind.

These plans will work to take advantage of the two-way information flow to carry out the overall education plan and will consider the needs expressed by clientele.

6. The Education Committee will meet at regular intervals to review the BWSR's education activities and to provide guidance on policy and direction.

If this strategy is accepted and implemented, committee members will probably have to meet fairly often in the first six months or so after implementation begins; after that, meetings will be to provide oversight and ensure that the efforts are moving in an appropriate direction.

APPENDIX A--PAST EDUCATION/TRAINING EFFORTS

I. Past educational efforts

A. Past successes

The BWSR's past education efforts have been varied. Some focused on helping local governments reach their audiences; others were directly targeted at the public. A few successful efforts have been:

- the Conservation Mentor newsletter, which provides general information about BWSR programs, clientele activities, etc., to a mailing list of about 5,000 state, local and federal officials and personnel
- the Water BillBoard newsletter, which provides information on water-related activities from the Pollution Control Agency, BWSR, Met Council, the Minnesota Department of Health, and the State Planning Agency, and goes to a mailing list almost entirely of local government staff and officials;
- efforts surrounding the RIM Reserve Program and the Wetland Conservation Act, which included news releases, public service announcements, special events, newsletter articles, and ad space;
- the local water planning task forces, which have continued to meet in many counties after the development of a plan, and provide an excellent forum for discussion and coordination between state, local and federal agencies and organizations.

Another effort worth noting is the distribution in 1986 of the BWSR Communications Guide. The Communications Guide was created as part of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of soil and water conservation in Minnesota. This guide contained monthly packages that included a press release, a feature story, an ad slick, a public service announcement, and other information. It was intended that the districts localize this information and forward it to their media. Not much follow-up was done, so it's difficult to tell how successful this effort was.

B. The Environmental Agriculturalist Program

The only program ever administered by the BWSR that was specifically targeted at education was the Environmental Agriculturalist Program, created in the 1989 Groundwater Protection Act. The BWSR received $400,000 for the program, which was intended to 1) work with agricultural producers; 2)advise and inform agricultural producers on the impact of certain farming practices on water quality; 3)promote sustainable agriculture; 4)demonstrate and evaluate alternative pesticide practices; and 5)develop and promote farm profitability through a reduction in farm inputs.

The BWSR awarded 15 contracts, which met with varying degrees of success, under the program. The program was not funded the following biennium.

C. The last Education Committee

Previous attempts to institute any type of formal education strategy or policy have not been successful. In 1989, an Education Team was convened and chaired by BWSR staff member Dave Behm. The team met repeatedly and in November 1989 presented a "position paper" to the board, which responded by creating an ad hoc Education Committee composed of several board members and staff. This ad hoc Education Committee drafted a two-page sheet of recommendations (see Appendix F).

The recommendations included:
•adding three staff members
•directing these staff to ensure that resource education efforts by local governments are optimized by: 1)developing a process to listen to ideas and needs of local governments about what they require to achieve their individual education and communication goals; 2)providing, through training and other means, the capability to local governments to carry out their own communications programs; 3)seeking, creating, fostering, and augmenting the opportunities for local entities to share educational materials and programs; and 4)assisting the coordination of local education and communication efforts with other state agencies and environmental education efforts.

The board discussed the recommendations and essentially tabled them until funding was available. The proposal was not considered a priority by BWSR board members and staff management, and nothing was ever done for follow-up.

In a presentation to the Education Committee, Dave stressed that, without a genuine commitment from BWSR leadership and board members, no education effort could be successful. He also stressed the importance of adding staff specifically devoted to education.

The philosophy of the white paper differs from that of this document in a number of key ways:
•the white paper emphasized the use of an expanded education and information staff, with little additional involvement of current staff; this document focuses on using the staff expertise we already have;
•the white paper was somewhat less specifically focused in that it addressed education, training, and communications; this document attempts to separate the three to whatever extent possible.

D. Past training efforts

In addition, Jim Birkholz gave a brief presentation to the Education Committee on past training efforts. Some of the highlights of his presentation were:
•training efforts have focused mainly on staff and elected officials of the BWSR's clientele--SWCDs, WDs, and counties, with the historical emphasis being on SWCDs.
•for newly elected board members and newly hired staff, the focus has been on the basics: programs, responsibilities, etc.
•for more experienced board members and staff, the focus has been on leadership and management
•some of the most positive feedback the BWSR gets is after it conducts training sessions around the state; it's important to bring the training out into the field
•we have killed our previous education efforts by making our task too insurmountable; we need to bite off a manageable amount

E. Why now?

Given our past unsuccessful attempts to institute a formal education program, the question arises: why should this time be any different? A number of reasons indicate that right now exists a unique opportunity for the BWSR to make a genuine commitment to education. Among these reasons:
•with the recently approved Wetland Conservation Act, the board's complement was increased by 12. Although this staff will initially be needed to get the program up and running, one could assume that fewer staff hours will be necessary when the program is better established. This staff time could be devoted to educational activities.
•the BWSR's recent reorganization of field staff areas and responsibilities provides an excellent opportunity for self-appraisal and the chance to examine how we can better meet our clientele's education needs; and
•in the past year, we have seen new leadership at BWSR, both at the staff level and at the board level. As always, new leadership provides the opportunity to reassess direction.

All of these factors combine to make this a prime time for the BWSR to make a serious commitment to education.

APPENDIX B--OVERVIEW OF THE SURVEY

I. The survey

In fall 1991, the Education Committee drafted a survey that was then sent to all of the BWSR's clientele (SWCDs, WDs, and county water plan coordinators). The survey was meant to assess the current educational activities of LGUs and have them identify needs and areas where they would like assistance from the BWSR. A copy of this survey follows this overview.

The response rate to the survey's was quite good: 82 of 91 SWCDs responded; 22 of 41 WDs responded; and 33 of 87 counties responded. One point to note is that in some cases the SWCD is also responsible for the local water planning initiative, so some SWCDs may have used only one survey and responded as both an SWCD and as a local water plan coordinator; or two surveys may have been filled out by the same person wearing two different "hats."

The main items that the surveyed measured:
- amount of "formal" education activities, characterized by working through schools, colleges, libraries, environmental centers, etc., and providing speakers, lessons, field trips, etc.
- amount of "informal" education activities, characterized by newsletters, mailings, fair booths, news releases, etc.
- the audience LGUs consider most important (the general public, potential clientele, or teachers/students)
- the type of information LGUs want to provide to their target audiences (information on the LGU, general conservation information, information on services from the LGU, etc.)
- what types of things would be most helpful from the BWSR (additional brochures and fact sheets, ideas on working with school districts, ideas on community projects, ideas on adult education, listing of available curricula, etc.)

RESULTS: Overall, a few striking conclusions can be drawn from the survey:

- SWCDs and WDs see potential clientele as their most important audience. Counties see the general public as their most important audience.

- all three LGUs rated the top three items they would like to see from BWSR as additional brochures/fact sheets, ideas about community projects, and ideas on how to work with school districts.

- WDs have the least developed educational system; SWCDs have the most developed educational system. WDs seemed to focus their educational efforts more on technical types of things, such as inspections, hearings, etc.

A. SWCD response (82 responding)

Not surprisingly, virtually all districts participate in a wide variety of education, both formal and informal, and targeted at youth and adults. Formal educational efforts are commonly through schools, colleges, and state/federal/local agencies.

The most common ways SWCDs reach audiences informally were newsletters, fair booths, displays, and news releases/media.

Clearly, SWCDs see educating potential clientele as their most important task. However, many also see providing information to teachers/students as important.

The three items districts would like from BWSR: additional brochures and fact sheets; ideas on working with school districts; and ideas on community projects.

A number specifically mentioned that they would like more news releases and/or ranked news releases first as the item they would find most useful from BWSR.

COMMENTS FROM THE SURVEYS:

Potential new audience for education: county board members. Suggestion was to prepare some type of presentation for SWCDs to give to their county board members.

"BWSR should help SWCDs build an identity as a unique LUG. BWSR should work with AMC and others to inform them of districts and their responsibilities."

"Instead of providing material, I would like to see a person in our area who could set up educational programs, curriculum, and information so we could administer them."

B. Responses from Counties (33 responding)

Almost all provide some type of formal education, both for children and adults. The most commonly used forums are schools and state/federal/local agencies. The most common types of activities are speakers/lessons and providing info./materials.

Almost all conduct some type of informal education activities. Typical activities include newsletters, mailings, news releases, fair booths, etc. Few counties indicated that they used "advertisements" to educate the public.

As with the SWCDs and WDs, almost all counties rated education as an important function of their local unit, and three-quarters said that there was no other organization nearby them providing adequate environmental education.

The counties clearly see their educational role as being one of educating potential clientele and the general public about basic conservation issues. Interestingly, only six saw "educating the general public about your local unit and its purpose and services" as a high priority--I would guess because most people have a fair grasp of county government and its services.

The three items most counties would like from the BWSR: most counties chose additional brochures and fact sheets as a top priority. The other two priorities chosen were the two "idea" categories--ideas on community projects and ideas on how to work with your school district.

