

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources. Minutes.

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
HOLIDAY INN EAST
(I-94 7 MCKNIGHT ROAD)
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55119
JUNE 25, 1993

APPOINTED MEMBERS PRESENT
Jim Nielsen, Barbara Cobb, Sharon Clark, Howard Peterson, Kathleen Roer, Ted Lovdahl, Dwain Otte, Jim Rossman, Donald Ogaard, John Boulton and Warren Rodning.

APPOINTED MEMBERS ABSENT
Barbara Uppgaard

AGENCY MEMBERS PRESENT
Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Doug Wise, Department of Agriculture (MDA)

AGENCY MEMBERS ABSENT
Kim Benson-Johnson, Department of Health (MDH)
Wayne Anderson, Pollution Control Agency (PCA)
Fred Bergsrud, U of M/ Extension Service (MES)

OTHERS PRESENT
Gary Nordstrom, Soil Conservation Service (SCS)
D'Wayne DeZiel and Bob Pigeon, Minnesota Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD)
Jennifer Park, Attorney General's Office
Pat Wulff, Minnesota Lake Association (MLA)

STAFF PRESENT
Ron Harnack
Greg Larson
Doug Thomas
Bruce Sandstrom
Mary Jo Anderson

Meeting Called to Order - Chairman Nielsen called the meeting to order at 12:10 p.m.

** 93-37 **Adopt Agenda** - Moved by Clark, seconded by Cobb, to adopt the agenda as presented. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Ogaard, Otte, Roer, Rossman, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

Minutes of May 26, 1993 - Howard Peterson stated that an addition needs to be made on page six of the May 26, 1993 minutes. Howard stated that in his presentation regarding the handbook published, the words "by Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District" should be included. Moved by Peterson, seconded by Lovdahl, to approve the corrected minutes of May 26, 1993, as circulated. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Ogaard, Otte, Roer, Rossman, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 93-38

Chairman's Report - Chairman Nielsen reported that he had a schmoozing month. He met with M-Team staff to focus on all the irons in the fire. He spent time with the governor, heads of agencies, and the North American Wetland Conservation Council (NAWCC). Chairman Nielsen stated that Governor Carlson received a check for $1.8 million for wetland restoration from NAWCC. On June 19, Chairman Nielsen attended a celebration of the 10,000th wetland restoration completed in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, sponsored by BWSR, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and DNR -- good to see the enthusiasm! On June 23, Chairman Nielsen met with heads of DNR, PCA, and MDA, as a first step toward resolving the feedlot problems. It was a start and there's enthusiasm; we could do a lot in coordinating this effort, said Nielsen. Chairman Nielsen reported that the Tim Gramm easement issue will be revisited, as DNR is not happy with the action of BWSR at the May meeting.

Chairman Nielsen asked BWSR members to get their expense reports in soon so they will get paid for expenses from fiscal year 1993.

Dispute Resolution Committee Report - Don Ogaard reported that he, Doug Thomas and Kathy Roer met yesterday with local officials and local units of government on the Lac Qui Parle situation.

Warren Rodning entered the meeting at 12:20 p.m.

Don stated that the consensus of the group is that the tenant requested to restore a previous drainage pattern. Don would like to meet with Gary Nordstrom, SCS, to discuss an alternative process to get this done. The parties all agreed to not totally drain, generally no major cost to anyone except to the tenant.

Erosion Committee Report - Don Ogaard stated that they concluded at this point to not invent the wheel, but to enhance the group's activities through the BWSR. Good participation at the general meeting that was held.

Jim Rossman stated that Feedlot Advisory Group (FLAG) will meet on July 7th.

Chairman Nielsen announced that Sharon Clark has been elected as deputy chair of the Minnesota Republican Party.

Executive Director's Report - Ron introduced Jennifer Park, legal counsel for BWSR from the Attorney General's Office. Ron reported that Bill Clapp is retiring and BWSR will be reassigned another attorney.

Ron reported that Barbara Uppgaard is recovering from rotator cup surgery. He circulated a card for board members to sign.

Ron reported that he was out touring RIM Reserve wetland restoration sites in southern Minnesota with Governor Carlson. It was good for the governor to see how BWSR programs enhance and reflect the work of the local units of government. The RIM Reserve water quality enhancement in the watershed was evident.

Ron reported that he regularly meets with Patty Burk, PCA, regarding feedlot issues. In the next 60 days, two 3-4 day workshop sessions will be held on program delivery, changes that need to be made, prioritization, technical and financial need. Ron's confident that we will see some significant changes to the approach and greater flexibility to deal with the feedlot issue statewide.

Ron reported that the Board Member Update is in board members' packets. He stated that members will notice the significant amount of time that's being spent on the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA).

Update on Cottage Grove Ravine Watershed District (CGRWD) Petition Hearing - Howard Peterson reported that it was a very civil public hearing. Howard stated that the BWSR now needs to deal with legal procedures and the hearing wasn't closed last night. Ron stated that the hearing was set because there is valid petition before BWSR, the alternatives for consideration are ~~not~~ to establish or reject establishment of a watershed district. Chairman Nielsen asked what the alternatives are for BWSR action. Ron stated that BWSR's decision is on the record. The legal questions have been addressed and the question is how long the record should remain open or closed. Staff will prepare findings, conclusions, and recommendations through the hearing committee that heard the issue.

** 93-39 Moved by Peterson, seconded by Ogaard, that BWSR close the record on Friday, July 9,

1993, at 4:30 p.m. Information would be forwarded after the date of notification. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Ogaard, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

Ron Harnack reported on the appeal of Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD)/City of Fridley Locke Lake appeal has been withdrawn subject to hearing and decision of RCWD and the right of Fridley to file new appeal based on RCWD's final decision. The RCWD/Locke Lake project hearing was held last night. There were 120 people in attendance.

1994 SWCD Allocations - Greg Larson stated that the proposed allocations were distributed earlier for board member review. Some of allocations will be given up front rather than all in arrears as in the past. Greg explained that the allocation process is based on a formula, with the statutory requirement that funds must be allocated to high-priority areas identified by BWSR.

** 93-40 Greg briefly explained the RIM Reserve allocations process. Moved by Otte, seconded by Boulton, to approve the 1994 allocations. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Ogaard, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried. 50 percent of the RIM Reserve allocation to Minnesota River Basin.

Geographic Information System (GIS) Products/Examples - Doug Thomas gave background information on the purpose of GIS and showed a practical application relating to feedlot prioritization. Chairman Nielsen asked members to inform people in their area that this system is available to assist local units of government. Doug stated that this system is well coordinated with other efforts and we are not repeating what already exists; the efforts are complementary. Doug said that an inventory list is being collected through the board conservationist and local units of government. Doug said that most systems already in place in soil and water conservation districts and counties are compatible with this system. Rossman stated that significant information is being made available.

Advisor Comments

-Minnesota Lake Association (MLA): Pat Wulff reported that MLA meets tomorrow with the National Lake Association and they are looking at the national convention to be held here in Minnesota in 1996, in conjunction with a two-state (Minnesota and Wisconsin) convention. Susan Tsakakis, Dave Behm, Ron Shelito, and Dan Steward, are BWSR staff who are involved with the state conference.

-Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD): D'Wayne reported that he has received 90+ registrations for the wetland delineation training. He

went Monday with the Department of Agriculture and met with the Ohio DNR, SCS, and Department of Agriculture to tour Mercer and Dark Counties in Ohio and view a manure management system. D'Wayne commented on the July 11-14, National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) Leadership Conference in Duluth, he welcomed everyone to attend.

-Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD): Howard Peterson distributed a brochure "Watershed Districts in Minnesota" for board members' information. MAWD authorized production of an informational video for the purpose of explaining a watershed district. Howard said that television now governs our information and this will be an effective tool. He welcomed members to the MAWD summer meeting this afternoon and tour tomorrow.

-Soil Conservation Service (SCS): Gary Nordstrom reported that their attention at SCS has turned to the floods. He will be meeting with emergency management teams next week to consider an emergency damage declaration. Damage assessment will be done when the water has receded. He stated that the House restored Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) and move forward, good news for SCS. The House zeroed out Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) funds for 1994 across the board. The House substantially reduced wetland restoration funding. SCS is doing GIS - considerable effort to get digitized watershed district boundaries nationwide.

Wayne Edgerton commented on the Tim Gramm easement and DNR's concern; a formal letter was sent to BWSR on this.

Doug Wise said a letter from MDA Commissioner Elton Redalen was being sent from the Department of Agriculture in support for BWSR's position at the last meeting regarding the Tim Gramm easement.

Two BWSR staff from Marshall will be assisting in flood damage work said Ron Harnack.

Ron reported that Rick Packer, Minnesota Builders Association, and Don Arnosti, Minnesota Audubon Society, and himself will be on a panel to discuss wetlands management in the metro area on the television program "Minnesota Voices" Channel 29 KITN, Sunday, July 11, at 7:00 a.m.

Ron stated that staff from the U.S. General Accounting Office will be in town next week and meeting with people regarding the future of CRP.

John Boulton appreciated the card the BWSR sent to him while he was out ill.

Howard Peterson briefed the group on the MAWD program this afternoon, dinner tonight, and tour for tomorrow.

** 93-41 Moved by Boulton, seconded by Roer, to adjourn the meeting at 2:25 p.m. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Ogaard, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

D. James Nielsen
Chairman

Board member Update

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

June 1993

The mission of the Board of Water and Soil Resources is to provide leadership enabling local governments to properly manage water and soil resources and to help all citizens be stewards of our irreplaceable natural resources.

Northern Field Staff

Greetings from the "great wet north"! Nature seems intent upon doing its part to ensure no net loss of wetlands in Minnesota. If it ever stops raining the whole state will probably qualify as a wetland.

A rough analysis of how northern field staff spent their time for the period of July 1992 through May 1993 shows the following breakdowns:

- Time spent on BWSR items including staff meetings, program administration, team assignments: 34%

- Time spent with local clientele including attending board meetings, local plan/report review, conventions, staff assistance: 44%

Further breakdown shows roughly:

- SWCDs: 16%
- WDs: 4%
- Counties: 11%
- Wetlands: 13%

- Time spent on interagency coordination: 4%
- Time spent on BWSR staff training: 2%
- Time spent on the road: 16%

These are rough percentages. Often the work load does cross over into several different areas and it is hard to place it in any one category. I think the percentages do show that the majority of staff time is spent with clientele or getting there (road time). This reflects well on the agency because after all, our mission is to "enable local units of government."

So what exactly have staff been doing to build up these percentages? Here are some examples:

- Brainerd Board Conservationist (BC) Keith Grow is assisting Isanti County with the final touches on their comprehensive local water plan. The plan was approved by BWSR at the May 26 board meeting. Keith and Brainerd BC Dan Steward met with the Snake River Joint Powers group on June 7. This was the first meeting of the group. They covered staffing, workplan and budget, election of officers and a few other topics.

- Dan also spent time in May working on issues related to the Minnesota Lakes Association. He's helping them plan their fall conference and is also on their non-point committee.

- Bemidji BC Brian Dwight spent two days at a scoping meeting with the Corps of Engineers, the DNR, and the Red River Water Management Board. Brian says we'll probably be getting involved with some task force work addressing significant impact issues in the valley. Brian and Bemidji BC Bill Best met with the all-new Koochiching County Board to introduce them to BWSR and water planning. Later Brian and Bill found out that it looks as though the county may not have enough money to finish the planning process. Brian and Bill met with the planning coordinators and SWCD folk to develop a strategy to ask the county board for money to finish the project. Brian thinks they were successful.

- Bemidji BC Dale Krystosek's Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) workload increased to 40 percent of his time in May and June. He was called to tech panels in Becker, Otter Tail, and Itasca counties. Dale says in general his local government units (LGUs) are doing a good job of implementing WCA. Dale also assisted Wadena County with their public hearing for the Wadena County Water Plan and looked over preliminary local review comments.

- Duluth Water Quality Education Coordinator Barbara Liukkonen reports that ten communities in the north were identified to begin storm drain stenciling

projects this summer. The projects involve local volunteer groups stenciling "Don't Dump" next to storm drains to reduce contaminants carried in runoff from residential streets. The stenciling is followed by "door stuffer" type brochures explaining the project and nonpoint source pollution. Barbara has been working to provide camera ready copy for the brochures for each community, arranging to get stencils cut, and maintaining communication with other agencies. She is working closely with the MPCA and the DNR to coordinate stenciling projects across the state.

- Duluth Forester Jim Lemmerman has been working with Paul Flynn, state forester for the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), making the final arrangements for the week-long windbreak technology training session to be held in July in Marshall. Jim reviewed a forest harvest site in Becker County where forestry best management practices (BMPs) were not followed and slash was disposed of in a wetland. Jim met on the site with the county auditor, DNR forester, DNR wildlife, and BWSR BC Dale K. The violation was turned over to the conservation officer to handle.

- Mark put on a one day wetland delineation workshop for 20 St. Louis County sanitarians. The workshop consisted of a classroom session followed by two site visits. Mark assisted Hermantown and St.Louis County in field viewing of wetlands on potential development sites. He anticipates that the initial workload to get the WCA program running (banking, training, etc.) will be enormous in St. Louis County.

Southern Region

- Reinvest in Minnesota/Permanent Wetland Preserves (RIM/PWP) activities continue in the soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs), but at a slower pace, due to the SWCD's tree program activities. A few SWCDs still have many easements to process and will be quite busy over the next few weeks.

- Southern Regional Supervisor Jeff Nielsen conducted a Cost-Share Program close-out audit training session for new BWSR staff. Those in attendance were Thomas Fischer, David Sill, Tabor Hoek, Peter Waller and Barbara Ohman. Several close-out audits will be conducted over the next few months by BWSR staff.

- After new board conservationists received cost-share program audit training this past month, increased emphasis has been placed on scheduling program close-outs for soil and water conservation districts. Several audits were completed in the past several weeks.

- Board Conservationist Chris Hughes and Ag Waste Specialist Brad Matlack coordinated a feedlot training workshop in New Ulm for the surrounding LGUs. Participants included staff people from SWCDs and counties. Guest presenters included MPCA, SCS and Gopher State One Call. This session is the first in a series of four sessions to train local people in assisting landowners with feedlot problems.

- Rochester BCs Pete Waller and Dave Peterson participated in DNR Region V's meeting for resource staff on integrated resource management, presenting information on BWSR programs.

- At the beginning of this month, Dave Peterson attended a week-long training course on wetland creation at the University of Wisconsin - Madison. Dave also taught a unit on soil conservation at the sixth grade environmental fair organized by the Extension cluster involving Steele, Freeborn, Mower and Rice counties.

- The BWSR participated in MPCA's Southwest Regional Environmental Issues Workshop which was held this past month in Marshall. The target audience was city council and city staff in MPCA's eighteen county region. Board Conservationist David Sill was on the agenda and used the opportunity to discuss comprehensive local water planning, with a goal of generating increased interest and activity by cities in water planning.

- Marshall BC Tabor Hoek and Marshall Ag Waste Specialist Brad Matlack have been working to facilitate SWCD technical assistance to landowners in the area of ag waste design. As a result of their efforts, Rock SWCD has decided to hire additional staff to meet the needs of their landowners and follow-up meetings have been planned with other counties. As each county is different, so will be the mechanism they use to provide technical assistance to landowners.

Water and Land Management Section

- On June 16th, Chief Administrative Law Judge William Brown approved the rule the board adopted on May 26th. The rule will be published in the State Register on July 6th and will be effective on July 13th. Local units of government must adopt the rule by January 1, 1994.

- Wetland Specialist John Jaschke and field staff have been soliciting comments from local government staff and officials concerning the manner in which WCA administrative grants should be allocated. $1.65 million of matching grants are available this fiscal year. We expect to have a proposal ready for discussion at the August BWSR meeting.

- Programs and Policy Analyst Dave Behm has assisted the RIM Reserve staff in "retooling" the RIM program and has been actively promoting the wetland restoration opportunities available through the Prairie Pothole Joint Venture, a multi-agency effort.

- Eric Mohring, hydrogeologist, participated in the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) tour on June 14th and provided information about well sealing and sinkholes.

- Local Water Planning Administrator Doug Thomas continues to be actively involved with staff from the Land Management Information Center in the development of various geographic information system products of use to our local government clientele.

- Bryan Alpaugh, BWSR computer specialist, is developing the database to handle the wetland mitigation bank established by the wetland rule.

Engineering and Technical Services Section

RIM/PWP Conservation Easement Programs

- The official effective period of a grant from the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) for the Minnesota River Watershed Project began on approximately June 1 and will run through August 31, 1994. This NAWCA grant provides approximately $850,000 to the BWSR for wetland restoration easement acquisition, construction and enhancement. We intend to use these funds for projects currently in process, before tapping available state funding for wetland restorations. The project partners signed a ceremonial Memorandum of Agreement on June 16 in conjunction with a tour by Governor Carlson of several existing RIM wetland restoration sites.

- The easement acquisition process and handbook retooling efforts slowed due to other priorities in late May and early June, but have geared up again of late to produce a draft of the handbook by this week. Internal review and discussion of the draft is scheduled for late June.

- Wendy Share, realty specialist, will be leaving at the end of the month, after a one-year appointment to help clear the backlog of easement processing that existed last year. We are happy to report that the backlog in the realty area has indeed been substantially cleared, with Wendy's assistance. We have hired a student worker, Scott Giese, who is attending the U of M, to assist with easement processing and database management.

Feedlots

- The Feedlot Advisory Group (FLAG) Task Force on Alternative Methods for Treatment of Feedlot Runoff met for the first time in late May. Jim Rossman and Al Kean represented the BWSR. Discussions focused on the applicability of filter strips and other relatively low cost practices. One significant conclusion seemed to be that options such as filter strips have been and will continue to be permittable; however, field design staff don't seem to have a common understanding of when and where, and thus do not always consider all the alternatives. It was also recognized that the number of practical, low-cost options is quite limited. We intend to investigate this subject more at future task force meetings and prepare a report to the FLAG prior to the November FLAG meeting.

- Marshall Ag Waste Specialist Brad Matlack conducted a training session regarding the use of the Feedlot Evaluation Model on June 8 for local water planners, feedlot officers and SWCD staff in seven counties in and around the Blue Earth River basin. Interest and need were high. This was the second of a planned four-part training series for manure management system analysis, design and construction in the area.

- The Interagency Task Force for Feedlot Enforcement met recently and discussed, among other things, the development of an interim strategy for feedlot enforcement, as well as the development of a long-term strategy. Specifics are somewhat lacking at this time, but continued participation by Board Engineer Al Kean is planned to try to help fashion a multi-agency strategy.

Area II

- The Area II Board of Directors is proceeding with plans to hire a coordinator for administrative, planning and project management functions.

- Severe rains and flooding hit the area again recently, causing substantial damage to roads, bridges, crops and other public and private property. The floodwaters are still funneling down the Minnesota River basin, causing additional problems and damage.

North Shore

- North Shore Engineer Jack Salmela has been working with staff from the So. St. Louis and Lake County SWCDs to survey the Sucker Bay and Two Harbors campground shoreline stabilization project sites. We are working towards development of final designs for these sites, which will be cost-shared using funds from current EPA and Great Lakes Commission (GLC) grants and, if approved, special project funds from the state Streambank, Lakeshore and Roadside Cost-Share Program.

- Please note that special project funding is also recommended for other shoreline stabilization projects that will provide the required state match for the EPA and GLC grants.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - APPLICATION OF THE PROCESS IN CROW WING COUNTY

Development of a Community Goals Statement

The Crow Wing County Comprehensive Plan is developed around the goal of *Sustainable Development*. *Sustainable Development* requires a process of analyzing decisions in order to find a balance among economic activity, environmental requirements and the social needs of people. If this balance can be achieved, all three concerns can be sustained. We can work toward having the jobs and financial security we require, enjoy the benefits of a clean healthy environment and meet the social needs of society. This requires a commitment to fairness, equity and to environmental stewardship.

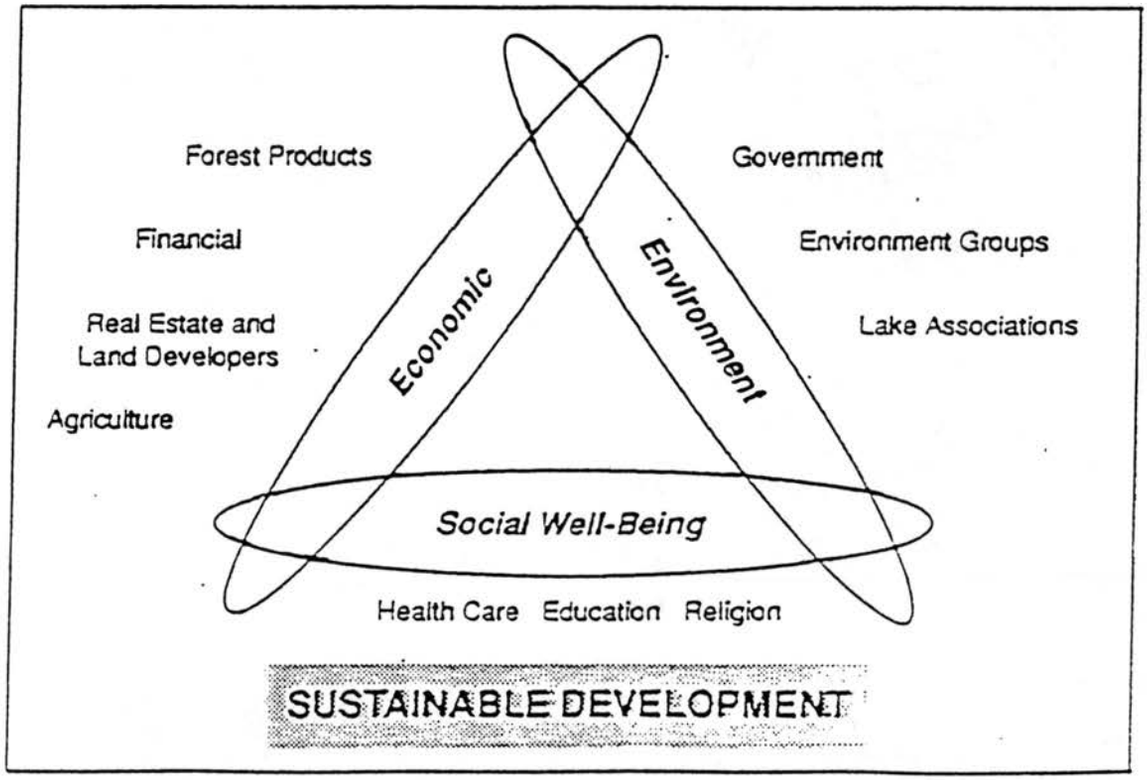
The key concept of *Sustainable Development* is that our economy, environment and social well-being are forever linked. Economic growth is a necessary prerequisite for environmental conservation. Humanity must manage resources wisely in order to survive and prosper while ensuring the resource's ongoing viability.

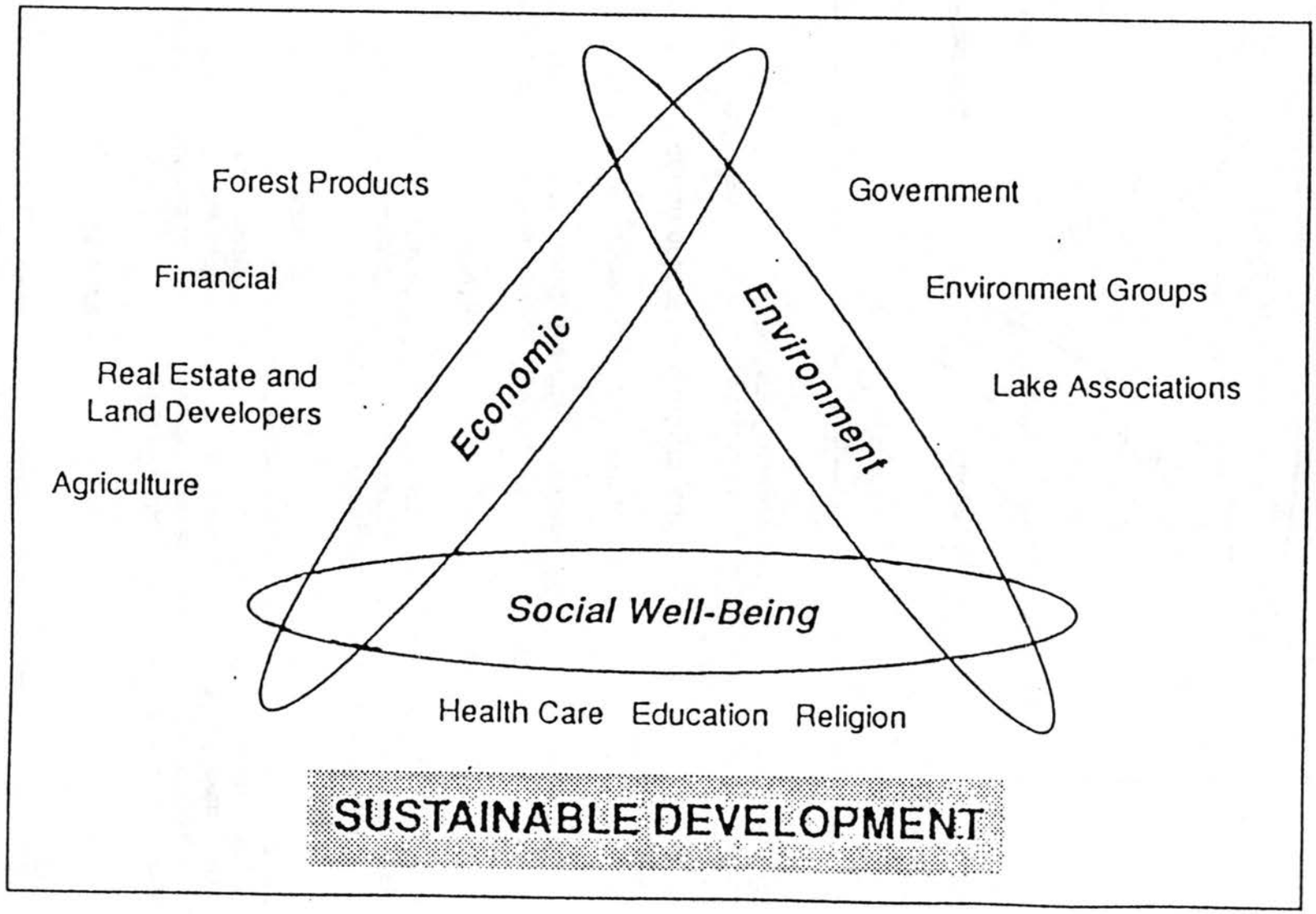
To implement this goal, three (3) objectives are called for:

1. Expand, diversify and improve income and job opportunities;
2. Sustain and enhance resource productivity and improve environmental qualities of Crow Wing County;
3. Enhance the quality of life of each County resident and visitor.

Commitment to Open Communication of Ideas and Information

The Comprehensive Planning Task Force made up of county residents is organizing and facilitating meetings of groups of residents representing various sectors of interests. These groups represent economic, social and environmental sectors.




Forest Products
Financial
Real Estate and
Land Developers
Agriculture
Government
Environment Groups
Lake Associations
Economic
Environment
Social Well-Being
Health Care
Education
Religion
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW OF THE WADENA COUNTY WATER PLAN
JUNE, 1993

BACKGROUND

Wadena County began development of the Wadena County Comprehensive Local Water Plan by resolution of the County Board in January, 1992 and delegated the Wadena Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) to coordinate development of the plan. The Wadena SWCD named a 26 member task force to oversee development of the plan and hired Don Sirucek to serve as the Water Plan Coordinator. Ralph Lorentz, Wadena County Commissioner, served as the Chairman of the task force. The Water Planning Task Force met 12 times, completing the draft plan in March, 1993.

COUNTY DESCRIPTION

Wadena County is located in central Minnesota within the central hardwood forest ecoregion. Three major watersheds, the Crow Wing River, the Redeye River (Leaf River), and the Long Prairie River are within Wadena County. All three of these major watersheds flow generally southeasterly, and ultimately empty into the Mississippi River. Land use data from 1969 estimated 39% of the county was cultivated, 41% forested, and 15% pasture and open. Population in Wadena County has declined since 1980. Census data showed 12,199 residents in 1960, with the population peaking in 1980, but declining to 13,166 by 1990.

Wadena County has 29 lakes covering about 3,343 acres. The original vegetation map of Minnesota shows that Wadena County had about 32% of the county covered with vegetaion commonly found in wetlands. Wadena County currently has an estimated 73% of its pre-settlement wetlands remaining.

Geologic conditions in the county are dominated by outwash sandplains that cover about 70% of the county. Other important features of the landscape are the drumlin fields, or long finger like ridges that were formed by glacial deposits, which cover about 30% of Wadena County.

Agriculture is an important part of the county's economy with approximately 129,400 acres of cropland. About 17,166 acres are irrigated, with permited withdrawls of 6,143 million gallons yearly. Crops on irrigated land include row crops, alfalfa, potatoes and edible beans.

STAFF REVIEW

The Wadena Local Water Planning Task Force has developed a water plan that will meet the present and future water resource needs of the county. The Wadena Soil and Water Conservation District, in cooperation with the other resource management agencies, will be responsible for implementing the plan. The county will establish and maintain a permanent comprehensive Local Water Planning Committee as a standing committee of the County Board of Commissioners.

The Wadena SWCD and the other local agencies and task force have done an excellent job during plan development. Throughout the planning process they had good attendance at task force meetings and discussed issues in a thorough manner. The task force developed a set of 8 goals and set forth 10 policy statements that will guide the implementation of the water plan. The task force placed a high value on the water resources of Wadena County, and take water resource protection and management very seriously. Their efforts should be commended.

During plan development, the Wadena SWCD made substantial progress in developing additional technical capabilities, including utilization of the EPPL 7 geographic information system (GIS). This increased GIS capability should be a valuable asset during the coming years of plan implementation in storing, analyzing, and mapping water resource data and as a tool in resource management decision making. In addition, the local staff developed other capabilities related to data analysis, water quality monitoring, and utilization of

best management practices that will enhance water quality within the county.

Wadena County faces a diverse set of water resource management challenges in the coming years. Groundwater management and protection in the sand plain area was identified as a priority. Sand plain areas cover about 70% of the surface area of Wadena County and 6 of the 7 munincipalities, and 90% of the population lives in the sand plain areas. Lake protection and wetland management and protection are also identified as important. The plan states that some areas of high population density are not served by community water and sanitary sewer systems and the existence of water wells not constucted to code pose a potential public health issue. Solid waste disposal was also identified as a key concern of the task force. The plan goes on to identify that the loss of wetlands in agricultural areas and along lakeshore is becoming an important issue in the county. The strategies outlined in the plan should be effective in meeting these water resource management challenges. The water plan implemenatation funds should help achieve the goals outlined in the plan.

BWSR staff will continue working with the Water Plan Coordinator and task force to ensure that the comments made in the preliminary and final reviews are addressed in the plan. No review problems are anticipated.

ENVIROTHON EVALUATION

Teachers: 4

Some things I liked about the Envirothon:

Each station taught us a lot.

Place great. Subjects - good choice. Personnel running program worked very well with students.

Length of stations was about right. It was very well organized. Things moved right along with very few problems that I could see. Presenters were well selected. They were both knowledgeable and good at presenting.

Variety of questions at each learning station . Great. Some hard, some easy.

Some things I would change about the Envirothon:

Have questions written down (a sheet for each team) in addition to the presentations.

Some advantage was available for students who had the wetland station before soils station. Is there a way to complete all stations before lunch, tally scores during lunch, then awards?

"Standardize" what speakers say prior to quiz questions, maybe use the actual site more - both area wise and resource wise.

?? It was really well organized and ran smoothly.

All four teachers said they would like to attend next year.

ENVIROTHON EVALUATION

Students: 68

Some things I liked about the Envirothon:

Being outside.

The envirothon had great new information and the competitiveness was very exciting.

No school. Friendly people.

Being outside. The friendly people, getting out of school.

Being outside, experiencing the environment. Kind and fun people. Answering the questions.

I thought it was fun being with a group communicating with one another, kind of a group effort.

Being outside with nature.

It really tested my environmental knowledge and I learned a lot of new things about recycling and the environment.

Fun day of learning about the reality of the world we live in.

The fun instructors, they were all very nice. The questions were very well thought out, very challenging.

It was very challenging (kind of).

It was O.K.

Getting out of school and the women.

Seeing the wildlife. Learning about the issues.

They covered much of the material I learned in Natural Resource class.

Being outside. Learning about nature.

The organization and some of the stations when they gave an intro to it, then asked questions.

Some of the women.

I learned things.

Location.

Location, learning.

Location.

Working like a team, being outside.

The outdoor setting, informal. All the information and learning.

It was fun. I got out of school.

Length, outside.

Outside. Lots of good questions.

I like it. It was fun.

Informative.

I liked the subject presented to us.

Some stations presented info. to us in addition to the questions.

It was grand! Because, it was outside.

The diversity of the stations.

The entire forestry station.

The wildlife station.

I liked the wildlife station.

Good questions in all the categories.

I liked the questions that dealt with wildlife.

The small groups and very relevant questions.

It was a learning experience and got to miss school.

It was all outside. It was informative and informal.

All activities held in the natural setting. Very informative.

Being outside. It was informal. Liked the hands on experience.

Good information. Fun People.

Get out of school.

Wildlife forestry. Everything except soil, too stinking hard.

Learn a lot about the environment.

I found out that there is a lot of things I didn't really know and it was interesting and I'd like to do some research on my own about

the topics.

Good stations, questions. Good use of products, objects in questions.

The wildlife that surrounds you. The people conducting each station. The information you learn by listening and researching aspects of the environment.

Better education for some. Tested our abilities. We worked as a team. Good variety.

Good way to spend a day. Interesting how much we don't know yet.

The wildlife around.

The activities created a good learning situation. The questions asked for knowledge, but were not trivial.

I learned about the different way of recycling. I liked the different stations that were held here. I liked being outside in the woods.

I liked being out in the woods and learning things about it.

The wildlife.

The wildlife.

Just about everything.

Was being able to walk through the forests and see the wildlife around its wetlands. I thought the best stations were forestry and wildlife.

It was preserved well, everything has been cared for so it cannot be destroyed.

I liked the location. That we learned and not just tested.

Everything new that I learned.

It was planned out well and it kept moving along good.

A fun day away from school.

Learned some new things.

Some things I would change about the Envirothon:

There does not need to be 5 minutes passing time in between periods.

Nothing at all.

Nothing.

At each station, have the presenters to give us more background information before the questions.

Have the questions already written down instead of orally.

Better paths. Bigger areas of displays so you can see better.

Better path - get to see more of Wood Lake.

Make it a race and give out free T-shirts.

Give more time to answer questions.

Have lunch either after it all or have it after only three exercises.

All of the events should take place, then have lunch. More hard questions.

Nothing.

Have warm weather.

Have the station in a better place so you don't have to stand in weeds or tall grass. Have nicer weather.

Let us walk around and look. More time to answer.

Better weather.

Have all the stations give intros.

Have it on a nicer day.

Nothing. (x 4)

It was fine, not too much to change by my book.

The trip changes-was hard to hear the whistle.

Make it a warmer day.

Standing time. (x 2)

I wouldn't change anything. It was great the way it was.

Having a longer time to write down answers.

Have the area expanded. Explore the woodlake nature center.

Have 3 before lunch and 2 after and have lunches to sit down at while listening.

It was cold.

Haver bigger presentation about the stations.

The entire soil station.

Have more of it in nature.

Don't ask so many questions.

Correct papers right there so you know right away the answers to the questions. The Soil Station was kind of tough.

I would give a little break once in a while and have one of the stations be a walk along the path.

Pick better weather.

Amount of time at each station.

Get all the sessions completed before lunch.

More sessions or put lunch in a different time slot (more in the middle or between the events and the awards).

The weather +15 degrees F.

Have more stations.

The weather.

Soil-make it a little easier. Give free food.

More time and should be more in the woods.

More time at each stations.

Put a break (longer) between stations. Have snacks available.

Give more time at the stations. 30 minutes was not long enough to answer all of the questions thoroughly and completely.

Less questions or more time. Wildlife - too vague of questions.

More time at each station. We didn't have time to ask questions and not enough time to answer them all.

Less questions and longer lunch.

The time at the stations should be lengthened for a better learning experience.

Questions and more stations.

I would have more time to answer questions.

I would add more stations.

Add more stations.

To give people more time on answers.

The thing I would change is give more time at the station to answer the questions and learn the information, also make sure the people say the questions slowly and clearly.

Warmer weather!!!. All the itchweed pulled out so people don't touch it.

A little more time.

More time to learn.

Nothing.

It ran very well. Maybe have a few extra minutes for questions for the group leaders.

Free T-shirts.

I would would not like to attend next year.

would - 64 students

would not - 3 would not of which one is graduating.

I don't know - 1

RECYCLING QUESTIONS FOR ENVIROTHON

Developed by:
Debra McKinley (OWM)
Wendy Griffin (Washington SWCD)
Barbara Ohman (BWSR)

1. Which product is better environmentally to choose and why? (This is a packaging question--will have two different types of packaged products, one less packaged than the other.)

2. Write down three different things these arrows mean. (The triangle/arrow symbol.)

3. Is there any way to tell how much of this product is recycled? (Show two different things that both have labels saying "recycled.")

4. Since aluminum and steel are collected together, how are they separated at the factory? (This question will be accompanied by a magnet demonstration.)

5. Which of these batteries can be recycled? (car, watch, regular "Everyready" type battery)

6. Of those batteries, what do you do with them when you want to recycle them?

7. Which of these types of glass can be recycled? (mirror, glass bottle, drinking glass, etc.)

8. Why is this plastic jug not collected for recycling in many areas? (answer: cheaper to make a new one, too expensive to recycle, no market for recycled plastic)

9. Why is a compact disk (CD) packaged like this? (answer: marketing, advertising)

10. Before you even open your CD, how have you contributed to waste?

11. Are these McDonald's food wrappers recycled or recyclable?

12. Environmentally, which is better--this styrofoam "oyster" for holding a sandwich, or this paper wrapper? (a few good answers to this one)

13. What would the paper that you're writing answers on look like after 30 years in a landfill? How about a banana peel?

14. Name two reason we are running out of landfill space in Minnesota.

15. What is recycling?

16. If recyclables are picked up at your curb, where do they go from there?

17. Which of these DON'T contain recycled content? (have a few examples)

18. How many times can aluminum be recycled?

19. If you send your clothing to a second hand store, are you recycling?

20. How does this nature center recycle? (bins; other creative answers okay)

SOILS QUESTIONS FOR ENVIROTHON

Developed by:
Dave Thill (Hennepin SWCD)
Lisa Rohr (Dakota SWCD)

Three soil cores: one of peat (if possible), one of lester loam (ag), one of hydric soil. Dave will do a brief presentation on the three cores, explaining briefly what soil cores are and how they are obtained. Dave will point out which one is hydric, which one is peat, which one is ag.

1. Write down a brief definition of soil.

QUESTIONS ON LESTER LOAM SOIL CORE:

2. Name the four main layers of soil here.

3. What are these layers called?

4. Which layer or layers does life depend on?

5. Name on thing other than agriculture that lester loam is good for.

PEAT CORE:

6. Which of these soils is more organic? (ask after allowing kids to mush around in a bucket of lester loam and a bucket of peat)

7. Name two reasons this soil looks darker.

8. Give one thing peat is well suited for.

9. Which of these two cores is more likely to be from the ground here at Wood Lake Nature Center?

HYDRIC CORE:
10. The water in hydric soils causes one important characteristic that you can see in this sample. This characteristic is used to help define hydric soils. What is it?

11. What causes it?

12. Name two specific types of vegetation you see growing on the hydric soils here.

13. Name one thing hydric soil is good for.

TEXTURE:

14. Texture is one soil property used to identify a soil. The texture of a soil is determined by the percentages of three things:

what are they?

15. What is the texture of bucket A? (let kids mush around in bucket of sandy soil)

16. What is the texture of bucket B? (let kids mush around in bucket of clay-ee soil)

ROASTING PAN/EROSION DEMONSTRATION (explain up front that it's okay to go back and change answers later if they want)

17. Soil is prone to two kinds of erosion--what are they?

18. Which field will erode at the LOWEST rate?

19. How can you prevent erosion?

20. How long does it take to develop an inch of topsoil?

ENVIROTHON QUESTIONS ON WETLANDS

Developed by:
Tim Fredbo (Washington SWCD)
Carolyn Dindorf (Hennepin SWCD)
Barbara Ohman (BWSR)

1. What is the most likely boundary of this wetland?
(There will be three poles with ribbons on them in the ground, each numbered and marking a potential boundary of the wetland.)

2. Where does the water in this wetland come from?
(We will look for inlets beforehand)

3. What, if any, useful purpose do mosquitoes serve in a wetland?

4. Identify three specific types of vegetation. (The three types will be marked. A response of "trees" or "plants" or anything equally generic is not acceptable.)

5. What is one of the main functions of a wetland? (This will be asked after showing the teams a storm sewer outlet with sedimentation.)

6. Who can you contact if you see someone filling a wetland?

7. Name three species of wildlife that require or use wetlands. (Again, "birds" or "mammals" or generic type terms are not enough.)

8. Because of this wetland, what is less likely to happen to the houses in this area during a heavy rainstorm or rapid spring melt?

9. What is the percentage of wetlands that have been destroyed? (multiple choice/flip chart)

10. This wetland drains into a stream or lake (point out where). What are the major pollutants removed through the wetland?

11. Besides pollution, how has this wetland been affected by development in the last 50 years?

12. If a house up there (point to a house up the hill) uses fertilizer and it rains, what happens?

13. What function did the wetland provide here? (Have two quart jars of water, one taken from the inlet and one from the outlet--theoretically, the outlet one will be cleaner--if not, we'll cheat and MAKE it cleaner.)

14. Which soil profile came from the wetland? (Have two soil profiles, one taken from the wetland, one taken from elsewhere.)

15. If you can't see water on a piece of land, does that mean it's not a wetland?

16. Would a wetland by a house increase or decrease the value of the house?

17. Can a wetland occur on a hillside?

18. Are those trees growing in this wetland? (point out trees growing in the wetland fringes)

19. How does this wetland serve the city of Richfield?

20. What relation could this wetland have to your drinking water?

FORESTRY QUESTIONS FOR ENVIROTHON

Developed by:
Danny Nadeau (Danny Tree)
Dave Schuller (DNR)
Alan Olsen (DNR)
Tony Brough (Anoka SWCD)

Tree identification (each of these will have a large number taped onto the trunk):

1. Oak

2. Willow

3. Maple

Tree cookie questions:

4. How old is this tree?

5. What's in between the dark rings and what does it mean?

6. This tree grows about one foot per year. The ribbon tied on it is five feet high. How high will the ribbon be in five years?

7. What caused this knot in this tree cookie?

8. Which of these is the appropriate depth to plant a tree? (Three holes dug to three different depths.)

9. What is this and what are its benefits? (show mulch)

10. What is the correct way to apply mulch? (three different examples, each extending a different diameter around the tree)

11. Why would anyone wrap a tree? (show a wrapped tree)

12. Where should you start when you wrap a tree?

13. What are two purposes of tree roots? (show an unplanted tree)

14. How far out do these tree roots probably go? (have three stakes planted at different lengths from a tree)

15. This is an oak--what is the major disease in Minnesota affecting oaks? (show a picture unless we can find one out there)

16. What probably killed this tree? (show a dead elm)

17. What is a reason for NOT removing this tree, even though it's dead? (point out a dead tree, stump, etc.)

18. What's the most common use of these types of trees in Minnesota? (This will be an Aspen)

19. Name five other products derived from trees.

20. What's the Minnesota state tree?

WILDLIFE QUESTIONS FOR ENVIROTHON

Developed by:
Vici Nass (Anoka SWCD)
Molly Shollup (MN Valley Wildlife Refuge)

Animal houses: students will be asked to identify the following animal houses:

1. bat

2. bluebird

3. squirrel

4. house wren

5. owl

6. chickadee

7. wood duck

8. Is this bat more like a mouse or a human?

9. Finding the robin scenario--What should you do and why?

10. Was the beaver done? Give two reasons for your answer? (show a tree with bark still on, not chomped all the way through)

11. What do all of these have in common? (all pelts of endangered species)

12. Why do you think I have this? (story of walrus tusk)

13. What is this? (a wolf pelt)

14. Is it endangered in Minnesota? How about in other states?

15. Name one endangered species that you can see in the Twin Cities.

16. What is this? (an owl pellet)

17. What can biologists learn from it?

18. How is the owl feather adapted for silent flight? (Molly do the hawk feather/owl feather demonstration)

19. Which is more important to an owl for hunting--eyesight or hearing?

20. Name three animals we've talked about today. Choose one and say how you can help it.

COMMISSION
ON REFORM
AND EFFICIENCY

STAKEHOLDERS'
REPORT

CORE

SUMMER 1993

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1993
BOARD OF WATER
& SOIL RESOURCES

Eight of nine CORE projects completed; ninth due in fall

The Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE) had its first meeting in August 1991 and throughout the 20 months since then, I have felt proud of the group's accomplishments.