COMMENTS FROM COUNTIES:

"Remember to broaden the scope of work outside SWCDs. Too often material from BWSR is aimed only at SWCDs and their problems. This is insufficient, too narrowly focused and misses the mark on the fact that, in many counties, SWCDs are not water planners."

"Use 'case histories.' In many cases, in educating the public, we tend to concentrate on the damages we are causing to the environment. What seems to be very helpful is to share with people how we can solve problems and how people are actually using BMPs."

C. Responses from WDs (22 responding)

Overall, watershed districts have the greatest variance in the amount of education they provide. A greater number of WDs than SWCDs or counties provide little or no education.

As far as informal education, most performed some types of activities, most commonly news releases, newsletters, and mailings.

As far as more formal youth and adult education, the majority of the respondents do perform these activities, but a much scantier majority than SWCDs or counties. The most commonly used activities are providing speakers/lessons and providing information/materials.

WDs seem to feel a real need to let people know who they are and what they do--the majority gave high marks to educating landowner/potential clientele and educating the general public about WDs. This may reflect the relative anonymity of WDs in some areas of Minnesota.

Once again, most WDs gave high marks to additional brochures,

fact sheets; ideas on community projects; and ideas on working with school districts.

COMMENTS FROM WDs:

"Develop a series of slide presentations at the state level that address current conservation issues and the general function and purpose of the local unit (watersheds, SWCDs) that can be used in the education process."

"Use the existing EE resources available now. Help regional/local networking."

APPENDIX C--THE SURVEY

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION QUESTIONNAIRE

I. SECTION ONE: CURRENT PRACTICES

1. What type of organization are you associated with?

___county ___watershed district ___SWCD

2. Do you work with your local school districts, nature centers, boys and girls clubs, etc., in providing education/information related to conservation?

___Yes ____No

If yes, please check the organizations you cooperate with; the types of education you provide; and the audience you aim for.

Organizations you cooperate with
___schools
___nature/environmental centers
___boys and girls clubs
___state/federal/local agencies
___4-H club
___other (please list)

Types of education
___field trips
___provide speakers/lessons
___provide info./materials
___other (please list)
___ready-made programs (such as Project Wild, Ag-Stravaganza, etc.)

Audience
___school children
___adults
___local governments
___general public
___civic organizations
___landowners who might use your services

3. Do you perform educational activities on your own aimed at educating youth on conservation issues?

___Yes ___No

If yes, please check the types of education you provide.

Types of education
___field trips
___public information/materials
___other (please list)
___provide speakers/lessons
___mailings

4. Do you work with your local school, extension service, nature center, or other organization, in helping to provide any kind of formal adult education?

___Yes ___No

If yes, please check the organizations you cooperate with and the types of education you provide.

Organizations
___schools/colleges
___nature/environmental centers
___libraries
___state/federal/local agencies
___other (please list)

Types of education
___field trips
___provide speakers/lessons
___provide information/materials
___other (please list)

5. Do you perform any activities intended to educate the general public about conservation issues?

___Yes ___No

If yes, please check your activities.

___circulate newsletters
___mailings
___fair booth
___other (please list)

___news releases/media
___advertisements
___displays

6. Do you perform any activities intended to educate potential clientele--people or organizations who might use your services--about your local unit and what it does?

___Yes ___No

If yes, please check your activities.

___circulate newsletters
___mailings
___fair booth
___demonstration plots

___news releases/media
___advertisements
___displays
___other (please list)

II. SECTION TWO: OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING CONSERVATION EDUCATION

1. Do you see education as an important function of your local unit?

___Yes ___No

2. Is there a group or organization (a nature center, for example) near you that you feel provides adequate environmental education to your community?

___Yes ___No

3. Do you believe you spend sufficient staff time and resources on providing education and information?

___Yes ___No

4. Please rank the following educational goals in order of importance to your local unit of government. (1=most important)

___providing educational materials to teachers/students
___educating landowners/potential clientele about general conservation issues
___educating landowners/potential clientele about your local unit and its purpose and services
___educating the general public about conservation issues
___educating the general public about your local unit and its purpose and services
___providing formal adult education through schools, extension service, etc.

III. SECTION THREE: BWSR ASSISTANCE

1. Would it be helpful for the BWSR to provide you with (non-financial) assistance for carrying out educational activities like those outlined in your watershed district overall plan, SWCD annual plan, or county water plan?

___Yes ___No

2. What types of (non-financial) assistance would you like?

3. Please rank the following in terms of how useful it would be to your local unit in terms of its education efforts. (1=most useful)

___additional brochures, fact sheets
___ideas on how to work with your school districts
___training on working with the media
___more news releases from BWSR
___training on writing (newsletter articles, news releases, etc.)
___listing of available school curricula
___ideas on how to get involved in adult education

___ideas on community projects
___other (please list)

ADD ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP!!

APPENDIX D--NEEDS ASSESSMENT

I. NEEDS OF THE CLIENTELE

Overall, the Education Committee identified a number of needs, both from the results of the survey and from input provided by clientele serving on the Education Committee. Networking, ideas, encouragement from the BWSR, and materials were specifically identified as LGU needs.

A. Networking

Although this word has unfortunately become something of a cliche, it repeatedly has been identified as a need of clientele relating to education.

Specifically, LGUs need:
- to know what other LGUs are doing relating to education, and how those activities can be used in their own LGUs
- to know what has worked and not worked in other LGUs
- to know activities of state agencies relating to education, and how LGUs can "hook" into those activities
- to know about available curricula and programs targeted at K-12
- to know about other available material that can be used by LGU in one way or another
- to know about opportunities for grant money
- to know of activities in other states, and how those can be used in Minnesota;
- to know about activities of other LGUs to attempt to coordinate efforts and take advantage of work already done

B. Ideas

Surprisingly, many respondents in the survey rated "ideas on how to work with school districts or their community to provide education" as a priority need. Obviously, many LGUs' need quick and easy ideas that can help them reach their educational goals.

Specifically, the following "idea" needs have been identified:
- ideas on how to reach potential clientele
- ideas on how to work with the media
- ideas on how to get the business community involved
- ideas on how to bring people together (to create a situation in which people are "teachable")
- ideas on how to work with adults
- ideas on how to work with schools
- ideas on new ways to let people know about the LGU, its function and the help it can offer
- ideas on how to work with other LGUs and local officials

C. Encouragement from the BWSR to consider education a priority

It's an old story--everyone says they consider education a priority, but when the chips are down, educational activities are probably the easiest to put on the back burner. Rather than merely giving "lip service" to education, the BWSR should begin an effort to provide incentives for LGUs to conduct educational activities.

D. Materials

The need for materials was identified over and over again as a priority for LGUs. Obviously, materials can be used and adapted by LGUs to meet their own educational needs.

Specifically, materials needs include:
- fact sheets
- brochures
- slide shows
- videos
- photographs
- press releases, public service announcements
- flyers
- ad slicks

These materials should address the following topics:
- the purpose of LGUs and how they can assist citizens
- environmental topics, i.e. soil erosion, water quality, groundwater, wetlands, abandoned wells, feedlots, etc.
- programs and funding offered through the LGU
- how citizens can become involved in the LGU
- environmental legislation affecting citizens

APPENDIX E--AUDIENCE

I. AUDIENCE

Again, the survey helped us identify which audiences LGUs considered most important. (The choices were teachers/students; landowners/potential clientele; and the general public.) The majority of SWCDs and WDs considered landowners and potential clientele their most important audience; counties tended to consider the general public their most important audience. Other audiences were also identified through the work of the Education Committee.

A. Landowners/land occupiers/potential clientele

It's obvious that these people must be a target audience for all LGUs, but especially for WDs and SWCDs, who depend on this audience in two ways:1) for participation in local government (ie. serving as managers, supervisors, etc., or merely providing input into the LGUs decisions); and 2)for business. WDs and SWCDs need landowners/occupiers with projects, landowners/occupiers who want to conserve and work with them on the environment.

B. The general public

Local water plan coordinators see the general public as their target audience, presumably because water planning has no specific "clientele" and because water planning so directly needs the support and involvement of the general public. However, the general public can be an important audience for SWCDs and WDs in that a generally educated public will likely produce more potential clientele.

C. Students/teachers

A number of LGUs identified this as an important audience. However, it should be noted that, while LGUs may want to work with schools in providing education, this need not involve the creation of new curricula. The committee definitely agreed that creating curricula for school children was not a role we felt comfortable assuming. Instead, our role can center on use of existing curricula and development and use of individual LGU presentations.

D. Local government officials and other LGUs

This was identified as a need at the committee meetings. This is a two-faceted need: 1) the education of supervisors, managers and county board members by staff; and 2) the education by staff of the governing bodies of their own LGU.

Although at first glance it may seem as though it is

presumptuous to speak of "educating" elected officials--after all, the public apparently has the necessary degree of confidence in their abilities--upon further reflection it is appropriate. Generally speaking, elected officials are more or less donating their time to their elective office in addition to holding a full-time job. In addition, many different interests compete for the attention of elected officials. Staff, on the other hand, are generally full-time employees of the LGU, and often have education and experience in resource areas. There is also the consideration of the turnover involved in public office; staff tends to be more stable.

An added bonus of educating staff and officials of other LGUs is that it can also help in the coordination and networking functions, giving different LGUs the opportunity to learn about the activities of other LGUs.

APPENDIX F--RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 1989 EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The 1989 Education Committee issued the following recommendation paper.

Goal Statement: The education and communication efforts of the Board of Water and Soil Resources are intended to result in a knowledgeable citizenry and capable local officials by fostering the flow of the best available information on how citizens and local governments can best protect Minnesota's water and soil resources.

I. Rationale and Philosophy

The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) was charged by the Legislature with a clear mandate to provide an information and education program addressing water and soil resources management; that mandate also clearly included local officials as well as the general public. The statutory responsibilities may best be summarized as follows:

1) Develop information and education programs designed to increase awareness of water and soil resources problems; and

2) Develop information and education programs designed to increase awareness of opportunities for local government involvement in preventing or solving local water and soil resource problems.

The BWSR, being largely an enabling agency for local units of government involved with water and soil resources management, should provide direction and assistance to local governments to accomplish its education and communication goal.

The Ad Hoc Education Committee suggest that the underlying premises of such a program are to:

1) provide assistance to local governments to develop their own education and communication program capabilities, and

2) create, when necessary, or otherwise assist the development and dissemination of needed education and communication materials and programs.

II. Assistance to be provided

For the BWSR to truly become capable of "enabling" local units of government to develop education and communication programs, it must first "enable" itself to assist others. Adding education and additional communication expertise is the vital first step.

The Ad Hoc Education Committee suggests that the greatest needs of

the BWSR to "enable" itself to provide this assistance to local units of government are the following:

1) Adding staff, perhaps three, to complement the expertise of the existing communications specialist;

2)Directing these staff to ensure that resource education efforts by local governments are optimized by:

a)developing a process to listen to ideas and needs of local governments about what they require to achieve their individual education and communication goals;

b)providing, through training and other means, the capability to local entities to carry out their own communications programs (i.e., "how-to" self-help);

c)seeking, creating, fostering and augmenting the opportunities for local entities to share educational materials and programs (i.e. exchange of ideas and advocation of local successes); and

d)assisting the coordination of local education and communication efforts with other state agencies and environmental education efforts.

III. Budget Considerations

The Ad Hoc Education Committee suggests that the BWSR's information and education program--its communication role--must be supported by an obvious, ongoing commitment. This commitment must be in terms of identifiable line items of the agency's budget and its staffing complement, providing the necessary focus to carry out the agency's statutory responsibilities for information and education. The additional staffing recommended would likely require an additional $203,000 (estimate) per year.

The Ad Hoc Education Committee recommends that the Board direct staff to prepare a DRAFT agency budget, addressing these considerations as a matter of priority for the upcoming biennium.

APPENDIX G--THE BWSR STRATEGIC PLAN

The BWSR Strategic Plan includes a number of educational activities and management strategies relating to education. Committee members generally felt these were sound ideas; however, many of the points seem a bit specific for inclusion into the Strategic Plan and might possibly be more appropriate in individual work plans.

If the Education Strategy is adopted, these will ultimately need to be re-evaluated.

The BWSR Strategic Plan states that the BWSR's educational activities should include:

1) Disseminating resource management information in the most effective ways possible, including K-12 curriculum and the use of print, radio, television, video and other communication methods.
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 local units of government and resource management agencies.
5) Instilling a sense of personal responsibility for stewardship of our natural resources.

The strategic plan also lists BWSR education-related management strategies as:

- 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, state, and federal agencies, and private resource organizations and educational institutions through informational mailings, sharing of information on successful local programs and projects, local tours, special meetings, local planning guidance, and related methods;
- identifying the needs of local government to successfully implement water and soil management programs and communicating those needs to other agencies and the Legislature;
- supporting the educational efforts of other agencies and educational institutions;
- providing the public and local governments with educational and informational research materials on water and soil resources management issues;
- providing local government officials and staff with special training 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;
- using 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 the gathering of resource information and implementation of broad-based public education and information programs, as well as innovative approaches to reaching specific target groups.

I

MASWCD

Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts
790 Cleveland Avenue South, Suite 216, St. Paul, MN 55116 612-690-9028

OFFICERS

President
Allan Oehlke
Route 2, Box 118
Grand Meadow, MN 55936
1-507-754-5459

President-Elect
JAMES SCHAFER
Route 2, Box 126
Hector, MN 55342
1-612-833-2083

Secretary-Treasurer
C. MERLE ANDERSON
Route 1
St. James, MN 56081
1-507-736-2461

Executive Director
DWAYNE D. DEZIEL
Suite 216
790 Cleveland Ave. So.
St. Paul, MN 55116
1-612-690-9028

DIRECTORS

Area 1
Route 1, Box 122
Pinewood, MN 56664
1-218-243-2754

Area 2
DENNIS TORKELSON
RR2, Box 22A
Fosston, MN 56542
1-218-736-6507

Area 3
ROBERT PIGEON
Route 1, Box
Grasston, MN 55030
1-612-629-2665

Area 4
DOROTHY WALTZ
2645 Delaware Ave.
Mendota Heights, MN 55118
1-612-452-6082

Area
RICHARD ZUPP
Route 4, Box 139
Pipestone, MN 56164
1-507-825-3024

Area

S... MN 56...
1-507-736-2461

Area
VERN WILKER
775 Riverwood Drive
Owatonna, MN 55060
1-507-451-3655

EX-OFFICIO

Immediate Past President
DANNY POTTER
Route 1, Box 133
Redwood Falls, MN 56283
1-507-644-3337

Auxiliary President
MARILYN SCHAFER
Route 2, Box 126
Hector, MN 55342
1-612-833-2083

April 5, 1993

Mr. Ron Harnack
Executive Director
Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
155 South Wabasha Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

Dear Mr. Harnack,

The Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD) at the request of the Board of Water and Soil Resources convened a Cost Share Committee to study the allocation process used by BWSR. The Cost Share Committee recommendations were presented to the convention body at the annual convention held at the Radisson South on December 7-8, 1992. The convention body approved the committee recommendations.

It is requested that the attached recommendations be presented to the Board of Water and Soil Resources for their endorsement and implementation.

Sincerely,

DWayne D. Deziel
Executive Director

costsha4

September 4, 1992

To: MASWCD Board of Directors
From: Russ Ruud Chair Cost Share Committee

Subj: Recommendation for Cost Share Allocations.

The cost share committee has had several meetings concerning cost share allocation and recommends that you the Board of Directors endorse the allocation plan and present it during the business meeting at the MASWCD annual convention. They recommend the following:

- Authorization to implement an Area Cost Share Committee.
- Total current cost share dollars to be equally divided between the seven MASWCD administrative regions.
- Each administrative area should have the authority to develop project priorities within their area.
- Area Cost Share Committee to develop area priorities within the BWSR guidelines.
  1. LWP and SWCD Annual Plans should be the basis for area priorities.
- Funds to be distributed by an area committee composed of:
  1. Voting members on the committee will be the chair or delegated supervisor of each SWCD.
  2. MASWCD Area Director to be the non-voting chairperson of this committee.
  3. BWSR Board Conservationist will serve as advisors to the committee for the MASWCD administrative area that s/he is responsible for..
  4. MACDE Area Director to be an advisor to this committee.
- The Area Cost Share Committee will distribute Technical and Administrative funds.
- BWSR to provide administrative services to the Area Cost Share Committees.

cc: Cost Share Committee
Ron Harnack
Chuck Niska

September 4, 1992

To: MASWCD Board of Directors

Subj: Comments from the September 3, 1992 Cost share Committee meeting

An area cost share committee is in the best position to know the environmental concerns and needs in their area. For example; If the SWCD annual plans and Comprehensive Local Water plans indicate a particular need within that area it would be the decision of local elected officials to develop the priorities not some unknown bureaucrat.

Districts would have to meet as a group and determine how so spend cost share dollars throughout the area, this could result in some interesting discussions.

1. Why should the cost-share monies be divided equally between areas? Some areas will receive more funds while some areas receive less than before but only since the rollover of cost share dollars was uneven. Area that efficiently utilized cost share dollars and received additional rollover dollars on a regular basis may not like this proposal. However, the consensus is that this program will provide more dollars to the land occupier than the present program.

2. Each Area committee will determine priorities within their area. The area committee could develop priorities for their area and have districts submit projects for the committees approval. Some areas may choose to use the present BWSR system. This would be an easy way to disburse the funds to each districts and the area committee would be responsible for the rollover funds within their area.

3. The area committees may decide to disburse a base grant of $2,000 to each district to develop projects and to allocate future rollover cost share dollars. It must remember each area can do their own thing within BWSR guidelines.

3. The MASWCD area director will be the chair and facilitator of all committee meetings. The BWSR staff will provide administrative services such as meeting notices, minutes, and record keeping. The MACDE area director will be an advisor to the committee. In many cases the MACDE director is also a district manager and as such would have insight into day to day workings that the supervisors would not have.