In Phase I of CORE's work, we proposed changes that would bring savings in excess of the $15.7 million target set by the governor at the outset of CORE. Many of CORE's Phase I recommendations were adopted by the governor and the legislature during the 1992 session.

Since late 1992, CORE has been working hard on its Phase II recommendations. The commission's charge for Phase II from the governor and the legislature was to find long-term reform and efficiency projects that would benefit the State of Minnesota through reduced cost and improved service. In Phase II, to meet the challenge put forth by the governor and the legislature, CORE undertook nine projects. Eight of these have been completed, with the final reports submitted to the governor and legislative leaders. The ninth project, which deals with funding of local government activities, is scheduled for completion later this year.

From the commission chair . . .

Some of CORE's recommendations have been adopted by administrative or legislative acts. All of CORE's completed projects have been put into bill form for legislative debate, review and, hopefully, approval next session. Many CORE projects will be the subject of interim hearings over the remainder of 1993 and, we believe, will be the topic of further discussion and legislative action during the 1994 session.

One of CORE's charges was to promote implementation of its recommendations. It was not enough for us simply to complete our reports and then trust to luck that the recommendations would be welcomed with open arms by legislative leaders (or the governor, for that matter). Many of the recommendations are controversial, which should be no surprise, because they affect many different constituencies. Change is hard, particularly

PROJECTS on Page 2

PROJECTS

From Page 1

when subjects are complex and lack easy solutions.

From the outset, CORE was determined to be nonpartisan and to "let the chips fall where they may" with respect to the outcome of its deliberations and decisions. I believe we have held true to that ideal. We have no political chips that we have used or expect to use in the future. Our idea of "fighting the good fight" for implementation includes being sure our recommendations are given fair consideration by not only the legislature, but the electorate as well. Therefore, we want to make sure our recommendations are widely publicized and debated.

For the rest of 1993 and into 1994, commission members will be available to testify before the legislature and its committees, including interim hearings this summer and fall. We will also continue efforts to publicize our ideas in the media throughout Minnesota. We do not, however, believe it is our responsibility to lobby individual legislators. The legislature and the governor will decide on our recommended changes based on their statutory responsibilities.

In closing, I want to thank the CORE staff and key members of the Department of Administration who have been so supportive of our group's mission and work over this period of nearly two years. I also extend our thanks to the governor and to the legislature for the respect with which our proposals have been received and for the actions they have already taken on some of our proposals. We never expected all of our 118 recommendations to be approved in the form in which they were made; we do, however, expect many of our proposals to be adopted in various ways during 1993 or in subsequent legislative sessions.

CORE's impact will be felt in Minnesota for years to come, and the commission is proud of that. We believe we did make a difference!

Arend Sandbulte

— Arend Sandbulte

CORE reports available

The following reports documenting CORE's work are available from the Minnesota Department of Administration's Management Analysis Division, (612) 296-7041:

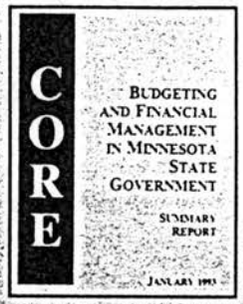
- *Imperatives for Change: An Assessment of Minnesota State Government*
- *Minnesota's Quality Initiative*
- *Budgeting and Financial Management in Minnesota State Government* (both summary and detailed reports available)
- *Human Resources Management in Minnesota State Government* (both summary and detailed reports available)
- *Electronic Data Interchange in Minnesota State Government*
- *Reforming Minnesota's Environmental Services System* (both summary and detailed reports available)
- *Reforming Minnesota's Human Services Delivery System* (both summary and detailed reports available)
- *Reforming Minnesota's Administrative Rulemaking System* (both summary and detailed reports available)
- *A Minnesota Model: Recommendations for Reorganizing the Executive Branch* (both summary and detailed reports available)
- *CORE Project Recommendations* (summary of all project recommendations)

Legislature acts on CORE recommendations; interim hearings, discussions planned

The Minnesota Legislature began consideration of CORE's recommendations during the 1993 session, with good progress being made with several of the projects.

Budgeting and financial management

The CORE budgeting and financial management recommendations were included in the Department of Finance's housekeeping bill. The bill includes recommendations to eliminate complement control and transfer restrictions, as well as several components needed to fully implement performance-based budgeting. The only recommendation not approved by the legislature was that agencies be permitted to carry forward unexpended and unencumbered fund balances from the second year of a biennium into the first year of the subsequent biennium. Although the bill permits agencies to carry forward monies between the first and second years of the biennium, it does not allow carry-forward between biennia.



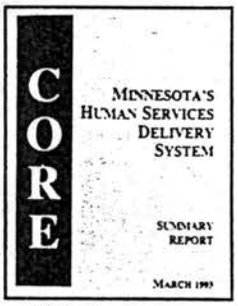
Electronic data interchange

The Department of Administration's electronic data interchange investment initiative to implement EDI for statewide contract purchasing, which was recommended by the CORE EDI project, was funded by the legislature, and planning is under way for the new EDI system.



Human services

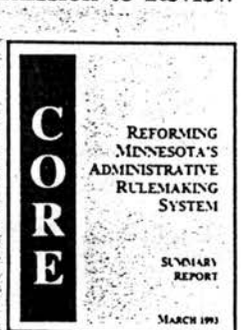
Although there were discussions regarding CORE's human services recommendations, no action was taken in the legislature this past session. In the interim, time will be spent meeting with key House and Senate leaders to further delineate CORE's recommendations for change.



Administrative rulemaking

Overall, CORE's rulemaking project had bipartisan support and a very successful legislative session. It had a supportive Senate sponsor who drove home the CORE message: that rulemaking reform needs to start with the legislature, particularly with the clarity of its rulemaking directives to state agencies. CORE's recommendations for change in the rulemaking systems have raised awareness of the need for reform on the issue. Both House and Senate governmental operations committees have formed rules subcommittees, with the House subcommittee expected to meet over the interim to discuss the rulemaking bill. CORE's recommendations are also expected to influence the agenda of the Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules over the next year. Three provisions of the rulemaking bill were successfully attached to another bill and were signed into law

LEGISLATURE on Page 4



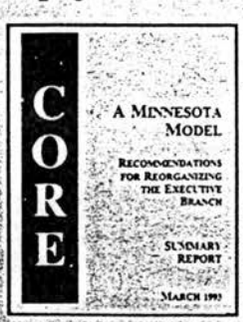
LEGISLATURE

From Page 3

by the governor. These provisions include a study to be conducted by the LCRAR, the development of rulemaking fiscal notes by the Department of Finance, and the enhancement of public notification requirements.

Executive reorganization

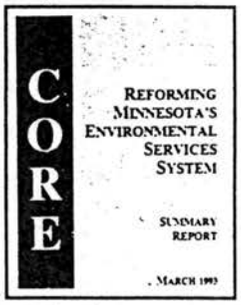
Rather than examining one system or functional area, CORE's governmental reorganization project addressed overall reorganization of the executive branch. Twenty-five recommendations were made to create a new government structure based on eight executive offices. More than just rearranging government, the proposals change processes. They both redefine and realign administrative power.



A bill incorporating CORE's recommendations was introduced in the 1993 session and hearings are anticipated for the interim. These hearings will provide opportunities for the thorough discussion of CORE's recommendations.

Environmental services

The legislature passed a bill to continue study of reorganization of the environmental services in Minnesota over the interim. However, the governor vetoed the bill. In his veto message, the governor reaffirmed his commitment to reorganization of the state's environmental and natural resource agencies, and suggested that the legislature consider its ability under current law to establish a legislative task force and conduct hearings before the 1994 session. The vetoed bill would have required a legislative commission to examine the CORE study and recommendations, and hold hearings on reorganization proposals. It would also have created a task force composed of stakeholder groups, including state employees, agency managers, local government representatives, and interest groups. Many of the reorganization goals and outcomes defined in the bill were consistent with recommendations in the CORE report, *Reforming Minnesota's Environmental Services System*. The CORE findings of stress points in the environmental services area were cited during hearings on the bill to demonstrate the need for legislative action on reform.



CORE Commission membership —

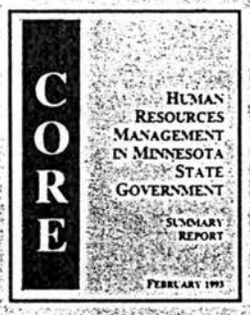
Arend J. Sandbulte, chair, president and CEO, MN Power
Marcia F. Appel, executive director, Association of Area Business Publications
Jane Belau, president, Belau Consulting Group
Sharon Sayles Belton, Minneapolis City Council
John E. Brandl, professor, University of Minnesota
Gary Denault, executive director, Middle Management Association
Jack W. Eugster, CEO, The Musicland Group
Geraldine A. Evans, chancellor, Community College System
Jean L. Harris, senior associate director, U of M Hospital & Clinic
Beck Horton, president, Juno Enterprises, Inc.
Arlene J. Lesewski, Minnesota senator
Ernest A. Lindstrom, attorney at law
Lee Luebbe, former chair, Winona County Board of Commissioners
H. William Lurton, chairman and CEO, Jostens, Inc.
Dorraine (Dorrie) Mund, attorney, Hall, Byers, Hanson, Steil & Weinberger
Robin Panlener, president, Minnesota Association of Professional Employees
Katherine (Kati) Sasseville, general counsel, Otter Tail Power
Glen Taylor, chairman and CEO, Taylor Corp.
Erma J. Vizenor, Ph.D. Student, Harvard University
Stephen E. Watson, president, Dayton-Hudson Corp.
Connie G. Weinman, vice president, National City Bank
C. Angus Wurtele, chair and CEO, The Valspar Corp.

CORE recommendations for improving human resources system move forward

Ever tried changing a tire without a jack? Or running a computer program without instructions? Pretty tough, isn't it?

In a way, the state's human resources system presents similar challenges. Over the years, the system, which includes recruiting, hiring, job classification and compensation, performance management and training and development, has become burdened with complicated rules and processes. As a result, employees don't always get the tools and direction they need to work efficiently and productively.

Teams of employees, working with the Commission on Reform and Efficiency and the Department of Employee Relations (DOER), have developed recommendations for improving the state's human resources system.



The legislature has funded DOER, the executive branch employer, to begin implementing the recommendations.

Developing a better system

Four teams developed recommendations with input from an advisory committee of state agency managers, human resources directors, union representatives, applicant advocates and legislative staff.

The goal of all the recommendations is to build a human resource system that:

- values work of state employees
- meets state agencies' and the public's needs
- is simple and user-friendly
- focuses on mission and outcomes
- anticipates and adapts to changes in the economy and workplace
- capitalizes on the diversity of our communities
- rewards employees for performance
- builds teamwork throughout government

Some of the recommendations include:

- developing a new performance management system where supervisors and employees work more closely together to manage organizational, work group and individual performance.
- expanding and improving training and development opportunities so employees can attain new skills that will help them contribute more to their agency's success.
- simplifying the classification and compensation system, which is now burdened with more than 2,000 job categories.
- establishing a strong recruiting program to fill state jobs with qualified people from diverse backgrounds.

When will change occur?

DOER is committed to implementing the recommendations, even though some will take several years. The legislature has approved funding for DOER to begin

HUMAN RESOURCES on Page 6

HUMAN RESOURCES

From Page 5

implementation through a series of pilot projects on performance management and grants for retraining and redeployment.

Several committees will be established to oversee implementation. The committees will include representatives of the many groups that have a stake in the system. DOER is committed to ensuring that the changes reflect the needs and concerns of all involved people.

Thanks to many

The recommendations resulted from months of work by hundreds of people. CORE and DOER wish to thank everyone who was involved. Thanks to their efforts, state employees will be able to perform even better, and Minnesotans will continue to benefit from one of the most productive state government work forces in the nation.

CORE STAKEHOLDERS' REPORT / SUMMER 1993

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) 296-7041

Local services funding project continues

The local services funding project, which has been extended through early November, is based on a philosophy that state aids should be used to subsidize only a basic and adequate level of city services. If a city chooses to provide a more extensive array of services, it is the belief of CORE that the additional cost should be borne by local property taxpayers.

CORE's project has four major objectives: (1) improve the fairness of the local government aid distribution to Minnesota cities; (2) increase local accountability for the spending and taxing decisions made by city officials; (3) link state aid allocations to efficient provision of services at the local level; and (4) provide taxpayers with expanded information about the local services they are supporting.

Staff are studying a variety of city services to determine what is a basic and adequate level for particular services, such as fire, police, streets, and parks and recreation. City revenue-raising capacity is also being examined. Several experts inside and outside government are being consulted during CORE's research phase.

At the conclusion of the project, the commission will make recommendations to the governor and legislature about a new approach to allocating local government aid to cities.

The commission is expected to meet in October to take final action on the project recommendations.

Watershed Districts in Minnesota...

- ✔ Are partners in water planning and management with the state, counties, cities and soil and water conservation districts;
- ✔ Are partners in wetlands protection and management with the state, counties, cities and soil and water conservation districts;
- ✔ Conduct water quality surveys of lakes and streams within the district;
- ✔ Monitor groundwater levels;
- ✔ Manage drainage systems;
- ✔ Provide for flood control, stream and lake bank stabilization within the watershed district;
- ✔ Regulate, conserve and control the use of water within the district;
- ✔ Provide for wildlife and enhance recreational opportunities as benefits of projects to improve water quality and provide flood protection;
- ✔ Establish, record and maintain hydrological data;
- ✔ Approve culvert size and placement in all roads of the district; and
- ✔ Other projects related to meeting the purposes of the district.

Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts **provides educational opportunities, information and training for watershed district managers and staff through yearly tours, meetings and quarterly newsletters.**



To receive more information, please send your name, organization, address and phone number to:

Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts
P.O. Box 127
Shafer, MN 55074
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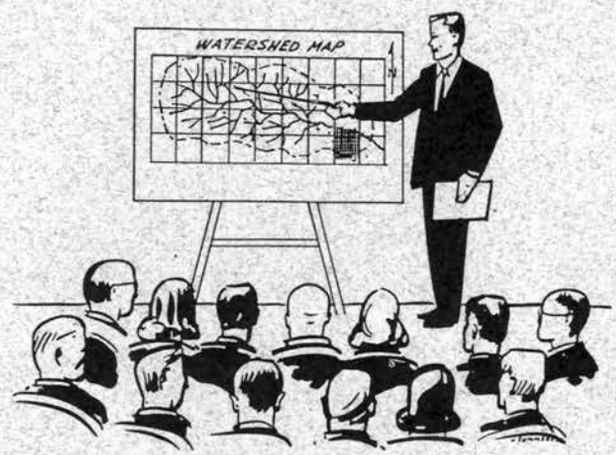
Watershed Districts in Minnesota



Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts
P.O. Box 127
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612-257-1906

Watershed Districts
are special purpose units of local government whose boundaries follow those of a natural watershed (an area of land in which all water flows to one outlet).

All other government units, such as states, counties and cities have political boundaries. But water knows no political boundaries — it goes where it wants to, when it wants to.

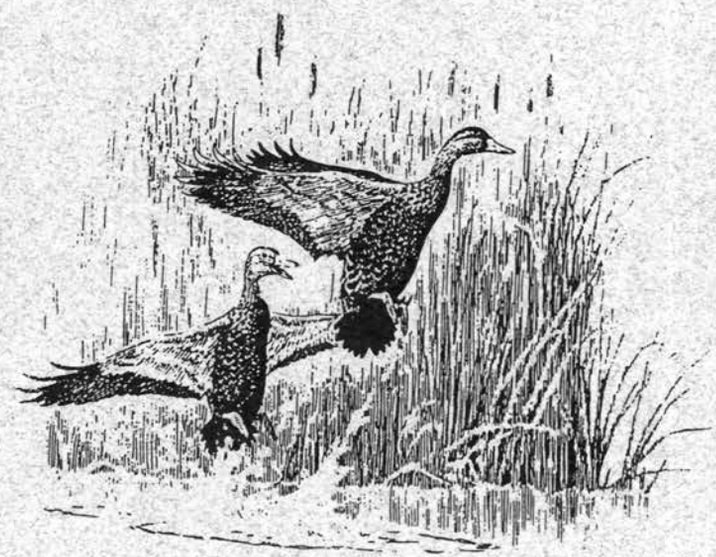


Watershed Districts in Minnesota...

utilize a variety of water management tools to meet the goals and purposes of their district.

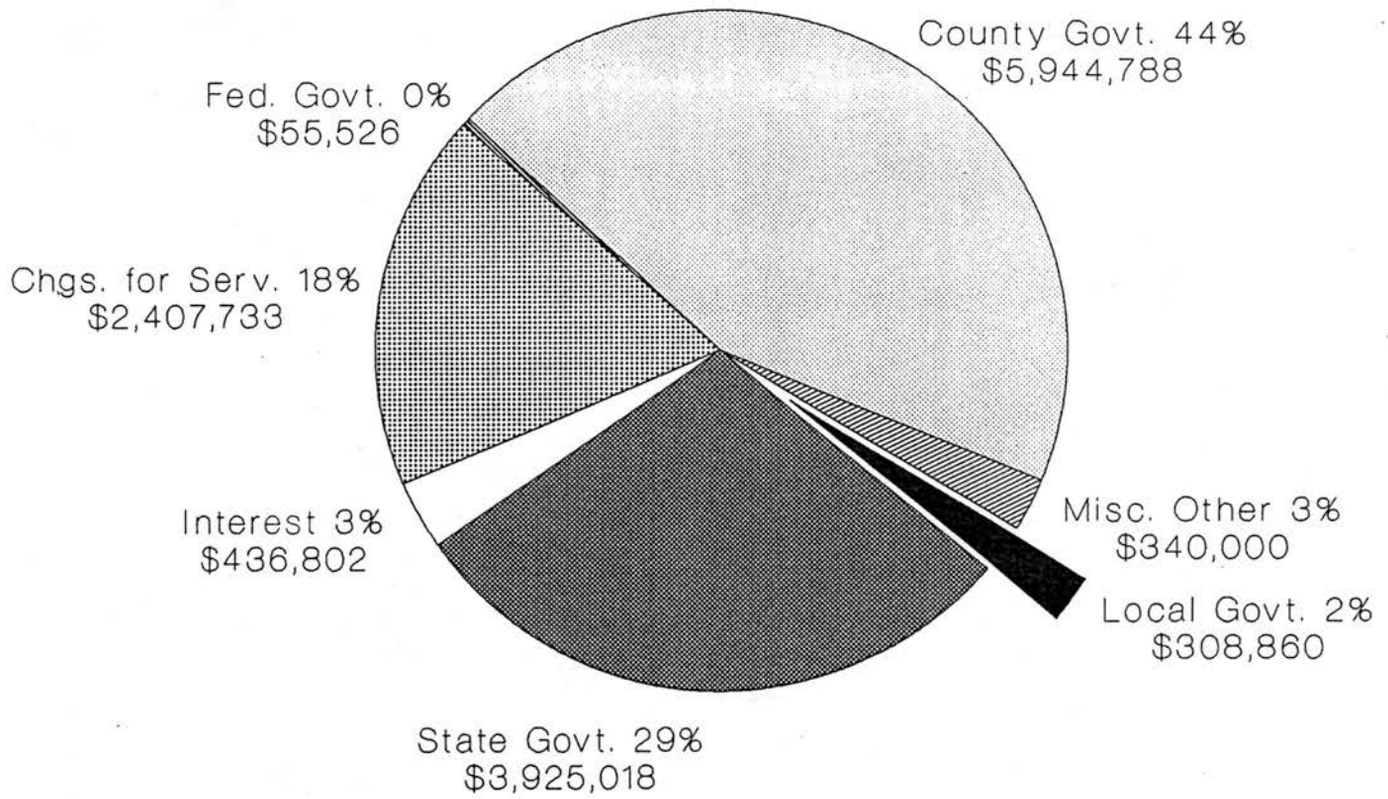
There are 41 watershed districts in Minnesota. They range in size from the Carnelian-Marine Watershed District with 41 square miles, to the Red Lake Watershed District with 5,990 square miles.

The name of the primary lake or river in the watershed is usually selected as the name of the watershed district.



- ***Watershed Districts*** are established when water management problems become greater than one community, city or county can handle. Water management on a watershed basis is important for uniform and effective controls, not only to correct problems but to prevent them.
- ***Watershed Districts*** were authorized by the Legislature in 1955 when it passed the Watershed Act, MSA103D. This legislation sets out the role and responsibilities for watershed districts in Minnesota.
- ***Watershed Districts*** are formed at the request of local citizens, county boards or cities by petitioning the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) under the procedures set forth in the Watershed Act.
- ***Watershed Districts*** are established for many different reasons, including flood control, erosion control, and water quality protection.
- ***Watershed Districts*** are governed by a Board of Managers appointed by the Boards of County Commissioners. All watershed district meetings are open to the public.

SWCD Revenue Sources
FY 1991



Total 1991 Rev. $13,418,729

FY 1994 ALLOCATIONS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Staff Recommendation (June 16, 1993)

DISTRICT	COST SHARE		SERVICE GRANTS		TOTAL SERVICE GRANTS
	REGULAR ALLOCATION	SLR/SPECIAL PROJECTS	GENERAL SERVICES	RIM SERVICES	
AITKIN	$6,075	$16,225	$9,182	$1,400	$10,582
ANOKA	7,928	40,041	9,398	3,165	12,563
BECKER	30,586		8,971	2,100	11,071
BELTRAMI	11,859		9,046	2,200	11,246
BENTON	11,431		9,009	15,360	24,369
BIG STONE	17,392		8,949	3,310	12,259
BLUE EARTH	24,624		9,054	6,375	15,429
BROWN	15,266		8,971	22,805	31,776
CARLTON	5,902		9,046	500	9,546
CARVER	23,444	15,000	9,076	10,130	19,206
CASS	8,626	11,900	9,219	700	9,919
CHIPPEWA	13,134		8,949	7,830	16,779
CHISAGO	13,816		9,114	6,205	15,319
CLAY	22,926		9,009	8,775	17,784
CLEARWATER	10,156		8,986	3,210	12,196
COOK	3,483	2,013	8,964	600	9,564
COTTONWOOD	18,498		8,964	8,975	17,939
CROW WING	4,705		9,234	500	9,734
DAKOTA	28,026		9,174	2,500	11,674
DODGE	13,562		8,949	900	9,849
DOUGLAS	21,477	10,838	9,264	22,015	31,279
FARIBAULT	16,541		8,971	3,955	12,926
FILLMORE	29,899		8,986	7,875	16,861
FREEBORN	21,307		8,934	18,475	27,409
GOODHUE	31,856		9,001	11,675	20,676
GRANT	13,341		9,009	1,300	10,309
HENNEPIN	13,901		10,106	3,465	13,571
HUBBARD	7,521	4,544	8,971	900	9,871
ISANTI	8,880		8,979	4,700	13,679
ITASCA	6,500		9,212	700	9,912
JACKSON	19,947		8,979	16,920	25,899
KANABEC	7,690	8,500	9,009	3,365	12,374
KANDIYOHI	18,498		8,986	14,275	23,261
KITTSON	7,605		8,971	1,700	10,671
KOOCHICHING	3,606	22,081	9,024	600	9,624
LAC QUI PARLE	27,264		8,979	3,010	11,989
LAKE	5,649	33,445	9,031	500	9,531
LAKE OF THE WOODS	4,544		9,054	1,000	10,054
LE SUEUR	21,307		9,031	13,250	22,281
LINCOLN	15,435		8,941	3,510	12,451

FY 1994 ALLOCATIONS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Staff Recommendation (June 16, 1993)

DISTRICT	COST SHARE		SERVICE GRANTS		TOTAL SERVICE GRANTS
	REGULAR ALLOCATION	SLR/SPECIAL PROJECTS	GENERAL SERVICES	RIM SERVICES	
LYON	19,435	$39,000	$9,046	$9,085	$18,131
MAHNOMEN	9,395		8,919	800	9,719
MARSHALL-BELTRAMI	6,506		9,024	1,100	10,124
MARSHALL	11,430		8,949	1,800	10,749
MARTIN	27,179		8,971	7,575	16,546
MC LEOD	17,731		9,016	8,065	17,081
MEEKER	22,069		9,024	38,330	47,354
MILLE LACS	10,584		9,107	8,275	17,382
MORRISON	27,005	27,575	9,137	8,865	18,002
MOWER	11,265	7,860	8,934	11,095	20,029
MURRAY	15,858		9,024	9,385	18,409
NICOLLET	11,596		8,986	9,895	18,881
NOBLES	29,295		9,054	3,465	12,519
NORMAN	18,668	11,825	8,934	18,835	27,769
OLMSTED	39,507		9,009	1,900	10,909
EAST OTTER TAIL	25,137		9,099	3,200	12,299
WEST OTTERTAIL	26,173		9,099	27,035	36,134
PENNINGTON	4,322	15,625	8,934	1,300	10,234
PINE	11,859		9,061	100	9,161
PIPESTONE	16,964		8,971	1,955	10,926
EAST POLK	13,219		8,960	3,300	12,260
WEST POLK	20,540		8,960	1,000	9,960
POPE	26,158		8,964	9,965	18,929
RAMSEY	10,759		9,227	0	9,227
RED LAKE	7,605	5,513	8,934	1,100	10,034
REDWOOD	12,626		8,986	22,405	31,391
RENVILLE	12,367		8,934	43,478	52,412
RICE	19,509		8,971	27,100	36,071
ROCK	17,549		8,956	(55)	8,901
ROOT RIVER	24,109		8,919	23,700	32,619
ROSEAU	12,965		8,964	1,800	10,764
NORTH ST. LOUIS	4,715	11,668	9,219	600	9,819
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	8,452	11,940	9,370	600	9,970
SCOTT	21,899	7,500	9,610	8,875	18,485
SHERBURNE	5,396		9,114	2,800	11,914
SIBLEY	14,467		9,097	30,075	39,172
STEARNS	48,452		9,279	6,965	16,244
STEELE	11,436		8,986	4,965	13,951
STEVENS	21,560		8,979	5,210	14,189
SWIFT	12,711		8,926	9,530	18,456

FY 1994 ALLOCATIONS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Staff Recommendation (June 16, 1993)

DISTRICT	COST SHARE		SERVICE GRANTS		TOTAL SERVICE GRANTS
	REGULAR ALLOCATION	SLR/SPECIAL PROJECTS	GENERAL SERVICES	RIM SERVICES	
TODD	23,603	$22,500	$9,107	$1,800	$10,907
TRAVERSE	8,034	7,893	8,971	1,855	10,826
WABASHA	23,083		9,009	5,055	14,064
WADENA	6,924		8,949	2,400	11,349
WASECA	11,353		9,016	10,960	19,976
WASHINGTON	14,157		9,204	1,055	10,259
WATONWAN	9,903	4,113	9,016	10,438	19,454
WILKIN	12,457	7,000	8,934	7,785	16,719
WINONA	19,006	29,000	9,061	3,355	12,416
WRIGHT	19,933		9,347	11,230	20,577
YELLOW MEDICINE	18,414		9,031	13,160	22,191
ALLOCATED TOTAL	$1,449,546	$373,599	$824,000	$685,296	$1,509,296
PROGRAM TOTAL	$1,461,000		$849,000	$750,000	$1,599,000
ALLOCATED TOTAL	1,449,546		824,000	685,296	1,509,296
BALANCE	$11,454		$25,000	$64,704	$89,704

NOTES:

Crow Wing cost-share allocation reduced $2133 for program violations.
Stevens cost-share allocation reduced $2641 for program violations.
Pennington regular cost-share allocation reduced $6525 for program violations.
West Ottertail cost-share allocation reduced $155 for program violations.

Balance in cost-share to be made part of December, 1993 "roll-over" allocations to SWCDs.

Balance in general services to be used for purchases on behalf of SWCDs such as raingages; also, grants will be made to SWCDs as needed for support of special events such as regional conservation expos. In addition, $12,000 of this balance is proposed to be allocated as partial funding for continuation of Mary Mueller's technical support position to SWCDs in the Minnesota River Basin. Specifically, this amount would fund Ms. Mueller's time spent in the Blue Earth River Basin SWCDs providing technical assistance and coordination of accelerated soil and water conservation activities. This assistance has been requested by the involved SWCDs.

Balance in RIM services to be allocated in early 1994 to adjust for activity from the fall '93 RIM sign-up.

FY1994 SLR/Special Projects

Number of applications received: 54
Amount requested: $1,106,089

Available dollars:

•10% of cost-share appropriation=	146,100
•SLR (streambank, lakeshore and roadside) portion of cost-share appropriation=	159,000
•Returned cost-share funds from January, 1993=	69,000
TOTAL	$ 374,100

The following list, in alphabetical order, is a summary of each application. The board staff grants team ranked every project according to the criteria which is attached to this summary. The **[FUND]** notation is the staff recommendation to approve the project.

SWCD: Aitkin **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $16,225
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributor(s): Private landowners
Project Description: Prairie River Stabilization. To stabilize an eroding bank of soil on the Prairie River, at a just above point where it empties into the Big Sandy Lake Reservoir. Proposed work consists of stabilizing the bank toe with rip-rap, and revegetating the area above the rock. BWSR Engineer Al Kean assisted the SWCD with cost estimates for this project.

SWCD: Anoka
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $42,700
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Watershed District
Project Description: Rice Creek Streambank Stabilization. To stabilize badly eroding banks of Rice Creek, which have been contributing sediment into the creek, and eventually Locke Lake. Rip-rap will be installed at each site, with vegetative stabilization used above the rock.

SWCD: Anoka
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $30,000
State Contribution: 15%
Other Contributors: City of Fridley, RCWD, Private landowners
Project Description: Rice Creek Rabbit Ears. To control erosion on private land on Rice Creek, treating 2450 feet of bank with filter fabric and gabion baskets.

SWCD: Anoka **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $30,000
State Contribution: 47%
Other Contributors: City of Fridley and private landowners
Project Description: To control runoff above LaBelle Pond, to prevent erosion of the bank above the pond, and subsequent degradation of the pond. This is the continuation of a project first funded by the BWSR in 1992.

WCD: Anoka **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $10,041
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Coon Creek Watershed District and the City of Coon Rapids.
Project Description: Sand Creek Shoreland Stabilization. To protect the banks along Sand Creek with filter fabric and rip rap. This project will have additional benefits, including maintaining the capacity of the creek, controling the meander of the creek, reducing the sediment load into the creek, and protecting the public park, as well as the adjacent shoreland.

SWCD: Anoka
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $162,000
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: City of Fridley, Rice Creek Watershed District
Project Description: Locke Lake Sediment Basin; to create an in-lake sediment basin, by dredging accumulated material out of the lake. Sediment accumulation has been occurring for a number of years, due to the contribution of material from the watershed area draining into the lake.

SWCD: Carver
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $67,000
State Contribution: 93%
Other Contributors: MPCA, San Francisco Township
Projet Description: A large number of tires were deposited in a gully adjacent to a township road. With their subsequent removal, a large amount of gully erosion began, which has washed out the road. Project funds are to be used to correct the existing gully erosion, cover many of the remaining tires at this site, create a holding pond, and to install a series of structures to convey water down to the bottom of the slope.

SWCD: Carver **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $15,000
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Landowner
Project Description: Lange-Bevens Creek Slope Stabilization; to protect a private home built above Bevens Creek, which is built on

a hillside eroding into the creek. Proposed work includes constructing a slope stabilization system which will safeguard the home, as well as preventing erosion from entering into the creek.

SWCD: Cass
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $10,000
State Contribution: 11%
Other Contributors: Leech Lake Reservation, DNR, MPCA, Beltrami, Cass and Hubbard SWCDs, and Cass County
Project Description: Leech Lake Watershed Monitoring Project. In-lake water quality monitoring. To be funded through the LWRPMP Challenge Grant process in early 1993.

SWCD: Cass **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $11,900
State Contribution: 50%
Other Coontributors: Cass County
Project Description: County Road 61 Erosion Control Project; to prevent and eliminate the erosion of one mile of roadside area. Materials from this roadway are being conveyed to a wetland area. Also, the road washing out is a safety hazard.

SWCD: Cook **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $2,013
State Contribution: 36.5%
Other Contributors: City of Grand Marais, Cook SWCD
Project Description: City of Grand Marais Diversion; an inadequate diversion created in the 1950's is currently over-topping during precipitation events, flooding land downslope. Damages caused by this water are causing local residents to bring suit against the city. Stretches of the current diversion are also eroding, carrying sediment into Lake Superior. Proposed work is to include stabilizing the existing diversion, installing rip-rap over the course of the existing channel. In addition, much of the sediment in the diversion will be excavated; the areas disturbed during this work will be revegetated.

SWCD: Douglas **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $10,838
State Contribution: 75%: 50% MNDOT, 25% BWSR
Other Contributors: Douglas County
Project Description: Lake Le Homme Dieu Beach Project; a public park area on the lake is eroding due to runoff from the adjacent state highway. In addition, the public septic system on this site is contributing sewage waste into the water table. Corrective measures would include the prevention of erosion, as well as the elimination of the sewage problem. This is the second half of the project first funded by the BWSR in FY93.

SWCD: Douglas
Type of Application: Special project
Request Amount: $31,700
State Contribution: 61%
Other Contributors: County water planning funding, county extension, county zoning, and the SWCD.
Project Description: Lake Miltona Watershed Study; to determine the possible ways to reduce the amounts of nutrients entering the lake, looking at both the septic systems on the lake, as well as land uses within the watershed.

SWCD: Goodhue
Type of Application: Special project
Request Amount: $18,938
State Contribution: 75%
Other Contributors: Landowner to contribute 25%
Project Description: Animal waste management and control demonstration project involving a hog farrowing - finishing operation.

SWCD: Goodhue
Type of Application: Special project
Request Amount: $26,800
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Goodhue County and landowner in-kind
Project Description: No-till conservation tillage risk-share demonstration project that includes crop scouting and on-site technical assistance--- to maximize landowner success

SWCD: Hubbard **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $4,544
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Nevis Township
Project Description: Lake Belle Taine Lakeshore and Roadside stabilization; an access road and bridge leading out to an island in the lake have been eroding from both above and below, due to surface runoff and wave action. Project work would be to stabilize the banks around the bridge using rock rip rap, and the road will be redesigned to minimize surface runoff washing sediment into the lake.

SWCD: Kanabec **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $8,500
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Private landowners
Project Description: Knife Lake Shoreline Stabilization; to stabilize 400+ feet of shoreline on the west side of the lake. Soils are being lost at the rate of a foot per year since the level of the lake has been raised in 1983. Reshaping, along with use of geotextile fabric and rock rip rap will be used to treat the problem.

SWCD: Koochiching **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $22,081
State Contribution: 65%
Other Contributors: SWCD (10%), landowner (25%)
Project Description: Scott Albrecht Dairy Farm Manure Management Project; this farmer has been issued an interim permit to operate, and is in the process of improving manure management on his farm near Mizpah, MN. Project work includes construction of a stacking slab and 2 concrete feedlots to serve as temporary holding facilities. The landowner will be working with the SCS to develop a long nutrient term management plan. Also, buffer strips will be installed to prevent off-site runoff.

SWCD: Lake **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $25,000
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: City of Two Harbors
Project Description: City of Two Harbors Campground Project; to treat 700 feet of Lake Superior shoreline to prevent further erosion. Proposed work includes reshaping and armoring the shoreline, with placement of geo-textile filter fabric, and placement of rock rip-rap. This project is a part of the US EPA 319 match.

SWCD: Lake **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $6,129
State Contribution: 37%
Other Contributors: Lake SWCD (13%), Private Landowner (50%)
Project Description: Al Lupa Erosion Control Project; the project consists of constructing a 130 foot long concrete retaining wall, dowel-anchored into the bedrock. The area behind the wall will be backfilled with granular fill, with expansion holes placed to convey moisture.

SWCD: Lake **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $2,316
State Contribution: 37%
Other Contributors: Lake SWCD (13%), landowner (50%)
Project Description: Bob Ion Erosion Control Project;

SWCD: Lyon **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $27,500
State Contribution: 51%
Other Contributors: SCS, ASCS, landowner
Project Description: D. & D. Taveirne manure management system; runoff from a 500-head cattle herd's waste is a potential threat for nearby Rock Lake. Project work includes building a liquid holding pond, a stocking slab and development of a waste management/utilization plan.

SWCD: Lyon **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $11,500
State Contribution: 38%
Other Contributors: SCS, ASCS, landowner
Project Description: Greg Taveirne manure management system installation; this project is to protect Rock Lake through the creation of a waste storage pond to receive manure from both confinement buildings and open lots where runoff reaches the lake.

SWCD: Lyon
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $33,000
State Contribution: 25%
Other Contributors: Yellow Medicine Watershed District; City of Minneota, Westerheim and Eidsvold Townships, and Lyon County.
Project Description: Yellow Medicine River channel clean out and stabilizationm as well as building flood protection through creation of a series of levees.

SWCD: Morrison **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $16,600
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: landowner
Project Description: Willard Doucette-Mississippi River stabilization project; project to stabilize the toe, slope and upper portion of the river bank at this landowner's site. Project work includes the placement of filter fabric, rock and a jetty of rock in the river to divert the river away from the bank.

SWCD: Morrison **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $10,975
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: landowner
Project Description: Rex Pearson-Long Prairie River stabilzation project; project work entails protecting the river bank from ice jacking and subsequent sloughing.

SWCD: Mower **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $7,860
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Red Rock and Windom Townships
Project Description: Eastside Lake/Dobbins Creek improvement project; to do stream survey and monitoring on Dobbins Creek, as well as cost- share the installation of 3 waterways to reduce non-point source pollution into this lake, the only one in Mower County.

SWCD: Norman **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $11,825
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Norman County
Project Description: Norman County Highway ditch repair 29-1; to stabilize a 50 foot long ditch wash out through reshaping, reseeding and installing a grade stabilization structure. The water flows from this site into the Wild Rice River.

SWCD: Norman
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $3,525
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Norman County
Project Description: Norman County Highway ditch repair 29-2; to repair another ditch gully, through reshaping, revegetating and placement of a tile line above the gully to intercept a seep/spring, and place a drop structure.

SWCD: Pennington
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $8,088
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Pennington County
Project Description: County road 61 outlet channel installation; to stabilize a county road ditch that is washing out. Project funds will be used to install a drop structure to convey water, as well creating a rip rap area for water to flow downstream.

SWCD: Pennington
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $10,000
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: City of Thief River Falls
Project Description: City golf course stabilization; project to treat the Thief River along the golf course, by stabilizing the river bank through the use of rock rip-rap.

SWCD: Pennington
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $27,063
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Pennington County
Project Description: County road & ditch repair; county ditch 30 is washing out, causing an adjacent road to also erode. The project proposes to reinforce, reshape and revegetate the road ditch.

SWCD: Pennington **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $15,625
State Contribution: 12.5%
Other Contributors: U.S. Army Corps, Red Lake Watershed District
Project Description: St. Hilaire Cemetery stabilization; to use

filter fabric and rock rip rap to stabilize the 450 feet of Red Lake River frontage.

SWCD: Pine
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $10,000
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Kettle River Township
Project Description: Mikrot Road ditch repair; road ditch gully is eroding a township road. Project is to reshape and reslope 1/2 mile of township road ditches, install new culverts to convey water under the road, and revegetate the ditch area. Sediment from this area is conveyed into a wetland adjacent to Fox Lake.

SWCD: Pine
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $7,000
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Norman Township
Project Description: Norman Township road ditch repair and re-routing of runoff. Erosion would be prevented through the stabilization of the ditch, thereby elimination sediment loading into a wetland and eventually Willow River.

SWCD: West Polk
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $75,000
State Contribution: 12.5%
Other Contributors: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Red Lake Watershed District
Project Description: Grand Marais River erosion control; project to reconstruct a channel to control erosion, reshape and stabilize the bank of the river and install drop structure for waters entering the Red River of the North, reducing the sediment load entering the river.

SWCD: Red Lake **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $5,513
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Red Lake County
Project Description: Fournier stormwater and erosion control project; to prevent erosion currently taking place adjacent to a county road and into the Clearwater River through the installation of a grade structure, as well as a stable outlet for flow to be carried to the river.

SWCD: Redwood/Lyon/Brown
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $25,000
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Each applicant County
Project Description: Clean out of snagged trees in the Cottonwood River and its tributaries and bank stabilization.

SWCD: Root River
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $22,455
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Houston County
Project Description: Caledonia erosion control project; to treat an eroding road ditch by redirecting the stormwater flow through a culvert. The stream channel will be restored and stabilized.

SWCD: Root River
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $16,170
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Houston County
Project Description: Yucatan-Root River bank stabilization; to protect an eroding streambank, which, if left unprotected, will likely fail, with river flow then going into a vacated channel. This might cause the bridge downstream to be threatened.

SWCD: Sherburne
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $17,000
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: City of Elk River
Project Description: Erosion protection of the banks of the Mississippi River. Rock rip rap will be placed on the river bank. This is the continuation of a project first funded in 1990.

SWCD: No. St. Louis **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $11,668
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Private landowners
Project Description: Sand Lake erosion control project; to install erosion control measures such as filter fabric and rock rip rap on the lakeshore.

SWCD: So. St. Louis
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $50,000
State Contribution: 25%
Other Contributors: Great Lakes Commission (50%), landowners (25%)
Project Description: Sucker Bay erosion control project; will treat 1/4 mile of shoreline through protection of the bank toe and the stabilization of bank by armoring with rock.

SWCD: So. St. Louis **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $11,940
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Landowner
Project Description: Sewall bank stabilization (on Lake Superior); project to install a reinforced earth wall on this site and treating a slope adjacent to a home on the lake.

SWCD: Scott **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $7,500
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Landowner
Project Description: Sand Creek erosion control; project to stabilize a 150 foot portion of the bank along Sand Creek which flows into the Minnesota River. Measures include putting a gravel filter down below rock rip rap. Engineering will be provided by the Soil Conservation Service.

SWCD: Stearns
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $2,500
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Landowners
Project Description: Big Watab Lake erosion control; to prevent gully erosion from entering the lake through construction of a diversion. Reshaping, sloping, and revegetation will also be done.

SWCD: Todd **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $22,500
State Contribution: 75%
Other Contributors: Sauk River Watershed District, Todd SWCD
Project Description: Sauk River feedlot investigation, to prescribe low-cost options for mitigation of identified feedlot problems. The SWCD will work with the watershed district, MPCA, BWSR and others to identify those feedlots identified as non- point source problems. The SWCD will then work with the landowners to install low cost practices to mitigate the identified problems.

SWCD: Traverse **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $7,893
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Lake Valley Township
Project Description: Lake Valley Township/Twelve Mile Creek roadside and streambank stabilization; project is to correct an erosion problem in a road ditch which is a tributary to Twelve Mile Creek. The adjacent streambank will also be stabilized.

SWCD: Wadena
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $12,600
State Contribution: 75%
Other Contributors: Wadena County Water Planning, County Extension, Staples Irrigation Center
Project Description: To provide manure management assistance to 20 farmer/landowners in the county. Proposal includes follow-up analysis of soils and manure.

SWCD: Watonwan
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $3,951
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: Watonwan County and landowners
Project Description: Watonwan River bank stabilization project; to treat 200 feet of streambank along the Watonwan River using the Palmiteer method of bank stabilization.

SWCD: Watonwan **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $4,113
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: City of Madelia
Project Description: Madelia River bank stabilization project; to stabilize a vertical bank of the river, which has been eroding at a rate of over 5 feet per year. Protection measures to control the erosion include using the palmiteer method of bank stabilization on the banks, as well as placing rock rip rap.

SWCD: Wilkin
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $20,000
State Contribution: 21%
Other Contributors: ASCS (37%), landowner (42%)
Project Description: Feedlot relocation; to provide a landowner with the assistance to relocate his system so it no longer drains into a wetland.