BWSR would still maintain control and disbursement of all funds. BWSR would issue guidelines for the state and BWSR could make suggestions on targeting of funds in an emergency.

cc: Ron Harnack
Chuck Niska
Cost Share Committee

THE COST-SHARE PROGRAM

PURPOSE: To share in the cost of installing systems or individual practices for control of erosion or sedimentation causing a degradation of the water quality in a protected water. Practices are designed to protect and improve soil and water resources for a minimum period of at least 10 years.

LAW/AUTHORITY: MN Statutes Section 103C.501
Program Rules: Chapter 8400

STATUTE CONTENT OVERVIEW:

* Eligibility requirements: SWCDs requesting funds must annually submit a set of documents to the BWSR, meeting minimum content requirements. Documents include an Annual Plan of Work for the current year, and an Annual Report for the prior year of operation as well as a financial statement showing the income and liabilities of the SWCD. These are reviewed and approved by the Board Conservationists. In addition, every other [even numbered] year, each SWCD must revise a Comprehensive Plan covering future projected activities over a five year period of operation. These are due to the BWSR by August 15th of even numbered years.

* 70% of Program funds must be used for high priority erosion, sedimentation or water quality problems identified in SWCD Comprehensive and Annual Plans. Cost-share rates may not exceed 75% of project costs (many SWCDs cost share projects at a rate lower than the maximum rate, so as to work with more landowners in an individual program year).

* **Remaining funding may be used as follows:**

* No more than 20% of Program funds may be used for the technical & administrative provision of assistance to clients of the SWCDs, or for

* Secondary or "lower" priority needs for erosion, sedimentation and water quality problems as identified in the SWCD Comprehensive and Annual Plans. These cannot be cost-shared at a rate higher than 50% of total project costs.

* Ten per cent of Cost Share Program funding is currently combined with Roll Over returns to fund Special Projects, i.e., those projects a district cannot fund through their regular allocation due to its size, or projects displaying innovation or technology transfer.

WHAT PRACTICES ARE COST-SHARED?

- Erosion control structures
- Stripcropping
- Terraces
- Diversions
- Stormwater control systems
- Field windbreaks
- Animal waste control systems
- Critical area stabilization
- Streambank, lakeshore and roadside stabilization

AT ISSUE:

• Beginning in late 1989, BWSR undertook an effort to revise the existing (1985 era) Program Rules, so as to increase local flexibility in implementing this program, as well as improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Program. This effort was frustrated, and eventually dropped by BWSR for a number of reasons, including:

* the perceived loss of historically guaranteed tech & administrative funding by some SWCDs;

* the SWCDs lack of capacity to do comprehensive planning for all land of an individual landowner;

* the request by some non-agricultural SWCDs to revisit the annual allocation formula, so that any revised formula would take into account a greater number of urban or "other" factors to determine allocation amounts.

In 1991 the BWSR Board gave the combined MASWCD and MACDE the charge to revisit the issue of allocation formula, then report back to the Board with recommendations for revision. A committee of MASWCD/MACDE representatives put forth a list of recommendations which was reviewed and approved by the MASWCD Executive Committee in November 1992.

In December of 1992 at the MASWCD Convention, the list of recommended changes to the existing Cost Share Program was debated, then voted on by the Supervisors, with the recommendations being passed by a narrow margin. In the last month MASWCD has submitted a request to revisit the Cost Share allocation issue, using this list of recommended changes as a basis from which to effect other changes in the Program.

Once the policy and practices are redefined, then issues involving funding changes, including reallocation, as well as securing an increase in allocation funding should be addressed. This is because some of the changes in even the existing list of MASWCD allocation revisions may require changes to the existing administrative guidelines for the Program, changes to the Cost Share Rule (Chapter 8400), or changes to the existing legislation, § 103C.501. BWSR

staff will solicit input from all interested parties, providing them an opportunity to both originate, then respond to proposed changes.

In addition to the allocation issue, there are a number of other things to consider, including:

* eligibility requirements for landowners;
* practice priorities;
* geographical priorities;
* funding new feedlots vs. existing feedlots;
* Minnesota River funding;
* incentive criteria,

as well as a number of issues that need to be addressed to achieve the BWSR Strategic Plan. Therefore, it is suggested that staff lay out a schedule to conduct such a review and assessment, bringing recommendations back to the Board in May.

THE COST-SHARE PROGRAM

PURPOSE: To share in the cost of installing systems or individual practices for control of erosion or sedimentation causing a degradation of the water quality in a protected water. Practices are designed to protect and improve soil and water resources for a minimum period of at least 10 years.

LAW/AUTHORITY: MN Statutes Section 103C.501
Rules: Chapter 8400

STATUTE CONTENT OVERVIEW:

* Eligibility requirements: SWCDs requesting funds must annually submit a set of documents to the BWSR, meeting minimum content requirements. Documents include an Annual Plan of Work for the current year, and an Annual Report for the prior year of operation as well as a financial statement showing the income and liabilities of the SWCD. These are reviewed and approved by the Board Conservationists. In addition, every other [even numbered] year, each SWCD must revise a Comprehensive Plan covering future projected activities over a five year period of operation. These are due to the BWSR by August 15th of even numbered years.

* 70% of Program funds must be used for high priority erosion, sedimentation or water quality problems identified in SWCD Comprehensive and Annual Plans. Cost-share rates may not exceed 75% of project costs (many SWCDs cost share projects at a rate lower than the maximum rate, so as to work with more landowners in an individual program year).

*** Remaining funding may be used as follows:**

* No more than 20% of Program funds may be used for the technical & administrative provision of assistance to clients of the SWCDs, or for

* Secondary or "lower" priority needs for erosion, sedimentation and water quality problems as identified in the SWCD Comprehensive and Annual Plans. These cannot be cost-shared at a rate higher than 50% of total project costs.

* Ten per cent of Cost Share Program funding is currently combined with Roll Over returns to fund Special Projects, i.e., those projects a district cannot fund through their regular allocation due to its size, or projects displaying innovation or technology transfer.

BWSR has rule responsibility for the items listed in Statute 103C.501, subdivision 6, which includes:

1) Development of cost-share contract criteria;
2) contract standards and guidelines;
3) the scope and content of SWCD plans;
4) cost sharing priorities;
5) cost sharing percentages and eligible components of projects; and
6) other documentation requirements.

WHAT PRACTICES ARE COST-SHARED?

- Erosion control structures
- Stripcropping
- Terraces
- Diversions
- Stormwater control systems
- Field windbreaks
- Animal waste control systems
- Critical area stabilization
- Streambank, lakeshore and roadside stabilization

LEVELS OF FUNDING: 1991-1993: $1,461,000 Annually
1978-1991: $1,501,000 (funding level was reduced by $40,000 in FY91)

The most recent (1993) allocation has been divided in this way:

- $1,022,700 Available for projects
- $292,200 Available for tech/administrative use
- $146,100 Available for Special Projects, which require separate application (this is combined with returned funding, amounting to $200,000 to $450,000, which is allocated in July of each year.

BRIEF HISTORY:

- State involvement in funding conservation practices first identified after the 1976 drought, due to a lack of federal funding to meet local needs

- In 1977 legislation creating the program passed without a dissenting vote.

- The first program with funding in 1978 was a "plain" set of traditional practices & concepts

- In 1982 legislative changes included:
  *focusing on more aggressive landowner contacts/requirements
  *tie-in of allocations to SWCD plans and a formula for allocation was developed based on:

  1) Excessive erosion from cropland, and
  2) implied water quality impacts within shoreland areas, and
  3) feedlots within shoreland areas, and
  4) land treatment cost factors.

- A 1984 legislative change allowed for the Soil and Water Conservation Board (SWCB) to retain funds until they were spent- the beginning of roll-over of funds

- the 1985 Rule revisions included:
  *incorporation of the 1982 legislative changes (including targeting of funds and ID of priority areas)
  *introduction of the concept of Special Projects
  *providing a special emphasis on water quality
  provision of flexibility for practices & projects-no more exclusivity of using only the Soil Conservation Service's Field Office Technical Guide-approved list of conservation

practices.

• Since 1985:

Local SWCD program goals and state priorities have not parallelled federal activities. SWCDs have become more involved in helping to solve locally identified problems through this program, keying on water quality related issues.

The federally mandated 1985 Farm Bill provisions included implementation of the Food Security Act (FSA)-in Minnesota this took up much of the federal & local time as a priority work activity. With the FSA goal of completing farm conservation plans so as to keep landowners "in compliance" with federal program requirements, long term conservation practice installation using State Cost Share Program dollars suffered, as witnessed by the amounts of funding returned by SWCDs during this period.

The SWCDs' utilization of the Cost-Share Program was lowered up until the conclusion of the field work portion of the FSA at the end of 1990. Large amounts of State Cost Share Program funding were being recorded. These funds were being turned back to the state due to the lack of a human resource at the SWCD to properly implement the program. As SWCDs have again turned their focus toward installation of Cost-Share Program funded practices, as well as local water planning related activities (and the amount of returned funding has become less, demand for program dollars has increased. (Witness increases in demand for Roll-over, Special Project funding, etc., with less funding being returned to St. Paul.)

ISSUES OF INTEREST:

• $1.5 million annually allocated was status quo funding. Increases in the Consumer Price Index (as a measure of inflation) since the start of the program have seen its buying power decrease to less than 1/2 of its original 1978 capacity. Funding will be increased for FY1994, as additional funding is supplied to the program that is intended to be used in the Minnesota River Basin. Also, the Streambank, Lakeshore and Roadside (SLR) Program is absorbed into the Cost Share allocation. Total funding appropriated should be about $2.22 million dollars per year of the coming biennium.

• Beginning in late 1989, the BWSR undertook an effort to revise the existing Program Rules, so as to increase local flexibility in implementing this program, as well as improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Program. This effort proved to be frustrated for a number of reasons, based on feedback from the SWCDs. These included: the perceived inability of the SWCDs to potentially lose their guaranteed tech & administrative funding, the SWCDs balking at doing comprehensive planning for all land of a single landowner, and the request by many non-agricultural SWCDs to revisit the allocation formula, so that any formula would take into account a greater number of factors to determine allocation amounts. In 1991 the BWSR Board gave the combined MASWCD and MACDE the charge to revisit the issue of allocation formula, then report back to the Board with a recommendation for formula revision.

In December of 1992 at the MASWCD Convention, a list of recommended changes to the existing Cost Share Program were voted on by the

Supervisors, with the recommendations being passed by a narrow margin. In the last weeks the BWSR has been contacted by the BWSR to revisit the Cost Share allocation issue once again, using this list of recommended changes as a basis from which to effect other changes in the Program.

• With the changes in Legislative appropriation of funding, the BWSR will have to address issues of allocation of the Cost Share Program funding to the programs and program areas for which newly appropriated funds (for FY94-95) will be appropriated. The SLR Program, which has annually received about $159,000, will be maintained at that level for the coming year. Other funding relevant to the cost-sharing of projects will be allocated to the SWCDs in a manner which is consistent with the past allocations. Other funding options for the Minnesota River Basin area will be considered by staff in the coming weeks, with ultimate recommendations being given to the Board for consideration in the coming fiscal year.

ACCOUNTABILITY: SWCDs are allocated funding annually, after the beginning of the state fiscal year. This funding generally arrives at the local SWCD office no later than September each year. The SWCDs are given the ability to accept applications for assistance from landowners who desire cost-share funds on a year-round basis, but can only allocate through encumbrance after the first of July (i.e., once state funding is released and available for a district's use), and can encumber (i.e., tie up) only up to the amount they are notified they will receive. The SWCD must approve a landowner's application-it then becomes a valid contract for cost-sharing, and then the SWCD can encumber the amount of funds available/needed to complete a practice. The cost of a project must be determined by a qualified individual, whether with the SCS, SWCD or another appropriate firm or agency. Also, the cost-share rate, practices for cost-sharing project lifespan and a number of other items must be filled in on the contract. If there's a cost overrun on a project, an amendment to the original contract must be signed by both parties. The original cost-share percentage must be maintained, however, throughout the life of the project.

Once the SWCD approves the contract, the landowner has 18 months to start a project, and 24 months to complete it (with up to one year's amendment-extension possible). In each year, the SWCD may only cost-share those applications received on or before June 1, with encumbrance completed by June 30. All funds not encumbered by June 30 must be returned to the state by July 30. Any funds remaining unspent but encumbered on a particular project must be returned to the state within 30 days after the final project payment is approved by the local SWCD unless the project is completed within the same fiscal year the funds were allocated.

After the funds from a particular year are accounted for, the SWCD is to notify the Board Conservationist that a program audit is necessary. The Board Conservationist goes to the SWCD office and examines all records pertinent to the use of that year's program funding, so as to determine if proper procedure was used by the SWCD in dispensing their cost-sharing. If problems arise, the Board Conservationist outlines the nature of the violation, works with the SWCD and BWSR St. Paul staff to effect a solution, and

chronicles such in writing to the SWCD.

GUIDANCE MATERIALS: SWCD Operational Handbook, Sections E and L

AUDITING: As mentioned above, Program records are examined in an audit after a year's account has been closed by the SWCD, the district should then notify the Board Conservationist, who would schedule a day in the SWCD office. Report materials from such an audit are then retained by the Board Rep, with a copy also sent to the Central Office.

CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT DATES:

March 15: Due date for SWCD Annual Plans and Reports

April 1: Deadline for submitting Special Project & SLR applications. Special Project funding includes returned funds accumulated in the prior 6 months. Amounts available vary, from the $146,100 to $400,000 to $500,000. The latter figure was realized during the height of the SCS-FSA period.

June 1: Last day for a district to accept an application for cost-sharing using a current year's funding.

June 30: All current year's Cost-Share Program funds should be encumbered by a district on or before this date-if they are not, they must be sent back to the State Treasurer via the BWSR within 30 days.

November/December: The BWSR solicits SWCDs for applications for use of Roll-over funding, in which Cost-Share Program funds returned for the last six months are dispensed.

REPORTING:

Annual Report Contents: (based on the previous calendar year of operation):

- Introductory statement
- Description of Services provided by the SWCD
- Listing of Supervisors
- Office Personnel
- Cooperating Agencies
- Narrative of Accomplishment
- Financial Report
- Any other documentation necessary to describe SWCD accomplishments

Comprehensive Plan Contents: (See Section R of the SWCD Operational Handbook)

(Comprehensive plans are required by both the state and the USDA-SCS, in order to receive state funding and federal technical assistance)

Comprehensive Plans cover a five year time frame, and are required to be updated biennially in even numbered years, covering the following:

- Statement of Purpose;
- Authorization/Jurisdiction of the SWCD;

- Organizational History;
- Soil Survey Information;
- Soil and Water Conservation Problems & Accomplishments to date;
- Effectiveness of Past Efforts;
- Nature & Extent of High Priority Problems & Conservation Measures to address stated problems;
- Future Strategy;
- Budget Forecast;
- Adjustments in SWCD Programs; and
- SWCD Policies.

Annual Plans are intended to provide a mechanism for implementing goals outlined in the Comprehensive Plan, outlining anticipated actions for the coming year. It is also a required document for the SWCD in order to receive state funds and federal technical assistance.

Annual Plan Contents: (Section R of the SWCD Operational Handbook)

- Introduction (purpose)
- Annual Objectives & Specific Actions
- Staffing needs
- Cost-Share Program Use, including:
  - High priority erosion & sedimentation problems
  - High priority feedlots
- Special Projects identification
- Budgetary Needs

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Definition: " A conservation project including, but not limited to, a demonstration project, accelerated watershed or water quality project, long-term conservation agreement, planning technique, or non-structural erosion or sediment control or water quality protection or improvement structure".

PAYMENT RATE: Fifty per cent of total project cost, with no local technical or administrative money available, unless the project is to include design or engineering not supplied by the SCS.

APPLICATION DATE: April 1 of each calendar year

SLR PROGRAM

LAW/AUTHORITY: MN Statutes Section 103C.401 & Appropriations language

PURPOSE: To provide funding to SWCDs & local units of government for the purpose of assisting them in solving sediment and erosion control problems. Grants must not exceed 50% of total project cost if local funds are used, or 50% of total project costs if federal funding is available. Priority must be given to projects designed to solve lakeshore, streambank and roadside erosion, and to projects eligible for matching money.

BRIEF HISTORY:

- First funded in 1976-77 as an Legislative Commission on Minnesota's Resources Project @ $150,000/yr.
- 1978-1981 funded @ $250,000/yr.
- 1982-83 funded @ $246,000/yr.
- 1984 saw the amount available reduced to $158,700

Originally set up to partially fund 1/2 of the local share of USDA-SCS-Resource Conservation & Development Area Program funded projects, including:

examples: The Red Clay Project in NE MN
Knife River Marina on Lake Superior

As the federal government made funding commitments to local governments, they were able to apply to the SWCDs for state funds through this program. In the early 1980's, as federal funding to Resource Conservation & Development Areas diminished, the local capability to fund projects also diminished. This resulted in two things happening:

1) SLR funding was returned to the state treasury; hence, program funds were reduced.

2) The SCS began to expect that state funding would backfill the loss in their program funding. In this regard, they were wrong, since the program funding has been reduced.

As mentioned above, this Program will (based on 1993 Minnesota Legislative action) no longer be a "stand alone" program. Rather, it will be funded through the Cost Share Program. In this coming year, allocation levels should be close to those of the past years.

CHECKLIST: The individual project screening checklist is contained in the SWCD Operational Handbook Section E; on-site review is conducted by the Board Conservationist.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO BWSR: Outlined in application materials, in Section E of the SWCD Operational Handbook.

GUIDANCE MATERIALS: Also in Section E.

PLANNING MATERIAL: SLR Projects should be identified in the Annual Plan of operations for the SWCD.

REPORTING: Duly noted in the Annual Report.