SWCD: Wilkin **[FUND]**
Type of Application: SLR
Request Amount: $7,000
State Contribution: 50%
Other Contributors: ASCS (25%), landowner (25%)
Project Description: Christopher streambank erosion protection project; to correct severe erosion/sedimentation problems on the Otter Tail River. Corrective measures include placing rock rip rap on the river bank and re-vegetating the area.

SWCD: Winona **[FUND]**
Type of Application: Special Project
Request Amount: $29,000
State Contribution: 16%
Other Contributors: ASCS (19%), landowner (65%)
Project Description: Kronebusch Farm manure management system; to assist the landowner with installation of a new retention pond which will act as a settling basin for solids and debris. Wastewater will then flow from a constructed wetland into an aeration system onto a grassed waterway.

STREAMBANK, LAKESHORE & ROADSIDE
APPLICATION SCORING CRITERIA

PURPOSE: Grants are available to SWCDs and other local units of government to solve sediment and erosion control problems that are located on streambank, lakeshore and roadside sites.

Cost-share payments (now given out prior to construction) must not exceed 50 per cent of the project costs, or 50 per cent of the local share if federal funds are used.

The desire to no longer prioritize federally funded projects has been expressed, based on the fact that an original objective of the SLR Program (i.e., to be able to bring revenue to a local economy through a SWCD) is not as significant as it once was. However, the aim of the program to assist local units of government was upheld.

1. Degree of Public Benefit: (0 to 20 points)
   Public Benefits include:
   - *Public safety considerations
   - *Public education
   - *Water quality impacts (including proximity to protected waters, wetland protection, etc.)
   - *Wildlife & Fisheries benefits
   - *Recreational benefits, including accessibility

2. Cause & Effect: (0 to 15 points)
   Will an identified problem be adequately treated, providing a long-term solution to satisfactorily address the causes of subsequent erosion, sedimentation & water quality degradation?
   Considerations include:
   * Is the cause within the applicants control?
   * Will the problem be adequately treated?
   * Is the treatment to a provide long-term solution?

3. Are Least-Cost Methods employed to control an identified problem? 0 to 10 points

4. Tie-in and identification of the project as it relates to local plans and controls, such as: (0 to 10 points)
   - SWCD Annual Plans
   - Comp Local Water Plans
   - Local Ordinances or Official Controls
   - Other local cooperative efforts

5. Is this a continuation or completion of an on-going project? 0 or 5 points

6. Could this project be completed through the regular Cost-Share Program? 0 or 5 points

SPECIAL PROJECT
APPLICATION SCORING CRITERIA

PURPOSE: To use 10 per cent of Cost-Share Program to fund special projects which address erosion or sediment control, or water quality problems using the administrative procedures set forth in the Cost-Share Program. Special Project funding provides an opportunity for requests of a larger scale to be funded, thus reducing demands on regular cost-share funding, and it also provides a funding mechanism for the installation of innovative methods & approaches for erosion and sediment control and water quality problems.

1. Degree of Public Benefit: (0 to 20 points)
   Public Benefits include:
   - *Public safety considerations
   - *Public education
   - *Water quality impacts (including proximity to protected waters, wetland protection, etc.)
   - *Wildlife & Fisheries benefits
   - *Recreational benefits, including accessibility

2. Innovativeness of the project, based on: (0 to 20 points)
   - *New or transferred technology implementation
   - *New methodologies employed
   - *New opportunities identified
   - *The identified/projected life of the project
   - *Multi-agency efforts
   - *Multi-county efforts

3. Tie-in and identification of the project as it relates to local plans and controls, such as: (0 to 10 points)
   - SWCD Annual Plans
   - Comp Local Water Plans
   - Local Ordinances or Official Controls
   - Other local cooperative efforts

4. Cause & Effect: (0 to 10 points)

5. Are Least-Cost Methods employed to control an identified problem? 0 to 10 points

6. Are Cost-Share funds still available locally? 0 to 5 points

7. Could the project be funded through the regular Cost-Share Program? 0 or 5 points

8. Documented or projected effectiveness of the project, (0 to 10 points) based on the data available from:
   - * site investigation
   - * other documentation
   - * post-project reporting & accomplishment

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ROOM 112, STATE CAPITOL
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
AUGUST 25, 1993

APPOINTED MEMBERS PRESENT
Jim Nielsen, Dwain Otte, Barbara Cobb, John Boulton, Barbara Uppgaard, Warren Rodning, Jim Rossman, Howard Peterson, Sharon Clark, Kathleen Roer, and Ted Lovdahl.

APPOINTED MEMBER ABSENT
Donald Ogaard

AGENCY MEMBERS PRESENT
Wayne Anderson, Pollution Control Agency (PCA)
Paul Burns, Department of Agriculture (MDA)
Fred Bergsrud, U of M/Extension Service (MES)
Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Kim Benson-Johnson, Department of Health (MDH)

OTHERS PRESENT
D'Wayne DeZiel, C. Merle Anderson, and Bob Pigeon, Minnesota Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD)
Gary Wehrenberg, Bev Nordby, and Curtis Borchardt, Minnesota Association of Conservation District Employees (MACDE)
Gary Nordstrom, Soil Conservation Service (SCS)
Susan Schmidt, Legislative Water Commission
Dave Weirens, Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC)

STAFF PRESENT
Ron Harnack
Bruce Sandstrom
Greg Larson
Trish Peters
Dave Behm
Marybeth Block
Steve Miller
John Jaschke
Mary Jo Anderson

Meeting Called to Order - Chairman Nielsen called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m.

Minutes of June 25, 1993 - Howard Peterson stated that a change is needed on page three regarding the Cottage Grove Ravine Watershed District petition hearing. It should read, "the alternatives for consideration are to establish or reject establishment of a watershed district", rather than "not to establish or reject establishment..." Moved by Lovdahl, seconded by Otte, to approve the minutes of June 25, 1993, as corrected. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 93-42

Chairman Nielsen briefly commented on the statewide flooding situation. He asked members to on comment how the flooding situation has affected their area.

Paul Burns stated that the Department of Agriculture has a conservative estimate of $1 billion in crop loss, with the most severe damage in southwestern Minnesota. Kim Benson-Johnson stated that the Department of Health is testing wells that were affected by the floods; they will have results by mid-September. Wayne Edgerton, on behalf of DNR, thanked the rain gauge monitors for their efforts during the floods. Wayne Anderson stated that PCA is trying to get an assessment of the short-term and long-term impacts and how to put together programs that affect the environment as well as the farmers. Fred Bergsrud stated that MES is working to provide emotional and financial assistance to individuals to help them get through the flooding disaster. Ron Harnack stated that about 2 million acres have been affected by the flooding with the long-term economic affects to be seen in the years to come. Ron stated that an assessment of $100 million damage to erosion and sedimentation of not recognizing the soil loss or reduced crop productivity - this will take years and years to recuperate. There's also the economic stress in rural Minnesota. Ron said that excellent coordination and cooperation has helped the Emergency Management Agency in Minnesota assist those in need. He stated that a pat on back goes to SWCDs, watershed districts and counties for their assistance on the flood assessment.

Executive Director Report - Ron Harnack reported that Jim Birkholz attended the legislative tour of the Minnesota River; it was a very successful tour with the focus on nonpoint and feedlots as significant issues. This was a good opportunity to educate legislators and promote SWCDs and programs related to our agency in cooperation with local government.

Ron reported that meetings have been held with DNR regarding the Minnesota Forest Improvement Program - this has been a very positive initiative. DNR proposes to come up with $50,000 to support the BWSR Reinvest In Minnesota (RIM)/Permanent Wetland Preserves (PWP) program in the Minnesota River.

Ron reported that he has visited the BWSR northern regional offices. Staff members are doing a very good job of setting priorities based on the demands being placed upon them.

Ron stated that feedlots is an ongoing issue before the BWSR. Meetings with PCA, DNR, and MDA have been held; good cooperative initiative among the agencies. They are making progress in this area. There is a Thursday, August 26, meeting scheduled to finalize a first draft proposal.

Ron reported on a window of opportunity that is taking place along the Lake Superior clay cliffs. BWSR is involved with a cost-share project that is stabilizing about 1000 feet near the tunnel using riprap. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved on this erosion project due to a coordinated effort between the Department of Transportation, landowners, contractors and BWSR.

John Boulton stated that there was good participation at the Wellner-Hageman dedication on August 15.

Committee Reports

Education Committee - Sharon Clark stated that the Education Committee is moving ahead, although she is concerned with Susan's maternity leave and the effects it will have. Ron Harnack stated that he is looking into a mobility assignment from DNR/Information & Education to provide services to BWSR while Susan is on leave. The DNR staff person would cover conventions, take care of publications and special projects including 1/2 hour radio spots in the field offices and also focus on special news releases in the regions relating to SWCDs, WDs and counties. Barbara Liukkonen will carry the Education Committee during the three months Susan is out. Sharon stated that Barbara is doing a great job, although she's overworked. Sharon asked where we are with the second education position in the southern part of the state. Ron stated that Chris Hofstede, who is on a one-year leave of absence and is returning in September, could be a possible candidate for this additional capacity in the education area; however, Ron is awaiting the outcome of the BWSR budget situation. Ron said that he's less optimistic today regarding the second education position than months ago, but would like to fill that position. Fred Bergsrud stated that MES is willing, but they need to get decide upon a course of action so they can go to their advisory committee with options. Ron stated that it would be a tremendous advantage to have a second position and we will work on that.

Sharon Clark commented that Governor Carlson needs to be commended on the assistance he has given regarding the flooding disaster. She would like BWSR to thank Governor Carlson. Moved by Clark, seconded by Boulton, to send a letter of commendation to Governor Carlson. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 93-43

Feedlot Committee - Jim Rossman reported that the feedlot committee has been meeting with agencies.

Ron reported that the Rice Creek Watershed District Locke Lake project, in Ramsey County, is now in district court. This issue is ongoing; there is potential for BWSR to be asked by court to make a recommendation. All other appeals have been resolved.

Reding Guidelines - Bruce Sandstrom distributed the fourth draft of the guidelines. We did not receive any comments during the six week comment period. He addressed the key points:
- they are not rules, but guidelines
- emphasis on consistency with approved local water plans
- consistency with MPCA NPDES permit
- consistency with Met Council's guidance and model ordinance
- guidance on the use of wetlands
- no oversign-enforcement by individuals

Future issues:
- 110B water planning rules need to be revised
- guidance document will have to be revised periodically

Bruce reported that staff recommends approval of the guidelines. Barb Cobb commended Bruce on this document, especially on the wetlands section; the draft is an excellent guideline. Chairman Nielsen commended Bruce on a job well done. Moved by Cobb, seconded by Rodning, to accept the staff recommendation to approve the Reding Guidelines. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 93-44

Affirmative Action Plan - Ron Harnack highlighted five key areas of the Affirmative Action Plan:
1) Executive Director and Chairman's statement of commitment, with supervisors to be accountable and responsible for this; 2) action will be taken as situation is occurring; 3) referred to program objectives (one page 6-7) and that the Affirmative Action Committee will meet as required; he reported that he appointed Mary Jo Anderson to be the BWSR Affirmative Action Officer; 4) the BWSR harassment policy on page 17-18; and 5) annual goals on page 19. Barbara Uppgaard had a question page 22 regarding certain definitions; staff will check into this. Moved by Uppgaard, seconded by Otte, to adopt the Affirmative Action Plan as presented. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried. Wayne Edgerton stated that DNR would like to emphasize going to high schools and grade schools to increase the interest of minorities in working in natural resources.

** 93-45

Chairman Nielsen asked members to volunteer to work with the staff Affirmative Action Committee as needed and also for an annual review of the Affirmative Action Plan. Kathy Roer, Ted Lovdahl, Barb Uppgaard volunteered.

Chairman Nielsen called for a recess in the meeting at 10:25 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 10:35 a.m.

Ron Harnack asked that representatives of MACDE present at the meeting today introduce themselves: Gary Wehrenberg-Area 6, Bev Nordby- Area 7, Helen McLennan-Area 2, Curtis Borchardt-Area 1.

Ron introduced Susan Schmidt, Executive Director, Legislative Water Commission; Steve Miller, BWSR realty specialist; Marybeth Block, BWSR RIM coordinator; and Trish Peters, BWSR student worker.

Cottage Grove Ravine - Howard Peterson reported that the hearing was held on the proposed establishment of the Cottage Grove Ravine Watershed District. Howard reported that the hearing committee (Dwain Otte, Barbara Cobb, Howard Peterson, and Bruce Sandstrom) met this morning to review and approve the June hearing minutes. Howard reported that the hearing committee recommends to BWSR that the Cottage Grove Ravine Watershed District be established. Moved by Peterson, seconded by Otte that BWSR accept the hearing committee's recommendation to establish the Cottage Grove Ravine Watershed District. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried. Howard stated that MAWD will support the Cottage Grove Ravine Watershed District in their start-up phase. Barb Cobb stated that people don't realize that watershed district boundaries are based on the hydrologic area. Education is essential so that people know who makes the determinations and why. About 94.8 percent of the watershed district is within two cities; it needs to be clarified who pays for what, said Barb. Kathy Roer stated that there is a typo on page seven of the order - it should read, exhibit 21, rather than exhibit 20. Bruce introduced Gary Berg, representative of Cottage Grove, and Barry Johnson, representative of Woodbury.

** 93-46

Emergency Flood Response - Chairman Nielsen commented on Governor Carlson's response to the flooding situation. Chairman Nielsen is proud of the staff for their ideas to come up with proposals to focus on what can be done, assessment, and prioritization of dollars to be spent. Many meetings have been held with agencies and cluster groups to deal with this.

- Ron Harnack explained the RIM Easement Grazing and Haying proposal. BWSR has received few requests from landowners to hay and graze RIM reserve lands. The BWSR has the authority to allow for grazing under emergency situations. Ron stated that staff recommends that the BWSR not authorize grazing activities due to fragileness of the lands.

Discussion followed. It would be detrimental to allow grazing as the RIM lands would not significantly contribute to the needs of the landowners and the impact to the RIM lands by grazing could be negative. Moved by Rodning, seconded by Roer, not to authorize grazing and haying as recommended by staff. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 93-47

-RIM Permanent Wetland Preserves Special Sign-Up - Ron stated that the economic stimulus proposed for this special sign-up is to provide 50 percent payment (not to exceed $20,000) upon signing the easement agreement. The sign-up will focus in the areas specifically affected by flooding. He referred to the agriculturally declared disaster map, showing contiguous counties which are included in the presidentially declared counties. Five counties are not included - Koochiching, Lake, Cook, Cass and Crow Wing. It was suggested to open the special sign-up statewide as only five counties would be excluded. Ron explained the issues that need BWSR action today. Discussion followed. October 27 is the deadline for submission. The board conservationist can verify and make allocations within one week based on eligibility. $7.5 million is available from bonding, Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) funding, and the North American Waterfowl Association for wetland restoration available for this sign-up. Bev Nordby commented that 54 people have come into their office in Mower SWCD after considerable promoting of the Permanent Wetlands Preserve (PWP) and now none of these 54 will be eligible for the restricted sign-up. Bev stated that this is very frustrating for the SWCD staff after spending so much time on this and then to find out the outcome. Marybeth is very sensitive to Bev's concern, but also prioritized funding is preferred rather than restricting sign-up. Chairman Nielsen asked if these issues have been run by the Governor's office. Ron said he had reviewed the issues with Cindy Jepsen, Governor's office. Chairman Nielsen stated that we're using vague words here: flood damage, crop loss. Kathy Roer stated that our agency goal is to promote this program and ensure that the criteria is followed; it shouldn't be based on how much the farmer has suffered. The consensus of the BWSR was to delete Issue #2, which restricts sign-up to individuals who have experienced financial losses caused by flooding. SWCDs will determine and certify that the applicant has suffered financially from the disaster. Strike Issue #2. The remaining three issues were:

- Issue #1 - statewide special sign-up for the RIM program and Permanent Wetland Preserve (PWP).
- Issue #3 - Chairman Nielsen said that he will not support this issue if the word "restrict" is not included. Ron stated, restrict the allocation of funds to flood impacted areas consistent with the following eligible lands and specific criteria:

- Eligible Riparian Lands that:
    1) are located in the boundary of the 100-year floodplain, and
    2) have eligible crop history.
- Eligible Wetland Restoration Areas that:
    1) have eligible crop history

- Eligible Permanent Wetlands Preserve areas that:
  1) are cropped wetlands (basin meets crop history requirements) and
  2) are types 1 or 2

- Issue #4 - provide an initial payment of 50 percent of the easement payment (up to a ** maximum of $20,000). It was decided to change $20,000 to $15,000 as a maximum. Moved 93-48 by Otte, seconded by Clark to change $20,000 to $15,000 as a maximum. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and ** Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried. Moved by Otte, seconded by Clark, to approve the 93-49 above mentioned Issues #1-4.

Chairman Nielsen adjourned the meeting for lunch at 12:10 p.m. The meeting reconvened at 1:15 p.m. with the morning discussion continued.

Rossman called for a roll call vote on the RIM/PWP sign-up: Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Lovdahl, Otte, Rodning, Uppgaard. Opposed: Cobb, Roer, Rossman, Nielsen. Abstained: Peterson. Carried.

Issue #5 - the state will not knowingly adversely impact property owners adjacent to wetland restoration easements. In situations where adjacent landowners will be impacted, the state will seek a conservation or flowage easement. Discussion was that this was existing policy and why was this needed? Ron indicated that the issue has been raised and no "formal ** policy" was found on record. Moved by Roer, seconded by Lovdahl, to adopt this issue. 93-50 Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

Cost-Share Flood Response - Ron stated that in his memo to members on 8/17/93, page three, referring to the date of December 1993, should be changed to December 1995. Ron explained and reviewed the following five items: 1) extension of the cost-share grants to SWCDs through December 1995, to permit them to address the timely construction of conservation practices delayed by the flooding and wet weather; 2) SWCDs are authorized to extend contracts with landowners for the construction of conservation practices through December 1995, in areas where flooding and wet conditions have prevented completion of the contracts within the specified time; 3) SWCDs are authorized to modify contracts with landowners to change the conservation practice and practice location to address more critical conservation needs resulting from the flooding; 4) SWCDs are authorized to cost-share up to 100 percent for the repair of previously cost-shared projects damaged by the ** flooding. Discussion followed. Moved by Rossman, seconded by Cobb, to approve the cost-93-51 share provisions as stated above. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Report: Gary Nordstrom reported that nine counties have been approved, one county is pending and considerable more have applied for $889,000 available for sign-up. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) has no money yet but decided to move ahead with sign-up for Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) cost-share funding. The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) money will be used first, then the ECP will be available. Gary is meeting with the Governor on August 31 to get message out to ensure that everyone knows what is available for funding. Gary also received notice from Washington yesterday that SCS will be given considerably more responsibility regarding wetland determinations on ag land for the Clean Water Act.

Education Program Update - Barbara Liukkonen distributed informational materials. Leadership sessions held in the spring were successful; she is working with the Training Team on additional fall training needs. Publications have been compiled, including a one-page fact sheet regarding flooding that has been distributed statewide. "Expecting a Baby," a brochure on safe drinking water, has been published and distributed, and the first two issues of "Arrowhead Currents" regarding the Arrowhead region's water resources, has also been published. Barbara is now involved in storm drain stenciling and ten communities have become involved in this project. Good media attention on this event. Ron commended Barbara for her efforts, her involvement has been very successful. Chairman Nielsen thanked Barbara - good packets!

WCA Grant Allocation - Ron Harnack reviewed the grants and options for grant allocations. Barb Cobb read a letter from Ramsey SWCD regarding the administrative workload. Helen McLennan said Area II had concerns about the workload and allocation. Greg reported that dozens of factors were looked at to come up with workloads by rank and allocation according to proposed policy options. Greg and Ron stated that it is important to take action today so counties can consider the budgeting issue regarding matching funds. Dave Weirens reviewed the statute from the county level. Chairman Nielsen stated that this is interim action on behalf of the board and will be revisited next year. Ron stated that the BWSR has the authority to go 50 percent in-kind match. Following are policy considerations:

1) The BWSR supports the policy of a natural resources block grant to counties, along with the reduced administrative expense to the state through consolidation of a number of individual grant programs.

2) It is the BWSR policy that counties maintain their existing efforts in natural resources protection, and that local matches and BWSR grants are used to accelerate and/or enhance the programs and initiatives within the county. The BWSR further maintains that if counties use new local matching funds or grant dollars to supplant existing budgets the BWSR will strongly consider withholding future grants to the county.

3) In awarding the Wetland Conservation Act portion of the grant to counties the BWSR expects that counties will provide the necessary coordination to ensure that all areas of the

county are covered by the act. Seamless coverage will be spent including any proposed distribution of funds to the implementing LGU's.
4) It is a policy of the BWSR that the local match for the Wetland Conservation Act portion of the grant will be comprised of 50 percent new resources (levy or fees) and 50 percent in-kind contributions.
5) It is the BWSR's policy that each SWCD shall receive a base amount of $5,000 for carrying out its required duties and functions under the Wetland Conservation Act.

** 93-52 Discussion followed. Moved by Otte, seconded by Rossman, to adopt proposed 1994 BWSR natural resources block grant. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

Advisory Report Analysis of Alternatives for Financing Maintenance and Repair of Public Ditches - Bruce Sandstrom introduced Elizabeth (Beth) Carlson. Beth started in January to work on this special project and worked most of July without pay to finalize this report as funding ran out. Beth is now working with DNR. Beth reported on her findings and explained the cost/benefit ratio, using various methods. Chairman Nielsen thanked Beth for her report.

Chairman Nielsen appointed a Finance Committee - Rossman to chair, Roer, Clark and Otte to serve on the committee.

Capitol Budget and Legislation - Chairman Nielsen asked if members have concerns or information pertaining to legislative issues, they should contact he or Ron as soon as possible. Ron stated that the first legislative forms regarding the capitol budget must be submitted to the Department of Administration by September 17.

Advisor Comments
Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD): Howard Peterson reported that he attended a tour of the Sauk River Watershed District. He reported that Big Pine Lake may be petitioning for a watershed district.

Minnesota Association of Conservation District Employees (MACDE): Curtis Borchardt reported that staff statewide are trying to deal with erosion problems due to floods.

Ron Harnack reported that the September meeting will be September 23 (Thursday) in Grand Rapids and a tour of Itasca County on September 22 (Wednesday). More information will be forthcoming.

Ron stated that the October meeting will be held October 27. There will not be a meeting in November, and the December meeting will be held December 8.

** 93-53 Moved by Roer, seconded by Boulton, to adjourn the meeting at 3:20 p.m. Affirmative: Boulton, Clark, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

D. James Nielsen
Chairman

DRAFT 4 - August 25, 1993

Guidelines on Water Retention
Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.3365

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

Overview of Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.3365:

During the 1991 legislative session, a law was enacted that required local governments to require ~~that~~ the provision of water retention devices or areas ~~be provided~~ for all developments in Minnesota that create more than one acre, cumulatively, of impervious surface. A copy of the law, Chapter 160, Laws of 1991, is included as Attachment A. The law is codified as Section 103B.3365 of the Minnesota Statutes. The law was effective August 1, 1991 and directed the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) to develop guidelines to assist local government with implementing Subdivision 1 of the law.

~~The current draft (Draft #3) represents comments received from various parties on Draft #1 (March 13, 1992), Draft #2 (March 10, 1993) and Draft #2.5 (June 16, 1993). The latter draft only received the review of the Department of Natural Resources, the Pollution Control Agency and the Metropolitan Council since they were the only entities that commented on Draft #2. Draft #3 will be presented to the BWSR Board for consideration of adoption at the Board's August 25, 1993 regular meeting.~~

These guidelines reflect the comments received by the BWSR on four separate drafts of the guidelines from state agencies involved with water management in addition to various associations either representing local governments or water management interests. These guidelines may be subject to change at some future date based on feedback received. Questions relating to these guidelines should be directed to the nearest Board Conservationist representing your area or to:

Bruce Sandstrom
Board of Water and Soil Resources
155 South Wabasha Street
St. Paul, MN 55107
Phone: (612) 487-1358

While there is no specific penalty for non-compliance, local governments must comply with the law to avoid possible citizen lawsuits relating to mal, non or misfeasance. Likewise, state agencies could withhold approvals of projects under their jurisdiction if a

local government is not making a good faith effort to enforce this law. Local governments who are lacking controls which provide for specific performance standards for erosion control and storm water design with respect to waterborne nutrients and rate control should seriously consider adopting some stop-gap controls that accomplishes this as soon as possible.

Below are three key highlights of MS 103B.3365:

1. Local government is to require the installation of water retention areas or devices ~~be installed~~ for new development projects creating new impervious surface of one acre or greater. (Section 103B.3365, Subdivision 1)

2) Metropolitan watershed management plans and comprehensive county water management plans are required to specify local controls that utilize the best available technology to properly manage surface water runoff quantity and quality. (Section 103B.3365, Subdivision 4).

3) The BWSR is required to develop guidelines to assist local governments in implementing the new water retention requirement specified in Section 103B.3365, Subdivision 1. (Section 103B.3365, Subdivision 5).

Many first generation "509" plans will be compliant with the intent of MS 103B.3365, when they are fully implemented. Minnesota Rules Chapter 8410, effective August 1, 1992, will result in second generation "509" plans that will meet or exceed the requirements of the law. Likewise, metro local governments who adopt Section 8 of the Metropolitan Council's model storm water management ordinance in its entirety, will find themselves in compliance with MS 103B.3365. (The Metropolitan Council's model storm water management ordinance is contained as Attachment B to these guidelines.)

In the near future, the BWSR will likely amend~~ing~~ the rules for non-metro county comprehensive local water plans (Minn. Rules Chapter 9300) to provide more specific guidance for ~~on~~ controls relating to best management practices for erosion control and storm water design. In the interim, non-metro counties and cities should seriously consider adoption of controls that implement proper erosion control and storm water design by referencing existing manuals, handbooks, and/or papers to provide acceptable performance standards on these matters.

Note: Underlining is added for Emphasis.

Guidelines for Implementing Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.3365

Part I. - Scope.

These guidelines have been adopted by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil

Resources pursuant to the requirements of Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.3365. These guidelines apply statewide. Local governments must apply these guidelines when considering approval of any development which creates a total (cumulatively) of one acre or more of impervious surface. For example, depending upon local standards for street width and lot size, a typical single family residential subdivision of 8 to 10 lots would be a thresh-hold for implementing this law.

Local governments should also note that MS 103B.3365 requires that local water management plans specify controls that implement best available technology to:

- minimize off-site runoff
- maximize overland flow over vegetated surfaces
- replicate pre-development hydrologic conditions
- minimize off-site discharge of pollutants to ground or surface water
- encourage natural filtration functions

While these guidelines are not rules and consequently do not have the force and effect of law, local governments will avoid excessive scrutiny and potential citizen lawsuits if they can demonstrate that they are in compliance with these guidelines.

Local governments may not require a state agency (such as the Minnesota Department of Transportation or the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources) to comply with this law. When local agencies review state projects, attention should be given to whether MS 103B.3365 would apply if the project was in fact a private project. In such cases, the local government and the state agency should cooperate to the degree practical to provide for adequate retention of surface water. Instances where a state agency is uncooperative should be brought to the attention of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources. (underlining is related to draft #4 new text, not emphasis of key points)

Part II. - Definitions. The following definitions apply to interpretations of Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B.3365 and these guidelines:

Subpart 1. Best Available Technology or BAT. Best available technology means Best Management Practice or BMP.

Subpart 2. Best Management Practice or BMP. Best management practice means erosion and sediment control and water quality management practices that are the most effective and practicable means of controlling, preventing, and minimizing degradation of surface water, including ~~preventing, and minimizing degradation of surface water, including~~ construction-phasing, minimizing the length of time soil areas are exposed, prohibitions, and other management practices published by state or designated area-wide planning agencies.

Subpart 3. Impervious Surface. Impervious surface means a constructed hard surface that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil and causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities and at an increased rate of flow than prior to development. Examples include, but are not limited to, rooftops, sidewalks, patios, storage areas, and roads, streets, driveways and parking lots constructed of concrete, asphalt or compacted soils.

Subpart 4. New development. New development means any project, including re-development projects that create more than one acre of impervious surface over what existed prior to August 25, 1993. ~~(the date these guidelines were adopted by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources).~~

Subpart 5. Water retention device or area. Water retention device or area means any constructed control device, ponding area or storm water pond, ~~or control device~~ or a natural depression or wetland installed or planned for under a state approved surface water management plans ~~to~~ which provides for the temporary storage of storm water runoff, with ~~for~~ the purpose of replicating pre-development hydrologic conditions and retaining sediment and or nutrients.

Part III. - Exemptions From MS 103B.3365.

The water retention requirement is not applicable in the following cases:

a) where the development project is a linear project, such as sidewalks, paths, or trails, or is reconstruction, repair, reconditioning, or resurfacing of existing roads or impervious surfaces; or ~~and~~

b) where the plans for the project development site were approved by a local unit of government by a permit or in a preliminary or final plat approval process prior to August 25, 1993. ~~(the date the BWSR adopts these guidelines).~~

Part IV. - Forms of Review Meeting the Intent of Section 103B.3365, Subd. 1

Commentary: The majority of research on the water quality aspects of storm water management in Minnesota has shown that , overall, "wet ponds" (wet retention/detention ponds) provide the most feasible and efficient best management practice (BMP) for urbanizing areas. There are other BMPs that could be construed to constitute a means to meet the retention requirement of Section 103B.3365, but they generally require more careful design considerations, exacting conformance to construction specifications and more frequent maintenance. These include such BMPs as infiltration ponds,

pervious pavement, drainage swales and special street and parking lot designs that store or retard the flow of runoff. Subpart 2 provides some guidance on other methods of retaining storm water runoff.

A wet pond in its simplest terms is defined as a constructed storm water pond that has a permanent pool designed in a specific fashion to provide for the quiescent settling of sediment and nutrients from storm water. Depending upon the design criteria used, wet ponds can provide for up to 95 percent removal of sediments and up to 60 percent or greater removal of phosphorus. The adverse impacts of urbanization on lake and stream water quality can be reduced with wet ponds, when used in conjunction with many types of wetlands in proper manner. Wetlands can serve essentially as ~~a~~ tertiary treatment to storm water runoff, provided the nutrient and sediment load of the runoff water receives adequate pretreatment in order to preserve a wetland's natural functions and values. In some cases this may mean only removing fine sands, in other cases it may mean ~~having to the~~ removing 95 percent of the sediment load of the runoff.

Subpart 1. - The Use of "Wet Ponds" in Meeting the Retention Requirement

The treatment of storm water runoff from projects reviewed in accordance **with any one of the following** will meet the intent of the "water retention" requirement:

a. Projects approved by a watershed management organization in the seven-county metropolitan area that certifies that the development conforms with its watershed management plan (Plan) adopted in conformance with Section 103B.231, provided the Plan specifies pond design standards for managing both water quality and quantity.

b. Projects approved by a local governmental unit (LGU) in the seven-county metropolitan area that certifies that the development conforms with its local water plan adopted in conformance with Section 103B.235, provided the local water management plan specifies pond design standards for managing both water quality and quantity.

c. Projects approved by a local governmental unit outside the seven-county metropolitan area that certifies the development conforms with the county comprehensive local water management plan (Plan), approved and adopted in conformance with Section 103B.325, provided the BWSR's approval of said Plan included certification that the Plan is compliant with Section 103B.3365.

d. Projects approved by a local governmental unit ~~regulatory authority~~ within the seven county metropolitan area that has adopted and is enforcing local

controls relating to storm water design and erosion control consistent with (at a minimum) Parts 8.1 to 8.16 of the Metropolitan Council's model ordinance developed as a component of the Council's *Interim Strategy to Reduce Nonpoint Source Pollution to All Metropolitan Water Bodies* (See Attachment B of these Guidelines).

e. Projects authorized by a permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, or certified by a local governmental unit ~~unit of government~~ to be compliant with local controls adopted to carry out a program delegated to the local unit of government by the MPCA.

f. When items a) through e) are not applicable, projects which provide for wet detention ponds that are certified by a local governmental unit ~~of government~~ to be compliant with the following minimum design criteria are compliant with MS 103B.3365:

Commentary: Some of the design criteria contained in Part IV., Subpart 1, item f. may be better suited to be applied to regional detention facilities or where adequate space is available to meet the underlying safety, cost, and water quality considerations. These criteria may not be suitable for storm water system retrofitting applications or where high value property is affected (ie. commercial property).

1. A permanent pool volume equal or greater than the sum of:
   a. 0.04 acre-feet per acre (0.5 " of rain per acre) of anticipated post-development impervious surface, added to:
   b. the volume of sediment expected to be trapped with respect to the anticipated maintenance schedule.
2. A permanent pool area equal to or greater than 2 percent of the impervious watershed area.
3. An average permanent pool depth above the design elevation reserved for sediment storage greater than 4 feet deep and less than 10 feet deep . The average pool depth may be less where the outlet control is designed specifically to provide for a continuous, graduated discharge to remove all suspended solids greater than 5 microns with a settling velocity of 1.3 X 10-4 feet per second. ~~achieve 90 percent removal of sediment greater than 5 microns in size (silt) from a volume of runoff equal to the permanent pool volume specified in item 1., above.~~
4. Where site conditions allow, a pond length to width ratio of 3 to 1 or greater.
5. Provision of outlet controls that provide rate control for the 2-year, 10-year and 100 year critical storm events that replicate pre-development rates or less.

6. Provision ~~of~~ for a maintenance plan to be recorded with the property or an access easement conveyed in favor of the local government which allows access and maintenance.

7. Where site constraints limit the ability to strictly adhere to items 1, 2, 3, or 4, the permanent pool volume, depth or area may be reduced, provided the outlet control is designed to release the recommended pool volume a steady rate over a 24 hour period.

8. Where feasible, provision for a slope equal to or flatter than 1 foot vertical to 10 feet horizontal down to a depth of 1 foot and a slope no steeper than 1 foot vertical to 3 feet horizontal, thereafter.

Commentary: In addition to the criteria contained in item f., above, local governmental units ~~governments~~ are strongly encouraged to consider requiring the following optional criteria to maximize the benefits of a wet detention pond. These criteria can provide additional benefits to the community in terms of increased wildlife habitat, public safety, lessen maintenance costs, and enhance the efficiency of the treatment of storm water runoff.

1. Provision for splitting the pond into one or more cells if the site conditions allow for such partitioning.

~~*2. Provision for a slope equal to or flatter than 1 foot vertical to 10 feet horizontal down to a depth of 1 foot feet and a slope no steeper than 1 foot vertical to 3 feet horizontal, thereafter.*~~

~~3.~~2. Provision for a protective vegetative buffer strip above and surrounding the permanent pool that is at least 16.5 feet wide (1 rod).

~~4.~~3. Provision for a skimming device at the outlet that prevents floatable materials from discharging from the pond.

~~5.~~4. Provision for a forebay area or sump at each inlet to trap coarse sediments to allow for easier partial maintenance operations to extend the sediment storage design life of the basin.

Subpart 2. - Alternative Methods of Storm Water Retention

When the local governmental unit ~~of government~~ (LGU) has determined that Subpart 1 is not applicable, alternative methods of meeting the storm water retention requirement may be allowed by the LGU. These methods include the following alternatives.

a. Natural wetlands may only be used as an alternative method of retention if:

1. all necessary permits are received from the Department of Natural Resources if the impacted wetland is a public water;

2. the wetland is designated as a water quality treatment area in a BWSR approved water management plan or the practice is specified as a permitted practice in a BWSR approved water management plan and the local governmental unit is abiding by the provisions of the 1991 Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) ;
3. a sediment trapping device or area is installed prior to discharge into the wetland that is designed to trap sediments 0.05 millimeters in size or greater with a trap volume size based upon a prescribed maintenance schedule;
4. an easement is provided to the LGU to allow for proper maintenance of the sediment trap and any outlet control device;
5. a maintenance plan is in place that defines the frequency of maintenance, who is responsible for the maintenance and how the work will be accomplished and recorded with the property, if the property is not in public ownership;
6. the natural outlet control elevation of the wetland, if it is not a public water, is not changed except when either a) the outlet is intended to restore the wetland to its original elevation, b) the wetland basin is landlocked and the artificial outlet control is placed no lower than 1.5 feet below the ordinary high water mark, c) the proposed level control is identified in a state approved comprehensive wetland/watershed management plan, or d) the level change is approved by a technical evaluation panel convened pursuant to the WCA;
7. the water level fluctuation from storm water is not increased over what occurs naturally, except as provided for in 6., c), above; and
8. the wetland is not a protected fen or is designated for special protection in a water management plan.

Commentary: Research has shown that some types of natural wetlands provide for treatment of storm water to varying degrees. In fact, the Metropolitan Water Management Act and Minnesota's Shoreland Management Rules actually promotes ~~condone~~ the use of wetlands for storm water treatment. Research has also shown that storm water can significantly ~~effectively~~ impair or destroy a wetland's other functions and values. The message here is that great care should be taken when a community chooses to incorporate its wetlands into its storm water management plan. The BWSR encourages local governmental units ~~governments~~ to integrate the use of wetlands into their watersh~~ed~~ management plans in order to balance the loss of wetland functions and values in conjunction with their overall management goals. At a minimum, some level of "pretreatment" should be provided prior to the discharge of storm water into a wetland. The forgoing section attempts to define what might meet this concept.

b. "Dry" ponds, contructed wetlands, infiltration ponds, infiltration trenches, grassed swales, pervious pavement, and any other BMP proposed to retain runoff may be allowed when designed in accordance with the most recent version of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency publication entitled *"Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas".*

Part V. - Options for Local Governmental Units ~~Governments~~ That Do Not Have Adequate Controls or ~~Comprehensive~~ Water Management Plans That Meet the Intent of MS 103B.3365.

Subpart 1. Local governmental units ~~land use regulatory authorities~~ may adopt and enforce an ordinance which references all or specific parts of the model ordinance developed by the Metropolitan Council included herein as Attachment B. At a minimum Parts 8.1 to 8.16 of Attachment B should be adopted by reference.

Subpart 2. Local governmental units ~~land use regulatory authorities~~ may adopt and enforce an ordinance that references existing published standards and criteria for erosion control and storm water design to apply to existing local requirements for grading and filling permits, development permits and plat approvals. Below are listed some existing publications that contain acceptable standards and criteria:

a. Acceptable standards and criteria for erosion control.

1. Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources, 1988. *Minnesota Construction Site Erosion Control Planning Handbook.*

2. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 1989. *Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas.*

b. Acceptable standards and criteria for storm water design.

1. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 1989. *Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas.*

2. Walker, W. W., 1987. *Design Calculations for Wet Detention Ponds.* Prepared for St. Paul water Utility and Vadnais Lakes Area Water Management Organization.

3. Pitt, Robert E., and Voorhees, John, 1991. *A Water Quality Detention Pond Analysis and Design Program.*

Subpart 3. Local governmental units ~~land use regulatory authorities~~ may adopt and enforce unique, free standing controls for erosion control and design of storm water

facilities that recognize local conditions, provided they are equivalent to the standards and criteria listed in the publications cited in Subparts 1 and 2, above.

Commentary: When developing its own unique ordinance for erosion control and storm water design, the local governmental unit ~~authority~~ must take care to avoid conflicts with existing laws and rules relating to wetlands protection and water quality. In all cases, the goal should be to avoid or minimize increases in pre-development runoff rates and discharges of nonpoint pollutants, to the greatest practical extent. There should also be recognition of high value downstream receiving waters and note that local conditions and water quality management goals may require more restrictive standards (ie. longer retention times). This can most effectively be accomplished through comprehensive watershed planning under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 103B and 103D. Attachment C is a graphic showing the percent removal of typical storm water contaminants as related to retention time. This relationship of retention time and efficiency of removal of pollutants should be considered when establishing water quality management goals for specific individual water bodies in a community.

a:reding.r3

August 12, 1993

TO: **Board of Water and Soil Resources Members**

FROM: **Marybeth Block, Easement & Special Programs Coordinator**

RE: **POLICY ISSUES RELATED TO CONDUCTING A RESTRICTED SIGN-UP**

Issue #1 ~~**Restrict the**~~ **sign-up to USDA-Declared Disaster Counties.** Projected interest by program (disaster counties as of 7/20/93):

Program	Interest Poll	Funds Available*
RIM (nonwetland)	3,003,000	1,500,000
RIM (wetland)	2,578,000	2,600,000
PWP	10,300,000	3,500,000

* $500,000 appropriated from bonding has been equally split between RIM wetland and nonwetland easements.

Issue #2 **Restrict sign-up to individuals who have experienced financial** ~~losses~~ **caused by flooding.** ~~SWCDs will determine and certify that the applicant has suffered financially from the disaster.~~

Issue #3 **Restrict the sign-up to the following eligible lands and specific criteria:**

- **Eligible Riparian Lands that:**
  1. are located in the boundary of the 100-year floodplain, and
  2. have eligible crop history.
- **Eligible Wetland Restoration Areas**
- **Eligible Permanent Wetlands Preserve areas that:**
  1. are cropped wetlands (basin meets crop history requirements) and
  2. are types 1 or 2

Restrict land ratios for RIM Wetland and PWP to 2.5 acres of adjacent land to every 1 acre of wetland.

Issue #4 **Provide an initial payment of 50% of the easement payment (up to a maximum of** ~~$20,000~~**).**

Issue #5 **The State will not knowingly adversely impact property owners adjacent to wetland restoration easements. In situations where adjacent landowners will be impacted, the State will seek a conservation or flowage easement.**

August 12, 1993

TO: **Board of Water and Soil Resources Members**

FROM: **Marybeth Block, Easement & Special Programs Coordinator**

RE: **POLICY ISSUES RELATED TO CONDUCTING A RESTRICTED SIGN-UP**

Statewide for RIM + PWP

Issue #1 **~~Restrict the~~ sign-up to ~~USDA-Declared Disaster~~ Counties.** Projected interest by program (disaster counties as of 7/20/93):

Program	Interest Poll	Funds Available*
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~~Issue #2~~ **~~Restrict~~ sign-up to individuals who have experienced financial losses caused by flooding.** SWCDs will determine and certify that the applicant ~~has suffered financially from the disaster.~~

Prioritize (restrict allocation of funds)

Issue #3 **~~Restrict the~~ sign-up to the following eligible lands and specific criteria:**

- **Eligible Riparian Lands that:**
  1. are located in the boundary of the 100-year floodplain, and
  2. have eligible crop history.

- **Eligible Wetland Restoration Areas**

have eligible crop history

- **Eligible Permanent Wetlands Preserve areas that:**
  1. are cropped wetlands (basin meets crop history requirements) and
  2. are types 1 or 2

- ~~Restrict land ratios for RIM Wetland and PWP to 2.5 acres of adjacent land to every 1 acre of wetland.~~

Issue #4 **Provide an initial payment of 50% of the easement payment (up to a maximum of ~~$20~~15,000).**

Issue #5 **The State will not knowingly adversely impact property owners adjacent to wetland restoration easements. In situations where adjacent landowners will be impacted, the State will seek a conservation or flowage easement.**

specific issue separate

DRAFT 8-9-93

original

EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE ORDER 93-XXX: Authorizing Board of Water and Soil Resources to Suspend RIM and Cost-Share Rules for Flooded Landowners.

I, ARNE H. CARLSON, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and applicable statutes, do hereby issue this Emergency Executive Order.

WHEREAS, a State of Emergency has been declared in the State of Minnesota pursuant to Emergency Executive Order 93-12 because of recent severe flooding throughout the Midwest; and

WHEREAS, to date, 46 counties within Minnesota have been declared federal disaster areas by President Clinton or by the U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA");

WHEREAS, the Reinvest in Minnesota Reserve Program ("RIM") under Minnesota Statutes 1992, Section 103F.515, the Permanent Wetland Preserve Program ("PWP") under Minnesota Statutes 1992, Section 103F.516, and the Cost-Share Program under Minnesota Statutes 1992, Section 103C.501, provide an opportunity for the State of Minnesota to financially assist landowners with their short-term economic problems and at the same time achieve natural resource benefits for the general public; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Water and Soil Resources ("BWSR") administers the RIM, PWP, and Cost-Share Programs on behalf of the State of Minnesota.