AUDITING: Audit as a portion of Cost-Share Program audit.

CURRENT ISSUES: Limited funding available.

CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT DATES: April 1 application deadline.

MINNESOTA FORESTRY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (MFIP)

LAW/AUTHORITY: MN State Statutes 103C.401 & 88.79, as well as appropriations bill language for allocations.

PURPOSE: To encourage forest management activities on non-

industrial private forest (NIPF) land, which will result in the increased production of forest products and protection of the environment.

BRIEF HISTORY:

In the late '70's MFIP began as another LCMR funded demonstration project in SE MN. The original intent of the program was to bolster federal cost sharing for activities such as tree planting.

In 1984 the BWSR began acting in concert with the DNR to grant funding to SWCDs, which were given the responsibility to solicit landowners to sign up for funding. Given the vehicle of the Cost-Share Program, DNR Forestry recognized the capability of the SWCDs to deliver cost share funding to private landowners and in working with the SWCB, set up a three-way relationship allowing for transfer of MFIP funding to the SWCDs.

Allocations were given to SWCDs based on decisions made by the DNR. SWCDs had until the end of each fiscal year in which to solicit landowners and sign them up for cost sharing. The DNR Private Forest Management (PFM) Forester will then conduct a field check of the project site to verify the cost of a project, then do a follow-up check after the project work is completed, so as to determine how much unit work to cost share.

Due to a lack of responsiveness in reporting the status of these cost-share funds, and an appearance that the funding allocated was not being used in a timely fashion, the DNR & BWSR revamped this program in 1989, so that SWCDs were given a set time period in which to solicit and sign up landowners wishing to participate in this program. Currently, 6 or more practices exist for landowners who wish to participate in this program. Currently, about 40 SWCDs statewide are actively participating in MFIP.

CHECKLIST: Refer to administrative guidelines for the program.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO BWSR: DNR Forestry has technical responsibility for each project.

GUIDANCE MATERIALS: Administrative Guidelines established for the Program give the details for each practice, as well as state and local policy.

REPORTING: To date, none required, but may be in the future.

AUDITING: May need to be done by BWSR staff in the future.

CURRENT ISSUES: Limited funding and the tie-in to other federal, state programs such as the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP), Stewardship Incentives Program (SIP), and the ASCS' Ag Conservation Program (ACP).

- How much of a program demand will be experienced in the coming years? Like the Cost Share Program, this program's funding is stable while demand continues to grow.
- Should the practices or payment rates paid be changed?

- Should greater emphasis be placed on "special projects"?

CALENDAR OF SIGNIFICANT DATES: Annual sign-up dates have varied due to changes in administrative policy and funding availability. In calendar year 1993, funding will not be available until after the beginning of the 1994 fiscal year, July 1. However, SWCDs will be encouraged to hold a landowner sign-up in the spring of the year.

FY1993 SLR APPLICATIONS

DISTRICT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	REQUEST AMOUNT
Carver	City of Victoria Gully Repair Proposal to repair a gully area, as well as to install a rock dam to eliminate erosion problems occurring in a residential area.	$15,600
Carver	City of Waconia Stormwater Control Proposal to replace a failed drainage system which is degrading, and in need of maintenance. Corrective measures include formation of a sediment basin, as well as repair of the storm drainage waterway.	$43,800
Cass	Shingobee Township Roadside Erosion Proposal to reshape ditches adjacent to a township road, as well as stabilizing critical areas to alleviate sediment loading into Leech Lake.	$ 7,625
Clay	Buffalo River Streambank Stabilization Proposal to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of various alternatives for streambank erosion control on two farms adjacent to the Buffalo River in Clay County.	$42,700
Douglas	Lake Le Homme Dieu Shoreline Stabilization Proposal to correct water quality problems in the lake, including problems caused by the runoff from the adjacent state highway, erosion due to concentrated flow, and incorrect placement of septic tanks within the water table of the lake.	$21,675
Lake of Woods	City of Baudette-Bay Park Seawall Proposal to replace the existing seawall at a public park facility on the Baudette River. Soil erosion behind the existing wall has created both a safety hazard, as well as adding sediment into the river. Corrective measures include reshaping the existing bank, as well as adding filter fabric, rock and sheet piling to the site.	$37,625

Martin	City of Fairmont-Sylvania Park Stabilization Proposal to correct erosion occurring at a city park bandshell, as well as preventing sediment loading into Sisseton Lake. Measures include placing rip rap on the lakeshore.	$27,000
McLeod	City of Hutchinson-Crow River Park Stabilization Proposal to reshape and protect a heavily used recreation area along the Crow River. Measures include placing filter fabric and rip rap on the bank.	$41,500
Pennington	St. Hilaire Cemetary Stabilization Proposal to stabilize the outer bank of the Red Lake River, by placing rip rap on the banks, reducing erosion to protect the adjacent cemetary.	$22,750
Pennington	Thief River Falls Streambank Project Proposal to stabilize the east bank of the Red Lake River, also protecting a public recreation area. Measures to be used include reshaping and resloping the river bank, as well as rip rapping the bank and stabilizing the area above the rock.	$48,100
Pine	Mikrot Road- Kettle River Twp. Ditch Stabilization Proposal to stabilize gully erosion adjacent to the township road, causing the resulting sedimentation to deposit into a wetland and a lake.	$10,000
Pine	Norman Township Road Ditch Stabilization Proposal to alleviate concentrated flow on a township road which results in public safety hazards, as well as sediment flow into an adjacent wetland and Willow River.	$7,000
Root River	Caledonia Stormwater Outlet and Gully Control Proposal to repair the erosion in a road ditch adjacent to Crooked Creek. In addition, a city storm sewer is scouring the banks of the river. Both problems are causing a significant increase in the sediment loading into the creek. Corrective measures to be installed include repairing the gully, and realigning the storm sewer outlet so as to reduce the velocity of the outlet	$22,455

	striking the streambank, which will also be repaired.	
Root River	Yucatan Stabilization Project on the So. Branch of the Root River Proposal to stabilize the streambank, thereby maintaining the existing channel. Measures include placing rip rap and filter fabric on the sides.	$16,170
Sherburne	Elk River-Rip Rap of the Mississippi River Proposal to install rip rap west of Elk River. Continuation of a proposal funded in 1991.	$17,500
Traverse	Diversion Channel Repair Proposal to stabilize a scour hole at the edge of a diversion channel leading to a DNR Protected Water. Corrective measures include repairing the hole, as well as the placement of filter fabric and rip rap at the head of the channel leading to the Protected Waterway.	$7,500
Traverse	Lake Valley Township Road Stabilization Proposal to stabilize the ditch and banks between a township road and Twelve Mile Creek. Measures include placing filter fabric and rip rap, and stabilizing all exposed areas.	$6,725
Wadena	Old Wadena History & Nature Center Proposal to fund the stabilization of the Crow Wing River at a recreational area adjacent to the Old Wadena History and Nature Center through the installation of stairways accessing the water, as well as stabilizing the bank where traffic caused erosion is taking place.	$2,000
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REQUESTS		$397,725

FY1993 SPECIAL PROJECT APPLICATIONS

DISTRICT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	REQUEST AMOUNT
Anoka	Labelle Pond Erosion Protection Proposal to provide for the stabilization of the top of a slope adjacent to a public park and pond, which is eroding, endangering a number of homes in the area. Corrective measures include erecting a retaining wall, as well as stabilizing the slope, and vegetating the slope.	$29,938
Big Stone	Wetland Water Quality Assessment of the Stein Wetland Proposal to examine the catchment area of a wetland to be restored as well as analyzing the water quality and quantity in the wetland.	$7,000
Big Stone	Sunset View Shoreline Stabilization on Big Stone Lake Proposal to treat 500 feet of shoreline, including reshaping, resloping, riprap on top of a gravel-filter fabric bed. Continuation of a project first funded in 1990.	$47,779
Big Stone	Shady Oak Shoreline Stabilization on Big Stone Lake Proposal to treat 800 feet of eroded shoreline, to be treated similarly to the Sunset View site.	$65,855
Cass	Leech Lake Watershed Monitoring Proposal to measure in-flow water quality of the major tributaries flowing into Leech Lake.	$10,000
Dakota	City of Farmington Wetland Inventory Proposal to conduct an inventory of wetlands lying within the municipality, so as to be able to identify critical areas in need of protection.	$21,500
Goodhue	Stabilization Technical Assistance for Nature Area Proposal to provide the SWCD with additional funding to provide technical assistance in the stabilization of a Nature Area	$7,035