NOW, THEREFORE, I hereby order that:

A. For those counties which have been or will be declared federal disaster areas by President Clinton or by the USDA because of severe flooding, BWSR is authorized to make advance RIM and PWP payments to landowners, determined by BWSR to be eligible for emergency payments, in an amount not to exceed 50 percent of the total RIM or PWP payment or $20,000.00, whichever is less, upon the execution of a recordable easement agreement. The easement agreement shall obligate the landowner to refund the advance payment in the event that a final conservation easement is not obtained by the State.

B. For cost-share projects throughout the State which have been approved as of the date of this Order but which have not been started or completed due to flooding conditions, BWSR is authorized to suspend Minnesota Rules Part 8400.1405 to permit the Soil and Water Conservation Districts to extend the starting and completion dates of conservation practices to December 31, 1995, and to extend the applicable cost-share grants with the Soil and Water Districts to December 31, 1995.

C. For cost-share projects throughout the State which have been funded in whole or in part with State funds prior to the date of this Order, BWSR is authorized to suspend Minnesota Rules Part 8400.1400 to permit Soil and Water Conservation Districts to modify conservation practices to address more critical conservation problems resulting from the flooding.

D. For cost-share projects throughout the State which have been funded in whole or in part with State funds prior to the date of this Order, BWSR is authorized to suspend Minnesota Rules Part 8400.2800 to permit Soil and Water Conservation Districts to cost-share up to 100 percent on conservation practices necessary to restore the area to pre-flood conditions, and on the repair and maintenance of conservation practices that have been

affected by the flooding. In no case shall combined state and federal funding exceed 100 percent.

E. In the event that BWSR is eligible for public assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the USDA, or other federal agencies for flood damage to cost-share projects, BWSR is authorized to suspend Minnesota Rules Part 8400.2800 to permit Soil and Water Conservation Districts to cost-share up to 100 percent on conservation practices necessary to restore the area to pre-flood conditions, provided, however, that combined state and federal funding do not exceed 100 percent.

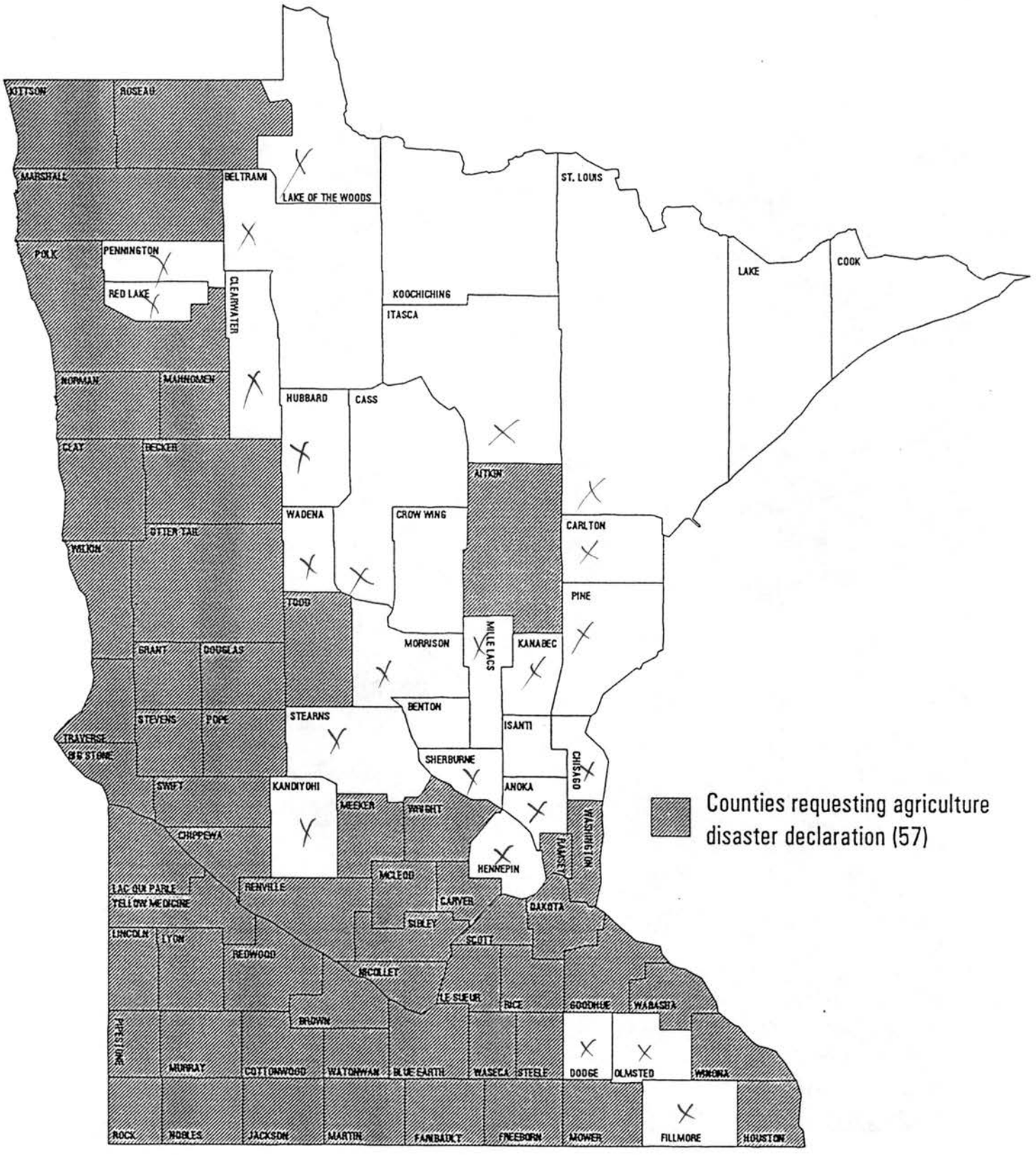
Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1992, Section 4.035, subd. 2, this Order shall be effective immediately and shall remain in effect until January 1, 1994.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand this ____ day of August, 1993.

Arne H. Carlson
Governor

#8

Agriculturally Declared

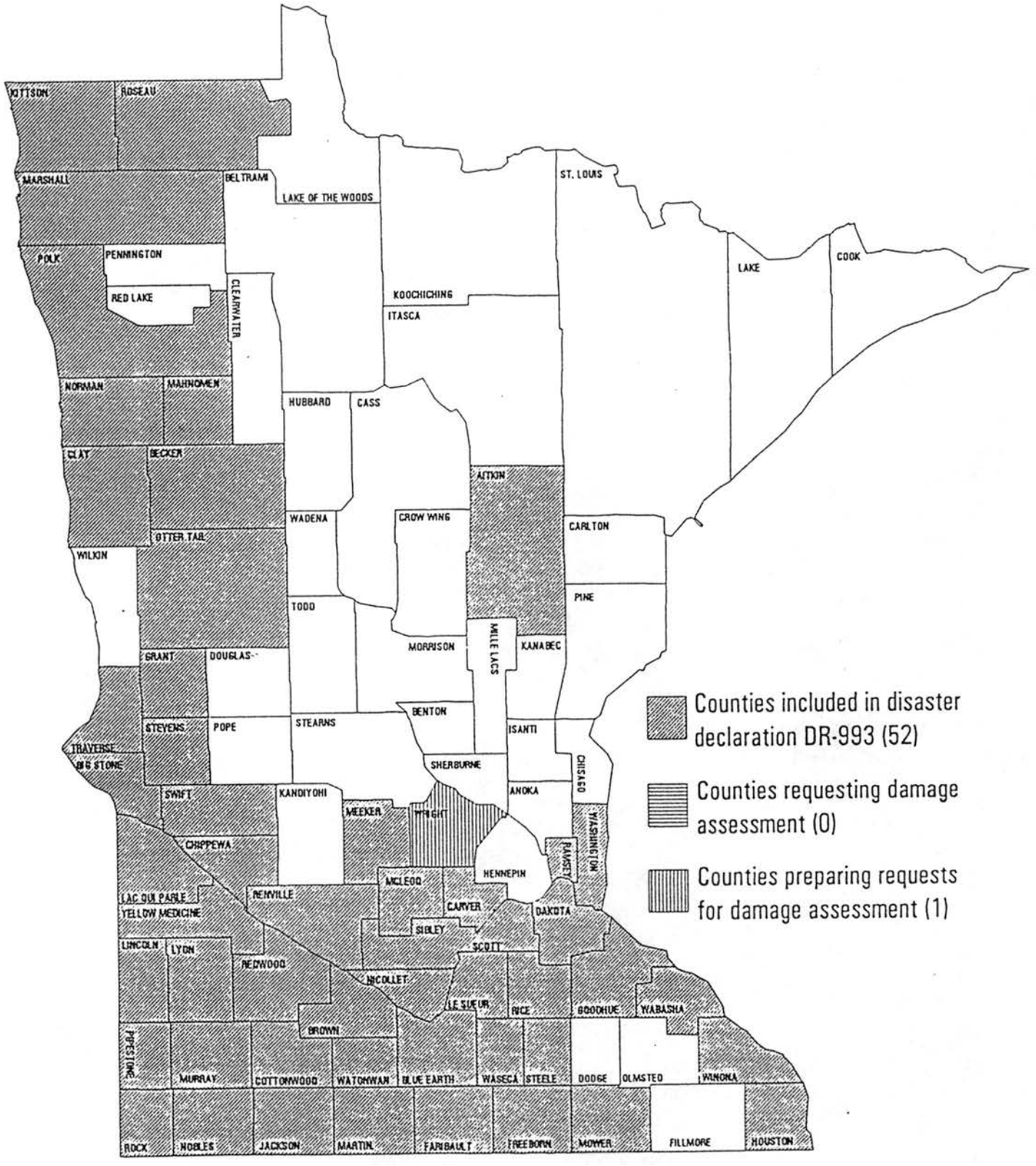


Counties requesting agriculture disaster declaration (57)

Farm Families Affected: Over 35,000
Total Acres Affected: Over 6 million

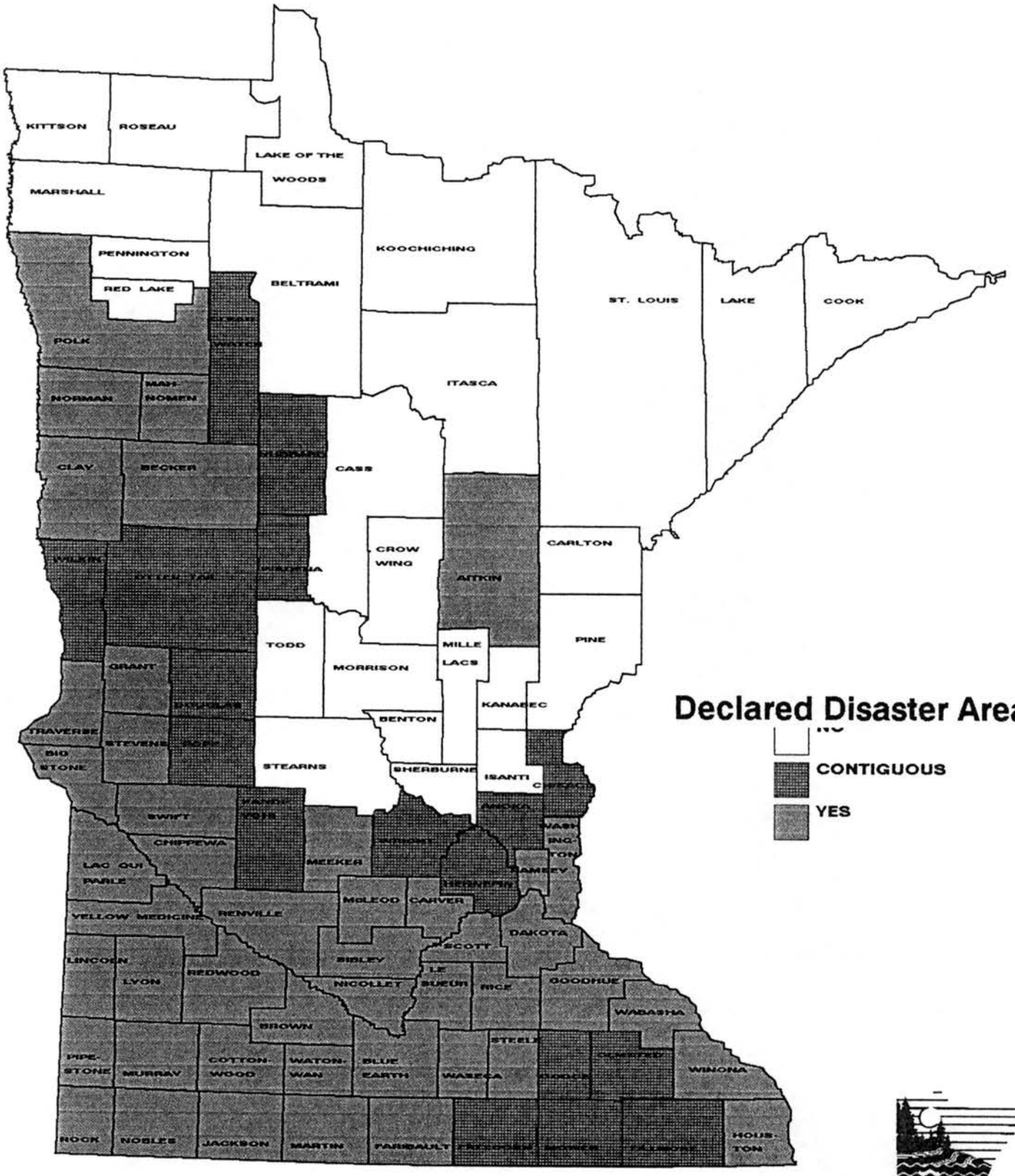
Date Prepared: August 23, 1993

Presidentially Declared



Date Prepared: August 23, 1993

COUNTY DISASTER DECLARATION



08/17/93

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

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TO: County Auditors

FROM: Doug Thomas, Water Planning Coordinator

DATE: July 22, 1993

SUBJECT: County Matching Requirements for 1994 BWSR Grants

We felt it important to provide some initial correspondence to auditors on what counties in Minnesota can anticipate in the way of county match requirements for upcoming 1994 BWSR grants. This past legislative session, the BWSR local water planning grants, BWSR wetland conservation act grants, and the DNR shoreland grants were consolidated into one grant called a natural resources block grant. What this means to counties is that you will only see one grant application and grant agreement from the BWSR. Within that agreement the three individual programs (local water planning, wetland conservation act, and DNR shoreland) will be identified with their corresponding allocation.

At this time we are expecting that a final decision on individual county allocations will be made at the August 25th BWSR Board meeting. We will notify counties as soon as possible after that with their individual allocation amounts and required local match.

We know that counties are in the middle of budget preparation and need to know the county's required local match for setting the county's preliminary levy. Although we cannot give you the specific numbers at this time we can give you the following general guidance. Your local match for the BWSR local water planning grant will be very close to what your county was required to levy last year. You can check with your county water plan coordinator or your BWSR Board Conservationist at our field offices to determine the 1993 amount. The match to the wetland conservation act grants will be a 1:1 match with at least 50% of the local match coming from new resources. In other words, your county will have to raise through new levy our fees at least half of what your county match will be. The remaining 50% of your local match can come from in-kind goods and services. Wetland grants will be based on estimated workload and will range from $10,000 to $40,000 per county. Correspondingly new resources (levy, fees, etc.) will range from $2,500 to $10,000 per county.

As with all BWSR grants, the expectation is that counties maintain their existing efforts and that grants be used to accelerate or enhance existing programs or to fund new activities, such as wetland conservation act administration. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact you BWSR board Conservationist.

cc: BC's M-Team AMC
MASWCD CLWP Coordinators SWCD's

TO: BWSR Board Members

FROM: Doug Thomas

DATE: August 9, 1993

SUBJECT: Preliminary 1994 BWSR Natural Resource Block Grant Allocations

In preparation for the August 25th Board meeting Ron asked that we provide board members with the preliminary staff recommendations for setting the 1994 Block Grant allocations. As you may recall the legislature this past session combined the local water planning grants, wetland conservation act grants, and the DNR shoreland grants into one package called a Natural Resource Block Grant. The basic framework for the grant will be to set the allocations at the August board meeting, hold a application period from October to December, and award grants in early 1994. There will only be one grant agreement per county with the county disbursing grant funds to the various local units of government as specified in the grant application. The following information is intended to provide a quick rundown of each of the grant components and any current policy considerations.

Local Water Planning Portion

This portion is formula driven. The current formula establishes a county's grant by subtracting a required local levy from $37,500. The required levy is set as that tax rate that would generate $1.5 million statewide based on the total taxable net tax capacity of all 87 counties. For 1994 that rate is 0.048%. As you can see from the attached proposed 1994 allocations those counties with a levy amount greater than $37,500 do not qualify for a base grant.

Under the current funding level of $2.85 million per year we do anticipate a challenge grant program in the neighborhood of $600,000 during 1994. This provides at least some opportunity for those counties which do not receive a base grant.

Wetland Conservation Act Portion

This grant is for the purpose of assisting local government with the administration and implementation of the wetland conservation act. The proposed grants are based on the anticipated workload in each county and a base to each SWCD. The basis for determining estimated workload used by staff can be seen by referring to the attached memo from Ron Harnack to Local Government Contacts, which includes the factors that we were able to develop which had the same basis in each county. The rational for the SWCD base is to recognize the legislative mandate for SWCD's to be the data repository, member of TEP panels, and approval of mitigation plans resulting from enforcement actions.

The proposed allocation shows a 1:1 local match requirement. This requirement is

derived from the budget document which requested the grant dollars and from the appropriation language which requires that the grant be match with a combination of cash and in-kind services. The 50% cash and 50% in-kind requirement for the local match was arrived at in a joint meeting between BWSR staff and representatives from the following organizations; Association of MN Counties, League of Cities, Association of MN Townships, MN Association of SWCD's, MN Planning and Zoning Administrators, and MN Association of SWCD Employees. During the joint meeting it was also agreed that the County was an appropriate level to coordinate the wetland grant and the role of the various local governmental players.

In coming up with a proposed allocation a number of policy consideration came up. Please consider these as you prepare for the board meeting.

** Maintenance of effort. Does the board support the policy that we do not want to see counties cutting existing programs for the purpose of providing the necessary cash match as outlined earlier. Staff believes that the intent of the grant program is to support new workload from the wetland conservation act and that counties should maintain their other existing efforts in natural resource protection.

** Seamless coverage. One principle of awarding grants to the counties is that they will then be responsible for ensuring that the entire county will be covered with designated LGU's. It is also assumed that counties will appropriate the grant dollars based on this coordinated approach. This could be done through county staff expertise available to all LGU,s or through dispersal of the grant dollars.

** SWCD role. The proposed allocation includes a $5000 base for each SWCD. Does the Board support this policy which is based on providing specified funding to the SWCD because of specifically mandated activities mentioned earlier.

** Required cash and in-kind matches. Is the split reasonable and defensible.

DNR Shoreland Grant Portion

For this portion BWSR will basically be acting as an administrative agent for the DNR. DNR will provide us with a list of counties and their respective allocation. The dollars appropriated for these grants is approximately $580,000 dollars.

If you have any questions please call Ron Harnack, Greg Larson, John Jaschke, or myself.

PRPOSED 1994
BWSR NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANTS
BY TYPE

COUNTY	LOCAL WATER PLANNING			WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT				DNR SHORELAND	
	TOTAL CLWP AMOUNT	REQUIRED LOCAL LEVY	BWSR BASE GRANT	BWSR WCA GRANT	LOCAL CASH MATCH	LOCAL IN-KIND MATCH	SWCD BASE	DNR SHORELAND GRANT	LOCAL IN-KIND MATCH
AITKIN	37,500.00	4,677.00	32,823.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
ANOKA	37,500.00	74,762.00	0.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
BECKER	37,500.00	7,140.00	30,360.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,000.00		
BELTRAMI	37,500.00	6,362.00	31,138.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
BENTON	37,500.00	7,150.00	30,350.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
BIG STONE	37,500.00	1,640.00	35,860.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
BLUE EARTH	37,500.00	15,321.00	22,179.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
BROWN	37,500.00	6,562.00	30,938.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
CARLTON	37,500.00	6,830.00	30,670.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
CARVER	37,500.00	16,702.00	20,798.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
CASS	37,500.00	10,655.00	26,845.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
CHIPPEWA	37,500.00	4,050.00	33,450.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
CHISAGO	37,500.00	7,649.00	29,851.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	5,000.00		
CLAY	37,500.00	10,370.00	27,130.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,000.00		
CLEARWATER	37,500.00	2,442.00	35,058.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
COOK	37,500.00	2,745.00	34,755.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
COTTONWOOD	37,500.00	5,035.00	32,465.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
CROW WING	37,500.00	19,595.00	17,905.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
DAKOTA	37,500.00	115,176.00	0.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
DODGE	37,500.00	3,992.00	33,508.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,000.00		
DOUGLAS	37,500.00	8,656.00	28,844.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
FARIBAULT	37,500.00	5,988.00	31,512.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
FILLMORE	37,500.00	4,384.00	33,116.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
FREEBORN	37,500.00	8,417.00	29,083.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
GOODHUE	37,500.00	21,427.00	16,073.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,000.00		
GRANT	37,500.00	2,253.00	35,247.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
HENNEPIN	37,500.00	440,596.00	0.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
HOUSTON	37,500.00	3,401.00	34,099.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
HUBBARD	37,500.00	5,928.00	31,572.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	5,000.00		
ISANTI	37,500.00	5,104.00	32,396.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	5,000.00		
ITASCA	37,500.00	17,246.00	20,254.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
JACKSON	37,500.00	5,413.00	32,087.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
KANABEC	37,500.00	2,297.00	35,203.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	5,000.00		
KANDIYOHI	37,500.00	10,861.00	26,639.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
KITTSON	37,500.00	3,485.00	34,015.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,000.00		
KOOCHICHING	37,500.00	4,136.00	N/E	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
LAC QUI PARLE	37,500.00	2,995.00	34,505.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
LAKE	37,500.00	2,475.00	35,025.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,000.00		
LAKE OF THE WOODS	37,500.00	1,101.00	36,399.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	5,000.00		
LE SUEUR	37,500.00	6,062.00	31,438.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,000.00		
LINCOLN	37,500.00	2,131.00	35,369.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
LYON	37,500.00	7,081.00	30,419.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
MCLEOD	37,500.00	7,122.00	30,378.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,000.00		
MAHNOMEN	37,500.00	1,044.00	36,456.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
MARSHALL	37,500.00	4,595.00	32,905.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
MARTIN	37,500.00	9,257.00	28,243.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
MEEKER	37,500.00	4,927.00	32,573.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
MILLE LACS	37,500.00	3,739.00	33,761.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
MORRISON	37,500.00	5,790.00	31,710.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	5,000.00		
MOWER	37,500.00	8,549.00	28,951.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
MURRAY	37,500.00	3,832.00	33,668.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
NICOLLET	37,500.00	7,054.00	30,446.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,000.00		
NOBLES	37,500.00	6,237.00	31,263.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
NORMAN	37,500.00	2,997.00	34,503.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
OLMSTED	37,500.00	35,284.00	2,216.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	5,000.00		
OTTER TAIL	37,500.00	13,029.00	24,471.00	24,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	10,000.00		
PENNINGTON	37,500.00	2,255.00	35,245.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,000.00		
PINE	37,500.00	5,096.00	32,404.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	5,000.00		
PIPESTONE	37,500.00	2,469.00	35,031.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
POLK	37,500.00	9,557.00	27,943.00	21,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	10,000.00		
POPE	37,500.00	2,798.00	34,702.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
RAMSEY	37,500.00	170,829.00	0.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	5,000.00		
RED LAKE	37,500.00	1,038.00	36,462.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
REDWOOD	37,500.00	6,816.00	30,684.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
RENVILLE	37,500.00	8,130.00	29,370.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
RICE	37,500.00	10,846.00	26,654.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
ROCK	37,500.00	3,584.00	33,916.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
ROSEAU	37,500.00	3,380.00	34,120.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	5,000.00		
ST. LOUIS	37,500.00	39,891.00	0.00	31,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	10,000.00		
SCOTT	37,500.00	21,990.00	15,510.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
SHERBURNE	37,500.00	25,863.00	11,637.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
SIBLEY	37,500.00	3,909.00	33,591.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
STEARNS	37,500.00	28,456.00	9,044.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
STEELE	37,500.00	8,549.00	28,951.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
STEVENS	37,500.00	2,709.00	34,791.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
SWIFT	37,500.00	2,945.00	34,555.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
TODD	37,500.00	3,351.00	34,149.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,000.00		
TRAVERSE	37,500.00	2,176.00	35,324.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
WABASHA	37,500.00	4,645.00	32,855.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
WADENA	37,500.00	1,892.00	35,608.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,000.00		
WASECA	37,500.00	5,295.00	32,205.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
WASHINGTON	37,500.00	59,639.00	0.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
WATONWAN	37,500.00	3,458.00	34,042.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
WILKIN	37,500.00	2,826.00	34,674.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
WINONA	37,500.00	9,388.00	28,112.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,000.00		
WRIGHT	37,500.00	23,460.00	14,040.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00		
YELLOW MEDICINE	37,500.00	3,794.00	33,706.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
MARSHALL – BELTRAMI SWCD				5,000.00			5,000.00		
TOTAL		1,494,782.00	2,410,247.00	1,649,500.00	814,750.00	814,750.00	455,000.00		

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

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

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Printed on recycled paper

June 24, 1993

TO: *Local Government Organization Contacts*
Dave Weirens, AMC
Joel Jamnik, LMC
D'Wayne DeZiel, MASWCD
John Dooley, MAT
Howard Peterson, MAWD
Gary Wehrenberg, MACDE
Rick Hanna, MACPZA

FR: *Ronald D. Harnack, Executive Director*

RE: ***LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT WETLAND GRANT ALLOCATION***

We need to develop the allocation criteria for the $1.65 million (FY94) wetlands administration portion of the local government environmental block grants as LGUs soon begin to plan budgets and set levies. The shoreland management portion will be developed by DNR and the base grants for local water planning will be made using criteria previously developed. The environmental block grants will be a summation of the three program allocations and available to local government units (LGUs) in January 1994.

The wetlands grant allocation will be based on projected wetland conservation act (WCA) workload and require a 50% local matching contribution (25% cash and 25% in-kind is proposed). Among the variables we have considered when projecting WCA workload are: amount of wetlands on non-state and federal land, population changes, and some recent county building permit data. We feel these numbers (which are listed on the attached spreadsheet printouts), combined with experiences and estimates from the Interim Program -- are sufficient to estimate workload. Our preliminary determinations are summarized on the attached map.

The goal is to develop a *counties by adding the wetlands grants to those for shoreland r* *. The funds would then be dispersed by countys to* *tal programs in each county. The metropo* *l with the differences regarding l*

Review the attached *meeting scheduled* *be the only meetin* *Due to the difficu* *all of you will be* *to us in writing* *Land Manage* *3767.*

RDH/JJ:ln
attachmer

c:

Mary Joe

For Board mailing as we discussed.

Please copy to M-Team and John Jaschke

Thanks
Dave

any questions I will be at Field Staff mtg in St Cloud.

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

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June 24, 1993

TO: *Local Government Organization Contacts*
Dave Weirens, AMC
Joel Jamnik, LMC
D'Wayne DeZiel, MASWCD
John Dooley, MAT
Howard Peterson, MAWD
Gary Wehrenberg, MACDE
Rick Hanna, MACPZA

FR: *Ronald D. Harnack, Executive Director*

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The wetlands grant allocation will be based on projected wetland conservation act (WCA) workload and require a 50% local matching contribution (25% cash and 25% in-kind is proposed). Among the variables we have considered when projecting WCA workload are: amount of wetlands on non-state and federal land, population changes, and some recent county building permit data. We feel these numbers (which are listed on the attached spreadsheet printouts), combined with experiences and estimates from the Interim Program -- are sufficient to estimate workload. Our preliminary determinations are summarized on the attached map.

The goal is to develop a block grant mechanism to counties by adding the wetlands grants to those for shoreland management and local water planning. The funds would then be dispersed by countys to the various LGUs administering the environmental programs in each county. The metropolitan LGUs may suggest some other approach to deal with the differences regarding LGUs eligible to accept WCA administration.

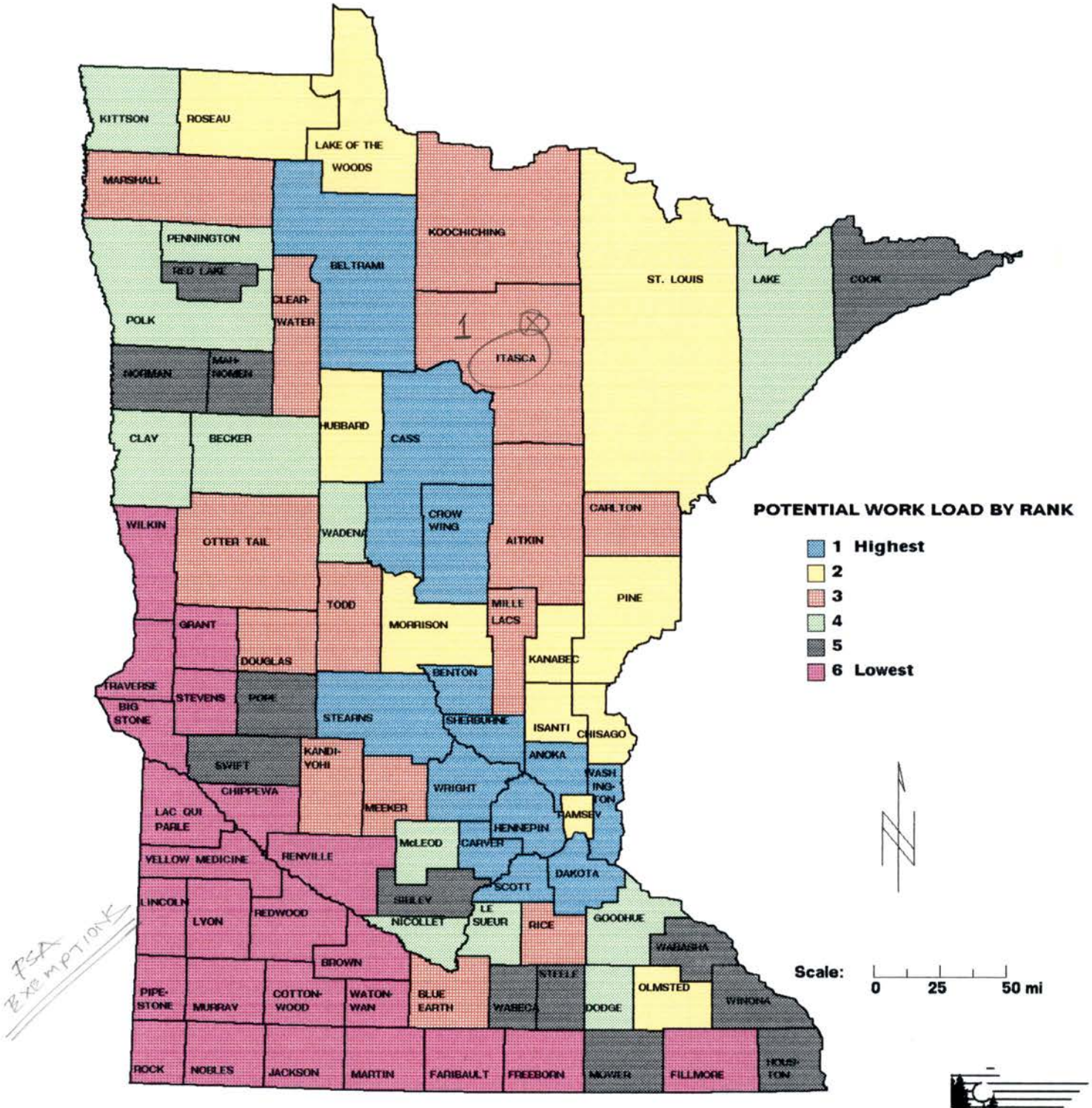
Review the attached data and develop some ideas and recommendations to bring to the meeting scheduled for ***Thursday, July 1, 1-4 p.m. at BWSR Conference Room.*** *This will be the only meeting we have on this matter, thus communication among all of you is critical. Due to the difficulty of scheduling a meeting during the summer vacation period, I realize not all of you will be able to attend. Please send an alternate representative or submit comments to us in writing. If you have any questions please contact Greg Larson, Head - Water and Land Management section or John Jaschke, Wetland Management Specialist at (612) 296-3767.*

RDH/JJ:lm
attachments

c: *BWSR*
Jim Birkholz
Greg Larson
John Jaschke
Doug Thomas
Regional Supervisors
Board Conservationists
BWSR Grants Team

DNR-Waters
Kent Lokkesmoe
John Stine
Obi Sium

WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT
COUNTY RANKING



TSA EXEMPTIONS

ADAPTED FROM:

* Growing Energy Crops on Minnesota Wetlands, The Land Use Perspective
  Anderson and Craig, CURA, Univ of Minnesota, 1984
* U.S. 1990 Census
* 1991-1992 Building Permit Data, MN Housing Finance Agency

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

06/24/93

RANKED COUNTY DATA – FOR WETLANDS GRANTS

County	*1980 - 1990 POPULATION CHANGE^^^ in Percent*	*COUNTY*	*1980 -1990 POPULATION CHANGE^^^ (real)*	*County*	*1991 & 1992 BUILDING PERMITS^*	*County*	*CURRENT WETLANDS on NON-STATE & FEDERAL LAND^^ cres * 1000)*
DAKOTA	41.7	HENNEPIN	91317	HENNEPIN	7288	KOOCHICHING	467.6
SHERBURNE	40.2	DAKOTA	80944	DAKOTA	5926	ST. LOUIS	467.4
SCOTT	32.1	SCOTT	71336	ANOKA	4111	BELTRAMI	416.3
CARVER	29.3	ANOKA	47628	WASHINGTON	3892	AITKIN	247.2
WASHINGTON	28.5	WASHINGTON	32368	OLMSTED	2232	ITASCA	238.0
ANOKA	24.3	RAMSEY	26208	RAMSEY	1981	LAKE OF THE W	230.3
BENTON	19.8	SHERBURNE	17601	SCOTT	1423	ROSEAU	169.7
ROSEAU	19.5	OLMSTED	14439	STEARNS	1354	CASS	160.3
CHISAGO	18.7	CARVER	10854	CROW WING	1237	PINE	139.5
WRIGHT	17.1	STEARNS	10600	WRIGHT	1075	MORRISON	127.0
OLMSTED	15.7	WRIGHT	10083	SHERBURNE	1057	CLEARWATER	111.9
BELTRAMI	11.0	BENTON	4987	ST. LOUIS	1037	MARSHALL	105.2
STEARNS	9.8	CHISAGO	4809	CARVER	1006	CROW WING	79.1
ISANTI	9.8	BELTRAMI	3408	CHISAGO	678	TODD	69.9
HENNEPIN	9.7	RICE	3088	RICE	576	CARLTON	68.0
LAKE OF THE W	8.3	CROW WING	2545	ITASCA	562	KITTSON	56.4
MCLEOD	8.0	ROSEAU	2452	KANDIYOHI	540	OTTER TAIL	49.4
PINE	7.0	ISANTI	2313	BENTON	513	MILLE LACS	45.6
RICE	6.7	KANDIYOHI	1985	WINONA	415	WADENA	40.3
DODGE	6.5	MCLEOD	1975	CLAY	387	LAKE	40.0
CROW WING	6.1	GOODHUE	1937	NICOLLET	379	HUBBARD	38.0
HUBBARD	6.0	BLUE EARTH	1726	ISANTI	368	ANOKA	36.0
RAMSEY	5.7	WINONA	1573	DOUGLAS	354	KANABEC	35.6
KANDIYOHI	5.4	PINE	1391	BLUE EARTH	321	ISANTI	29.9
KANABEC	5.3	NICOLLET	1158	STEELE	318	BECKER	26.0
GOODHUE	5.0	CLAY	1085	AITKIN	269	BENTON	26.0
NICOLLET	4.3	DODGE	960	MORRISON	260	CHISAGO	21.3
CASS	3.5	HUBBARD	846	MCLEOD	252	STEARNS	20.0
WINONA	3.4	DOUGLAS	835	BECKER	230	PENNINGTON	18.3
BLUE EARTH	3.3	CASS	737	OTTER TAIL	213	SHERBURNE	17.0
DOUGLAS	3.0	KANABEC	645	TODD	186	POLK	16.8
CLAY	2.2	WABASHA	406	CARLTON	179	MEEKER	16.1
WABASHA	2.1	STEELE	394	MILLE LACS	178	KANDIYOHI	12.4
STEELE	1.3	LAKE OF THE W	312	NOBLES	176	RED LAKE	10.1
MILLE LACS	1.3	MORRISON	293	GOODHUE	173	POPE	8.0
MEEKER	1.2	MEEKER	247	DODGE	156	MAHNOMEN	7.1
MORRISON	1.0	MILLE LACS	240	COOK	135	DOUGLAS	6.9
HOUSTON	0.6	HOUSTON	118	LAKE	133	SWIFT	6.1
LE SUEUR	(0.8)	LE SUEUR	-187	FILLMORE	122	HENNEPIN	5.6
LYON	(1.7)	COOK	-225	BROWN	122	COOK	5.1
WASECA	(2.0)	WASECA	-369	KOOCHICHING	118	NORMAN	4.4
CARLTON	(2.3)	LYON	-429	HOUSTON	109	LE SUEUR	4.4
OTTER TAIL	(2.4)	CLEARWATER	-456	WASECA	108	CLAY	4.3
BECKER	(5.0)	WATONWAN	-680	MEEKER	107	SIBLEY	3.8
ITASCA	(5.1)	CARLTON	-689	POLK	101	BLUE EARTH	3.8
CLEARWATER	(5.2)	STEVENS	-691	MOWER	99	WRIGHT	3.7
FILLMORE	(5.3)	MARSHALL	-863	LYON	99	WASHINGTON	3.7
WATONWAN	(5.5)	ROCK	-899	FREEBORN	96	WASECA	3.2
COOK	(5.5)	KITTSON	-907	PINE	95	RICE	3.1
BROWN	(5.8)	POPE	-909	BELTRAMI	90	CARVER	2.5
STEVENS	(6.1)	GRANT	-925	LE SUEUR	87	DAKOTA	2.4
TODD	(6.5)	WILKIN	-930	WABASHA	82	FARIBAULT	1.9
POLK	(6.7)	MARTIN	-938	ROSEAU	77	FREEBORN	1.9
SIBLEY	(7.0)	RED LAKE	-946	KANABEC	72	NICOLLET	1.9
MARTIN	(7.2)	AITKIN	-978	SIBLEY	70	MCLEOD	1.8
KOOCHICHING	(7.2)	TRAVERSE	-1081	MARTIN	65	STEELE	1.3
WADENA	(7.3)	FILLMORE	-1162	WADENA	62	BROWN	1.3
AITKIN	(7.3)	PIPESTONE	-1204	REDWOOD	50	JACKSON	1.3
MOWER	(7.4)	OTTER TAIL	-1246	CASS	47	SCOTT	1.2
POPE	(7.8)	WADENA	-1255	SWIFT	33	LAC QUI PARLE	1.2
NOBLES	(8.0)	KOOCHICHING	-1265	ROCK	32	BIG STONE	1.1
ROCK	(8.4)	LINCOLN	-1313	PIPESTONE	32	RENVILLE	0.6
MAHNOMEN	(8.9)	NORMAN	-1407	POPE	30	MARTIN	0.6
FREEBORN	(9.0)	BIG STONE	-1427	MURRAY	30	MOWER	0.6
PIPESTONE	(10.3)	BECKER	-1467	CHIPPEWA	28	REDWOOD	0.6
ST. LOUIS	(10.8)	TODD	-1624	COTTONWOOD	27	WILKIN	0.6
REDWOOD	(10.8)	BROWN	-1661	RENVILLE	26	YELLOW MEDIC	0.6
WILKIN	(11.1)	LAC QUI PARLE	-1663	HUBBARD	26	TRAVERSE	0.6
CHIPPEWA	(11.5)	ST. LOUIS	-1668	FARIBAULT	25	LINCOLN	0.6
PENNINGTON	(12.8)	CHIPPEWA	-1718	YELLOW MEDIC	23	MURRAY	0.6
GRANT	(12.9)	NOBLES	-1747	LAC QUI PARLE	22	LYON	0.6
RENVILLE	(13.4)	MURRAY	-1853	WILKIN	20	RAMSEY	0.6
KITTSON	(13.6)	PENNINGTON	-1953	STEVENS	20	STEVENS	0.6
FARIBAULT	(14.1)	YELLOW MEDIC	-1966	JACKSON	20	GRANT	0.6
YELLOW MEDIC	(14.4)	JACKSON	-2012	WATONWAN	19	DODGE	0.6
COTTONWOOD	(14.5)	REDWOOD	-2089	PENNINGTON	12	WATONWAN	0.5
JACKSON	(14.7)	SWIFT	-2089	LINCOLN	11	CHIPPEWA	0.3
NORMAN	(15.0)	SIBLEY	-2094	NORMAN	7	WINONA	0.0
MARSHALL	(15.6)	COTTONWOOD	-2154	KITTSON	7	WABASHA	0.0
LAC QUI PARLE	(15.7)	ITASCA	-2193	RED LAKE	5	ROCK	0.0
LINCOLN	(16.0)	POLK	-2335	MARSHALL	5	PIPESTONE	0.0
MURRAY	(16.1)	LAKE	-2622	LAKE OF THE W	4	OLMSTED	0.0
SWIFT	(17.0)	MAHNOMEN	-2639	GRANT	3	NOBLES	0.0
RED LAKE	(17.3)	RENVILLE	-2734	CLEARWATER	3	HOUSTON	0.0
BIG STONE	(18.5)	FARIBAULT	-2780	MAHNOMEN	2	GOODHUE	0.0
TRAVERSE	(19.5)	MOWER	-2989	TRAVERSE	0	FILLMORE	0.0
LAKE	(20.1)	FREEBORN	-3270	BIG STONE	0	COTTONWOOD	0.0

^ Does not include unincorporated areas of these counties: Beltrami, Cass, Grant, Kanabec, Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, Clearwater, Lincoln, Mahnomen, Ottertail, Pine, Pennington, Pope, Red Lake, Roseau, Traverse, Wabasha

^^ from Anderson & Craig Report and LMIC data

^^^ from 1990 U.S. Census

(BWSR/JJ 6/24/93)

Lotus 123 filename = CTYRANK.WK1

ALPHABETICAL COUNTY DATA – FOR WETLANDS GRANTS

County	1980 - 1990 POPULATION CHANGE^^^ (in Percent)	1980 -1990 POPULATION CHANGE ^^^ (real)	1991 & 1992 BUILDING PERMITS^	CURRENT WETLANDS on NON-STATE & FEDERAL LAND^^ (Acres * 1000)
AITKIN	(7.3)	-978	269	247.2
ANOKA	24.3	47628	4111	36.0
BECKER	(5.0)	-1467	230	26.0
BELTRAMI	11.0	3408	90	416.3
BENTON	19.8	4987	513	26.0
BIG STONE	(18.5)	-1427	0	1.1
BLUE EARTH	3.3	1726	321	3.8
BROWN	(5.8)	-1661	122	1.3
CARLTON	(2.3)	-689	179	68.0
CARVER	29.3	10854	1006	2.5
CASS	3.5	737	47	160.3
CHIPPEWA	(11.5)	-1718	28	0.3
CHISAGO	18.7	4809	678	21.3
CLAY	2.2	1085	387	4.3
CLEARWATER	(5.2)	-456	3	111.9
COOK	(5.5)	-225	135	5.1
COTTONWOOD	(14.5)	-2154	27	0.0
CROW WING	6.1	2545	1237	79.1
DAKOTA	41.7	80944	5926	2.4
DODGE	6.5	960	156	0.6
DOUGLAS	3.0	835	354	6.9
FARIBAULT	(14.1)	-2780	25	1.9
FILLMORE	(5.3)	-1162	122	0.0
FREEBORN	(9.0)	-3270	96	1.9
GOODHUE	5.0	1937	173	0.0
GRANT	(12.9)	-925	3	0.6
HENNEPIN	9.7	91317	7288	5.6
HOUSTON	0.6	118	109	0.0
HUBBARD	6.0	846	26	38.0
ISANTI	9.8	2313	368	29.9
ITASCA	(5.1)	-2193	562	238.0
JACKSON	(14.7)	-2012	20	1.3
KANABEC	5.3	645	72	35.6
KANDIYOHI	5.4	1985	540	12.4
KITTSON	(13.6)	-907	7	56.4
KOOCHICHING	(7.2)	-1265	118	467.6
LAC QUI PARLE	(15.7)	-1663	22	1.2
LAKE	(20.1)	-2622	133	40.0
LAKE OF THE W	8.3	312	4	230.3
LE SUEUR	(0.8)	-187	87	4.4
LINCOLN	(16.0)	-1313	11	0.6
LYON	(1.7)	-429	99	0.6
MAHNOMEN	(8.9)	-2639	2	7.1
MARSHALL	(15.6)	-863	5	105.2
MARTIN	(7.2)	-938	65	0.6
MCLEOD	8.0	1975	252	1.8
MEEKER	1.2	247	107	16.1
MILLE LACS	1.3	240	178	45.6
MORRISON	1.0	293	260	127.0
MOWER	(7.4)	-2989	99	0.6
MURRAY	(16.1)	-1853	30	0.6
NICOLLET	4.3	1158	379	1.9
NOBLES	(8.0)	-1747	176	0.0
NORMAN	(15.0)	-1407	7	4.4
OLMSTED	15.7	14439	2232	0.0
OTTER TAIL	(2.4)	-1246	213	49.4
PENNINGTON	(12.8)	-1953	12	18.3
PINE	7.0	1391	95	139.5
PIPESTONE	(10.3)	-1204	32	0.0
POLK	(6.7)	-2335	101	16.8
POPE	(7.8)	-909	30	8.0
RAMSEY	5.7	26208	1981	0.6
RED LAKE	(17.3)	-946	5	10.1
REDWOOD	(10.8)	-2089	50	0.6
RENVILLE	(13.4)	-2734	26	0.6
RICE	6.7	3088	576	3.1
ROCK	(8.4)	-899	32	0.0
ROSEAU	19.5	2452	77	169.7
SCOTT	32.1	71336	1423	1.2
SHERBURNE	40.2	17601	1057	17.0
SIBLEY	(7.0)	-2094	70	3.8
ST. LOUIS	(10.8)	-1668	1037	467.4
STEARNS	9.8	10600	1354	20.0
STEELE	1.3	394	318	1.3
STEVENS	(6.1)	-691	20	0.6
SWIFT	(17.0)	-2089	33	6.1
TODD	(6.5)	-1624	186	69.9
TRAVERSE	(19.5)	-1081	0	0.6
WABASHA	2.1	406	82	0.0
WADENA	(7.3)	-1255	62	40.3
WASECA	(2.0)	-369	108	3.2
WASHINGTON	28.5	32368	3892	3.7
WATONWAN	(5.5)	-680	19	0.5
WILKIN	(11.1)	-930	20	0.6
WINONA	3.4	1573	415	0.0
WRIGHT	17.1	10083	1075	3.7
YELLOW MEDICI	(14.4)	-1966	23	0.6

^ Does not include unincorporated areas of these counties: Beltrami, Cass, Grant, Kanabec, Hubbard, Lake of the Wo
^^ from Anderson & Craig Report and LMIC data Clearwater, Lincoln, Mahnomen, Ottertail, Pine, Pennington,
^^^ from 1990 U.S. Census Pope, Red Lake, Roseau, Traverse, Wabasha

(BWSR/JJ 6/24/93)

Lotus 123 filename = CTYALPH.WK1

COUNTY	CURRENT WETLANDS* on NON-STATE & FEDERAL LAND (adj.) (Acres * 1000)	RANK**	1980 - 1990 POPULATION CHANGE (in Percent)	RANK**	COUNTY	COMBINED FINAL RANK**
AITKIN	247.21	1	-7.3	4	ROSEAU	1.00
ANOKA	36.00	2	24.3	1	ANOKA	1.50
BECKER	26.05	2	-5.0	4	BELTRAMI	1.50
BELTRAMI	416.25	1	11.0	2	BENTON	1.50
BENTON	26.02	2	19.8	1	CASS	1.50
BIG STONE	1.10	4	-18.5	4	CHISAGO	1.50
BLUE EARTH	3.78	3	3.3	3	CROW WING	1.50
BROWN	1.26	4	-5.8	4	LAKE OF THE	1.50
CARLTON	68.05	1	-2.3	4	PINE	1.50
CARVER	2.48	3	29.3	1	SHERBURNE	1.50
CASS	160.27	1	3.5	2	CARVER	2.00
CHIPPEWA	0.31	4	-11.5	4	DAKOTA	2.00
CHISAGO	21.27	2	18.7	1	HUBBARD	2.00
CLAY	4.25	3	2.2	3	ISANTI	2.00
CLEARWATER	111.85	1	-5.2	4	KANABEC	2.00
COOK	5.11	3	-5.5	4	MORRISON	2.00
COTTONWOO	0.00	4	-14.5	4	STEARNS	2.00
CROW WING	79.07	1	6.1	2	WASHINGTON	2.00
DAKOTA	2.44	3	41.7	1	WRIGHT	2.00
DODGE	0.55	4	6.5	2	AITKIN	2.50
DOUGLAS	6.88	3	3.0	3	CARLTON	2.50
FARIBAULT	1.91	4	-14.1	4	CLEARWATER	2.50
FILLMORE	0.00	4	-5.3	4	HENNEPIN	2.50
FREEBORN	1.90	4	-9.0	4	ITASCA	2.50
GOODHUE	0.00	4	5.0	2	KANDIYOHI	2.50
GRANT	0.58	4	-12.9	4	KOOCHICHIN	2.50
HENNEPIN	5.58	3	9.7	2	MARSHALL	2.50
HOUSTON	0.00	4	0.6	3	MEEKER	2.50
HUBBARD	37.96	2	6.0	2	MILLE LACS	2.50
ISANTI	29.90	2	9.8	2	OLMSTED	2.50
ITASCA	237.99	1	-5.1	4	RICE	2.50
JACKSON	1.25	4	-14.7	4	SCOTT	2.50
KANABEC	35.59	2	5.3	2	ST. LOUIS	2.50
KANDIYOHI	12.37	3	5.4	2	TODD	2.50
KITTSON	56.44	2	-13.6	4	BECKER	3.00
KOOCHICHIN	467.59	1	-7.2	4	BLUE EARTH	3.00
LAC QUI PARL	1.18	4	-15.7	4	CLAY	3.00
LAKE	39.96	2	-20.1	4	DODGE	3.00
LAKE OF THE	230.31	1	8.3	2	DOUGLAS	3.00
LE SUEUR	4.35	3	-0.8	4	GOODHUE	3.00
LINCOLN	0.62	4	-16.0	4	KITTSON	3.00
LYON	0.62	4	-1.7	4	LAKE	3.00
MAHNOMEN	7.06	3	-8.9	4	MCLEOD	3.00
MARSHALL	105.23	1	-15.6	4	NICOLLET	3.00
MARTIN	0.63	4	-7.2	4	OTTER TAIL	3.00
MCLEOD	1.85	4	8.0	2	PENNINGTON	3.00
MEEKER	16.10	2	1.2	3	POLK	3.00
MILLE LACS	45.63	2	1.3	3	RAMSEY	3.00
MORRISON	126.97	1	1.0	3	WADENA	3.00
MOWER	0.63	4	-7.4	4	COOK	3.50
MURRAY	0.62	4	-16.1	4	HOUSTON	3.50
NICOLLET	1.90	4	4.3	2	LE SUEUR	3.50
NOBLES	0.00	4	-8.0	4	MAHNOMEN	3.50
NORMAN	4.42	3	-15.0	4	NORMAN	3.50
OLMSTED	0.00	4	15.7	1	POPE	3.50
OTTER TAIL	49.40	2	-2.4	4	RED LAKE	3.50
PENNINGTON	18.29	2	-12.8	4	SIBLEY	3.50
PINE	139.48	1	7.0	2	STEELE	3.50
PIPESTONE	0.00	4	-10.3	4	SWIFT	3.50
POLK	16.79	2	-6.7	4	WABASHA	3.50
POPE	8.00	3	-7.8	4	WASECA	3.50
RAMSEY	0.60	4	5.7	2	WINONA	3.50
RED LAKE	10.12	3	-17.3	4	BIG STONE	4.00
REDWOOD	0.63	4	-10.8	4	BROWN	4.00
RENVILLE	0.64	4	-13.4	4	CHIPPEWA	4.00
RICE	3.11	3	6.7	2	COTTONWOO	4.00
ROCK	0.00	4	-8.4	4	FARIBAULT	4.00
ROSEAU	169.66	1	19.5	1	FILLMORE	4.00
SCOTT	1.23	4	32.1	1	FREEBORN	4.00
SHERBURNE	17.03	2	40.2	1	GRANT	4.00
SIBLEY	3.81	3	-7.0	4	JACKSON	4.00
ST. LOUIS	467.43	1	-10.8	4	LAC QUI PARL	4.00
STEARNS	19.98	2	9.8	2	LINCOLN	4.00
STEELE	1.27	4	1.3	3	LYON	4.00
STEVENS	0.60	4	-6.1	4	MARTIN	4.00
SWIFT	6.12	3	-17.0	4	MOWER	4.00
TODD	69.92	1	-6.5	4	MURRAY	4.00
TRAVERSE	0.62	4	-19.5	4	NOBLES	4.00
WABASHA	0.00	4	2.1	3	PIPESTONE	4.00
WADENA	40.31	2	-7.3	4	REDWOOD	4.00
WASECA	3.16	3	-2.0	4	RENVILLE	4.00
WASHINGTON	3.69	3	28.5	1	ROCK	4.00
WATONWAN	0.54	4	-5.5	4	STEVENS	4.00
WILKIN	0.63	4	-11.1	4	TRAVERSE	4.00
WINONA	0.00	4	3.4	3	WATONWAN	4.00
WRIGHT	3.73	3	17.1	1	WILKIN	4.00
YELLOW MED	0.63	4	-14.4	4	YELLOW MED	4.00

** 1 = high
4 = low

* derived from Growing Energy Crops on Minnesota's Wetlands; 1984, Anderson & Craig

ANOKA CONSERVATION DISTRICT
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11931 Highway 65 NE
Blaine, MN 55434
612/757-4221 Fax/757-4771

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JUL 07 1993
BOARD OF WATER
& SOIL RESOURCES

July 2, 1993

Ron Harnack & John Jaschke
Board of Water & Soil Resources
155 South Wabasha Street, Su. 104
St. Paul, MN 55107

Dear Ron and John,

Thank you for inviting us to the discussion on the wetland conservation act grant allocations. It was a good discussion with input from all levels of government to work towards the goal of effective implementation.

While there is no solution that will be totally agreeable to all parties, it seems there was concensus as to how to proceed. In addition, it was suggested to increase the SWCD grant to $7500 and this seemed agreeable. Although no official motion or recommendation was made to that effect, we would like the BWSR to strongly consider increasing the base grant to the $7500 level.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

John N. Anderson
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

Suzanne M. Weedman
District Manager

SELECTED ISSUES REFLECTING NEED TO REVISE COST-SHARE PROGRAM RULES

- MASWCD allocation recommendations

- Recodification of water law: Update/revise statutory references in rule and incorporate, as necessary, the ideas of statutory "soil and water conservation policy" [M.S. sections 103A.206 & 103C.005]

- Approved practices:
  1) Consider broadening scope of approved practices to better address water quality concerns as well as to acknowledge technological advances and the influence of federal conservation program policies since 1985
  2) Consider broadening scope of technical standards for approved practices beyond only those traditionally provided by SCS within Field Office Technical Guides, including low-cost alternatives

- Eligibility of practice components for cost-sharing:
  Evaluate existing policies within rule regarding broadening/limiting eligibility for cost-sharing of certain components of approved practices (e.g., elimination of 300' limitation on tile below the last terrace, allowing cost-sharing of necessary maintenance during establishment of field windbreaks, etc.)

- Encumbrance of canceled contract funds: Consider allowing individual SWCDs to retain those canceled cost-share program funds initially allocated

- Integration with local water plans and SWCD comprehensive/annual plans:
  1) Clarify role/relationship of BWSR "program plan" to provide overall guidance on cost-share program [M.S. section 103C.405]; this would be prepared by BWSR and include concepts from its Strategic Plan
     NOTE: A "program plan" has never been prepared (since 1985).
  2) Enhance role/relationship of each type of plan in local targeting of cost-share program funds [M.S. 103C.501 subdivision 4, paragraph (a)]

- Long-term contracts: Evaluate "priority assistance contracts" to encourage their use to potentially fund multi-year and/or multi-practice installations with one cost-share contract rather than numerous individual contracts with a given landowner

- Integration of Streambank, Lakeshore & Roadside Program into Cost-Share Program

- Variances/Appeals: Delete existing variance language from rule since there is no authority for such procedures; replace with procedures for appeals

August 1993

#11

PROPOSED 1994
BWSR
NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANT

Policy Considerations

As with any grant program their are a number of underlying policies or assumptions which have a significant impact on how the program is operated. The Natural Resources Block Grant is no exception. As staff developed the proposed allocations and options the following areas of policy were used. Adoption by the Board of one of the proposed options assumes that the Board also supports the following policy positions.

** The Board supports the policy of a natural resources block grant to counties, along with the reduced administrative expense to the State through consolidation of a number of individual grant programs.

** It is the BWSR policy that counties maintain their existing efforts in natural resources protection, and that local matches and BWSR grants are used to accelerate and or enhance the programs and initiatives within the county. The BWSR further maintains that if counties use new local matching funds or grant dollars to supplant existing budgets the Board will strongly consider withholding future grants to the county.

** In awarding the wetland conservation act portion of the grant to counties the BWSR expects that counties will provide the necessary coordination to ensure that all areas of the county are covered by the act. Seamless coverage will be documented in the application process including how grant funds will be spent including any proposed distribution of funds to the implementing LGU's.

** It is a policy of the Board that the local match for the wetland conservation act portion of the grant will be comprised of 50% new resources (levy or fees) and 50% in-kind contributions.

** It is the Boards policy that each SWCD shall receive a base amount of $5000 for carrying out its required duties and functions under the Wetland Conservation Act.

Basis for Individual County Dollar Amounts

Local Water Planning - Individual county grant amounts are based on a formula that was developed in 1989 as part of the Local Water Resources Protection and Management Program. Individual amounts are determined by subtracting a required local levy from $37,500. The required local levy is determined by a

formula driven tax rate (0.48% for 1994). The tax rate is set as that rate which raises $1.5 million dollars state-wide.

Wetland Conservation Act

Because counties are a logical level of local government to either take on the administration of the Act or to coordinate the administration of the Act by other local governments, and because SWCD's have a statutory mandate to carry out certain activities staff have proposed that the wetland conservation act portion of the block grant include a county portion and SWCD portion.

County Portion - Individual county allocations are based on estimated workload. Factors used to determine workload were acres of remaining wetlands on non-public lands, and population growth. Additionally the occurrence of cities of the first and second class in a county were evaluated with some individual adjustments being made. Factors such as building permits, acres of cropland, acres of forest land, were evaluated but were not used do the variability of reporting between counties.

Again this proposal assumes that counties will coordinate the implementation of WCA in the county and ensure that seamless coverage occurs between the county and other designated LGU's, such as cites.

SWCD Portion - The individual SWCD allocation is based on each SWCD being required by statute to perform a minimum level of activity, including data repository, member of TEP panels, and determination of exemptions and approval of mitigation and or restoration plans resulting from DNR enforcement actions. The proposed allocation is a $5000 base to each SWCD.

DNR Shoreland Grants - BWSR is acting as the administrative agent for DNR on these grants. DNR will provide a list to BWSR of the counties to receive grants and the amounts.

Options For Grant Allocation

The following three options are all based on the concept of one check to each county, with the county providing the coordination amongst the various local governments through an application and report process. The options all use the same dollar allocation amounts as shown on the attached spreadsheet. They do however, vary in how the SWCD portion of the wetland conservation act portion is handled.

Option 1 - Would not specify any base amount to the SWCD under the wetland conservation act portion of the grant. Each SWCD and County would be required to negotiate the SWCD portion through the grant application process, which includes a workplan, budget, and signature page.

Option 2 - Under this option BWSR would specify that $5000 of the WCA portion of the county grant would go to the SWCD. The county would receive the total allocation and be responsible for the entire local match, unless the county and SWCD negotiated different terms through the workplan and budget portion of the application process.

An exception under this option would be for Otter Tail, Polk, and St. Louis Counties, because these counties each have 2 SWCD's they would be required to provide $2500 to each respective SWCD.

Option 3 - Under this option the BWSR would specify that $5000 of the WCA portion of the county grant would go to the SWCD, however each SWCD would be responsible for the required 1:1 match, including the 50% cash and %50% in-kind criteria.

An exception under this option would be for Otter Tail, Polk, and St. Louis Counties where they would be required to provide $2500 to each respective SWCD. These SWCD's would be required to match $2500 not $5000.

PRPOSED 1994
BWSR NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANTS
BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

COUNTY	LOCAL WATER PLANNING			WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT			DNR SHORELAND		TOTAL BWSR BLOCK GRANT
	TOTAL CLWP AMOUNT	REQUIRED LOCAL LEVY	BWSR BASE GRANT	BWSR WCA GRANT	LOCAL CASH MATCH	LOCAL IN-KIND MATCH	DNR SHORELAND GRANT	LOCAL IN-KIND MATCH	
AITKIN	37,500.00	4,677.00	32,823.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	14,216.99	14,216.99	66,239.99
ANOKA	37,500.00	74,762.00	0.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	39,000.00
BECKER	37,500.00	7,140.00	30,360.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	14,152.82	14,152.82	61,212.82
BELTRAMI	37,500.00	6,362.00	31,138.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	6,969.40	6,969.40	74,107.40
BENTON	37,500.00	7,150.00	30,350.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	3,922.22	3,922.22	70,272.22
BIG STONE	37,500.00	1,640.00	35,860.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,104.51	3,104.51	48,964.51
BLUE EARTH	37,500.00	15,321.00	22,179.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	3,863.55	3,863.55	45,242.55
BROWN	37,500.00	6,562.00	30,938.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,084.34	3,084.34	44,022.34
CARLTON	37,500.00	6,830.00	30,670.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	4,802.27	4,802.27	54,672.27
CARVER	37,500.00	16,702.00	20,798.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	59,798.00
CASS	37,500.00	10,655.00	26,845.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	14,097.82	14,097.82	76,942.82
CHIPPEWA	37,500.00	4,050.00	33,450.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,014.67	3,014.67	46,464.67
CHISAGO	37,500.00	7,649.00	29,851.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	6,195.69	6,195.69	62,746.69
CLAY	37,500.00	10,370.00	27,130.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	3,452.86	3,452.86	47,282.86
CLEARWATER	37,500.00	2,442.00	35,058.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	3,753.54	3,753.54	58,011.54
COOK	37,500.00	2,745.00	34,755.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,170.79	5,170.79	52,125.79
COTTONWOOD	37,500.00	5,035.00	32,465.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,216.35	3,216.35	45,681.35
CROW WING	37,500.00	19,595.00	17,905.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	25,668.66	25,668.66	79,573.66
DAKOTA	37,500.00	115,176.00	0.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	39,000.00
DODGE	37,500.00	3,992.00	33,508.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	3,082.50	3,082.50	53,290.50
DOUGLAS	37,500.00	8,656.00	28,844.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	11,140.48	11,140.48	59,184.48
FARIBAULT	37,500.00	5,988.00	31,512.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,165.01	3,165.01	44,677.01
FILLMORE	37,500.00	4,384.00	33,116.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,106.34	3,106.34	46,222.34
FREEBORN	37,500.00	8,417.00	29,083.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,720.54	3,720.54	42,803.54
GOODHUE	37,500.00	21,427.00	16,073.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	3,216.35	3,216.35	35,989.35
GRANT	37,500.00	2,253.00	35,247.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,606.87	3,606.87	48,853.87
HENNEPIN	37,500.00	440,596.00	0.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00	36,000.00
HOUSTON	37,500.00	3,401.00	34,099.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	3,152.18	3,152.18	49,451.18
HUBBARD	37,500.00	5,928.00	31,572.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	10,988.30	10,988.30	69,260.30
ISANTI	37,500.00	5,104.00	32,396.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	4,908.61	4,908.61	64,004.61
ITASCA	37,500.00	17,246.00	20,254.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	13,285.60	13,285.60	52,739.60
JACKSON	37,500.00	5,413.00	32,087.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,544.53	3,544.53	45,631.53
KANABEC	37,500.00	2,297.00	35,203.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	5,025.95	5,025.95	66,928.95
KANDIYOHI	37,500.00	10,861.00	26,639.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	8,681.83	8,681.83	54,520.83
KITTSON	37,500.00	3,485.00	34,015.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	3,045.84	3,045.84	53,760.84
KOOCHICHING	37,500.00	4,136.00	N/E	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	3,146.68	3,146.68	22,346.68
LAC QUI PARLE	37,500.00	2,995.00	34,505.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,020.17	3,020.17	47,525.17
LAKE	37,500.00	2,475.00	35,025.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	5,746.49	5,746.49	57,471.49
LAKE OF THE WOODS	37,500.00	1,101.00	36,399.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	4,204.57	4,204.57	67,303.57
LE SUEUR	37,500.00	6,062.00	31,438.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	6,162.69	6,162.69	54,300.69
LINCOLN	37,500.00	2,131.00	35,369.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,210.85	3,210.85	48,579.85

PRPOSED 1994
BWSR NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANTS
BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

COUNTY	LOCAL WATER PLANNING			WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT			DNR SHORELAND		TOTAL BWSR BLOCK GRANT
	TOTAL CLWP AMOUNT	REQUIRED LOCAL LEVY	BWSR BASE GRANT	BWSR WCA GRANT	LOCAL CASH MATCH	LOCAL IN-KIND MATCH	DNR SHORELAND GRANT	LOCAL IN-KIND MATCH	
LYON	37,500.00	7,081.00	30,419.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,168.68	3,168.68	43,587.68
MCLEOD	37,500.00	7,122.00	30,378.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	3,513.36	3,513.36	50,591.36
MAHNOMEN	37,500.00	1,044.00	36,456.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	4,032.23	4,032.23	52,688.23
MARSHALL	37,500.00	4,595.00	32,905.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	55,105.00
MARTIN	37,500.00	9,257.00	28,243.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,562.87	3,562.87	41,805.87
MEEKER	37,500.00	4,927.00	32,573.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,911.50	5,911.50	57,684.50
MILLE LACS	37,500.00	3,739.00	33,761.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	6,012.34	6,012.34	58,973.34
MORRISON	37,500.00	5,790.00	31,710.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	4,826.11	4,826.11	63,236.11
MOWER	37,500.00	8,549.00	28,951.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	3,892.89	3,892.89	45,043.89
MURRAY	37,500.00	3,832.00	33,668.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,832.38	3,832.38	47,500.38
NICOLLET	37,500.00	7,054.00	30,446.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	3,091.67	3,091.67	50,237.67
NOBLES	37,500.00	6,237.00	31,263.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,064.17	3,064.17	44,327.17
NORMAN	37,500.00	2,997.00	34,503.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	3,012.83	3,012.83	49,715.83
OLMSTED	37,500.00	35,284.00	2,216.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	3,735.21	3,735.21	32,651.21
OTTER TAIL (2 SWCD'S)	37,500.00	13,029.00	24,471.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	23,774.72	23,774.72	67,445.72
PENNINGTON	37,500.00	2,255.00	35,245.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	3,300.68	3,300.68	55,245.68
PINE	37,500.00	5,096.00	32,404.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	7,508.43	7,508.43	66,612.43
PIPESTONE	37,500.00	2,469.00	35,031.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	48,031.00
POLK (2 SWCD'S)	37,500.00	9,557.00	27,943.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	4,156.90	4,156.90	48,799.90
POPE	37,500.00	2,798.00	34,702.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	5,245.97	5,245.97	52,147.97
RAMSEY	37,500.00	170,829.00	0.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	0.00	0.00	26,700.00
RED LAKE	37,500.00	1,038.00	36,462.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	3,355.69	3,355.69	52,017.69
REDWOOD	37,500.00	6,816.00	30,684.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	43,684.00
RENVILLE	37,500.00	8,130.00	29,370.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,066.00	3,066.00	42,436.00
RICE	37,500.00	10,846.00	26,654.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	5,161.63	5,161.63	51,015.63
ROCK	37,500.00	3,584.00	33,916.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	46,916.00
ROSEAU	37,500.00	3,380.00	34,120.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	3,113.67	3,113.67	63,933.67
ST. LOUIS (2 SWCD'S)	37,500.00	39,891.00	0.00	26,700.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	26,779.73	26,779.73	53,479.73
SCOTT	37,500.00	21,990.00	15,510.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	54,510.00
SHERBURNE	37,500.00	25,863.00	11,637.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	6,100.35	6,100.35	53,737.35
SIBLEY	37,500.00	3,909.00	33,591.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	3,117.34	3,117.34	48,908.34
STEARNS	37,500.00	28,456.00	9,044.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	11,771.18	11,771.18	56,815.18
STEELE	37,500.00	8,549.00	28,951.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	3,346.52	3,346.52	44,497.52
STEVENS	37,500.00	2,709.00	34,791.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,155.84	3,155.84	47,946.84
SWIFT	37,500.00	2,945.00	34,555.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	3,177.84	3,177.84	49,932.84
TODD	37,500.00	3,351.00	34,149.00	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	6,182.85	6,182.85	59,531.85
TRAVERSE	37,500.00	2,176.00	35,324.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,260.35	3,260.35	48,584.35
WABASHA	37,500.00	4,645.00	32,855.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	4,241.24	4,241.24	49,296.24
WADENA	37,500.00	1,892.00	35,608.00	16,700.00	8,350.00	8,350.00	3,645.37	3,645.37	55,953.37
WASECA	37,500.00	5,295.00	32,205.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	3,539.03	3,539.03	47,944.03
WASHINGTON	37,500.00	59,639.00	0.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	39,000.00

PRPOSED 1994

BWSR NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANTS

BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

COUNTY	LOCAL WATER PLANNING			WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT			DNR SHORELAND		TOTAL BWSR BLOCK GRANT
	TOTAL CLWP AMOUNT	REQUIRED LOCAL LEVY	BWSR BASE GRANT	BWSR WCA GRANT	LOCAL CASH MATCH	LOCAL IN-KIND MATCH	DNR SHORELAND GRANT	LOCAL IN-KIND MATCH	
WATONWAN	37,500.00	3,458.00	34,042.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,163.18	3,163.18	47,205.18
WILKIN	37,500.00	2,826.00	34,674.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,025.67	3,025.67	47,699.67
WINONA	37,500.00	9,388.00	28,112.00	12,200.00	6,100.00	6,100.00	3,051.34	3,051.34	43,363.34
WRIGHT	37,500.00	23,460.00	14,040.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	12,233.21	12,233.21	62,273.21
YELLOW MEDICINE	37,500.00	3,794.00	33,706.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,020.17	3,020.17	46,726.17
MARSHALL-BELTRAMI SWCD				5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00			5,000.00
NORTH SHORE MGMT. BD.							50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
TOTAL		1,494,782.00	2,410,247.00	1,634,500.00	817,250.00	817,250.00	518,000.00	518,000.00	4,562,747.00

WCA PORTION LOCAL MATCH AS EITHER CASH OR IN–KIND
PRPOSED 1994
BWSR NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANTS
BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

	LOCAL WATER PLANNING			WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT		DNR SHORELAND		TOTAL
COUNTY	TOTAL CLWP AMOUNT	REQUIRED LOCAL LEVY	BWSR BASE GRANT	BWSR WCA GRANT	LOCAL CASH OR IN–KIND MATCH	DNR SHORELAND GRANT	LOCAL IN–KIND MATCH	BWSR BLOCK GRANT
AITKIN	37,500.00	4,677.00	32,823.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	14,216.99	14,216.99	66,239.99
ANOKA	37,500.00	74,762.00	0.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	39,000.00
BECKER	37,500.00	7,140.00	30,360.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	14,152.82	14,152.82	61,212.82
BELTRAMI	37,500.00	6,362.00	31,138.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	6,969.40	6,969.40	74,107.40
BENTON	37,500.00	7,150.00	30,350.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	3,922.22	3,922.22	70,272.22
BIG STONE	37,500.00	1,640.00	35,860.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,104.51	3,104.51	48,964.51
BLUE EARTH	37,500.00	15,321.00	22,179.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	3,863.55	3,863.55	45,242.55
BROWN	37,500.00	6,562.00	30,938.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,084.34	3,084.34	44,022.34
CARLTON	37,500.00	6,830.00	30,670.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	4,802.27	4,802.27	54,672.27
CARVER	37,500.00	16,702.00	20,798.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	59,798.00
CASS	37,500.00	10,655.00	26,845.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	14,097.82	14,097.82	76,942.82
CHIPPEWA	37,500.00	4,050.00	33,450.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,014.67	3,014.67	46,464.67
CHISAGO	37,500.00	7,649.00	29,851.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	6,195.69	6,195.69	62,746.69
CLAY	37,500.00	10,370.00	27,130.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	3,452.86	3,452.86	47,282.86
CLEARWATER	37,500.00	2,442.00	35,058.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	3,753.54	3,753.54	58,011.54
COOK	37,500.00	2,745.00	34,755.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	5,170.79	5,170.79	52,125.79
COTTONWOOD	37,500.00	5,035.00	32,465.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,216.35	3,216.35	45,681.35
CROW WING	37,500.00	19,595.00	17,905.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	25,668.66	25,668.66	79,573.66
DAKOTA	37,500.00	115,176.00	0.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	39,000.00
DODGE	37,500.00	3,992.00	33,508.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	3,082.50	3,082.50	53,290.50
DOUGLAS	37,500.00	8,656.00	28,844.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	11,140.48	11,140.48	59,184.48
FARIBAULT	37,500.00	5,988.00	31,512.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,165.01	3,165.01	44,677.01
FILLMORE	37,500.00	4,384.00	33,116.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,106.34	3,106.34	46,222.34
FREEBORN	37,500.00	8,417.00	29,083.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,720.54	3,720.54	42,803.54
GOODHUE	37,500.00	21,427.00	16,073.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	3,216.35	3,216.35	35,989.35
GRANT	37,500.00	2,253.00	35,247.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,606.87	3,606.87	48,853.87
HENNEPIN	37,500.00	440,596.00	0.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	0.00	0.00	36,000.00
HOUSTON	37,500.00	3,401.00	34,099.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	3,152.18	3,152.18	49,451.18
HUBBARD	37,500.00	5,928.00	31,572.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	10,988.30	10,988.30	69,260.30
ISANTI	37,500.00	5,104.00	32,396.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	4,908.61	4,908.61	64,004.61
ITASCA	37,500.00	17,246.00	20,254.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	13,285.60	13,285.60	52,739.60
JACKSON	37,500.00	5,413.00	32,087.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,544.53	3,544.53	45,631.53
KANABEC	37,500.00	2,297.00	35,203.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	5,025.95	5,025.95	66,928.95
KANDIYOHI	37,500.00	10,861.00	26,639.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	8,681.83	8,681.83	54,520.83
KITTSON	37,500.00	3,485.00	34,015.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	3,045.84	3,045.84	53,760.84
KOOCHICHING	37,500.00	4,136.00	N/E	19,200.00	19,200.00	3,146.68	3,146.68	22,346.68
LAC QUI PARLE	37,500.00	2,995.00	34,505.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,020.17	3,020.17	47,525.17
LAKE	37,500.00	2,475.00	35,025.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	5,746.49	5,746.49	57,471.49
LAKE OF THE WOODS	37,500.00	1,101.00	36,399.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	4,204.57	4,204.57	67,303.57
LE SUEUR	37,500.00	6,062.00	31,438.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	6,162.69	6,162.69	54,300.69
LINCOLN	37,500.00	2,131.00	35,369.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,210.85	3,210.85	48,579.85

WCA PORTION LOCAL MATCH AS EITHER CASH OR IN-KIND
PRPOSED 1994
BWSR NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANTS
BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

COUNTY	LOCAL WATER PLANNING			WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT		DNR SHORELAND		TOTAL BWSR BLOCK GRANT
	TOTAL CLWP AMOUNT	REQUIRED LOCAL LEVY	BWSR BASE GRANT	BWSR WCA GRANT	LOCAL CASH OR IN-KIND MATCH	DNR SHORELAND GRANT	LOCAL IN-KIND MATCH	
LYON	37,500.00	7,081.00	30,419.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,168.68	3,168.68	43,587.68
MCLEOD	37,500.00	7,122.00	30,378.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	3,513.36	3,513.36	50,591.36
MAHNOMEN	37,500.00	1,044.00	36,456.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	4,032.23	4,032.23	52,688.23
MARSHALL	37,500.00	4,595.00	32,905.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	55,105.00
MARTIN	37,500.00	9,257.00	28,243.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,562.87	3,562.87	41,805.87
MEEKER	37,500.00	4,927.00	32,573.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	5,911.50	5,911.50	57,684.50
MILLE LACS	37,500.00	3,739.00	33,761.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	6,012.34	6,012.34	58,973.34
MORRISON	37,500.00	5,790.00	31,710.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	4,826.11	4,826.11	63,236.11
MOWER	37,500.00	8,549.00	28,951.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	3,892.89	3,892.89	45,043.89
MURRAY	37,500.00	3,832.00	33,668.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,832.38	3,832.38	47,500.38
NICOLLET	37,500.00	7,054.00	30,446.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	3,091.67	3,091.67	50,237.67
NOBLES	37,500.00	6,237.00	31,263.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,064.17	3,064.17	44,327.17
NORMAN	37,500.00	2,997.00	34,503.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	3,012.83	3,012.83	49,715.83
OLMSTED	37,500.00	35,284.00	2,216.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	3,735.21	3,735.21	32,651.21
OTTER TAIL (2 SWCD'S)	37,500.00	13,029.00	24,471.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	23,774.72	23,774.72	67,445.72
PENNINGTON	37,500.00	2,255.00	35,245.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	3,300.68	3,300.68	55,245.68
PINE	37,500.00	5,096.00	32,404.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	7,508.43	7,508.43	66,612.43
PIPESTONE	37,500.00	2,469.00	35,031.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	48,031.00
POLK (2 SWCD'S)	37,500.00	9,557.00	27,943.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	4,156.90	4,156.90	48,799.90
POPE	37,500.00	2,798.00	34,702.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	5,245.97	5,245.97	52,147.97
RAMSEY	37,500.00	170,829.00	0.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	0.00	0.00	26,700.00
RED LAKE	37,500.00	1,038.00	36,462.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	3,355.69	3,355.69	52,017.69
REDWOOD	37,500.00	6,816.00	30,684.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	43,684.00
RENVILLE	37,500.00	8,130.00	29,370.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,066.00	3,066.00	42,436.00
RICE	37,500.00	10,846.00	26,654.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	5,161.63	5,161.63	51,015.63
ROCK	37,500.00	3,584.00	33,916.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	46,916.00
ROSEAU	37,500.00	3,380.00	34,120.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	3,113.67	3,113.67	63,933.67
ST. LOUIS (2 SWCD'S)	37,500.00	39,891.00	0.00	26,700.00	26,700.00	26,779.73	26,779.73	53,479.73
SCOTT	37,500.00	21,990.00	15,510.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	54,510.00
SHERBURNE	37,500.00	25,863.00	11,637.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	6,100.35	6,100.35	53,737.35
SIBLEY	37,500.00	3,909.00	33,591.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	3,117.34	3,117.34	48,908.34
STEARNS	37,500.00	28,456.00	9,044.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	11,771.18	11,771.18	56,815.18
STEELE	37,500.00	8,549.00	28,951.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	3,346.52	3,346.52	44,497.52
STEVENS	37,500.00	2,709.00	34,791.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,155.84	3,155.84	47,946.84
SWIFT	37,500.00	2,945.00	34,555.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	3,177.84	3,177.84	49,932.84
TODD	37,500.00	3,351.00	34,149.00	19,200.00	19,200.00	6,182.85	6,182.85	59,531.85
TRAVERSE	37,500.00	2,176.00	35,324.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,260.35	3,260.35	48,584.35
WABASHA	37,500.00	4,645.00	32,855.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	4,241.24	4,241.24	49,296.24
WADENA	37,500.00	1,892.00	35,608.00	16,700.00	16,700.00	3,645.37	3,645.37	55,953.37
WASECA	37,500.00	5,295.00	32,205.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	3,539.03	3,539.03	47,944.03
WASHINGTON	37,500.00	59,639.00	0.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	39,000.00

WCA PORTION LOCAL MATCH AS EITHER CASH OR IN-KIND
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BWSR NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANTS
BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

COUNTY	LOCAL WATER PLANNING			WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT		DNR SHORELAND		TOTAL BWSR BLOCK GRANT
	TOTAL CLWP AMOUNT	REQUIRED LOCAL LEVY	BWSR BASE GRANT	BWSR WCA GRANT	LOCAL CASH OR IN-KIND MATCH	DNR SHORELAND GRANT	LOCAL IN-KIND MATCH	
WATONWAN	37,500.00	3,458.00	34,042.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,163.18	3,163.18	47,205.18
WILKIN	37,500.00	2,826.00	34,674.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,025.67	3,025.67	47,699.67
WINONA	37,500.00	9,388.00	28,112.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	3,051.34	3,051.34	43,363.34
WRIGHT	37,500.00	23,460.00	14,040.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	12,233.21	12,233.21	62,273.21
YELLOW MEDICINE	37,500.00	3,794.00	33,706.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,020.17	3,020.17	46,726.17
MARSHALL-BELTRAMI SWCD				5,000.00	5,000.00			5,000.00
NORTH SHORE MGMT. BD.						50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
TOTAL		1,494,782.00	2,410,247.00	1,634,500.00	1,634,500.00	518,000.00	518,000.00	4,562,747.00

F.Y. 1994-95 INVESTMENT INITIATIVE

AGENCY: Water and Soil Resources, Board of
PROGRAM:
ACTIVITY:

ITEM TITLE: Natural Resources Block Grants to Counties

	1994-95 Biennium		1996-97 Biennium	
	F.Y. 1994	F.Y. 1995	F.Y. 1996	F.Y. 1997
Expenditures: ($000s)				
General Fund				
- Grants	$2,518	$2,518	$2,518	$2,518

Statutory Change? Yes ____ No __X__
If yes, statute affected:

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

The Governor recommends the creation of a consolidated natural resources block grant to counties as part of his environmental initiative. This block grant would merge the current Local Water Resources protection grants, the DNR Shoreland Management grants, and the BWSR current Wetland Conservation Act grants. The Governor recognizes the increased burden on local government to implement the Wetlands Act, and therefore recommends an additional $2 million per year to help support that local capability.

Currently the state provides environmental grants to local governments to build a local staffing capability to administer state mandated programs and to develop and implement a comprehensive land use management program that maintains, preserves and enhances the natural resources with in their jurisdiction. These grants are administered by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and BWSR. Due in large part to demands placed on counties to implement the Wetland Conservation Act, the Groundwater Protection Act, and the Minnesota River initiative, local staff capability is inadequate to meet the challenge. This proposal helps build that local capability by consolidating existing grants and adding significant new funding, while fostering administrative efficiency and cost savings in the grants process itself.

Proposed Natural Resources Block Grant to Counties	Annual Amounts
Shoreland Management BASE (from DNR)	$518
Local Water Resource Protection BASE	$2,535
Wetlands Conservation Act BASE	$300
New Wetlands Funding	$2,000
Total	$5,353

The applications processes and timeframes for these grants are all currently different. The agencies conduct independent reviews and in most cases have individual grant agreements with the local governments. This process is extremely cumbersome for local governments and agencies alike. There is duplication of funding for the same activities. There is a enormous amount of time spent by local governments in writing several grants per year, time spent by agencies in review, and 100's of grants agreements written. This initiative will reduce the effort on the part of the several agencies, the grantor, Finance, Administration, Attorney General, Auditor, and the local government fiscal and administrative offices.

This proposal would consolidate the grants application, review, agreement and reporting process for a $5.3 million block grant within BWSR. Agencies having program responsibility would be part of the review and decision-making for the grants. This approach takes advantage of the structure of BWSR, which includes local governments and the environmental agencies (DNR, PCA, MDA, MDH) in the board membership, a structure unique in state government. Local units of government receiving the grants would have significant flexibility to apply the state funding to local needs, while continuing to be fully responsible for carrying out the existing state mandates in shoreland management, local water planning, and the Wetlands Conservation Act.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES:

Establishment of a local base capability for soil and water resource management. Reduced staff time, at the local and state level in writing, reviewing and administering grants, monitoring and reporting of grants. Creation of a financial partnership between local government and the state reflecting not only state mandates, but other necessary elements of comprehensive soil and water resource management. Grant agreements alone would be reduced by half. BWSR processes 87 county grants and 50 other local government grants each year. DNR through shoreland management processes about 100+ grants. An integrated and coordinated approach would reduce this from 300 to less than 125 grants processed. This will require the support of Finance, Administration and the Legislature. Any rule changes that may be required to achieve this effort will be identified once the Legislature has approved this concept.

LONG-TERM IMPACT:

Reduced duplication of state funding. Coordination between state agencies on grants review and administration, saving significant time and effort that can be expended on more customer service and responsiveness. Substantial time and effort saved by local governments on grant writing, administration and reporting. Coordination of local government efforts so that more resource management is achieved. Accomplish several of the main Carlson Administration objectives in this biennial budget process: consolidation of programs; avoid future costs; significantly improve program management, accountability and productivity at the state and local government; and provide better service to the public.

and economic development.

The department of natural resources, with the cooperation of other state agencies, shall identify state employees who are potentially eligible for approval as certified ecologists under guidelines of the Ecological Society of America. Employees shall be eligible for reimbursement in accordance with personnel regulations for expenses directly related to becoming certified ecologists.

Subd. 10. Deficiency Appropriations

$240,000 is appropriated to the commissioner of the department of natural resources. Of this amount, $120,000 is from the permanent school fund suspense account and is to be added to the appropriation in, and used for the purposes of Laws 1991, chapter 254, article 1, section 5, subdivision 9, and $120,000 is to pay legal costs of litigation and settlement of disputes relating to the 1837 Treaty. The amounts appropriated are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1993.

John Hentz -

Sec. 6. BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES 11,874,000 12,126,000

$5,003,000 the first year and $5,353,000 the second year are for natural resources block grants to local governments. Of this amount, $50,000 in each year is for a grant to the north shore management board.

	FY94	FY95
WCA	1,650	2,000
SL	518	518
H_2O	2,835	2835
	5,003	5,353

Grants must be matched with a combination of local cash or in-kind contributions. The base grant portion related to water planning must be matched by an amount that would be raised by a levy under Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.3369.

$1,599,000 the first year and $1,599,000 the second year are for grants to soil and water conservation districts for general purposes and for implementation of the RIM conservation reserve program. Upon approval of the board, expenditures may be made from these appropriations for supplies and services benefiting soil and water conservation districts.

GEN $849,000
RIM 750,000

$2,220,000 the first year and $2,120,000 the second year are for grants to soil and water conservation districts for cost-sharing contracts for erosion control and water quality management. This appropriation is available until expended.

	94	95
MN River	600	500
SLR	159	159
GEN	1461	1461
	2,220	2,120

Any unencumbered balance in the board's program of grants to soil and water conservation districts and counties does not cancel at the end of the first

Volume CXI Number 33
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1993
MORRIS, MINNESOTA

Morris Sun

50¢

With Thursday Tribune, $24.00 a year in Stevens and surrounding counties
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Area youth will be painting the town with environmental message

Morris area teenagers will be painting the town on Aug. 17 and 18.

The "Paint the Town" campaign is a community service project designed to protect water quality of the Pomme de Terre River. The program involves the Morris Area High School Youth Development Committee and the Stevens County Extension Service.

Exactly what happens on the 17th and 18th? Four teams of youth from 9-12th grades and an adult advisor will stencil a sign on the street adjacent to the 140 storm drains within Morris.

The stenciled messages reads, " Don't Dump - Drains to the Pomme de Terre River, " and has trees, water and a fish in the design.

The teams will be evident as they will have blaze orange safety cones set up and team members will be wearing reflective safety vests. The adult will have a stop/slow sign for traffic at the intersections where painting occurs. As some youth are painting, others will be distributing a flyer explaining the project and give homeowners directions for proper disposal of products that are commonly dumped in storm drains.