Goodhue	Nature Area Grade Stabilization Structure Proposal to stabilize a gully area within a proposed Nature Area, for which funding has been secured from a number of public and private sources.	$12,375
Lake	Lake Superior Erosion Control Projects (2) Two projects proposed for installation so as to stabilize up to 1000 feet of eroding shoreline, using both sheet piling as well as rip rap installations.	$50,000
Lyon	Yellow Medicine River Stabilization Project Proposal to remove snag and deadfall trees from the river at certain points where flow is restricted, replacing them at other points so as to act as an erosion controlling device.	$100,000
Mower	East Side Lake Technical Assistance Proposal to fund the provision of technical assistance to landowners within the watershed of the lake, so as to prevent agricultural pollutants from ultimately entering the lake.	$7,500
Ramsey	Gervais Lake Treatment Pond Construction Proposal to fund the construction of a sediment pond adjacent to the lake, which will result in the reduction of phosphorous loading into the Phalen Lake chain.	$20,000
Scott	Prior Lake Wetland Restoration Proposal to restore a wetland area adjacent to the lake through the removal of existing sediments, as well as construction of an empoundment area that will act as a stormwater basin, reducing the nutrient load entering into the lake.	$22,615
So. St. Louis	Lester Park Golf Course Erosion & Sediment Control Proposal to complete the funding of a drainage system which will assist in carrying runoff from a poorly drained site. The runoff and sediment ultimately reach Lake Superior.	$13,359
Stearns	Lake Koronis Shoreline Stabilization Proposal to fund the stabilization of up to 600 feet of a high banked area of lakeshore damaged during a major storm event in 1991.	$100,000

Traverse	Tubex Tree Protector Installation Proposal to use cost-share funding to install Tubex tree shelters on field windbreaks.	$1,065
Winona	Whitewater River Technical Assistance Proposal to continue the funding of additional technical assistance provided to landowners in the Whitewater River watershed area. Originally funded in 1991.	$30,000
Winona	Kronebusch Farms Wetland/Ag Waste Drainage Proposal to assist in the creation of a wetland area placed to act as a nutrient catch basin for waters which will be collected through other projects undertaken by the landowner.	$9,800
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REQUESTS:		$555,821

BWSR STRATEGY FOR TARGETING: A PROCESS

Step 1. Reaffirm the BWSR philosophy of how it does business with local governments. In other words what is the boards purpose. Do we empower local government to take action and leadership or do we direct their activities. This basic operating principle is critical to further discussion.

Excerpts form the BWSR Strategic Plan

** THE BWSR'S MISSION - The mission of the Board of Water and Soil Resources is to provide leadership enabling local governments to properly mange water and soil resources and to help all citizens be stewards of our irreplaceable natural resources.

** 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.

** 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.

Excerpts from the MASWCD Policy Document

** MASWCD supports working with the various state agencies to set broad guidelines established at the state level to allow supervisors to set their own conservation priorities and allow regulatory decisions to be made at the local level.

** MASWCD supports SWCDs working in cooperation with local landowners, organizations and county officials to better utilize cost-share monies for specific local needs.

Proposed Actions:

1. Have a full Management Team retreat to gather staff perspectives and input on the targeting and/or prioritization of BWSR programs and grants and its implications for local government.

2. Have a BWSR Board retreat to reaffirm the role and relationship to local government and build on the outcome of the M-Team retreat.

Step 2. An overall evaluation of the BWSR's programs and grants and how they relate to the Boards mission and their appropriateness for targeting or prioritization

Basic questions to explore.

What grants do we administer and what is their individual purpose as it relates to step 1. It would seem that those grants that empower or which recognize or address local goals, objectives and priorities should be honored and respected with the highest regard. These grants are the ones which we should expect local leadership to apply and use in a manner which embraces the goals of the state and BWSR.

Those grants which are competitive by their very nature or are directed by statue to specific areas may be those with the greatest ability to target or prioritize.

Proposed Actions:

1. Board and staff evaluation of programs and grants.

2. Categorize or group programs and grants based on appropriateness to target or prioritize.

Step 3. Based on the basic premise of Step 1 and the outcome of Step 2. the Board should establish a direction for those grants and historical funding that acknowledge local empowerment and continue them. Instead of targeting dollars the goal here could be to begin a process through local comprehensive and annual plans and education which gets local government to prioritize their resources to address local issues but which also pair with the State.

Step 4. The BWSR T-Team, Communications Director and the new Education Coordinator should work within BWSR targeted and priority resource areas to accelerate local official and staff training to develop leadership and ability to make the tough choices. Targeting in this sense means BWSR staff resources, and BWSR priority resource issues or areas not necessarily dollars.

Step 5. Target BWSR competitive grants. This is consistent with Step 2 if it is adopted.

Step 6. Pursue a future soil conservation initiative which:

1. Surveys local clientele on their interest and willingness to support a new initiative at this time, and identifies what are the existing hurdles to greater or accelerated land treatment.
2. Would increases both staff (general services) and cost-share dollars (direct assistance to landowners something nobody else does)
3. Would be available to those SWCD's within high priority regions or watersheds which accept the challenge through local matches and possible empowerment through official controls. The major emphasis however should be a strong voluntary program.
4. Creates partnerships with the state rather than a State directed or mandated program.
5. Builds on the guiding principle from Step 1.
6. Creates local capabilities so that SWCD's are in a position to accept new initiatives from the state and federal government, such as the Minnesota River and Great Lakes. It is likely and in some cases appropriate that a DNR, PCA/EPA, or MDA will take a lead on a resource issue or area such as Minnesota River Water Quality, Leach Lake, Great lakes, etc.. Again our ability to empower and create local capability will be the cornerstone to efforts by these outside agencies.

a:targetin/djt

COMMISSION ON REFORM AND EFFICIENCY

STAKEHOLDERS' REPORT

CORE

SPRING 1992

Long-term redesign of Minnesota government takes on 3 perspectives

The Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE) focus has now shifted toward the long-range redesign of state government.

CORE's first-stage results — responding to a legislative mandate to find $15.7 million in short-term cost savings — were unveiled in January. Twenty-three recommended changes totaling $20,888,000 for Fiscal Years 92 and 93 were approved by the commission and submitted to Gov. Arne Carlson.

As those initial CORE recommendations now move toward agency implementation or legislative action, the commission has an ambitious agenda for its second stage of work. Three working committees have been formed — Assessment and Reorganization, Management Systems, and Program Analysis.

Assessment and Reorganization

Glen Taylor, chairman and CEO of the Taylor Corp., heads the Assessment and Reorganization Working Committee, a group whose projects will have statewide impact. This committee will evaluate state government's efficiency and effectiveness and report its findings in a state-of-the-state report. It will also analyze the Executive Branch's structure and functions and make recommendations regarding reorganization and streamlining. In addition, the committee hopes to expand the use of quality management tools in state government.

Management Systems

The Management Systems Working Committee, led by Connie Weinman, vice president of National City Bank, will examine four key management systems. Projects will include a study of the state's civil service system, an examination of current budgeting and fiscal service procedures, an analysis of the state's administrative rules process, and implementation of electronic data and fund transfer technologies.

CORE
recorded updates & leave your comments or requests
■
(612) 297-8005

NEW FOCUS on Page 2

NEW FOCUS

From Page 1

Program Analysis

The Program Analysis Working Committee is directed by Jack Eugster, CEO of the Musicland Group. This committee will examine three of the state's complex program and service delivery areas.

In studying the state/county human service delivery system, the group will review the roles, responsibilities and relationships between state and county governments in the delivery of social services and income maintenance programs. A goal is to undertake a remodeling of the system to minimize administrative costs while meeting the needs of benefit recipients.

This committee will also study state and local government funding relationships and the development, coordination, and administration of environmental policy in Minnesota. Results may form the basis for recommending a reorganization of the state's environmental agencies.

From the commission . . .

As CORE continues to move forward in its work of examining alternative service delivery strategies, streamlining state processes, reducing costs, and improving accountability, I am pleased to be chairing the newly organized CORE Management Systems Working Committee. Throughout 1992, this committee will analyze internal support structures, such as the civil service system and the budgeting process, that may currently impede the efficiency and effectiveness of many state agencies.

Although management systems are not as visible as other elements of governmental reform, I believe their inclusion is fundamental to any comprehensive effort. If such concerns are not addressed, it will be impossible to substantively change the business of state government and fulfill our charge as members of CORE.

I know state employees are aware of the challenges presented by this project. Nearly all state managers interviewed by CORE staff identified some management system as a major impediment to program or resource management. In the coming months, it will be necessary to maintain an open dialogue with those working within the system to more fully understand why those systems are not as effective as they should be.

The working committee is committed to developing ways to restructure, reshape, and reform management systems, enabling Minnesota to meet the demands of the next century. John Schaar, in *Loyalty in America*, articulates this type of challenge:

> The future is not a result of choice among alternative paths offered by the present, but a place that is *created* — created first in mind and will, created next in activity. The future is not some place we are going to, but one we are creating. The paths are not to be found, but made, and the activity of making them *changes* both the maker and the destination.

I believe our work with management systems will result in substantial cost savings and service improvements throughout state government. It will be an exciting year for all of us. With your participation and support, I am confident we will meet the challenge.

Connie Weinman

— Connie Weinman

From the staff . . .

Over the past few months, I've had the privilege of working as an industry consultant to the staff of CORE. I have learned much working with this group and I'm pleased that my experience as a Quality Manager with Xerox Corporation has been useful to the project.