Bill Storck of the City Public Works Department has provided maps and worked with the teams to set up painting routes. MN/DOT Morris District Maintenance Office has provided the fast-drying latex paint. The Stevens County Highway Department supplied the kids with safety vests, traffic cones and signs. Coordinators for the project are Mary Ann Scharf of the Stevens County Extension Service and Char Zinda, Morris Area High School Youth Development Committee advisor.

Why the concern with storm drains and the River? Have you ever wondered where water goes after it disappears into a storm sewer? Storm water is not treated at a waste water plant, but goes directly into Minnesota's rivers, lakes and wetlands through outfall pipes. This runoff carries contaminants and debris picked up along the way, polluting lakes and streams. Also, pesticides, lawn fertilizers, paints, used motor oil, and antifreeze can end up in storm drains when people improperly dispose of these by dumping them in the street or down a storm drain.

Project funding comes from the Board of Water and Soil Resources, Minnesota Extension Service, Lutheran Brotherhood provided $500 for Adventure Initiatives Training held in May for the Youth Development Teams.

Members who are working as " Paint the Town" advisors with the teams are Les Huebner, Marv and Marge Holmen, Paula Mathison, Julie Othoudt, Lorraine Jergenson, Algene Larson, Zoe Bankord, and Bill Kleindl, Stevens County environmental services officer.

Barb Liukkonen, Minnesota Extension Service State Water Quality specialist, has provided the pilot project materials and conducted a training session on Aug. 10.

Youth Development teams are:

Team 1 - Katie Huntley, Robert Hokanson, Shelly Retzlaff, Amy Rose, Alicia Anderson, and Sally Griffith.

Team 2 - Tanya Helberg, Tessa Weber, Christine Aeikens, Crissy Bankord, Amy Gieselman, and Mollie Mohr.

Team 3 - Paula Lesmeister, Josh Lawson, Robin Reicosky, Cara Mathison, Kim Carlson, and Brandy Heinrich.

Team 4 - Amber Thoren, Heidi Weber, Stephanie Wilcox, Michaela Perkins, Matt Ask, and Erin Gillis.

The "Paint the Town" teams encourage city residents to follow the DON'T DUMP message and help protect Minnesota's waters.



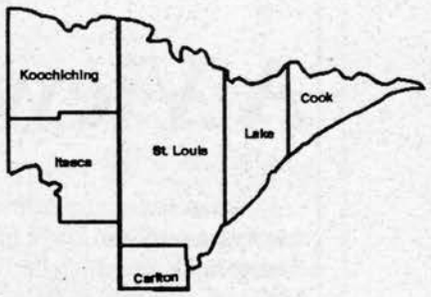
DON'T DUMP — Mary Ann Scharf, at right in white, worked with some of the area youth who will be painting the town with warnings about dumping in storm drains.

Storm Drain Stenciling, 1993

Community	Water Body	Sponsor	Groups Involved	Date of Stenciling	Drains Stenciled	Media Coverage	Paint Used	Comment
Park Rapids	Fish Hook River	CLWP, SWCD	4-H, Fish Hook Lake Association	August 7	>100	newspaper	white latex, rollers, Hshld haz collection	will stencil the highway drains in fall after tourist season
Morris	Pomme de Terre River	MES, CLWP	High School Council, Lutheran Brotherhood	August 17,18	140	newspaper radio	white latex, rollers MnDOT quick drying	stenciled all drains in the city, great coop. with city depts.
Bemidji	Lake Bemidji	SWCD, CLWP	Girl Scouts	August				
Duluth	Lake Superior	SWCD						
Moorhead	Red River	MES, Solid Waste						
Brainerd	Mississippi River	MES						
Todd County	Long Prairie River	CLWP, SWCD						
Sauk River Watershed	Sauk River	Sauk River Wshed Dist						
Thief River Falls	Red Lake River	MES, CLWP						
Grant County	Flekkefjord, Mud, Barrett, Pullman, Little, Chippewa R	MES, SWCD, CLWP						CLWP paid for extra stencils to identify each lake & river

B. Liukkonen, BWSR-MES WREC, 16-August-1993

Arrowhead Currents



A publication dedicated to the enhancement of the Arrowhead Region's water resources

Volume 1, No. 2 Summer 1993

Rick Pearson concluded his quarterly report as president of the Sportsmen's Club of Lake Vermilion with the the comment "to the lake!"

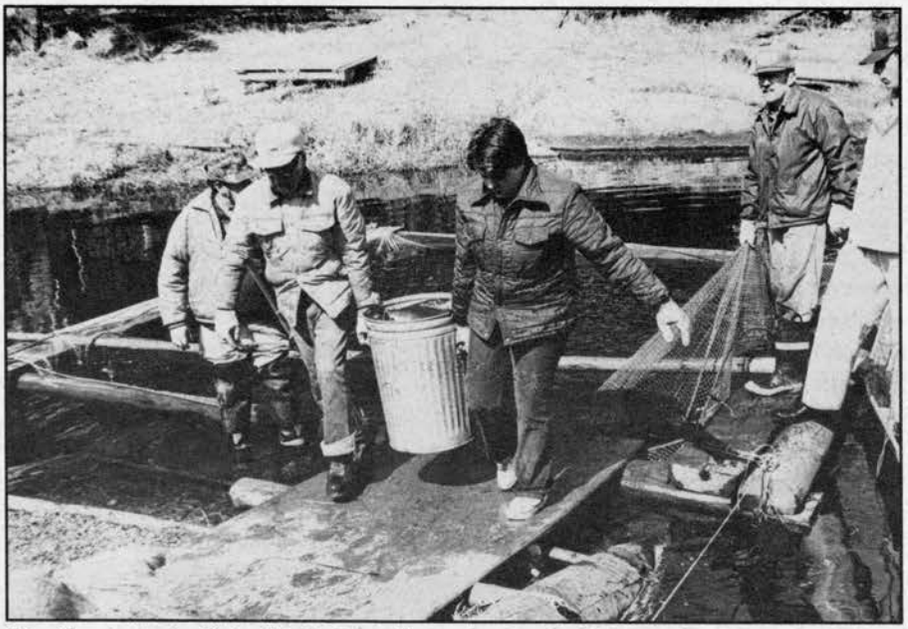
Nearly 2,000 members strong have dedicated their time, talents, energy, and finances 'to the lake'—Lake Vermilion, that is.

Lake Vermilion, known for its beautiful sunsets, spreads her waters across the Arrowhead Region, bordered on the south by the communities of Cook, Tower, and Soudan, and reaching north with her bays and inlets.

The area boasts a history rich with the color and ceremony of the first Native Americans,.the voyageurs, lumberjacks, settlers, miners, and sportsmen. The beauty of the lake forms an appropriate backdrop to this colorful history. That beauty has become legend in itself through the years.

Fishing camps, family resorts, and summer cabins along the lake's shores became the norm as the area entered the decade of the 60s. In April 1968 a group of forward thinking resort owners and residents realized the need for an organization to protect and enhance the quality of the lake as that development and lake use increased. The Sportsmen's Club of Lake Vermilion was born.

By the mid 1970s the group numbered over 1,500 members; now, in the 90s, it is supported by nearly 2,000 area residents, visitors and admirers of the big lake.



The Sportsmen's Club of Lake Vermilion takes 'to the lake" and removes rough fish.

With a non-profit, no-budget approach to water safety and water quality, club members have managed to implement a myriad of unique projects that have involved the hands-on efforts of club members, the cooperation of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resource, and financial resources of club members and friends alike.

This is no "coffee table" group. One of the club's first projects was to lobby for a sewage treatment plant in Tower. Coliform counts taken where the East Two River enters Lake Vermilion were "too numerous to count" according to club records. Pressure from the club, lobbying efforts, and public information campaigns helped convince the state of the need for an upgraded sewage system.

The club works closely with the DNR on a number of projects, including tagging walleye. The club has built control units to catch spawning fish and has captured the rough fish (suckers) for resale. To assist the DNR with its ongoing studies of fish populations, the club contributed 50 percent of the cost of an electric fishing boat. The boat will allow the state to catch and study fish species not typically accessible by other means.

In an effort to add another dimension to Vermilion's fishing opportunities, the club has assisted the state in its efforts to stock muskie fry

continued on page 3 . . .

Waters

St. Louis

A View of the Land

by John Thompson, St. Louis County Area Manager and MarkJohnson, Planner II, St. Louis County Health Dept.

St. Louis County administers nearly one million acres of tax forfeit lands of which 860,000 acres are being actively managed.

There are places within the county where a person could travel for 20 miles and not leave lands being returned to the public as a result of the Great Depression. The early philosophy was to manage the land for short-term purposes without much consideration to reforestation. For the past 30 years reforestation has been emphasized.

Today's philosophy is an integrated land management program where the entire forest ecosystem is managed for water quality, plant diversity, and wildlife diversity, as well as to maintain a viable forest products industry. The county replants 1,000 acres annually— more than is harvested! The trees being replanted are red pine, white spruce, and jack pine. The county has developed an award-winning seed orchard north of Cotton.

All county timber sales are required to follow the "Water Quality of Forest Management Best Management Practices." Goals include the following:

- Maintain the integrity of stream courses.
- Reduce the volume of surface runoff from logging areas.
- Establish filter strips adjacent to lakes, ponds, and along streams that will filter sediments, reduce pesticide concentrations, and maintain water temperature.
- Stabilize exposed mineral soil areas through re-vegetative means.

Prior to logging, a county forester reviews the BMPs with the private logger and develops a plan that meets the long-term ecosystem objectives for that area. County foresters visit the site every few weeks to review compliance and have authority to require correction of any violation.

As a rule, clear cutting to lake or river shores is not done on county lands. If such action is needed, as in cases of disease or old age, cutting is done in winter to ensure that the underbrush, which serves as a filter, is not damaged and the water is protected from runoff.

It is often asked, 'Would it be better to do nothing, allowing natural processes to go on?' Likely trees would eventually die and, through wind or fire, be removed. The new growth would be brush. Over the decades trees will replace the brush, but we need to ask if this is what people want for lake shore, or is a more active reforestation effort more in keeping with local concerns.

The county's conformance with BMPs is reviewed under the guidance of a committee of the Department of Natural Resources. St. Louis County's operations have consistently been the highest rated of all forestry operations with a compliance rate of 95 percent.

The land department is available to answer questions on land management by calling ***John Thompson,*** **area manager, south St. Louis County, 218-729-8480;** or ***Denny Bone,*** **area manager, north St. Louis County, 218-749-8480.**



St. Louis County
The Facts

- 889 lakes are classified for shoreland management regulations within St. Louis County.
- 40 lakes are of over 1,000 acres in surface area.

There are:

- a total of 2,078 water basins.
- 4,499 miles of lake shore.
- 6,105 miles of rivers.
- In 1991 there were 50,677 boats registered to county residents.
- In 1991 there were 80,199 fishing licenses issued in the county.
- The St. Louis River is the second largest tributary to Lake Superior exceeded only by Canada's Nipigon River. Its watershed is 3,634 square miles, the majority of which are within St. Louis County. Almost all cities within the county are within the St. Louis River watershed with only the cities of Orr, Cook, Tower, Ely, and Babbitt outside the watershed.
- There are 87 DNR designated trout streams and 30 designated trout lakes in St. Louis County.
- The average precipitation in St. Louis County ranges from 30.3 inches in Duluth to 24.9 inches in Hibbing. The wettest months are June and July; the driest is February.

There are many "common" names for lakes (better make sure *which* "Mud Lake" you are going to!)::

- 4 Bass lakes
- 4 Beaver lakes
- 6 Hay lakes
- 4 Horseshoe lakes
- 4 Island lakes
- 8 Long lakes
- 6 Lost lakes
- 5 Moose lakes
- 12 Mud lakes
- 5 Silver lakes

Arrowhead Currents
is published quarterly through the cooperative efforts of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Lake, Koochiching, and St. Louis counties.

Arrowhead Currents is made possible with the support of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Minnesota Power, University of Minnesota Extension Service, and the six-counties of the Arrowhead Region through their county water plans

Editor—Kathleen Preece

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123 Fourth Street NE
Grand Rapids, MN 55744-2600

Waters

Check it out

. . . continued from page 1

and fingerlings. A Catch and Release program is promoted by the club. It publishes a fishing journal and, in recognition of those who let "the big one get away," the club supplies a ruler, plaques, decals, and patches to area resorts for distribution.

Throughout the years, club members have collected data on coliform bacteria, water clarity, total rainfall, and nitrogen and phosphorus levels. This data, along with state records, is featured in the club's quarterly newsletter.

Since the early 1980s, thanks to the club's annual volunteer loon survey, residents and visitors to Lake Vermilion can be assured that Minnesota's state bird is holding its own on the big lake. In fact, counts have been steady during the last eight years (averaging 144 loons).

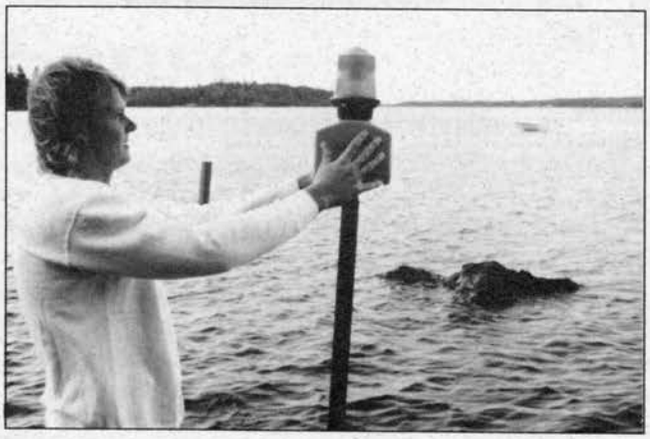
"Adopt A . . ." programs abound across our nation, but perhaps none more unique than the club's "Adopt A Light" program. Lake Vermilion, with its 365 islands, and numerous reefs and rocks caused concern for the safety of boaters. The club put its collective energies and finances together and "stocked" the lake with buoys and navigation lights.

Members are encouraged to take over (adopt) the maintenance responsibilities of a specific light by replacing a battery or bulb several times a season, and making sure the light is working properly.

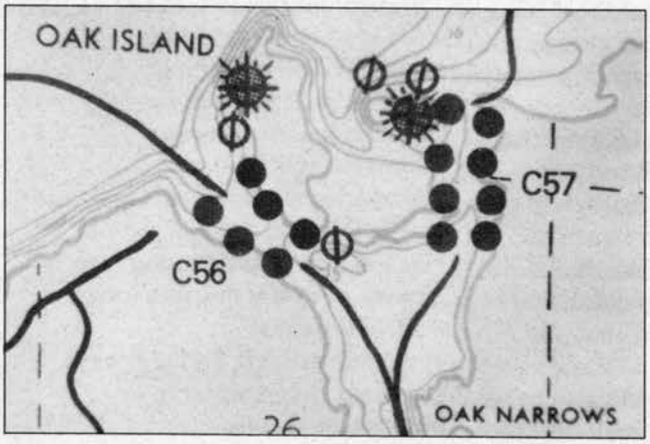
Going one step further, the club numbered the buoys and then coordinated their placement with area map makers so that the buoys serve as navigational tools, in addition to their safety roles.

In its latest newsletter, the club asked for a "few good trees" along the shores of the big lake for nomination to its "Big Tree Contest." Over the years, a few good trees have been nominated—by a "few good" men and women who have also responded to the challenge to keep an eye on the quality of the lake, clean public accesses, educate the public about exotic plant species, and serve as stewards of a great resource.

A commitment to improve safety on the lake; a dedication to promote sound conservation practices; a desire to improve fishing on Lake Vermilion; add a few good men and women—and you have a Sportsmen's Club in the true tradition of "stewardship."



A concern for boater safety prompted the members of the Sportsmen's Club of Lake Vermilion to put up navigational lights. Club members "adopt a light" and take on the responsibility of its maintenance.



Buoys set out by the club not only serve an important role in safety, but are marked and numbered on area maps to serve as navigational tools.



In addition to their many on-the-lake projects, club members also serve an educational role in the area. Displaying a booth at the Virginia Environmental Fair is an annual event.

PROTECTING MINNESOTA waters

Waters
Facts

Preserving Wetlands

SHORELAND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

For a complete set of BMP fact sheets, contact your county office of the Minnesota Extension Service.

Wetland Values

Wetlands play an important role in reducing surface runoff to streams and rivers. Flooding is an expensive problem in Minnesota—approximately $130,000,000 per year. In 1993, this figure will undoubtedly be many times greater.

Statewide, over 60% of the state's presettlement wetlands have been drained, mainly in the southwest for agricultural purposes. Northeastern Minnesota has lost less than 20% of its original wetlands.

What is a Wetland?

The term wetland is used to describe a wide variety of wet environments found in Minnesota. A wetland can range from a slight depression which holds water only after spring runoff to a forested swamp with saturated peat soils.

Many people would describe a wetland as a small body of open water with cattails on the fringe. Lakes and streams are generally not wetlands, but may be bordered by wetlands. How then do we know what **is** and what **is not** a wetland?

There are some clues that are helpful in determining wetland or non-wetland areas.

Water usually effects soil characteristics and influences the type of vegetation found on a site. All three criteria: vegetation, soils, and hydrology (water) must be present for a legal identification of a wetland. In undisturbed sites, vegetation is the most easily identifiable criterion and can be useful in wetland observations (see box). Soils and hydrologic factors are more complex and require on-site investigation by a professional.

BMPs for Wetlands

Avoid, Minimize, and Replace are the watchwords for wetland protection. Avoid wetlands whenever possible. If you must disturb a wetland area, minimize disruption of the soil, vegetation, and hydrology. A final alternative when a wetland is lost is mitigation by replacing it elsewhere.

Even very small wetland areas can help protect water quality. Following simple practices such as these can help maintain the integrity and effectiveness of wetlands.

- use docks or boardwalks to cross a wetland.
- lay out access paths along high ground, even if it means a longer walk to the shore
- preserve existing drainageways and never divert water to or from wetland areas.

There are several laws protecting wetlands. The Minnesota Legislature passed the Wetland Conservation Act in 1991. The goals of the act are to protect wetlands (no net loss) and to make regulation simpler. Responsibility for administering the act lies with county governmental units.

For More Information

county or municipal office:

- Zoning and Planning
- Soil and Water
- Conservation District

regional/area office of state agencies:

- DNR
- Board of Water and Soil Resources-Duluth office: (218) 723-4752

federal agencies:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Wetland Vegetation

Wetland areas are usually dominated by vegetation that compete well or survive in wet conditions. In fact, some plants are almost always found in wetlands! These "obligate" wetland plants are good indicators of the existence of a wetland.

If you see the following obligate wetland plants, you are looking at a wetland.

- bog rosemary
- skunk-cabbage
- sand bar willow
- bog birch
- black willow
- swamp milkweed
- sphagnum moss
- cattail
- cotton-grass
- wild rice
- sundew
- bulrush
- labrador tea

The following plants are usually found in wet areas and are fairly good indicators of the presence of a wetland. If any of these are found in the area of interest, further investigation should be done to determine the presence of a wetland.

- red-osier dogwood
- speckled alder
- northern white cedar
- black spruce
- black ash
- larch

Waters
and wildlife

The Sixth Sense



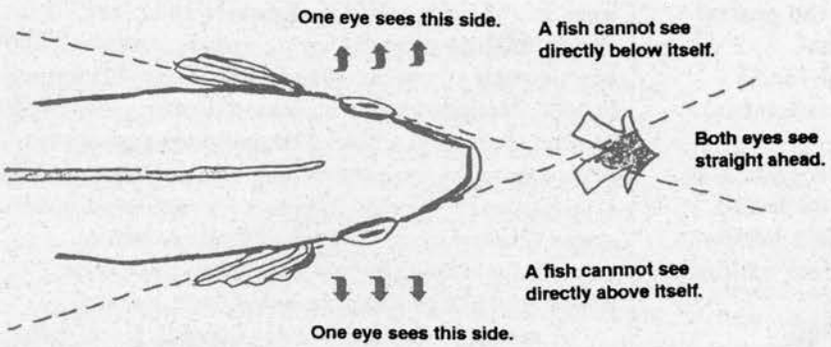
Art by Joshua Zimmer
Age 10
small mouth bass

If you can understand "fish sense" you just might be able to outsmart fish.

A fish uses all five human senses (touching, tasting, hearing, smelling, seeing)—as well as one extraordinary one. Let's talk some sense . .

A FISH-EYE VIEW

A fish can see into the air above itself, as well as several feet ahead in clear water. Keep in mind, if you are leaning over the water from your boat, or standing on a bank, you might cause the fish to make a make dash to hide. Successful anglers fishing in streams walk upstream against the current so they can sneak up on the fish that are facing upstream.



Most fish can see in color. As in people, the retina of the eye contains two types of cells: rods and cones. Cones are used to see color and for day vision. Rods are used for night vision and cannot distinguish colors. Day feeding fish (bass, trout, and salmon) have more cones; night feeders (walleye) have more rods.

Fish living in dark, deep waters have a reflective surface at the rear of their eyeballs to help them see. This reflective surface serves to brighten the small amount of sunlight that does reach into the deeper waters.

Catfish use their "whiskers" like walking canes to "see" through the muddy waters they live in. These *barbels* around their mouths feel, and actually taste, bits of food.

Fish have no eyelids and the eyes are always open. Even when a fish sleeps (and not many do) its eyes are open.

WHAT DO YOU HEAR?

You won't find an ear on the head of a fish, but it certainly can"hear." Sound travels quickly and at great distances through the water. Sound waves strike a fish's skull and the vibrations travel to the fishes inner ear. Fish are able to "hear" sound from air, too.

FISH HAVE FEELINGS?

There are no pain receptors in the scales of a fish (with few exceptions, like the catfish family, a fish's body is covered with scales). Fish do not have a sense of touch the way you and I do. A fish brain doesn't interpret pain. When your hook pierces its lip, its brain doesn't feel this as agony or hurt. A torn lip might keep the fish from eating, and a hook that is swallowed might harm the fish. But fish are not sensitive to the sense of pain as *we* know it.

THE SIXTH SENSE

Fish have more sense than you or I do—lateral sense, that is. Through this sense fish can half-feel and half-hear vibrations, locate food or predators, detect changes in the temperature and pressure of the water, and orient themselves in currents. This sense is located in the *lateral line*, a slightly darker stripe that runs down each side of the fish. You can't see these lines on all fish, but on some you can.

A quiet song, a softly playing radio, some quiet chatter may not startle most fish. But if you "connect" with the water (bounce on a dock, tumble rocks from the bank or lift your minnow bucket from the water) you'll be making an announcement to all fish: "Attention, I am here!"

Just like the rings seen in the cross section of a tree, a fish's scales grow in rings that will tell its age. Narrow rings show a time of slow growth (winter); the wider rings of summer show a time of warmer water, abundant food, and fast growth.

A fish's scale is much like a fingerprint: each fish has its unique scale, and people who study fish can identify the fish from examining one of its scales.



Waters *and people*

•Advocate: a defender, friend, justifier, supporter; a deputy.

Taking care of Minnesota lakes requires a cooperative effort. Lake users, by their very diversity alone, represent a unique challenge in managing the state's 10,000 lakes. Their interests, their talents, their concerns are divergent.

In Minnesota, a cooperative venture, sponsored locally by the Department of Natural Resources, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, county planning and zoning, and lake associations has resulted in the **Minnesota Lake Advocate Program.**

The program emphasizes a non-political open forum approach to promoting communication, sharing of information and ideas, and better understanding and cooperation between lake associations, government agencies, and the general public. The program advocates "hands on" management of Minnesota lakes through local initiatives involving public and private sector joint effort programs.

In involving lake associations, the program asks that interested associations appoint one or two persons to undergo advocate training. This person will receive about 25 hours of training from various resource managers.

The lake advocate would then have the information and training in order to answer questions, and provide local guidance to other shoreland owners on procedures required to obtain shoreland alteration permits, zoning issues, beach enhancement, septic systems, lake monitoring, etc.

The advocate does not function as eyes and ears of government, but rather as a source of information and assistance to lake residents.

The Lake Advocate Program plans to expand the original 1991 Crow Wing County pilot program into all areas of Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, and Todd counties for the 1993-94 season. Its intent is to involve 100 lake associations over the next year.

Strong interest has been expressed in the program from other areas of the state. Expansion into the Arrowhead Region could take place next year. Itasca County plans to start the process on five lakes this summer.

The protection of our lakes is the responsibility of all citizens of the state. The Lake Advocate Program will provide an opportunity to more fully involve citizens in this effort. Lake associations will, no doubt, be hearing more about this program.

For more information on the **Minnesota Lake Advocate Program,** write **1601 Minnesota Drive, Brainerd, MN 56401, 218-828-2492;** or through the **Minnesota Lakes Electronic Bulletin Board** at **612-296-8811** and leave a message in the Lake Advocate sub-topic bulletin board.

Current notes

Why are the white birch trees at our cabin dying? Should we be cutting them down and planting other trees?

Much of the problem with birch trees is that in many cases they are mature (60-75 years). Mature trees might average 10" in diameter and reach 70' in height. Mature trees die for no apparent reasons and any unusual stress can speed the process. Beginning in 1987, birch mortality increased dramatically when Minnesota forests suffered tremendous stresses from severe drought, coupled with insect defoliators and attack from bronze birch borers. Drought and insect stress showed up as dieback at the top of trees, potentially killing the tree. Our birch trees were under attack! The drought lasted over 4 years.

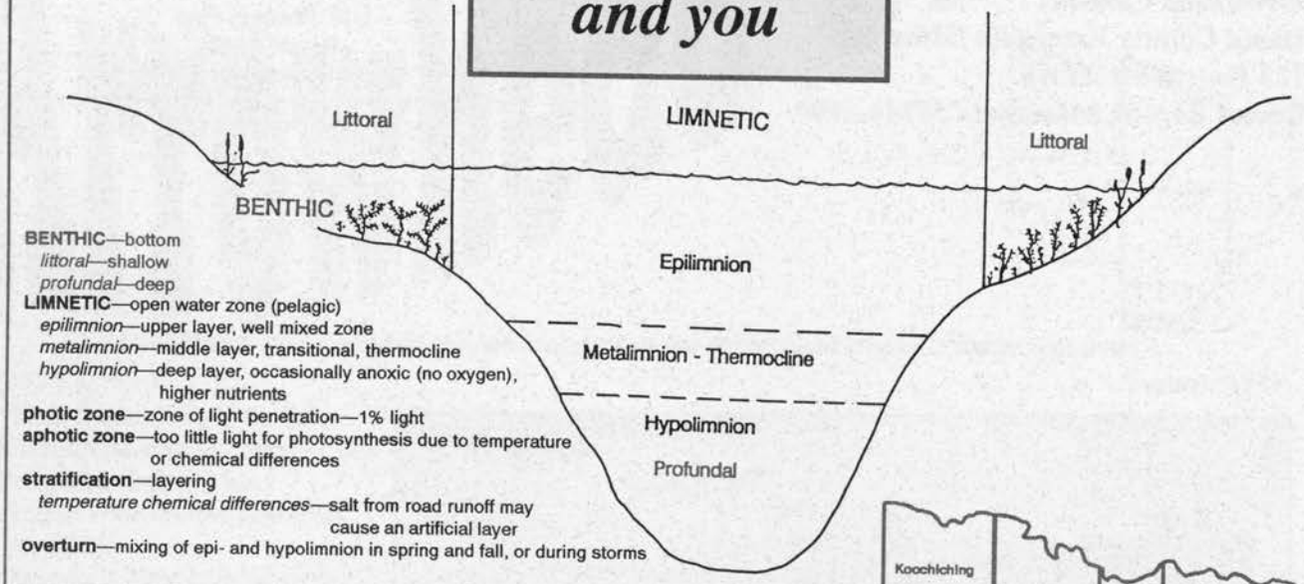
A recent DNR birch survey taken in Cook, Lake, St. Louis, Carlton, and Koochiching counties showed tremendous losses in the birch resource during the four-year dry period of 1988-91. The number of birch with at least 30% dieback amounted to more than 37 million. Birch mortality during this period reached 81 million trees.

Rainfall during the 1992 growing season was the most received since 1987; the moisture was spread out and, coupled with a cooler than normal year, helped relieve trees of heat stress. The cool season also seemed to slow insect activity—all of which we hope points to a recovery.The prospect for the future of our birch is excellent. Observations show them on the way to full recovery.



Enjoy and replant—birch will continue to brighten our environment.

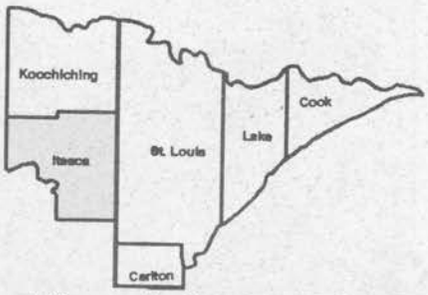
Waters *and you*



BENTHIC—bottom
littoral—shallow
profundal—deep
LIMNETIC—open water zone (pelagic)
epilimnion—upper layer, well mixed zone
metalimnion—middle layer, transitional, thermocline
hypolimnion—deep layer, occasionally anoxic (no oxygen), higher nutrients
photic zone—zone of light penetration—1% light
aphotic zone—too little light for photosynthesis due to temperature or chemical differences
stratification—layering
temperature chemical differences—salt from road runoff may cause an artificial layer
overturn—mixing of epi- and hypolimnion in spring and fall, or during storms

Swimmers' Itch???

Swimmers' Itch (*schistosome dermatitis*) is a temporary but annoying skin infection that may be acquired by bathers in some lakes. The causative organism is a tiny parasite that lives part of its life in snails and matures in aquatic birds and mammals, usually waterfowl. Humans are not the normal host; the tiny, free-swimming parasites die when they enter the human skin, causing severe itching and sometimes a rash confused with ivy poisoning. Avoid swimming in shallow, weedy water where the larvae are found. Brisk toweling after swimming will help.

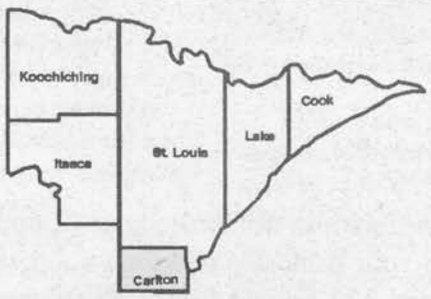


River Watch and Communications Central: Grand Rapids High School students, under the direction of Ron Salladay and Jon Rowe, have continued to develop water quality monitoring on the Mississippi River and area lakes. Lake sampling, cleanup, and management plans were developed by the students on Bass, Prairie, Deer, Wabana, and Splithand lakes, working with local lake associations and the Itasca SWCD.

New County Shoreland Ordinances: On June 22, the Itasca County Planning Commission held a public hearing on revisions to the county shoreland ordinances, incorporating the new DNR shoreland regulations. The county board will hold similar hearings in July and August. The new standards will help protect lake and stream water quality by reducing the impacts of development.

BWSR Meeting in Grand Rapids: The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources will hold its fall meeting here Sept. 22-23. A field tour is will view local wetland, forestry, erosion, and water quality projects.

Itasca County Mine Pit Land Use Committee: The group recently met to discuss formalizing its structure by adopting a joint powers agreement between seven township, seven municipalities, and the county. The group is beginning to develop long range plans for the Mesabi Iron Range area.



The **Carlton County** Soil and Water Conservation District has been working with area lake associations to distribute the Shoreland Best Management Practices folders. (See example page 4). Folders have been mailed to members of the Big Lake Improvement Association and the Hanging Horn Lakes Association. They will soon be distributed to Park and Chub Lake Association members.

Our lake associations have meetings scheduled throughout the spring, summer, and fall. A big concern of all the associations is the water quality of our lakes and how to prevent further degradation.

"A lake is the landscape's most beautiful and expressive feature. It is the earth's eye; looking into which the beholder measures the depth of his own nature" **Henry David Thoreau "Walden Pond"**

Arrowhead Currents
Itasca County Extension Office
123 Fourth Street NE
Grand Rapids, Minnesota 55744-2600

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This edition of *Arrowhead Currents* comes to you compliments of the Arrowhead Counties of Minnesota. To continue receiving this publication, send your name and address to: ***Arrowhead Currents*, Extension Office; Itasca County Courthouse, 123 Fourth Street NE, Grand Rapids, MN 55744-2600.** **If you have sent this form in one time, you do not need to do so again.**

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

County _____

Who can provide more information on.....

-nitrate in drinking water
-blue baby syndrome
-health effects of lead on fetal and child development
-fluoride in drinking water
-water testing and standards
-private water supplies
-wastewater treatment systems

Ask your doctor, or contact:

County offices:

-Minnesota Extension Service
-Community Health Service, Nursing Service, or Public Health Department
-Local water plan coordinator
-Soil & Water Conservation District

Minnesota state agencies:

-Department of Health
717 SE Delaware St, PO Box 9441
Mpls, MN 55459; (612) 623-5000
Well Management: (612) 627-5147
Reproductive Health: (612) 627-5046
-Regional Offices of MDH are located in St. Cloud, Bemidji, Fergus Falls, Duluth, Marshall, Rochester, Mankato
-Board of Water and Soil Resources
Regional offices of BWSR are located in St. Paul, Duluth, Bemidji, Brainerd, New Ulm, Marshall, Rochester

Or contact:

Private interests such as analytical labs, water well contractors, water treatment distributors

Here in Isanti County...

Many wells in Isanti County tap shallow ground water in sand and gravel aquifers. Pollution can move easily through these sandy deposits so shallow wells are especially susceptible to contamination.

Samples taken from over 200 private wells throughout Isanti County in 1992 showed that...

- 12% had nitrate above 10 mg/L
- 17% had nitrate of 4.0-9.9 mg/L

The health-based advisory level recommended by the MDH for private wells is 10 ppm.

For more information about safe drinking water for you and your family, contact:

- MN Extension Service, Isanti County (612) 689-1810
- Isanti Public Health, 689-4071
- Isanti WIC Program, 689-4212
- MN Department Health, St. Cloud Regional Office (612) 255-4216

For a list of Minnesota Department of Health certified water testing laboratories in your area, contact:

Minnesota Department of Health
Public Health Laboratories
717 Delaware Street, SE
Minneapolis, MN 55440
(612) 623-5392

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MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Expecting a Baby?



Then you should have your drinking water tested for safety

For a healthy pregnancy and a healthy baby, have your water supply tested while you're pregnant. Testing water from private wells before your baby is born is very important to make sure that the water in your household is safe for you and your baby.

Why Test?

Private water supplies are not tested or regulated by the public health department, so it's **your** responsibility to make sure your family's water is safe. You can't always see, taste, or smell contaminants that may be a health risk. The only way to identify if these are in your drinking water is to have it tested at a laboratory.

Nitrate in drinking water presents a serious problem for infants up to about six months of age. Through changes in a baby's stomach, too much nitrate can reduce the amount of oxygen carried by blood. This can cause "blue baby syndrome" (**methemoglobinemia**) in which fingertips, toes, and/or lips turn blue due to insufficient oxygen. Blue baby syndrome may be misdiagnosed, when parents or doctors assume the infant is just cold. In severe cases, blue baby syndrome can be life-threatening.

If you are pregnant or have small children, you may also want to test for lead or fluoride.

How Much Will it Cost?

Tests for nitrate and coliform bacteria cost about $20 at a certified laboratory. Assistance may be available for low-income families; check with your community health service or physician. Tests for lead or other chemicals will be more expensive; so check with a lab for prices.

What to Test For

Private water supplies are usually tested for nitrate and coliform bacteria. If either of these is present, it indicates contamination in the well and a potential health risk. Bacteria and nitrate together may indicate that waste-water from a septic system or feedlot is reaching the well. Nitrate alone may result from excessive fertilizer use.

The MN Department of Health (MDH) has advisory guildeines for contaminants in private wells. The health-based limit for nitrate is 10 parts per million (ppm).

When to Test

Have your water tested as soon as you find out you're pregnant. This will help guarantee a healthy pregnancy for you and your developing baby, and it will give you time to correct water quality problems before your baby is born.

Some contaminants pose a health risk to the baby during pregnancy while others are a risk after birth. Have your water tested before bringing home an adopted infant or having other children visit. Wells less than 50 feet deep or older than 25 years should be tested every year.



Where to Get a Test

When you decide to have your water tested, be sure to select a lab that is certified by the MN Department of Health. A list of these labs is available from your community health service or county Extension Office. Certified labs have to meet state standards to ensure their analytical methods are correct and accurate.

Carefully follow directions as you take the water sample and deliver it to the lab. Water must be analyzed within 24 hours after it is collected to provide reliable results.

What if Water is Unsafe?

If analysis shows that your water is unsafe, you may be able to treat it. However, your best alternative could be to invest in a new water supply. This may mean drilling a deeper well or connecting to a municipal water supply.

Water contaminated with bacteria can be disinfected by boiling water or by chlorinating the well.

Never boil water that has nitrate in it. Boiling concentrates nitrate in the water left in the pan and can make the problem worse. Nitrate levels can be reduced by using reverse osmosis, but reverse osmosis is **not** safe for water that also has bacteria in it.

The University of Minnesota, including the Minnesota Extension Service, is an equal opportunity educator and employer.

This publication was produced by the Educational Development System, Minnesota Extension Service.

What Can YOU Do?

You can help prevent pollution by keeping contaminants out of storm drains. Follow the **DON'T DUMP** message and do your part to help protect Minnesota's waters.

What is a storm drain?

Storm drains are found in most communities in Minnesota. They draw off rainwater to prevent street flooding. Rainwater often carries street debris -- trash, leaves, grass clippings, pet wastes, car fluids -- into storm drains. Pesticides, paints, antifreeze and used motor oil can end up in storm drains when people improperly dispose of these substances by dumping them in the street or down a storm drain.

What is the problem?

Have you ever wondered where water goes after it "disappears" into a storm drain? Storm water is usually not treated at a wastewater treatment plant, but is discharged directly into Minnesota's rivers, lakes, or wetlands through outfall pipes. Water runoff carries contaminants and debris picked up along the way, polluting lakes and streams. It can also contaminate ground water and threaten drinking water supplies.

For more information on proper waste disposal:
Western Lake Superior Sanitary District
Garbage Hotline (218) 722-0761

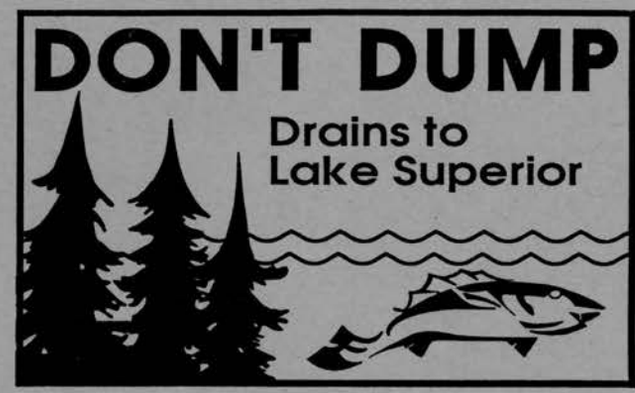


REMEMBER ...

- ✓ Don't dump automotive fluids, paints, pesticides, or other materials down the storm drain
- ✓ Apply fertilizers and pesticides in recommended amounts based on results of soil tests or signs of insects or weeds
- ✓ Minimize use of road salt
- ✓ Don't rake or sweep leaves, grass, or soil into gutters.

For more information on
Paint the Town contact:
South St. Louis Soil and Water
Conservation District, (218) 722-6109

TOGETHER we can protect Lake Superior



Storm drains carry pollution into our lakes and streams

Do YOUR part - Keep waste out of storm drains

~

Local sponsors for **Paint the Town:**
South St. Louis SWCD
Western Lake Superior Sanitary District

Statewide support for **Paint the Town:**
Board of Water & Soil Resources
Minnesota Extension Service
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Keep these out of storm drains ...

These can contaminate surface or ground water if they are dumped or flushed down storm drains by runoff. Pesticides, motor oil, paint, and antifreeze can be toxic to fish, birds, pets, and people. Yard waste and fertilizer add nutrients that can cause algae blooms and excess plant growth. When the plants die and decompose, they use up oxygen that fish and other aquatic life need to survive.

POTENTIAL PROBLEM	SOLUTION
Motor Oil Minnesota law requires that used motor oil be recycled. One quart of oil can contaminate up to 250,000 gallons of drinking water or create an eight-acre oil slick.	Store used oil in a sturdy container and take it to a retail outlet that recycles oil, or to the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District. Call the Garbage Hotline for more information, 722-0761. Don't mix oil with any other substance!
Antifreeze Antifreeze is toxic. Because it tastes sweet, it is especially tempting to small children and pets. Used antifreeze also contains heavy metals from engine wear, such as lead and cadmium that pose environmental hazards.	New legislation may prohibit dumping antifreeze down sanitary sewers (which used to be acceptable). Store antifreeze in a sturdy container and take it to Western Lake Superior Sanitary District.
Yard Waste Yard wastes such as grass clippings and leaves add nutrients to lakes and streams. Yard wastes also clog storm drains, rendering them ineffective and causing localized flooding.	Compost wastes at home or take them to one of the community composting sites. Plan to use the compost to condition your soil. For more information on composting, call the Minnesota Extension Service.
Deicer-Salt Salt used for deicing sidewalks and driveways is carried with spring meltwater into drains. Once in surface water it can cause problems for fish, wildlife, and vegetation.	Shovel walks and drives promptly before snow is compacted into ice. Use sand, grit, or calcium magnesium acetate instead of sodium chloride. If you use salt, use it sparingly. Don't use fertilizer grit to reduce slipperiness.
Paint Many paint products can harm people, wildlife, and the environment when thrown out or used improperly.	Donate used paint (except lead-based) to community groups or take it to WLSSD. Leftover latex paint can be dried out - remove the lid, let it dry and dispose of it in the trash with the lid off. Oil-based paint should be **always** be taken to a household hazardous waste collection site, even if it is dried.
Lawn Chemicals Insecticides and herbicides carried by runoff from lawns and gardens to storm drains can kill or damage the health or reproduction of aquatic plants, insects or fish. Nutrients in fertilizer cause algae blooms and plant growth that make the water unpleasant for recreation and can reduce oxygen levels.	"Scout" for pests before applying chemicals and follow directions carefully when applying. Get a soil test before applying fertilizer to make sure it's needed and then use the appropriate amount. ✓ Never spread chemicals across sidewalks or driveways. ✓ Sweep up spills instead of washing them into the gutter. ✓ Don't apply chemicals just before a rain.

Arrowhead Currents

A publication dedicated to the enhancement of the Arrowhead Region's water resources

Volume 1, No. 1 **Spring 1993**

You are reading the first issue of *"Arrowhead Currents,"* an expansion of *"Itasca County Currents."* The *IC Currents* was initiated in 1991 by the University of Minnesota Extension Service and Itasca Soil and Water Conservation District as one of Itasca County's first water plan projects. The first two years of *Currents* were made possible by a water plan challenge grant from the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources. Funding for the *Itasca County Currents* ended in 1992.

The success of the county newsletter, coupled with interest from the Minnesota Extension Service and county water plan coordinators from the Arrowhead counties, resulted in a plan for expansion of the newsletter. The newsletter will now cover the water quality issues for Itasca, St. Louis, Carlton, Lake, Cook, and Koochiching counties.

Funding for *Arrowhead Currents* was secured through major contributions from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Minnesota Power, University of Minnesota Extension Service, and the county water plans from the six Arrowhead counties.

Thank you to all contributors and readers of the former *Itasca County Currents*. We anticipate the new publication, *Arrowhead Currents*, will improve and grow as a result of the expanded coverage. New faces, new ideas, new solutions! BUT, a concern has been that we do not lose the local flavor. Let us know what you think!

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-Plug into the future-

Underground storage 3
Should you be concerned?

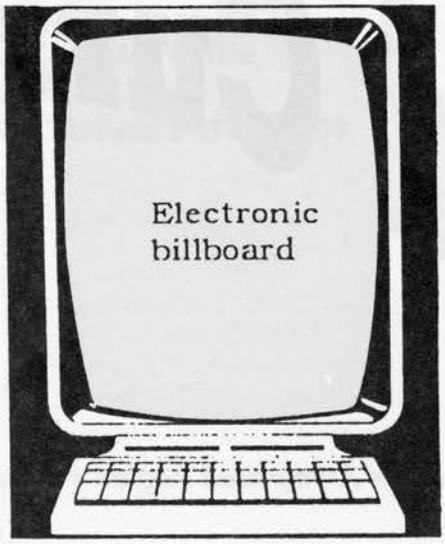
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Reduce the 'impact' with these facts

Questions and Answers 7

Harmony with the land is like harmony with a friend; you cannot cherish the right hand and chop off his left. That is to say, you cannot love game and hate predators; you cannot conserve the waters and waste the ranges; you cannot build the forest and mine the farm. The land is an organism. *Aldo Leopold-A Sand County Almanac*



Announcing!