As a consultant, I'm often asked how CORE's initiatives fit with the concepts and practices of Total Quality Management (TQM). To answer this, it's important to define quality. The most encompassing definition centers on the fulfillment of customers' requirements. This is the main objective of any TQM effort. To better meet customers' needs, a wide variety of tools are available to organizations, such as training employees, enhancing management processes, modifying measurement and reward systems, and, most importantly, changing organizational culture.

CORE's service redesign focus involves restructuring existing processes to make them more cost efficient and more responsive to customer requirements. It's an expedient method for approaching change because it enables quick responses to customers' concerns.

Although such an approach can have immediate benefits, it must be supported by an environment of quality and continuous improvement. If it isn't, beneficial impacts will eventually erode. New processes and systems will lose their effectiveness if they're not accompanied by changes in organizational culture.

In the coming months, CORE hopes to begin preliminary discussions with state agencies to communicate quality's benefits. It's possible that partnerships will be formed to facilitate the creation of new pilot projects or strengthen existing redesign initiatives.

I believe CORE's redesign and quality initiatives can work together to create an organizational environment open to change. The end result will not only improve services for customers but will also enhance the work lives of Minnesota's state employees.



— Jack Rittenhouse

MAY

■ Program Analysis Working Committee - May 26, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., Musicland, 7500 Excelsior Blvd., St. Louis Park ■ Management Systems Working Committee - May 19, 8:30 - 11:30 a.m., 116A Admin Bldg. ■ Assessment/Reorganization Working Committee - May 19, 8:30 - 11:30 a.m., 116B Admin

JUNE

■ Program Analysis Working Committee - June 16, 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., 107 State Capitol ■ Full commission - June 25, 8:30 a.m.-Noon, 116B Admin Building ■ Management Systems Working Committee - June 25, N - 3 p.m., 200 Admin Building ■ Assessment/Reorganization Working Committee - June 16, 8:30 - 11:30 a.m., 116B Admin

JULY

■ Program Analysis Working Committee, July 21, 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., location to be determined ■ Management Systems Working Committee, July 21, 8:30 - 11:30 a.m., 116A Admin ■ Assessment/Reorganization Working Committee, July 21, 8:30 - 11:30 a.m., 116B Admin

THE CORE VISION

Early in the planning of CORE's second stage of work, commission members adopted a vision statement to direct their long-range reform efforts. The vision represents more than just a set of goals and expectations; it is also a collection of values and principles the commission members strongly believe in. Here's their vision:

In completing its work, CORE hopes to realize a Minnesota state government that is:

Mission driven — state government will have clearly defined purposes and internal organizational structures that support the achievement of those aims.

Oriented toward quality outcomes — services will be measured by actual outcomes rather than processes performed or dollars spent.

Efficient — state government will be cost-conscious and organized so that outcomes are achieved with the least amount of input. Structures will be flexible and responsive to social, economic, and technological change, service duplication will be minimized, and adequate communication will exist between units. Competition will be fostered and appropriate delivery mechanisms will be used.

Responsive to clients — services will be designed with the customer in mind. They will be accessible, located conveniently, and provided in a timely manner. Bureaucratic approvals and forms will be minimized and customers will clearly understand legal requirements. Employees will be rewarded for being responsive and respectful.

Respectful of stakeholders — state government will be sensitive to the needs of all stakeholders in providing services. It will recognize the importance of respecting and cultivating employees. It will foster cooperative relationships with local units of government and the nonprofit and business sectors. It will provide services in the spirit of assisting individual clients and serving the broader public interest.

CORE STAKEHOLDERS' REPORT / SPRING 1992

Published by the staff to the Commission on Reform and Efficiency, to update state employees, the general public, and others interested in the commission's program.

203 Administration Building
50 Sherburne Ave.
St. Paul, MN 55155

(612) 297-1090

CORE RUMOR BOARD

MYTH: CORE has not raised substantial contributions from the private sector to fund its work.

FACT: CORE has raised more than $265,000 in direct and in-kind contributions. This includes generous contributions in the form of loaned staff from businesses including Xerox Corp. and Arthur Andersen.

MYTH: Core has not adequately addressed the large state budget deficit.

FACT: CORE's initial $17.5 million in General Fund cost-saving recommendations exceeded the 1991 legislative mandate by $1.8 million. CORE was asked to identify *short-term* savings. Savings of greater magnitude will be realized in CORE's second and ongoing project stage focusing on state government's long-term reform.

MYTH: Now that CORE has selected projects for its second stage of work, stakeholder input is not needed or wanted.

FACT: Now, more than ever, CORE needs the input of all stakeholders. As project work becomes more detailed and complex, the expertise of experienced individuals becomes invaluable.

NITROGEN SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

April 27, 1992 Meeting

Members Present: Wayne Anderson, MPCA; Rick Hansen, MDA; Dean Herzfeld, MES; Dick Meronuck, MES; Chris Radatz; MFB.

The nitrogen subcommittee met on Monday, April 27 at 1:00 pm at the MDA. This meeting was a followup to a meeting held on March 23. The purpose of the meeting was to review and discuss information collected since the last subcommittee meeting. Dean Herzfeld reported on information he had collected from federal officials, University of Minnesota researchers and county agents. The comments were as follows:

From Bonnie Poli, former USDA National PAT and Lavarre Uhlken , Region V E.P.A.:

> If Nitrogen education was incorporated into the PAt program, it (1) could not be funded by any EPA funding for PAT programs; and (2) could not replace any existing content, it would have to be an expansion; and (3) there is no federal law, rule or regulation which would prohibit incorporation; and (4) if certification were involved (testing on information) this would require changes in Minnesota laws and regulations.

From Wendy Wintersteen, Iowa PAT coordinator:

> Nitrogen education has been incorporated into the PAT program in Iowa with the full support of the Iowa State University researchers. Iowa has a 4-6 PAT training session with a closed book exam at a later time (This is a different system than in MN). Sound survey evaluations have been conducted with participants indicating a $40 million saving by Iowa farmers in N purchases as a result of this and other N education programs.

Other states have been cool to the idea raising concerns about confusion and funding.

Herzfeld sent a request for comment about the proposal to selected ag extension agents. Questions were raised about:

> How to expand the program when 3 hours...not enough time now.
>
> How to do with a 10% staff reduction...agents are being asked to do more with less.
>
> How to address the topic as education...could not accomplish an educational objective.

This is a good idea, an important topic.

In certain regions of the state (S.E. MN, Sand Plains project) a lot of educational projects are being conducted already.

Disapproved the idea of using a "captive audience"...a contradictory way of doing educational programs.

One agent said yes, but noted dealers have the most contact with the audience, need to work with the dealers.

Comments from George Rehm, University of Minnesota:

Very much opposed to the idea, will oppose this idea every step of the way. Extension is doing a lot already, George has conducted 59 county meetings, and other Extension faculty have conducted other meetings. BMPs have been discussed in short courses, newsletters, news releases, radio, programs, field days, etc.. Also very opposed to the captive audience idea. In addition, BMPs are already starting to work.

A discussion followed these comments, noting the difficulty in training if the trainers are opposed to the idea. Comments also noted that although Iowa's system is different the concept is working there. A need was determined to include nitrogen information, not education. PAT participants would receive a hand-out about BMPs and information about the educational events in their area. County Extension agents would distribute information prior to or after the training, with the agent acting as an advocate providing the information and marketing other educational opportunities related to nitrogen.

Hansen noted that the MDA has received a Clean Water Act 319 grant to provide nutrient management training in a cooperative, voluntary manner with the U of M, SWCDs and others.

Necessary Submittals to the Attorney General In Order to Adopt a Rule

(Pursuant to Minnesota Rules, Chapter 2010)

1. Copy of notice of solicitation of outside information as published in the State Register. (Nov. 13, 1989, pages 1182-1183)

2. The certificate of the Board's resolution delegating Ron Harnack to give notice of intent to adopt without a public hearing. (Dec. 18, 1991)

3. A copy of the proposed rule with a certificate of approval as to form by the revisor of statutes attached. (no date)

4. Notice of intent to adopt the rule without a public hearing. (Signed March 20, 1992)

5. The Statement of Need and Reasonableness (Dated March 17, 1992)

6. The affidavit of mailing the notice of intent to adopt a rule without a public hearing to the persons on the mailing list maintained by the agency pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, sections 14.22 and 14.14, subdivision 1a.

7. A copy of the notice of intent to adopt the rule without a public hearing as published in the State Register. (Published in State Register April 6, 1992, pages 2193-2194.)

8. Four copies of the rule as adopted. (Note: No changes were made from the version published in the State Register.)

9. A copy of the certificate of resolution adopting the rule and authorizing Ron Harnack to modify the rule as needed to secure the approval of the attorney general. (to considered for approval on May 27, 1992)

10. Findings of fact, conclusions and order adopting the rule. (to be considered for approval on May 27, 1992)

Upon satisfaction of items 9 and 10, all ten items will be forwarded to the Attorney General's Office for review. If approved, the Attorney General's Office will immediately file two copies of the rule with the Secretary of State and send a copy of his approval memo to the Legislative Commission to Review Rules.

a:rulelist.ag