The New Lake Information Electronic Bulletin Board System!

An electronic bulletin board service for citizens, lake associations, COLA's, county governments, and all others interested in Minnesota's lake resources is now available as a free service. It is provided by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency-Water Quality Division.

An electronic bulletin board system (BBS) is an information source that requires a personal computer, along with a modem and telephone line connection. This system will allow you to use electronic mail, browse various information that is arranged like chapters of a book, and to download files for your own use (newsletters, lake data, watershed data, and fisheries, for example.) You are also encouraged to upload your lake association's newsletters and news that may be of interest to others. It is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Steps to access the Bulletin Board System:

1. Run your PC computer and communications software (i.e. XTALK, Procomm, Kermit) through your modem and telephone connection.
2. Set telephone no. to 612-296-8811.
3. Settings should be 1200,8,N,1 or 2400,8,N,1.
4. Please call...Connected (*displayed on your screen).
5. Type "Y" to see color, "N" for black and white screens.
6. First time on the system you must follow directions to register onto the system. Keep your password simple. Call the SYSOP if you forget your password.
7. Read the intro messages. If you get confused, press "enter."
8. Choose-
*** Browse through the Bulletins,**
*** <S>earch by "lake name" for your lake's data;**
*** <J>oin one of the sub-topic areas, when done <A> bandon and return to the main directory;**
*** Go to the <F>iles and download a file of interest;**
*** or <U>pload one of your files onto the system; or, lastly;**
*** <G>oodbye.**

Copies of MN-Lakes BBS Manual are available. For details of how to connect to BBS, call Bruce Wilson at 612-296-9210.

Water Facts

✔ *From 1967 to 1984 there was a 74 percent increase in the number of cabins and homes around lakes in Minnesota.*

✔ *Since 1977 requests for permits for use in water increased dramatically due to marginal lakeshore development; swimming, boating, and water skiing increases; permit regulations awareness; cultural eutrophication; and exotic plant species spread (e.g. purple loosestrife).*

✔ *25 percent of lakes smaller than 5,000 acres in Minnesota do not meet state water quality standards for swimming and fishing.*

✔ *8 percent of lakes greater than 5,000 acres do not meet state standards.*

✔ *Lake water quality is primarily attributed to nonpoint sources.*

✔ *Minnesota has 27 wastewater facilities that do not comply with federal and state discharge requirements.*

✔ *Minnesota has about 5 million acres of wetlands.*

Arrowhead Currents
is published quarterly through the cooperative efforts of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Lake, Koochiching, and St. Louis counties.

Publishing office is
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Grand Rapids, MN 55744-2600

***Arrowhead Currents** is published to share the ideas, concerns, and thoughts of the citizens of the Arrowhead Region concerning the quality of Minnesota's waters. It is dedicated to today's ideas for tomorrow's*

Waters

Check it out

Underground Storage Tanks

The information on this page is supplied by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Storage tanks are a critical issue in shoreland areas due to generally higher water tables and surface/groundwater interactions; also sandy soil areas surround many lakes. Many cabin owners heat with oil and thus the predominance of tanks is high. Tanks are often buried to be out of sight. Since many cabins are older, tanks may have problems due to age factors.

What counts as a residential tank?

Tanks used for residential or other non commercial purposes range in size from 265 gallons to over 1,000 gallons. Although storage tanks holding fewer than 1,100 gallons may not be regulated as strictly as larger tanks, these smaller tanks are just as likely to leak and cause problems as the larger industrial-use tanks.

Many of the tanks now in use have been in the ground a long time and have only a coat of paint as corrosion protection. This type of tank is usually used to store No. 2 fuel oil for heating homes, or to store gasoline or diesel fuel for filling farm or personal vehicles.

How do I know that I have a leaking tank?

Because most residential tanks are below-ground, it can be hard to spot a problem. But there are several signs of trouble to watch for:

1. You suddenly lose product from the tank.
2. You notice that you seem to be using a lot more oil or gasoline than you feel you've actually used (check your records and ask your supplier to help you determine if actual oil use was greater than you expected before assuming the worst).
3. Your furnace malfunctions, you find water in the furnace oil filter, or your oil dealer measures the product level in your tank and detects water on the dipstick.
4. You notice stained or damp soil around or under your tank location.
5. You taste or smell petroleum in drinking water that comes from a well.
6. You detect petroleum vapors near the tank or in your basement.

Note: If you detect vapors, call your local fire department IMMEDIATELY—vapors may signal a risk of explosion or fire. Call the Minnesota Pollution Control Underground Storage Tank Section at 612-296-6300 for more information.

Are there reasons to replace a tank that isn't leaking?

Yes. Consider replacing your tank if:

- it is more than 20 years old;
- you don't know when it was installed or what it is made of;
- the tank is in an area with shallow ground water; or
- the tank is buried in clay rather than backfilled with clean sand.

How do I go about replacing a tank?

Before planning to remove or "close" your tank, contact your local fire marshal. There may be local ordinances requiring you to get a permit to remove the tank. To find a tank removal service, call the place where you bought your old tank, or look in the Yellow Pages under "Excavating." These contractors should also be able to help you with disposal of the tank. After removal, check the soil for signs of contamination. Call the MPCA at 612-296-8100 to report leakage. Do not just abandon an unused tank. Pump out any remaining contents, lock the cover, and contact the marshal for further instructions.

Federal regulations for underground storage tank construction are now in place to help prevent the installation of new, unprotected tanks. Even though homeowners installing small (under 1,100 gallons) tanks may not be covered by some of the newer corrosion and leak-protection requirements, by choosing a tank that meets these guidelines, homeowners may avoid the problems of an inadequately protected tank.

Waters

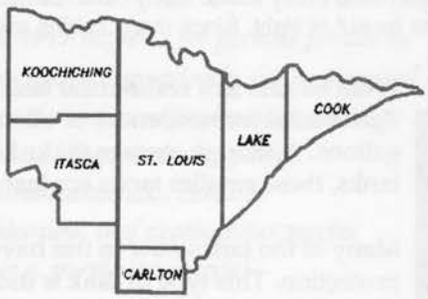
Regional

Arrowhead news

Arrowhead Currents seeks to share the news and views of citizens and water quality professionals from throughout the Arrowhead Region of Minnesota, including the counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, and St. Louis.

You are invited, indeed *urged* ,to share your news and thoughts with the readers of *Currents*.

Mail them to *Arrowhead Currents,* Itasca County Extension Office; Itasca County Courthouse, 123 Fourth Street; Grand Rapids, Minn. 55744.



Cook County: Cook County will have its draft Comprehensive Water Management Plan ready for local review in June 1993. The 21-member Citizens Task Force has done a tremendous job developing the plan over the last year and a half. They consistently have 14 to 16 people at each monthly meeting. Some of the major issues they have identified to work on include: protecting groundwater recharge areas, air pollution, PCB's, exotic pests, and—yes—failing sewage treatment systems.

Lake County: Thanks to the hard work of the Citizens Task Force, Lake County's Comprehensive Water Management Plan was approved in December 1992.

To help implement the plan, Lake County will be hiring a part-time Water Plan Coordinator who should be starting around the first of May. This person will write a bi-weekly newspaper column , develop and conduct workshops on maintaining sewage treatment systems, and work with Two Harbors and Silver Bay on water conservation education...PLUS MORE!

A Water Quality Fair for Two Harbors is in the planning stages. The fair will highlight water conservation techniques and maintaining sewage treatment systems.

St. Louis County: St. Louis County has adopted new shoreland regulations. These regulations address wetlands, vegetation removal, erosion control, land alterations, increased review of sanitary systems, gravel pits, commercial development standards, and other land uses. The county is in the process of implementing its Water Plan which received final approval by the county board in December. Major initiatives for 1993 include:

- Distribution of the Shoreland Best Management Practices. The county is interested in receiving ideas as to the best way to distribute them.
- Surface Water Testing Program if funding is approved by the State.
- Septic and well improvement grant program, and drinking water testing program. These are pilot projects in two targeted areas.

Waters

Itasca County

Itasca: County of 1,000 Lakes

Surface Water Quality: The future

Lake and watershed water quality monitoring will again be a major focus in 1993. It is vital that we gain a better understanding of existing water quality conditions, and begin to build a sound data base for future comparisons. Rian Reed, lake biologist for the Itasca County SWCD District, directs the lake monitoring program. If funding permits, comprehensive watershed monitoring in selected basins will be initiated.

In addition to obtaining good baseline data on our surface waters, we also hope to improve efforts to manage and protect those waters. Coordination of river and lake water monitoring is being improved: River Watch, sponsored by the Mississippi Headwaters Board, is entering its third year of data collection with increased focus on macro-invertebrate sampling.

A new, action-oriented group has been formed in the county called the IC Water Resources Task Force. It is comprised of representatives from the county water plan, industry, school groups, business, and local and state resource agencies. The primary focus of the task force for 1993 has been to give assistance to an exciting new project being developed by Grand Rapids High School called *Communications Central.*

Another new development is a multi-agency study of water quality and fisheries in the Round Lake watershed. DNR Fisheries, US Forest Service, Leech Lake Reservation, and Itasca SWCD are cooperating in a study that will help determine the direction of fisheries and lake watershed management in a large area of west central Itasca County.

Itasca Coalition of Lake Associations

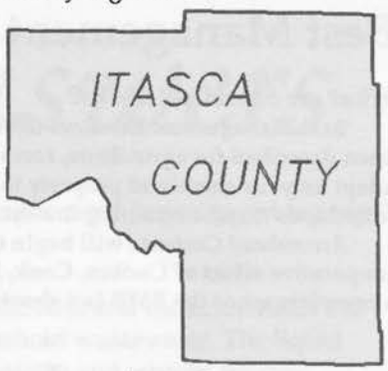
The Itasca County Coalition of Lake Associations (COLA) intends to develop the Lake Advocate Program on several county lakes this summer. Most of the activities will be undertaken by lake association volunteers. Each lake will have an advocate who will educate area residents on ordinances, permit process, and all the "do's and don'ts" of lakeshore activities. The program is active in Cass, Crow Wing, and Hubbard counties.

Training and oversight will be provided by the Itasca County Planning and Zoning Department, SWCD, DNR, and MPCA.

The Itasca COLA has been working with the county on new shoreland standards ordinances. A spring project for the association, in conjunction with the Grand Rapids High School, involves five county lakes. Students and the Itasca COLA members will clean up shorelands and do water quality testing on Deer, Bass, Prairie, Splithand, and Wabana lakes.

With the increasing spread of Eurasion watermilfoil (milfoil was found last fall as close as Aitkin County), COLA urges everyone to be cautious and prepared. And COLA encourages all area lakeshore owners to form lake associations. Our lakes are valuable resources to our counties' growth and well-being!

Arrowhead Currents will feature one of the Arrowhead counties with each edition of the newsletter. Itasca County begins the series.



Itasca County
A Profile

Itasca County may not be "all wet," but the statement isn't far from the truth:

—Wetlands and water comprise about 1/3 (about 650,000 acres) of the total surface area in Itasca County.

—There are about 1,100 lakes and open-water wetlands that are over 10 acres in size. 869 lakes and 210 wetlands have been classified and "protected" by the DNR.

—348 miles of streams and rivers have similarly been protected.

—Lake area (including Itasca's part of Winnibigoshish) equals 222,036 acres.

-Over 500 lakes are smaller than 50 acres. (300 are less than 25 acres.)

—About 200 lakes are between 100 and 1,000 acres in size.

—The largest 26 lakes, those over 1,000 acres, make up about half the total lake surface area.

—About one out of four lakes average less than 10 feet in depth.

—Over 100 lakes have depth greater than 50 feet; 15 are greater than 100.

—The four deepest lakes are: Turtle (150)', Caribou (150'), Trout (155'), and Larson (175').

—134 lakes are "land-locked;" they are surrounded by a 2' contour of "high ground" above the ordinary high water mark. Exchange of water is through the basin walls.

—250 lakes are "seepage" lakes; a portion of the lake is surrounded by a low area (wetland) but does not meet the criteria of having at least a 2' contour of high ground. Exchange of water is through basin walls.

*Both lake types have a defined surface water outlet.

New!!!

Waters
the Facts

Best Management Practices for Shoreland Owners

What are Shoreland BMPs?

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are actions you can take to reduce your impact on the environment. BMPs have been described for agriculture, forest management, and construction. Facts presented here describe the BMPs you can adopt on your shoreland property to help protect and preserve water quality. In many cases, the best management for shorelands may be retaining the natural characteristics of your property.

***Arrowhead Currents* will begin to reprint one of each of a series of BMPs that have been published through a cooperative effort of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, and St. Louis counties and state and federal agencies. For a complete set of the BMP fact sheets, contact your county office of the Minnesota Extension Service.**

Ensuring a Safe Water Supply

A Safe Supply?

When clear, good-tasting water comes out of the faucet, we assume it is safe to drink. Unfortunately this assumption is not always correct. Most shoreland properties have a private water supply that needs to be tested regularly to confirm safe water.

At seasonal or vacation homes that are used infrequently, the water supply may go untested for years. It is important to test water every year if the well is not used continuously. Residences near lakes and rivers often have wells that use shallow ground water. Seasonal homes may have older wells needing repair or replacement. Older, shallow wells are at the most risk from ground water contamination.

The most obvious concern about an unsafe water supply is the health risk to family or guests. Another reason to make sure your shoreland property has a safe water supply relates to property value and transfer.

Is There a Problem?

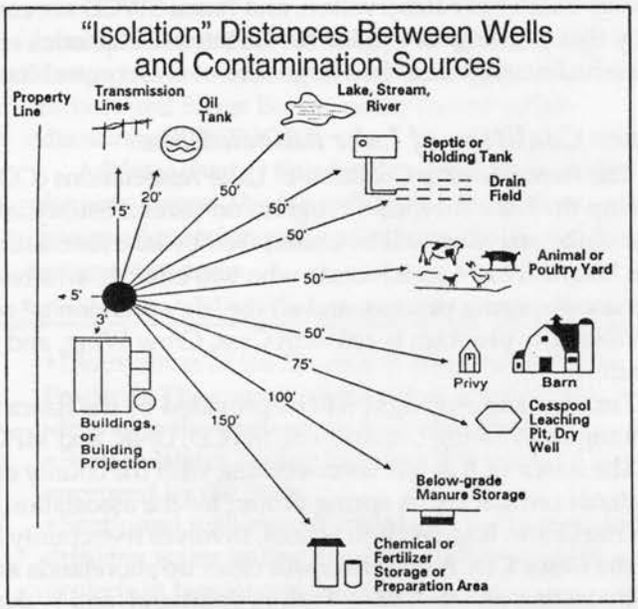
The following may indicate there is a problem with your water quality:

- Sudden or gradual change in taste, odor, or color.
- If family members frequently get upset stomachs, nausea, or diarrhea.
- Visitors get sick even when family members don't.
- An oily sheen appears when the water stands for awhile. (This may also be a result of dissolved iron which is not a health risk.)
- You smell petroleum or a chemical odor.

BMPs for Safe Water Supplies

To maintain a safe water supply, follow these guidelines:

- Test annually for nitrate and coliform bacteria.
- Disinfect the well and plumbing system following maintenance on the well or pump and after repairs.
- Maintain septic systems properly and pump septic tanks regularly.
- Avoid diverting surface drainage to low areas where it may seep into ground water.



Minimum isolation distances required by Minnesota Department of Health between wells and possible sources of contamination. Wells with less than 50 feet of watertight casing must be located at least twice as far from contamination.

Waters

and you

Questions & Answers

Q: I see many advertisements for septic system additives that will eliminate the need to pump out my septic tank. Which of these additives are the best to use?

A: **None!** Your septic system is designed to have two separate parts—the septic tank and the drain field. The septic tank accumulates the solids that are in the raw sewage from your household wastewater. The liquid from the wastewater slowly moves through the drain field where micro-organisms and oxygen remove bacteria and nutrients. If the septic tank is not periodically pumped, it fills up and allows some of the solids to escape to the drain field which clogs up and causes the system to fail. Septic tank additives create similar problems. Additives cause solids to float, causing them to become suspended. Also, some types of the additives are suspected to be carcinogens, so we definitely do not want these substances reaching our ground water.

Some folks claim that adding extra "stuff" to their septic tank enhances the breakdown of the solids. (Extra stuff includes coffee grounds, fish guts, etc.) These natural additives do not enhance breakdown and can actually overload the system.

The best practice to maintain a properly functioning septic system is to have it pumped out every two to three years. Also, pumping should be done through the access manhole —**not** through the inspection pipes.

Q: Where might I obtain water quality information that can be shared with lakeshore owners at regular meetings of a lake association?

A: The Minnesota Extension Service recently developed two lists of water quality items available through the U of Minnesota Extension Services Distribution Center. The first list, primarily addresses agricultural issues and is titled "Water Quality—Agricultural Impacts on Water Quality." It addresses the following: chemicals, safety and the environment; conservation tillage, irrigation and drainage; liming and soil amendments; and soil and water conservation.,

The second list is titled: "Water Quality—Waste Management." It includes: animal waste management; home and resort sewage; home/yard waste and recycling.

These listings include facts sheets, bulletins, folders, slide sets, and video tapes. All can be purchased or rented from the distribution center.

The Distribution Center can be reached at the University of Minnesota; 3 Coffey Hall; 1420 Eckles Ave.; St. Paul, MN 55108; 612-625-8173; or contact your county office of the Minnesota Extension Service.

Q: What is a watershed?

A: The term **watershed**, refers to a geographic area in which water sediments, and dissolved materials drain to a common outlet—a point on a larger stream, a lake, an underlying aquifer, an estuary, or an ocean. This area is also called the drainage basin of the receiving water body. The definition of a watershed is especially important with all the talk today about approaching water quality problems on a watershed basis rather than political boundaries. It is clear from the definition that moving water does not necessarily stop at a township, county or state line. Thus a process, called the watershed protection approach, is to look at the entire watershed instead of dealing with only pieces of the problem.

Arrowhead Currents
Itasca County Extension Office
123 Fourth Street NE
Grand Rapids, Minnesota 55744-2600

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This edition of *Arrowhead Currents* comes to you compliments of the Arrowhead Counties of Minnesota. To continue receiving this quarterly publication, send your name and address to: ***Arrowhead Currents*, Extension Office; Itasca County Courthouse, 123 Fourth Street NE, Grand Rapids, MN 55744-2600.**

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FS–6213–A
1993

CLEAN WATER

You Can Make A Difference

Safe Drinking Water from Wells in Flooded Areas

Barb Liukkonen, MES-BWSR Water Quality Educator

Introduction

If your well has been inundated with floodwater, you need to disinfect it to assure a safe domestic water supply to protect your family's health. Floodwater carries bacteria, viruses, parasites, and other pathogens (disease-causing organisms), as well as chemicals.

Diseases such as dysentery, hepatitis and giardiasis can be transmitted through private wells that have been contaminated by floodwaters. Man-made chemicals—such as pesticides, solvents, and petroleum-based products—can pose a health risk. Nitrate, a particular risk for infants and pregnant women, can be introduced to wells by flooding.

Sediment that enters your well during flooding can cause problems for your pumps and plumbing system. Bacteria that create a rotten-egg smell and stain plumbing fixtures or laundry may also be introduced by floodwaters. Although these do not present a health risk, they are a nuisance that can be eliminated through disinfection.

Where to disinfect

If the floodwater covered your wellhead (the top of the well at or above ground level) you need to disinfect the well and then test to make sure pathogens have been eliminated. If you have a shallow sandpoint or driven well and floodwaters approached it, even if the well was not inundated you should disinfect it to assure a safe water supply.

Boiling your water at a full rolling boil for 5 to 8 minutes should be used as a temporary measure to protect against contaminating bacteria. Household water treatment systems will not provide sufficient protection and may themselves need to be disinfected. Sediment will clog these systems and high levels of certain chemicals can over-load their capacity. Membranes, cartridges and filters within water treatment devices should be replaced. Water softeners and water heaters should also receive special attention because they will serve as sources to reintroduce bacteria into your water system if not properly disinfected.

Bacteria and other living organisms can be killed through disinfection with chlorine, but disinfecting the well will not remove other chemicals or sediment. If you suspect nitrate or man-made chemicals have been introduced to the well, use an alternate water supply until you can confirm it is safe. Purchase or carry your water from a known safe source.

Shock chlorination of a private well is a relatively simple process, but contractors or plumbers could be hired to disinfect it for you. It is important to thoroughly disinfect both the well and the household plumbing so that no places remain where bacteria pathogens can survive to recontaminate your water supply.

Chlorine bleach will not be as effective if the water is muddy or cloudy, so you should wait until the water is clear before you begin to disinfect it. You can pump water for several hours to see if that clears up such muddiness, but if pumping does not work you may just have to wait for the sediment to settle before you disinfect your water.

How to disinfect

To guarantee that pathogens are completely eliminated, you need to expose them to chlorine at a sufficient concentration for an adequate time period. Thus, both the amount of chlorine you add and the length of time you allow it to stand are important considerations. The chart in this fact sheet will help you judge how much bleach to add, depending on the diameter and depth of your well. The chlorine bleach should be diluted with water so you are not working with a concentrated solution. Be careful to not excessively exceed recommended levels of chlorine bleach, because the excess will be hard to remove from your system and it will adversely affect your water's taste.

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

For a shallow well, you can use any laundry bleach containing a 5.25% hypochlorite solution. For a deeper well, you may want to use chlorine in a solid tablet or pellet form (sodium hypochlorite), available from well drillers. The pellets settle to the bottom of the well and dissolve to ensure the entire water column is disinfected.

After you have disinfected the well and household plumbing, a follow-up test to make sure the water supply is safe is very important. The procedure described below should make your well safe, but any bacteria remaining in the system will reproduce and will be detectable in a water test after 48 hours.

The water should be tested at a lab certified by the Minnesota Department of Health. A list of certified labs is available at your county office of the Minnesota Extension Service, or at your county public health department. Test for coliform bacteria and nitrate-nitrogen as indicators of water contamination. Single-page fact sheets on bacteria and nitrate are available at no charge from your county Minnesota Extension Service office. Tests for coliform bacteria and nitrate-nitrogen will cost about $25 at a certified lab.

If a test shows lingering bacterial contamination, shock chlorinate again and retest. If there is nitrate contamination above the health based advisory of 10 parts per million, find an alternative water supply until the problem is resolved. The well should be tested again in about three months to be sure that bacteria have not returned.

Steps for disinfecting

Step 1 Remove cap from the well. There are many types of well caps. If you have questions, contact your well driller for assistance. There are certain guidelines for wells with submersible pumps to ensure the chlorinated water gets past the pump seal. See MES bulletin FO–5941, *Treatment Systems for Household Water Supplies: Chlorination,* for details.

Step 2 Pour the mixed chlorine/water solution down the well, trying to coat the sides of the casing as you pour. If you get chlorine on the pump or wiring, flush thoroughly with fresh water so the stainless steel or other surface coating doesn't corrode.

Step 3 Turn off the hot water heater—chlorine is not as effective at temperatures above 105°. You may want to bypass your water softener, but if contaminated water has passed through the softener, you must take steps to disinfect it also.

Step 4 Run water through all service lines in the house until you detect the odor of chlorine at each tap. Make sure you run the chlorinated water through every faucet in the system. You may also want to flush the toilets.

Step 5 Let the chlorinated water stand in the system for 8 to 12 hours.

Step 6 Flush out the system beginning with your well. Use a hose connected to an outside faucet and flush the system to a ditch or driveway. This large volume of chlorinated water should not be flushed through your septic system or run on delicate plants or the lawn. After water from the well is free of the chlorine odor, flush the rest of the household plumbing. This small volume of chlorinated water in your service pipes should not damage the septic system.

Amounts of chlorine bleach to use for disinfecting wells.

Diameter of Well (inches)	Depth of Water in Well (feet)							
	50 or less	100	150	200	250	300	350	400 or more
	Quarts of laundry bleach							
2	¼	¼	¼	¼	½	½	½	1
4	¼	½	1	1	1½	1½	2	2
5	½	1	1	1½	2	3	3	3
6	½	1	1½	2	3	3	4	4
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Bleach must be properly diluted. Use 12 parts of water to one part of bleach. For example, if the water in your well is 100 feet deep and your well has a six-inch casing, mix one quart of bleach into 12 quarts of water.

The University of Minnesota, including the Minnesota Extension Service, is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, public assistance status, veteran status, or sexual orientation.

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Comments Received

on

Reding Guidelines

as of 8/24/93

Minnesota
Department of Transportation
Transportation Building
395 John Ireland Boulevard
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1993
BOARD OF WATER
& SOIL RESOURCES

August 6, 1993

Bruce Sandstrom
Board of Water and Soil Resources
155 S. Wabasha St.
Suite 104
St. Paul, MN 55107

RE: Third Draft, BWSR Guidelines for C. 160, Laws of 1991.

Dear Mr. Sandstrom:

Mn/DOT reviewed the third draft of above referenced document and we have the following comments.

The guidance document should contain a note that this guidance does not apply to state projects. Our reading and understanding of Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B.3365, is that the law applies only to local units of government. The Minnesota Constitution is clear that lower units of government can only regulate higher units of government when expressly given that right by the legislature. We do work with local governments, watershed districts and regulatory agencies in the design and implementation of our projects as required by federal and state processes.

The guidelines should make it clear that they apply to one acre of new impervious surface which drains to a single point or basin. This avoids the confusion which could arise for example, from a project which increases impervious surface by 0.1 acre in each of 10 drainage basins. One acre of new impervious surface has been created, but is one detention pond required or are ten required?

We have included editorial comments on the Draft Guidance document.

Sincerely,

Lawrence E. Foote

Lawrence E. Foote, Ph.D.
Director, Office of Environmental Services

Attachment A:

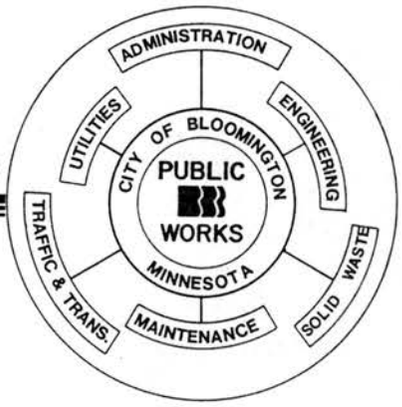
Attachment A

POSSIBLE LANGUAGE FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE ONE ACRE IMPERVIOUS CREATED SURFACES

Clarification of MS 103B.3365 Subdivision 1 Impervious surface over one acre.

The local unit of government shall require that water retention devices or areas for water retention be provided on projects where one or more acres of pervious surface area is converted to impervious area. This requirement applies when the one acre of converted area drains to a single basin prior to leaving the development site. For example, if there are two areas of converted acreage - 0.6 acres on lot 1, and 0.5 acres on lot 2 and they are connected and contribute to the same drainage discharge basin prior to going off-site, then the retention device or area is required. If the areas are separate, but contribute to the same drainage discharge basin prior to going off-site, then the retention would still be required. If however, these two separate areas discharged to separate basins, then while retention could be encouraged, it would not be required.

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bloomington, minnesota
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August 19, 1993

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AUG 24 1993

BOARD OF WATER & SOIL RESOURCES

Bruce Sandstrom
MN Board of Water & Soil Resources
Southbridge Office Building - Suite 104
155 South Wabasha Street
St. Paul, MN 55107

Re: Third draft BWSR Guidelines for Chapter 160
Laws of 1991

Dear Mr. Sandstrom:

The City of Bloomington appreciates the opportunity to comment on the third draft of the Board of Water & Soil Resources Guidelines for Chapter 160, Laws of 1991. We understand that these guidelines do not have the force and effect of rules or laws but are guides for the implementation of Chapter 160.

Part IV has some recommended requirements that are considered to be difficult to implement, particularly in the seven county metro area. Some of the examples include the 10:1 slope extending 10 feet into the permanent pool of a storm water detention facility. This may be somewhat onerous and expensive requirement for ponding in metro areas, particularly those that are highly developed. This would also apply to the 16-1/2 foot vegetated strips surrounding ponds on a development site. Some water bodies will be in commercial areas and this will be very questionable, not only aesthetically and environmentally, but also in regard to future maintenance implications. More flexibility in designing to best meet the situation is needed.

Part IV, Subpart 1.d, recommends the adoption of parts 8.1-8.16 of the Metro Council model ordinance. Bloomington staff have difficulty with a number of the components of the model ordinance. Part 8.7 of the model ordinance requiries the post-development peak discharge to not exceed the pre-development peak discharge for the 2-year, 10-year and 100-year storm events, although no duration is referenced. Part 8.8 prescribes pond geometry and associated physical characteristics (multiple cells, slope requirements, buffer strips, length-to-width ratios) which are more appropriate for larger sites or regional facilities. It also makes reference to peak discharge constraints but only for the 10-year storm, again with no duration mentioned. Part 8.11 requires that all new catch basins be sump catch basins. This is a costly requirement that may be unnecessary in systems that include pre-entry ponds ahead of a water body.

Part 8.10 states that 18% slopes are not to be disturbed in conjunction with a project. There will be developments where disturbance of an 18% slope cannot

be avoided. Some situations may be the occurrence of an erosion on a slope and in order to alleviate the erosion a series of retaining walls may have to be built, or a storm sewer outfall be constructed in conjunction with a project, or the possibility exists of constructing stairs or walkways for access to a lower portion of one's property; therefore, making the general statement that 18% slopes are not to be disturbed is not a reasonable request.

Part IV, Subpart 1.f.5, requires rate control for runoff water quantity to match predevelopment condition for the critical 2, 10, and 100-year storms. This is a stringent requirement that also complicates the design procedure. Part IV, Subpart 2.a.3, requires a sediment trapping device or area designed to trap sediments 0.5 millimeters in size or greater be installed prior to discharge into a wetland. This is going to be very expensive retrofit for local government units to implement. Also, at the present time there does not seem to be a correlation between the NURP criteria and that associated with the research by Dr. Pitt (Part IV, Subpart 1.f.3.). One methodology should be used for the water quality basin design criteria.

The storm water management plans of the WMOs and cities need to be the primary document to implement storm water related actions. Once they are approved they must be the focal point of decision making by the various agencies involved. Otherwise, it is unreasonable to expect the local jurisdictions to be the focal point to fund and carry out storm water activities. Therefore, some of the criteria regarding the use of wetlands and integration into a local government's local watershed management plan should remain the local government's responsibility.

If there are questions or comments regading this information, please advise.

Sincerely,

Charles V. Honchell

Charles V. Honchell
Director of Public Works

JBG/mlw

Minnesota Department of Health
Division of Environmental Health
925 Delaware Street Southeast
P.O. Box 59040
Minneapolis, MN 55459-0040
(612) 627-5100

RECEIVED
AUG 2 4 1993

August 19, 1993

Mr. Bruce Sandstrom, Supervisor
Board of Soil and Water Resources
155 South Wabasha Street, Suite 104
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

Dear Mr. Sandstrom:

We have received the third draft of the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) Guidelines for Chapter 160, Laws of 1991 and would like to offer comments on the proposal.

While the BWSR guidelines clearly establish that only land disturbing activities greater than one acre are regulated, the proposed model ordinance itself does not. Because earlier language suggests that any land-disturbing activities including "removing vegetative cover, excavating, filling, grading, and the construction of any structure," would necessitate a stormwater management plan, the local government could incorrectly assume that they are authorized to regulate such activities as well drilling.

We recommend that the proposed model ordinance include language to clearly state that it only covers land disturbing activities greater than one acre.

Alternatively, well construction activities could be added to the list of exemptions in section 5.2, to perhaps read as follows:

"d) Installation of fence, sign, telephone, and electric poles, ~~and~~ other kinds of posts or poles, and well or boring casings, at-grade well manhole covers and vaults, and concrete well pads; or. . . ."

I hope that these comments are beneficial to the development of your program. If we can provide additional assistance or if you have any further questions, please contact Kimberly Benson-Johnson, Local Programs Coordinator at 612/627-5156.

Sincerely,

Patricia A. Bloomgren
Director

PAB:KKBJ:fal

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

August 13. 1993

RECEIVED

AUG 17 1993

Mr. Bruce Sandstrom
Supervisor, Metro Region
Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
Southbridge Office Building
155 South Wabasha Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

Dear Mr. Sandstrom:

Re: Third Draft
Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
Guidelines for Chapter 160, Laws of 1991

My comments are specifically addressed to Pond Design, which is part F of page 5, et seq. For design criteria, you have adopted the five micron size removal requirements contained in the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) permit. I am copying this letter to our Permit Section since I am very concerned that the design for five micron size removal will not be as easy as it appears to be from initial discussions. I feel very reluctant to agree that this criteria should get into our permit and into your guidance when no one in Minnesota is familiar enough with this process to have actually used it in a project design application. Until people utilize this design criteria in practice, I consider it to be experimental; as such, it should not be subject to regulatory requirements.

From a policy standpoint, item 3 of this section also requires that there be an average pool depth greater than four feet and less than ten feet deep. This design criteria comes from a particular recommendation which is not related to the 90 percent removal criteria. I believe it should be changed to: "There shall be a sediment storage basin with maintenance access. The pond shall be designed so that high flows will not tend to resuspend sediments by use of vegetation depth or other scour protection strategies." You and I have seen ponds that operate effectively, yet they do not meet a depth criteria. I am specifically talking about the McCarrons Lake wetland which has several features recommended by other agencies in other states. We do not want to tie our hands, eliminating various options which are equally effective for storm water treatment.

If the 90 percent removal criteria for five micron size stays in our permit, then of course, it would be appropriate here; however, I strongly recommend that we sit down together with our Permits Section and discuss this criteria as to how it will actually be applied and what it will take to come up with a reasonable design for these facilities.

Printed on recycled paper containing at least 10 percent paper recycled by consumers.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (612) 296-9268. Users of Telecommunications Device for the Deaf call (612) 297-5353.

Sincerely,

Lou Flynn

Louis L. Flynn
Nonpoint Source Section
Water Quality Division

LLF:mbo

Sept. 23, 1993

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
SAWMILL INN
GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA
SEPTEMBER 23, 1993

APPOINTED MEMBERS PRESENT:
Jim Nielsen, Barbara Cobb, Ted Lovdahl, Howard Peterson, Barbara Uppgaard, John Boulton, Dwain Otte, Warren Rodning, Jim Rossman, and Kathy Roer.

APPOINTED MEMBERS ABSENT:
Sharon Clark and Donald Ogaard.

AGENCY MEMBERS PRESENT:
Fred Bergsrud, U of M/Extension Service (MES)
Paul Burns, Department of Agriculture (MDA)
Steve Heiskary, Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)

AGENCY MEMBERS ABSENT:
Kim Benson-Johnson, Department of Health (MDH)
Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

0THERS PRESENT:
Allen Oehlke, Minnesota Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD)
Curt Borchert, Minnesota Association of Conservation District Employees (MACDE)
Bob Pigeon, MASWCD Area 3 Director
Pat Wulff, Minnesota Lakes Association (MLA)
Art Norton, Don Simon, and Joyce Rhodes, Itasca SWCD

STAFF PRESENT:
Ron Harnack, Ron Shelito, Bill Best, Doug Thomas, Dale Krystosek, Mark Nelson, Chris Hofstede, Dan Steward, and Mary Jo Anderson.

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER - Chairman Nielsen called the meeting to order at 8:35 a.m.

Chairman Nielsen thanked everyone involved in putting together the tour yesterday.

** 93-54 **ADOPT AGENDA** - Moved by Ted Lovdahl, seconded by John Boulton, to adopt the agenda as presented. Affirmative: Boulton, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

** 93-55 **MINUTES OF AUGUST 25, 1993** - Moved by Howard Peterson, seconded by Barbara Cobb, to approve the minutes of August 25, 1993 as circulated. Affirmative: Boulton, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT - Jim Nielsen stated that he was disappointed that BWSR was not credited for their good work on the flooding emergency assistance.

Chairman Nielsen reported that he and Fred Bergsrud have talked about making an information/education video to be used as a tool in explaining the BWSR's goals and objectives. This video would be available to the general public as well as our clientele.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT - Ron Harnack also thanked everyone for putting the tour together, and a special thanks to Ron Shelito and Ted Lovdahl for their efforts and assistance.

Ron reported that Darrell Apelgrain has been serving on the flood disaster team in southwestern Minnesota. Ron has received a very positive response from Federal Emergency Management Assistance (FEMA) for the BWSR's assistance. Ron stated that information will be sent to SWCDs to gather appropriate information for completion of the FEMA assessment and survey.

Ron briefly commented on the appeal from Rice Creek Watershed District and also the Yellow Medicine Watershed District appeal. Ron stated that here's an opportunity for informal resolution with the BWSR's dispute resolution committee (DRC). Ron hasn't talked with the DRC on this yet, as he just received the appeals.

Ron commented on the Cottage Grove Ravine Watershed District. He said that the levy was submitted too late, which means no levy for this year, they now have the option of borrowing money from the county.

Ron reported that an additional responsibilities have been taken on statewide by SWCDs; as SCS's role is changing and as BWSR's responsibilities change, conflict with the change results. Ron stated that the organizations are now operating under memos of agreement from the 1970's and do not reflect 10 years of changes in roles and responsibilities. Now

Ron reported that he has been spending time visiting the BWSR field staff. He said, "they're plates are running over, but they're doing an excellent job in setting priorities, what needs to get done now and what can sit by the wayside." Ron suggested a board member winter retreat to help prioritize issues and programs and set sights for a two-three year period.

Paul Burns asked for BWSR response to Mr. Neinow's appeal. Ron stated that he met with Blue Earth County last week; BWSR did not turn down their request, the BWSR had so many requests with a certain amount of money to work with, staff recommended that Mr. Neinow drop below the priority listing and the SWCD wanted a special request for the Neinow situation. Ron stated that the next funding cycle is December/January; depending on the criminal/civil action taken against Mr. Neinow, the BWSR will take action after that decision has been made. Ron received Elton Redalen's support for funding on this issue, Ron is not convinced that the SWCD will reconsider their position on this proposal.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Feedlot Committee - Jim Rossman reported that the Feedlot Committee met last Monday with Dave Nelson, PCA, to discuss issues and proposed permitting process. PCA is trying to get involved in the funding cycle defined by the Governor. The committee is looking at the general permit and individual permit process. Discussion is needed on the cost of permit, total management program for the operator, and who delivers the service, is there an appeals process? Rossman said the committee is trying to facilitate each agency's role in the feedlot issue. He said that Al Kean provided a matrix of regulators, technical assistance, and resources needed - this seems to make things a bit clearer. Bob Pigeon asked about ASCS funding availability, Ron said that priorities have not been given to feedlots, rather on compliance plans, although they are discussing consideration of feedlot funding.

Education Committee - Kathy Roer reported that the education committee discussed resource impact statements. Fred Bergsrud said that the Extension Service will provide these. Kathy stated that the committee discussed Barbara Liukkonen's position and areas of concentration. Kathy stated that there's a 1-800 telephone number for the general public to use regarding water issues, sponsored by the American Groundwater Trust, who is looking for other agencies, private and non-profit for funding.

Dispute Resolution Committee - Kathy Roer commented on southwestern Minnesota project with Doug Thomas.

BLOCK GRANT ALLOCATION RECONSIDERATION - Chairman Nielsen commented on the BWSR action at the August meeting regarding in-kind or cash contributions for the WCA program. He has received resolutions from counties requesting that the BWSR reconsider their action. Chairman Nielsen asked if action could be deferred until October. Ron Harnack said that a timeline exists, if BWSR waits until October the local government budgets and applications will be effected. Chairman Nielsen then asked board members

is the time to assess the partnership and strengthen it for the future. Ron wants the SWCD boards to know that we can work through this, they have strong support from BWSR - this is a bottom up and not a top down issue as we strive to serve the conservation needs of the state. Barbara Uppgaard asked if the CORE reorganization would help implement this; Ron said that this is a separate issue at this point. Ron would like to have a committee of BWSR members to assist with redefining of the roles.

Chairman Nielsen reported that the Senate Ag Committee met to discuss feedlots. Jim stated that they primarily beat up on DNR enforcement -- political rhetoric. He said this showed that the feedlot program is going through growing pains, the deficiencies are recognized, the current capability is dealing with a small portion of feedlots. Ron said there needs to be a greater capability in BWSR, PCA, MDA, DNR, MES and local government, with focus on local government. Ron said that by the end of October, PCA with cooperation of the agencies, will have an assessment of feedlots. Ron said that existing programs need to be used, they are looking at current policies and procedures with some alternatives as to what can be prioritized. An issue of discussion at the meetings is that enforcement is creating a demand on SWCDs and SCS services and it is overwhelming for them, Ron said. We need to deal with priority issues. Chairman Nielsen stated that more than a year ago he met with Elton Redalen, commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, to discuss the need for agencies to organize a plan, meetings were held, but then they disintegrated into turf battles, hopefully the groups will come up with a plan on how they will all work together. He believes that genuine efforts are being made by PCA to come up with reasonable approaches to this and give assistance to correct the problem. Chairman Nielsen said that a lot of cooperation has become apparent among PCA, DNR, MDA, and BWSR, but more is needed. The Department of Transportation has been contacted regarding technical assistance options. He said it's encouraging to see this, with a reasonable explanation things will get done. Ron said that the streamlining approach needs to be recognized, with a program in place and good land management, he's optimistic that we're moving ahead.

Ron asked the board how we are going to provide representation at the association conventions, and what board members will be attending? Chairman Nielsen said he will leave this up to Ron and the staff to contact and solicit member attendance; those living in the general proximity of the convention will attend in their area.

Chairman Nielsen announced that Dwain Otte has been elected as an official to the National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD).

Ron stated that the Board Member Update is in board members packets for their information. Ron reported that Susan Tsakakis will be on maternity leave in October. While Susan is on leave a DNR regional specialist will assist BWSR in Susan's capacity. Also, Barbara Ohman is on maternity leave now, a mobility assignment is underway to work on the Wetland Conservation Act in the metro region.

what they would like to do. Lovdahl stated that he gave it considerable thought last month and he believes the right decision was made. Rodning and Uppgaard agreed. Barbara Cobb was concerned with metro issues, SWCDs are concerned who receives the funding for WCA. She said she got lobbied hard and was wondering if the metro area could be treated differently. Chairman Nielsen said we have two separate issues here - does the BWSR want
** to reconsider action from last month. Moved by Boulton, seconded by
93-56 the BWSR action from last month. Discussion followed. Ron Harnack said that counties would appropriate funds to local governmental units (LGUs). Ron asked Doug Thomas and Ron Shelito to give a basic perspective on the issue. Ron Shelito gave background information on the resolutions - SWCDs felt they did not receive adequate notice and they weren't involved in the decision-making process of the package deal. He said SWCDs were concerned that counties will take cash as part of the wetland match and swap that for exiting grants for SWCDs, they feel a numbers game is being played - SWCDs could stand to lose and not gain in the budget scenario. Doug Thomas stated that this has been one of the most difficult funding appropriations because WCA mandated; and the locals feel that mandates should be 100% funded by the state. Doug said he's received a mixed response. He stated that Douglas SWCD was told by the county that they would be phased out over three years; Ottertail SWCD was told they would be phased out over two years. The counties have been told to cut back on non-essential issues, therefore, the SWCDs might be effected. He said this is not consistent. Doug said that the relationships between BWSR and SWCD is probably the lowest it's ever been, due to new programs, busy schedules, BWSR not giving as much assistance as they historically have in the past. Doug commented on the metro issue, SWCDs and counties want to negotiate, possibility of flexibility, and BWSR needs to communicate that. Allen Oehlke said he would like to see in-kind through the SWCD, maybe a more friendly way to do it. Ron Harnack said that the projected cost to implement the WCA is $4 million and the state share is $2 million. The legislature set the public policy issue in place by debating the funding issue adopting a shared approach to funding state, local, private. The need for capacity and capability building to do the work was key in discussions. This will be an ongoing grant as part of our base allocation. $1.6 million this year and $2 million next year, an additional $400,000. BWSR has the discretion and option to say 50/50 match for in-kind match. Chairman Nielsen said action needs to be taken today. Chairman called for the question - will BWSR reconsider the action from last month. Affirmative: Boulton, Cobb, and Otte. Opposed: Lovdahl, Peterson, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Motion defeated.

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

WADENA COUNTY WATER PLAN - Dale Krystosek introduced Malinda Dexter and Don Sirucek, representatives of Wadena County. Dale gave a brief overview of the Wadena
** County Water Plan and recommends approval. Moved by Barbara Uppgaard, seconded by
93-57 Kathy Roer to approve the Wadena County Water Plan. Affirmative: Boulton, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried. Malinda Dexter thanked Ron Shelito, Doug Thomas, Dan Steward, and Dale

Krystosek for their assistance on the plan.

LOCAL ROLES/OPPORTUNITIES IN LAKE PROTECTION EFFORTS - Dan Steward presented a practical strategy for the local role in lake protection. He reported that lake water quality protection is a common goal in county water plans; counties are progressing toward identification of high priority lakes, many counties are monitoring lakes water quality; more counties are undertaking lake protection projects; and lake associations are increasingly requesting county assistance on lake issues. Dan summarized the following seven main principle issues: 1) practical approach necessary; 2) no one can do it all, coalitions are needed; 3) land use is the key local role; 4) watershed focus is necessary; 5) impact of a land use is related to hydrologic distance from lake or delivery time; 6) core group of critical land uses; and 7) education, incentives, controls. Dan asked members to remember what it says on the license plates - "Land of 10,000 Lakes." Chairman Nielsen thanked Dan for his report. Ron Harnack said that the lake management efforts among agencies are enhanced.

MINNESOTA LAKE ADVOCACY PROGRAM - Dave Neiman explained the Minnesota Lake Advocacy Program (MLAP), designed to building partnerships among state and local government agencies (PCA, DNR, Planning and Zoning, BWSR), lake associations and other citizens with the purpose of improving communications and understanding about managing and protecting the water resources in the area. MLAP's mission statement is to create a nonpolitical open forum intended to promote communication, the sharing of information and ideas, a better understanding and cooperation between lake associations, MDNR regional operations, MPCA regional operations, local planning and zoning administrations and the general public. Chairman Nielsen thanked Dave for his presentation. Barbara Uppgaard stated that a good selection process is needed for the volunteers in the MLAP, and the development of the MLAP manual needs to be tailored for each county. Dave stated that attempts will be made in the development of the program.

WCA IMPLEMENTATION IN SHORELAND AREAS - Mark Nelson gave a slide presentation on the implementation of the WCA in shoreland areas and how the act relates to hydrology, vegetation, and existing developments. Dale Krystosek reviewed issues of local policy, sequencing, when is an impact avoidable, targeted mitigation, and violations. Dale reviewed the successes involved with the WCA as they relate to LGUs and the working relationships with various organizations. Dale stated that there have been growing pains in implementing WCA, but overall there is good working cooperation. LGUs are taking this seriously and doing a real good job. The upcoming WCA training sessions are necessary to ensure successes of banking and implementation of the permanent program. Kathy Roer asked where we are at with banking and implementation. Ron Harnack stated that the database for banking is nearly complete. The state is tracking the banking once the wetland is in the bank negotiations will be mitigated locally. Kathy asked if surveyors are being educated in drawing line lots. Ron said that meetings have been held with Minnesota land surveyors and assessors, but they will be looking to LGUs and consultants for delineations.

Barbara Cobb commented on the local/private delineation versus the SWCD delineation of a wetland. Chairman Nielsen stated that the Dispute Resolution Committee will have the final say in the size and type of a wetland. Ron Harnack said that some people have not had the training needed, everyone is encouraged to participate in training.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT - Mike Peloquin, DNR/Waters in Duluth, gave a presentation on Coastal Zone Management (CZM) along the north shore. The model they are using may be used as a nationwide model for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The benefits of the model are: water resource protection; LGUs working together to manage the resource; much activity going on along the north shore with state agencies and LGUs involved in the management efforts as well as linkage and funding. Mike stated that a two-year work plan is in the development phase of the program. Public participation is a vital part of the program. Positive benefits and negative aspects will be developed into the plan. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and NOAA make the final decision on the program. Ron Harnack stated that a marketing strategy of CZM is critical to the success of the program. Ron said that state agencies should cooperatively work together on this. Chairman Nielsen asked Steve Heiskary, PCA, if the feedlot issue relates to the nonpoint source program. Steve said that PCA has had experience with EPA and PCA would like something in writing on the nonpoint source issues because significant funding to PCA is at stake. Ron said this is a unique opportunity to work with local level building on local water plans and the efforts of the North Shore Management Board and the Lake Superior SWCD;s joint powers agreement to improve on Lake Superior management.

ADVISOR COMMENTS

-Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD): Allen Oehlke reported that Soil Conservation Service (SCS) will have the final say on wetland delineations and Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) practices are transferring over to SCS, he said these are good opportunities to work on partnerships. Allen said he would like to see the organizations involved in working with these programs on implementation. He said the strained SWCD relationships will be worked on getting issues back into place.

-Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD): Howard Peterson commended Jim Birkholz and Bruce Sandstrom for their work on the Cottage Grove Ravine Watershed District. Howard reported that the Wadena County Water Plan was the first water plan that didn't strain his wrist - keep it simple. Howard reported that MAWD is making a 10-12 minute video on watershed districts, he asked for the BWSR's support on the video. Howard stated that he read a commentary in the newspaper regarding the philosophy of supporting LGUs, from the bottom up, based upon economics, landowners buy into state programs, but there has to be a profit. He ~~heard~~ hears much about watershed management, watershed districts - Howard challenges the BWSR to a system that works with 103D, funding and responsibility - a joint powers agreement with more capability. Chairman Nielsen said ecoregion - we talk about watersheds, a particular body of water to be repeated again.

Howard thanked those who put the tour together yesterday.

Ron Harnack introduced and welcomed Chris Hofstede on his return from one years leave of absence. Chris will be working on special projects.

Ted Lovdahl commended Mark Nelson and Keith Grow for their fine efforts at the Area 3 meeting.

Chairman Nielsen reported that the BWSR meets on October 27 and December 8. He asked board members to let Ron know what convention they plan to attend, one would be appropriate, don't try to attend two or three conventions.

Ron Harnack commented that the Dispute Resolution Committee will work on the appeals process.

Art Norton, Itasca SWCD, extended thanks to Joyce Rhodes for her efforts in putting together things for the tour, and he thanked the BWSR for their efforts on water quality issues.

** 93-58 Moved by Rossman, seconded by Peterson, to adjourn the meeting at 12:15 p.m. Affirmative: Boulton, Cobb, Lovdahl, Peterson, Otte, Rodning, Roer, Rossman, Uppgaard, and Nielsen. Opposed: None. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

D. James Nielsen
Chairman

9-30-92

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ATTENDANCE ROSTER

	NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE #
9/30 AM 1.	Susan Schmidt	Legislature Water Commission	297-7905
2.	Gary R. Nordstrom	SCS	290 3675
3.	Dave Weirens	AMC	2241-3344
4.	Pamela Balker	Builders Assn of Minn	646-7959
5.	~~9/30~~		
6.			
7.	Frank Ludzinski	AMC	507-296-4613
8.	Doug Norris	DNR	612-296-0279
9.	Vern Ingvalson	Farm Bureau	739-7200
10.	Don Dinndorf	MN Conservation Fed.	259-1498
11.	Ben Hiemenz	MN Conservation Fed.	(612) 363-8803
12.	Bill Clapp	Atty Genl's office	296-0686
13.	Frank Patko	Mn/DOT	296-1642
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Oct 1, 1992

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ATTENDANCE ROSTER

	NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE #
1.	PAMELA BACKER	Builders Assn of MN	646-7959
2.	KENNETH HIEMENZ	MN Conservation Federation	363-8803
3.	Leonard Birstock	MLICA	307-455-0096
4.	Bruce BARKER	MN Timber Producers	218 722-5013
5.	John Goehl	BWSR	297-3732
6.	Katherine McGill	PEF / Conservation Corps	923-5469
7.	Cheryl Miller	Audubon	225-1830
8.	Don Arnosti	MN Conservation Fed	259-1498
9.	John Sumption	Cass SWCD	218-547-3300
10.	Helen McLennan	Morrison SWCD	612-632-6606
11.	TIM KELLY	Coon Cr W.D.	755-0975
12.	Paul Williams	MAWD	757-1812
13.	Dave Weirens	AMC	224-3344
14.	Don Arnosti	Audubon	225-1830
15.	Frank Ludyanski	AMC	507-296-4613
16.	Frank Patko	Mn/DOT	296-1642
17.	Bill Clapp	Atty. Gen.	296-0686
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WETLANDS CONSERVATION COALITION

Clean Water Action * Ducks Unlimited * Fish and Wildlife Legislative Alliance * Izaak Walton League *
Minnesota Council, National Audubon Society * Minnesota Chapter, Wildlife Society *
Minnesota Conservation Federation * Minnesota Waterfowl Association * Pheasants Forever *
Project Environment Foundation * Sierra Club * The Nature Conservancy, Minnesota Chapter

September 30, 1992

Mr. D. James Nielsen Esq.
1815 Meadowwoods Trail
Long Lake, MN 55356

RE: Proposed Wetlands Rules

Dear Mr. Neilsen:

Tomorrow you meet to adopt the proposed rules implementing the Wetlands Conservation Act of 1991. On behalf of the Wetlands Conservation Coalition, I write to express our perspective concerning certain key provisions of the rule. While we are concerned about other items in addition to these, this letter will focus on those with the greatest impact on the state's wetlands.

The Wetlands Conservation Coalition is made up of 12 sportsmen's and conservation groups with a total membership of approximately 200,000 Minnesotans. The Coalition includes the following organizations: Clean Water Action, Ducks Unlimited, Fish and Wildlife Legislative Alliance, Izaak Walton League, Minnesota Audubon Council, Minnesota Conservation Federation, Minnesota Chapter of the Wildlife Society, Minnesota Waterfowl Association, The Nature Conservancy, Pheasants Forever, Project Environment Foundation and the Sierra Club. Members of these groups participated in the negotiations surrounding the passage of the Wetlands Conservation Act of 1991; we are deeply concerned that the Wetland Rules reflect the goals of the Act and preserve the compromises and agreements that resulted in passage of the bill.

Our primary concerns regarding the disputed portions of these rules fall into three categories:

1) interpretations of the Act which will result in replacement of lost wetlands at lower than the minimum levels required by the Act, **thus making the rules inconsistent with the Act and unlikely to withstand challenge before the Administrative Law Judge;**

2) specific areas of the rule that should reflect the compromises and agreements that were made during the legislative negotiations; and

3) procedures that may hinder adequate enforcement of the Act.

INTERPRETATIONS THAT WILL RESULT IN A NET LOSS OF WETLANDS

* In the first category, there are three sections of the rule where the proposed language will result in a net loss of wetland acres as well as functions and values. All occur in the section of the rule entitled "Standards and Procedures for Evaluating Wetlands Replacement Plans."

Under REPLACEMENT PLAN COMPONENTS, Section D, page 70, pertains to the replacement wetland. At issue is paragraph D. 9, page 73, which reads "[w]etlands that were drained or filled under an exemption may not be used for a replacement *for 10 years after the draining or filling*." WHAC approved this paragraph, but amended it by adding the underlined portion. **Allowing a wetland lost under an exemption to be restored for replacement credit is contrary to the statute,** which requires rules that will assure no net loss of wetlands; in effect, the 10 year limitation grants an exemption for non-exempt activities. Rule provisions that are inconsistent with the Act will be open to challenge during the hearings before the Administrative Law Judge.

If the 10 year limit remains in the rules, the result will be a loss of two wetlands (the wetland that was exempt from replacement and the wetland that must be replaced) and the replacement of only one — a net loss. Limiting the duration of this very important safeguard will inevitably result in a net loss of wetlands.

* The second section of the Replacement Plan rules where net loss could result occurs in DETERMINING CREDIT FOR RESTORATION OF PARTIALLY DRAINED WETLANDS, beginning on page 93. The issue is whether the Public Value Credits (PVC) can be used to reduce acreage replacement requirements below the statutory minimums. Other portions of the rule are based on the use of the 1:1 replacement on agricultural land and 2:1 on nonagricultural land; **to adopt a different scheme in this section makes the rules internally inconsistent and again increases the possibility that these provisions will be successfully challenged when reviewed by an Administrative Law Judge.**

The Wetlands Conservation Act states that no net loss of wetlands may occur and, in recognition of the many exemptions and infringements permitted by the Act, requires that "*[f]or a wetland located on nonagricultural land, replacement must be in the ratio of two acres of replaced wetland for each acre of drained or filled wetland.* WCA, Article 6, Section 8(f) (page 28). Section 8(g) imposes an acre for acre replacement requirement for wetlands on agricultural land. It is inappropriate and outside the scope of the rules to alter the statute by allowing the replacement requirement to be satisfied by less than the statutorily mandated acreage minimums The Board should not endorse a provision contrary to the Act; we urge you to amend the rule at the top of page 94 by changing the text to read: **"The public value credit can only be used for that portion of wetland replacement requiring greater than a 1:1 ratio on agricultural land and 2:1 ratio on nonagricultural land." Adding the statutory minimums will ensure that there is no net loss of wetland acres and provide rules consistent with the Act.**

* The third provision where a net loss of functions and values will occur is contained in the EVALUATION OF WETLAND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES section. The drafting team recommended that three criteria, expressed as ratios, be applied to assure replacement of all the functions that an existing wetland performs, see pages 86-89. One ratio is contained in the wetland type ratio chart; the other two are the hydrological unit ratio, which relates to the wetland's location, and the inlet/outlet characteristics ratio, which relates to the wetland's functions — all three are necessary if adequate replacement is to occur. The wetland

The same arguments apply to the changed definition of "introduced pasture." **The changes made to the definitions of introduced hayland and introduced pasture will greatly increase the amount of exempt land.**

WHAC also amended the definition of "pasture" in a way that could lead to unchecked abuse. This was by deleting "on and before January 1, 1991, which has not been cultivated or interseeded at least twice during the period of January 1, 1981 to January 1, 1991" from the initial sentence, which reads "land used for grazing by domestic livestock" (see page 10). Without the language establishing a time requirement, someone could begin grazing livestock on a wetland area, do so for a brief period of time, and then claim an exemption. **Failure to include the time limitation will result in abuse of the exemption and will allow inappropriate claims that pasture is agricultural land subject to the lower replacement ratio.**

The other definition adopted by WHAC that is contrary to pre-enactment agreements is the definition of "public transportation project," which is defined on page 11 as "any project conducted by a public agency involving transportation facilities open to the public." The intent of this exception to local replacement was to allow MNDOT to use its wetlands bank, which was the only state approved wetland bank when the bill passed and the only entity considered during the legislative discussions.

This definition is important because, under the statute, statewide replacement for all public transportation projects is allowed. Transportation projects are responsible for the largest loss of wetlands across the state and we did not agree to such a sweeping definition. **Allowing statewide replacement for massive impacts as all road construction and airports is far beyond what was contemplated when the conservation groups agreed that MNDOT should be able to mitigate wetland loss on a statewide basis.** Banking undermines the Act's emphasis on local replacement as the best preserver of wetland functions and values and its use is carefully governed under the rules. To permit wholesale transfer of substantial numbers of wetlands from one part of the state to another is contrary to spirit of the Act and the rules and should not be allowed.

OBSTACLES TO ENFORCEMENT

Two areas of the proposed rules adopted by WHAC will make enforcement of the Act very difficult, if not impossible. The areas at issue are WHAC's modification of the recording requirement, contained throughout the rule and the penalty for an LGU's failure to enforce the rule.

As drafted, the rules required the landowner to record the use of exemptions 1, 4, 7, 8, and 23, which contain restrictions on non-agricultural use without replacement. The document before you removes the recording requirement except *when the wetland is in a city*. This provision is inadequate because, in practice, the exemption will be taken before incorporation and the changed use will occur afterward; thus, there will be no consistent record to give notice to a future owner that replacement is required and to give enforcement officials adequate documentation.

Use of the exemption or other restriction must be recorded on the property title; this is the only viable method of providing notice to subsequent purchasers or to enforcement personnel that an exemption has been used and that changed use of the property requires replacement of the wetland lost under an exemption. Placing the burden on the future purchaser to

ferret out any restrictions is inefficient and likely to be ineffective. The person with the data is the person exercising the exemption; that person can easily record the action taken, using the universally accepted recording system for noting restrictions on the land.

If the BWSR determines that some limitation is necessary, it should require recording in all high priority regions of the state, thus including the under 50% counties and remaining consistent with the importance given to the high priority regions.

At the final WHAC meeting, extensive changes were made to the PROCEDURES section setting forth the Penalty for LGU Failure to Apply the law. The RWG reached consensus on this portion of the rules, agreeing to a system of graduated penalties. The RWG rules also gave notice to all parties of the procedures, established an automatic moratorium of LGU activities under the rules, and made clear that if an LGU failed to apply the Act and wetland loss resulted, the LGU was responsible for replacing that wetland.

The WHAC amendment to this section leaves the establishment of any penalty to BWSR's discretion in bringing a court action. Because a court action is an expensive, time consuming action, and a sledge hammer remedy, it is not likely to be used. **A system that relies entirely on court action to establish a penalty and to assure that an LGU will follow the rules will not provide predictable, consistent enforcement nor will it allow for an assessment of the rule's effectiveness.** The RWG's procedure is superior in that it is consistent, predictable, and gives notice to all parties as to the procedures to be followed; BWSR should adopt it into the final rules.

In addition to all of the above, **we wish to endorse in the strongest possible terms, our support for the WHAC decision to allow only restored wetlands into wetland banks.** Research on the success of mitigation indicates that a restored wetland is substantially more likely to become a successful functioning wetland than is a created one. The state has already lost a substantial portion of its wetlands, in excess of 90% in some counties. There is no need for expensive, risky creation when restoration sites are plentiful as well as environmentally more desirable. Further, created wetlands usually require expensive annual maintenance and have a higher rate of failure than restored wetlands. Use of created wetlands in banking has severe negative environmental consequences such as "clumping," which occurs when small, diverse wetlands are replaced by one large impoundment. To permit use of created wetlands in banking is poor ecology and not in keeping with the statute's mandate of preserving diversity.

With the changes proposed in this letter, the conservation groups endorse the adoption of these proposed rules. The BWSR staff has done an outstanding job of insuring that the groups affected by these rules have had an opportunity to participate during the rule drafting phase; we commend their thoughtful shepherding of this process.

Thank you for your consideration; if you have any questions, members of the conservation group will be pleased to have the opportunity to respond. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or reactions.

Yours truly,

Katherine L. McGill

Katherine L. McGill

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE WETLAND PROTECTION RULES

DEFINITIONS

1. Page 8, INTRODUCED HAYLAND: **PROPOSED AMENDMENT:** substitute the following for the first sentence of the definition: *"Introduced Hayland" means an area devoted to the production of forage and cultivated in a rotation of row crops or small grains.*

2. Page 8-9, INTRODUCED PASTURE: **PROPOSED AMENDMENT:** substitute the following for the first sentence of the definition: *"Introduced Pasture" means an area devoted to the production of forage and cultivated in a rotation of row crops or small grains.*

3. .Page 10, PASTURE: **PROPOSED AMENDMENT:** substitute the following for the definition: *"Pasture" means land used for grazing by domestic livestock on and before January 1, 1991, which has not been cultivated or interseeded at least twice during the period of January 1, 1981 to January 1, 1991.*

4. Page 11, PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECT: **PROPOSED AMENDMENT:** substitute the following for the definition: *A public transportation project is any project conducted by the Minnesota Department of Transportation involving transportation facilities open to the public.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE WETLAND PROTECTION RULES

PROCEDURES

1. Page 41, PENALTY FOR LGU FAILURE TO APPLY THE LAW, "when the board has information that an LGU is not following the act..., the board shall notify the LGU of its concerns...." **PROPOSED AMENDMENT:** after "the board shall," substitute the following: *notify the LGU that the LGU's authority to make such decisions is suspended for 60 days. The notice shall explain the reason for the action and ask for specified corrective action within the 60 day moratorium period. The board will provide the LGU a hearing during the 60 day period if the LGU asks for it.*

If, after the 60 day period under either of the above two paragraphs, the LGU has not corrected the problem to the satisfaction of the board, the board shall order that the authority for all exemption, no-loss and replacement plan determinations for the LGU's jurisdiction is transferred to a referee appointed by the board. The referee will follow the same procedures required of the LGU, except that the referee will appoint the engineer member of the technical panel. The referee's decision may be appealed in the same way as the decision of an LGU. The LGU must pay to the board the entire cost of such proceedings plus a penalty as determined by the board. The board will return jurisdiction to the LGU when it determines that the LGU will exercise its jurisdiction according to the act and these rules.

If the LGU's failure to apply the act and these rules has resulted in the loss of wetland, the board shall require the LGU to carry out the necessary replacement, pursuant to a replacement plan approved by the board.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE WETLAND PROTECTION RULES

EXEMPTIONS

1. Pages 16-31, EXEMPTIONS 1, 4, 7, 8, and 23 contain a recording requirement: **PROPOSED AMENDMENT: delete** *when the wetland is located in a city* from each exemption.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE WETLAND PROTECTION RULES

STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATING WETLANDS REPLACEMENT PLANS

1. Page 73, the proposed rule reads: "Wetlands that were drained or filled under an exemption may not be used for a replacement for 10 years after the draining or filling." **PROPOSED AMENDMENT: delete** *for 10 years after the draining or filling.*

2. Page 94, the proposed rule reads: "The public value credit can only be used for that portion of wetland replacement requiring greater than a 1:1 replacement ratio." **PROPOSED AMENDMENT: change to read**: *greater than a 1:1 replacement ratio on agricultural land and 2:1 on nonagricultural land.*

3. Page 88, Hydrological unit ratio: **PROPOSED AMENDMENT: delete** *b. The hydrological unit ratio does not apply when replacement for impacts within counties or watersheds having 80% or more of their presettlement wetland acreage intact is accomplished in counties or watersheds in which 50% or more of the presettlement acreage has been drained or filled.*

4. Page 88, Inlet/Outlet Characteristics Ratio: **PROPOSED AMENDMENT: delete** *The inlet/outlet characteristics ratio does not apply when replacement for impacts within counties or watersheds having 80% or more of their presettlement wetland acreage intact is accomplished in counties or watersheds in which 50% or more of the presettlement acreage has been drained or filled.*

Builders Association of Minnesota

Greg Larson
Board of Water & Soil Resources
155 S Wabasha, Suite 104
St. Paul, MN 55107

Dear Mr. Larson;

On behalf of the Builders Association of Minnesota, representing 3000 member companies statewide, we submit the following comments on the proposed permanent rules for the Wetland Conservation Act of 1991, MN Chapter 8420.

The comments herein follow the order of the rule as proposed in the final draft you have received.

DEFINITIONS SECTION

AGRICULTURAL LAND p.4 There was no concensus in the Rules Group. We support the two part definition WHAC approved as it trys to establish fair and equitable practices following the intent of the legislation.

We support the remaining WHAC approved definitions.

EXEMPTIONS STANDARDS SECTION

There are two main areas of concern that surface involving exemption standards. The first area applies to language in exemptions 1 (p.17), 2 (p.18), 4 (p.20), 7 (p.22), 8 (p.22) and 23 (p.30). Each of these is based on some type of draining or filling activity occuring on agricultural land. As a result of this activity, according to the rules, the land must stay in ag use for a 10 year period unless replaced.

The language proposed also include a requirement that this 10 year restriction be recorded. The language reads, " the landowner must execute and the LGU record a notice of this restriction <u>if the wetland is in a city.</u>"

This language is crucial to protect the present and future owners. Enough emphasis cannot be given to the importance of actually recording this restriction. It puts perspective owners on notice of something that they otherwise have no way of knowing. It also protects the present owner from possible legal recourse if a restricted area is found on the property after purchase.

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In addition, the underlined language, "if the wetland is in a city", presents the concern that many of these restrictions of land use would not be recorded as they would be occuring in townships or unincorporated parts of a county. This causes the problem forementioned and creates a new one of inconsistency depending on where the property is located. Recording of these restrictions should apply to any property and should be the responsibility of the LGU or its designee or the landowner. Why should it be limited to cities? According to the final copies of the Rules Group and WHAC drafts, this language was added after their final meetings. We request this additional language be removed.

The second area of concern lies in the same sentence as previously cited. It begins, "When the LGU approves an exemption". This states that the LGU must take some kind of action, in order to approve. I would point out that in the Procedures Section all the language used when referring to exemptions and exemption determinations is "the LGU MAY" (p.31). Also, the language on page 33 states that an exemption applies whether or not the LGU chooses to issue certificates of exemption. The LGU would not need to approve an exemption, they do need to record the restrictions that result from use of one of these exemptions. We point this out for you to examine for consistency.

PROCEDURES SECTION

The Association has a concern regarding the technical panel which is more appropriately dealt with in the Replacement Plans Section.

REPLACEMENT PLANS SECTION

The Association would like to alert you to our concerns regarding the overuse and expanding powers of the TECHNICAL PANEL. We offer no specific changes to the draft language, but we would like you to consider our concerns. References to the use of the technical panel can be found in many places in this and the previous section, for instances pages 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, all cite specific jobs. Through this process, the technical panel has been ascribed powers that circumvent the power of the LGU as the administrator of this program. The technical panel has become the one that will need to work with an applicant on every step, from determining the wetland type, size and values to sequencing, to every detail of the replacement plan. For development projects, the authority given the panel means that they will need to be available on a day to day basis, just like city staff, to consult with a developer as plans proceed from conceptual to final over a period of three to nine months. Our concern is that this is not feasible nor possible, for anyone but the LGU to work with projects daily.

The LGU as the responsible government unit should be able to act as such including carrying out these responsibilities. The technical panel should be used as a valuable resource for the function found in the language on page 59 beginning with two key words, "Questions

concerning", and in their role in review and monitoring of the banked wetlands. We urge you to consider how this will actually work in everyday practice in the real world.

WETLAND REPLACEMENT PLANS
INTERIM REPLACEMENT PLANS (p.58)

This section is very important. Replacement plans that meet the rules when approved should not be subject to change after the fact. A change midstream presents insurmountable problems in engineering, planning, site availability and financing. If could kill a project midstream when they complied with all the regulations and guildelines in effect at the time the project was approved. This language allows two construction seasons for completion of work in most projects and allows replacement plans only for phased projects to be carried out to completion as approved. Phased projects are developed by sections, because their type or size is too much to take on all at once.

DETERMINATION OF IMPACT MINIMIZATION
f) INDIVIDUAL AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS (p.64)

We are uncertain about the definitions of cumulative impact. This language was adopted by WHAC. IT seems unfair that assupmtions regarding other unknown impacts in the future be allowed to affect a pending request. These assumptions may very well be arbitrary or excessive. Additional careful definition regarding what cumulative impacts are is necessary or this language should be removed.

EVALUATION OF WETLAND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES (p.84 and 85)
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT BASINS

LGU's are being allowed to consider constructed stormwater management basins for replacement credit, but only if they comply with very strict specifications. This language was worked on by a special subcommittee. The requirements they put together are very precise. We thank the subcommittee for their work and therefore support the language found in the proposed rule. Construction of these basins follow stringent regulations. The end product is a type of wetland, thus if it conforms to the specifications developed for the rule, it should receive credit toward replacement wetland. As stated in the language only the downstream cell can be counted for wetland credit.

DETERMINING THE IMPACTS OF PARTIAL DRAINAGE (p.92)
DETERMINING CREDIT FOR RESTORATION OF PARTIALLY DRAINED WETLANDS (p.93)

These are two areas where again there was a great deal of effort to reach the proposed language. We support language approved by WHAC, under the above headings as they capture reasonable and equitable standards and acknowledge the reality that there needs to be credit

as incentive to restore partially drained wetlands. Also, these degraded areas having some sort of wetlands characteristics present stand a good chance of making a successful comeback. Finally, since wetland values are being replaced it is appropriate to allow credit for partially drained wetlands as presented in the language.

STANDARDS AND CRITERIA FOR STATE WETLAND BANKING
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGMENT AUTHORITY (p.106)

In paragraph D. "An LGU may establish a locally based fee schedule to recover administrative costs." We caution that these should be limited to the cost of the administration of the banking provisions and that there be assurances that these fees are reasonable.

This concludes our comments on the draft language before you. We are concerned about the practical implementation and workability of some of the processes addressed in these rules, specifically the expanded role of the technical panel and the loss of control by the LGU. However, we feel that bringing the various groups together for the rulemaking process was invaluable in developing a good product and providing opportunity for interaction and appreciation of different perspectives. We thank you for the opportunity to have participated as members of the Rules Working Group.

Sincerely,

Pamela Backer, Builders Association of Minnesota
Pamela Backer
Rick Packer, Sienna Corporation
Rick Packer RPB

ASSOCIATION OF
AMC
MINNESOTA COUNTIES

Date: September 30, 1992

To: Board of Water and Soil Resources

From: David Weirens
Policy Analyst

Re: Comments on Final Draft Wetland Rules

The Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC) has been an active participant in the development of rules to implement the Wetland Conservation Act. This participation was essential as counties will be the unit of local government responsible for implementing these rules throughout much of the state.

The rule development process established by the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) allowed for participation by all affected and interested organizations. The BWSR should be applauded for this approach. The rules as presented to the BWSR represent a good faith effort at implementing a very complex and controversial law.

However, a detailed review of the rules as approved by the Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee has brought to light questions and concerns. Your consideration of these comments is appreciated.

Definitions. Having two definitions of agricultural land needlessly complicates the rule. Therefore, the following definition is recommended: "Agricultural land means land devoted to the production of horticultural, row, close grown, introduced pasture, pasture, introduced hayland crops and to the pasturing of poultry, livestock and dairy animals, to growing nursery stock, and to animal feedlots."

The definition of local government unit should be modified to address recent changes to the soil and water conservation district statutes that allow the delegation of certain regulatory authority to SWCD's. This can be effected by inserting "or its delegate" before the semicolon in both a and b in the definition. This change will allow additional flexibility in the implementation of the rules.

Exemption Standards. The following paragraph on page 16 needs clarification: "In cases where drain or fill activities convert only a portion of the wetland to non-wetland, no exemptions or no-loss determinations can be applied to the remaining wetland which would not have been applicable prior to the impact."

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This paragraph appears to create the incentive to completely drain or fill a wetland when contemplating use of an exemption, rather than just enough of the wetland to meet the need of the activity. If this is not the case, the above paragraph should be re-written to more clearly state its intent.

Under Exemption 1, the first sentence of rule language should be modified as follows: "Documentation such as ASCS aerial photos, ASCS form 578 or equivalent, USDA records, or affidavit of landowner ~~must be required by the LGU to show and use~~ may be used as evidence for this exemption.". This change will ensure consistency between the exemptions which provides several options for proving application of particular exemptions.

Procedures. Under No-Loss Determinations, a reference to "Standards and Procedures for Evaluating Wetland Replacement Plans, pages 64-64", should be made in this section. Pages 64-65 provide guidance on the issuance of no-loss determinations and therefore should be referenced in the Procedures section.

Under Technical Panel Procedures, the sentence on page 37, "The panel shall make scientific determinations of public values, location, size, and type for all wetlands for which an application for replacement plan approval has been submitted to the LGU." is in conflict with the first sentence under Evaluation on page 59. The sentence on page 59 is essentially a restatement of a provision found in the Wetland Conservation Act. These two sentences need to be brought into conformity. The Association of Minnesota Counties recommends retaining page 59 as is and amending the language on page 37 to make it consistent with the law and page 59.

On page 38, also under Technical Panel Procedures, the following sentence should be amended as noted; "The panel, or one of its members ~~when so authorized by all of the members~~, may assist the LGU in making wetland size and type determinations when asked to do so by the LGU as part of making an exemption or no-loss decision.". The LGU will need to have the assistance of the technical panel available at all times, not only when all members so authorize that assistance. This provision will serve to limit the availability of the panel and the help it, or one of its members, can provide the LGU when making decisions under the ACT and these rules.

Under Appeal of LGU Decisions, the language providing for appeal to the LGU's board of adjustment or appeals should be amended to recognize the implementation options available to each LGU. The language should be amended as follows: "Before an exemption or no-loss determination may be appealed to the board, it must first be

appealed to the LGU's board of adjustment and appeals, as authorized by the LGU, and if there is one, or otherwise to the governing body.". The current language assumes that all LGU's will administer the Act through the zoning process, which can provide for a board of adjustment. This may not be the case and the rules need to recognize this. Just as there are many LGU's, there are also many ways for an LGU to implement the Act.

High Priority Regions and Areas. Item D on page 55 is of concern and should be amended. The board should be able to establish high priority regions only if recommended by the LGU in their water management plan. This will ensure that the will of the LGU is met. A new sentence should be added to ensure that LGU's will have adequate authority over the water resources, through the local water planning process, in their jurisdiction. This sentence should read as follows: "The board may approve the inclusion of high priority areas as a high priority region only as recommended by the watershed management organization, county, and watershed district in their water management plan."

Standards and Criteria for State Wetland Banking. Under III Principles of Wetland Banking, D. (page 104) and V. Procedures, A. Deposits/Credits (page 107) only allows restored wetlands to be deposited into the wetland bank. Created wetlands are specifically excluded from the bank. This promotes an inconsistency in the rules and seriously damages the use of banking and therefore the potential acceptance of the Act and these rules.

The Association of Minnesota Counties is advocating and strongly urging the Board to allow all wetlands eligible to replace impacted wetlands to be eligible for deposit into the wetland bank.

Why are created wetlands accepted under one provision of the rule not another? Various responses to this question have been given, but in my opinion are insufficient to support the current rule language. Areas of the state that have experienced little wetland draining or filling will have little opportunity to use wetland banking. The BWSR Board can do great service to improving the wetland resource in Minnesota by amending the rule to allow the deposit of created wetlands into the wetland bank.

I will be present at the Board of Water and Soil Resources meetings on September 30 and October 1 to present these comments and answer any questions that the Board may have.

Again thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Utility Industry Concerns- BWSR Oct. 1 Meeting

page 16- Exemption Standards Section, paragraph 4

recommendation- delete section below

> "No exemptions apply to wetlands that have been previously restored or created as a result of an approved replacement plan. All such wetlands are subject to replacement upon subsequent drainage or filling."

basis for recommendation-

- The above language was not addressed by the WRWC and was therefore a nonconsensus item.
- The above language would negate the intent of the exemptions. For example, if a transmission line were routed through a restored wetland, the 0.5 acre exemption would not apply. If the exemptions apply to natural wetlands, they should also apply to created or restored replacement plan wetlands. Par. B of Article 6, Section 10, Subdiv. 1 does not indicate that wetlands are subdivided by natural, created, restored, or any other classification, nor does the definition of wetland in Art. 6, Sec. 6. Sub. 19.
- Article 6, Section 10, Subdivision 1 of WCA states that "Subject to the conditions in par. (b), a replacement plan for wetlands is not required for:" (and the 24 exemptions follow).
- The Replacement Section of the rule allows for previously drained or filled wetlands to be used for replacement plans after 10 years of the activity. (Replacement Plan Components, Replacement Plan Evaluation Criteria, Type of Replacement.)
- Article 6 Section 8 (b) states "Wetlands that are restored or created as a result of an approved replacement plan are subject to the provisions of this section for any subsequent drainage or filling."

Utility Industry Concerns- BWSR Oct. 1 Meeting

page 21- Exemption 6 (allows use of certain current nationwide permits)

recommendation-

BWSR Board should recommend to the legislature that the WCA be amended to allow "that once the appropriate federal and state agencies have reached agreement on the applicable general permits by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, United States Code, Title 33 Section 1344, and if consistent with the intent of WCA, those be the permits of reference at that time."

basis of recommendation-

- The current permits referenced in the act are no longer in existence and those which will be in place in the near future will in all likelihood have different 401 certification requirements.
- This recommendation is in line with the Regulatory Simplification Report as required by Article 6 Sect. 20 of WCA.
- Proposed NWP 40 is an example of a NWP which is in accordance with the WCA and should be allowable. Under the present language this is not possible.

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

facts about

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR WETLANDS:

proposed amendments to Minn. Rules ch. 7050

Although wetlands have long been valued as waterfowl and wildlife habitat, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) recognizes the importance of wetlands in preserving water quality. Wetlands trap runoff before it reaches lakes and streams, helping to filter nutrients, waste materials and sediment. Wetlands help recharge ground water and enhance flood and erosion control. The MPCA has water quality standards for all waters of the state, including wetlands. The United States Environmental Protection Agency has encouraged the MPCA to amend their water quality standards for wetlands. As part of the revised standards, the MPCA will clarify the definition of wetlands, establish wetland mitigation requirements to maintain water quality, develop narrative wetland water quality standards and designate use classes for wetlands. The MPCA wetland water quality regulations are consistent with the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act of 1991 whenever possible.

INTENT OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE

Minnesota Statutes have defined as "waters of the state" to include all bodies or accumulations of water to be protected by MPCA water quality rules. This definition does include wetlands. The MPCA administers wetland protection from fill activities through the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 water quality certification program and discharges to wetlands through the CWA Section 402. Narrative and background water quality standards are being proposed in an effort to provide improved consideration of water quality impacts inherent in MPCA wetland regulatory decisions. The proposed rule amendments do not expand the MPCA wetland regulatory authority. In response to activities which would degrade wetland water quality, the proposed amendments cite the mitigation process of the Wetland Conservation Act known as "sequencing." Sequencing requires consideration of the following alternatives, to activities impacting wetlands:

- avoidance,
- minimize impact,
- reduce the impact by long-term wetland maintenance and
- compensation by replacements.

EXEMPTIONS FROM PHYSICAL ALTERATIONS

The proposed standards will exempt some wetland types or activities from the water quality mitigation requirements including: 1) activities in a wetland that was planted with annually seeded crops, was in a crop rotation seeding of pasture grasses or legumes, or was required to be set aside to receive federal price support six out of the last 10 years prior to January 1991; 2) activities in a wetland that is or has been enrolled in the federal conservation reserve program; 3) activities in a seasonally flooded basin (type 1 wetland) on agricultural land, except for such activities occurring in a seasonally flooded bottomland hardwood wetland (type 1 wetland); and 4) activities in an inland (sedge) meadow typically with perennially saturated soils (type 2 wetland) that is two acres in size or less located on agricultural land.

Activities related to the remaining 20 exemptions listed in the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act of 1991 are exempt from water quality mitigation requirements unless they are required to be permitted by the federal Clean Water Act Section 402 or Section 404 Corps of Engineers permit which requires a 401 State Water Quality Certification.

WETLAND USE CLASSES

The proposed amendments specify maintenance of background water quality for selected parameters for the following wetland use classes: fisheries and recreation, industry consumption and agriculture and wildlife. Unlisted wetlands are proposed to be classed according to potential for use as 2D, 3D, 4C, 5 and 6 Class waters.

TERM CLARIFICATION

Physical alteration of a wetland refers to dredging, filling, draining or inundating wetlands.
Wetlands refers to the definition in the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act of 1991, Minn. Statute 103G.005 Section 6. Subd.19 (a).
Agricultural lands refers to the definition established in the Board of Water and Board Resource's rules, when adopted, under the authority of the Wetlands Conservation Act.

For further information, please contact Howard Markus at 612/296-7295.

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Division of Water Quality
Assessment and Planning Section
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St. Paul, MN 55155

Sept. 1992

Carlton County Highway Department

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September 29, 1992

Board of Water and Soil Resources
c/o John Jascke
155 South Wabasha St., Suite 104
St. Paul, MN 55107

Subject: Wetland Program Rule Making

Thank you for sending the draft rules - I understand there was an update after the September 18 draft I have, but there was little change in the area of my concern, Wetland Banking. I would appreciate it if my concerns could be expressed to the Board as they review the "Standards and Criteria for State Wetland Banking", sections V.A.1 and V.A.2 regarding created versus restored wetlands eligibility for banking and "banked" wetlands created prior to rules taking effect.

Carlton County has many wetlands including 93% of presettlement wetland. The opportunity to restore wetlands is quite limited, if available at all. Although there are all types of wetlands in the County, most are type 6 or 7. In reviewing this with representatives of the County Technical Advisory Committee on Wetlands, we agreed that creation of other types could provide greater benefit, particularly for wildlife.

There are opportunities to create wetland, but the scope of these projects do not lend themselves well to "project specific" mitigation. A few modifications to a mitigation area could result in meeting that requirement, at least in some projects. For example, an impoundment could be controlled to cover only enough area to offset one project at a time, gradually deepening over time as mitigation is needed. However, I do not believe this to be a wise practice from either an environmental or economic perspective. The entire area should be created initially to allow it to stabilize. Also, this method would be more costly - our tax dollars should be conserved so we get the "biggest bang for the buck".

Section V.A.2 states that wetlands restored prior to establishing the statewide bank will not be eligible for deposit in the wetland bank unless certain provisions are met. I believe that would only allow the MNDOT bank to continue.

In order to complete our construction projects in a timely manner, we need to be assured we have adequate mitigation area to cover the necessary impacts. Our final design can include on site or adjacent mitigation areas located during right of way negotiations. An example here, though not restoration, is a current project under construction. We have an opportunity to create wetland at a borrow pit adjacent to our roadway construction. With depositing peat and muck for a seed bed and closing the outlet, we can expand a shrub swamp to include cattail and open water areas. There are other areas we would like to create open water wetlands so we get ahead of the game to assure the timeliness of our projects. However, we cannot create these wetlands if they will be lost when the interim rules no longer apply.

To restate my recommendations, banking of created and/or enhanced wetlands should be allowed, at least for the areas with a significant portion of presettlement wetlands. Also, wetlands banked with the LGU as part of the interim rules should be eligible to continue beyond expiration of those rules.

Sincerely,

Wayne L Olson

Wayne L. Olson, P.E.
Carlton County Highway Engineer

WLO/sll

cc: District 1 County Engineers
Carlton County Wetland T A C

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Minnesota
Department of Transportation
Transportation Building
395 John Ireland Boulevard
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

September 29, 1992

Mr. D. James Nielson, Chair
Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
155 South Wabasha Street, Suite 104
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

Dear Mr. Nielsen:

The Minnesota Department of Transportation appreciates the opportunity to participate in the development of Rules implementing the Wetland Conservation Act of 1991. We wish to commend your staff, the facilitators, the members of the Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee and the members of the Wetland Rules Working Committee, all of whom worked diligently over long hours to produce a document with a surprising amount of consensus. That rules of this length and complexity would only have a few points which did not achieve unanimous agreement, from such a wide variety of groups and agencies, gives testimony to the hard work of all participants and the importance that Minnesotans give to environmental stewardship and wetlands protection. However, we do have two items of major concern.

Mn/DOT requests that the Board act on two points which did not reach consensus during this long process:

1. Created Wetlands in Banking Issue (p. 104. D. & p. 107. A.1.);

The issue of whether or not created wetlands should be eligible for deposit into the wetland bank was debated at considerable length by both the Working Committee and the Heritage Committee. Mn/DOT believes that the creation of wetlands is encouraged by the Act, and that created wetlands have a place in wetland banking. Our department has considerable experience in constructing compensatory wetland mitigation. A large number of these sites are wetland creations, including many reclaimed borrow pits. These efforts have shown that wetland creations can be successful and appropriate wetland creations have been approved by the resource and regulatory agencies.

Mn/DOT knows that created wetlands may carry a higher risk of failure, and may require a longer period of time to develop as

functioning wetlands. However, created wetlands should not be prohibited in banking. An additional period may be required before created wetlands are eligible for deposit into the bank.

The Rules require replacement plans to undergo extensive review and comment before an LGU can either approve, modify, or deny the plan. The LGU and its main advisor, the Technical Panel, is charged by the Act with making value judgements as to the appropriateness of any particular replacement plan. The Rules should not preempt LGU decisions, but should give them guidance so that they may make correct decisions.

Mn/DOT requests that the Board adopt Alternative 3, from the Wetland Rules Working Committee report, on the Created Wetlands in Banking Issue.

2. Limiting 1:1 Replacement to Agricultural Activities Issue (p. 80. para. 1.);

The Act requires that "for wetlands on agricultural land, replacement must be in the ratio of one acre of replaced wetland for each acre of drained or filled wetland."

The proposed Rules extend that requirement to "present and future owners may make no use of the wetland after it has been altered, other than as agricultural land for a period of 10 years unless future replacement to achieve a 2:1 ratio occurs."

This Rule language appears to go beyond statutory authority. Mn/DOT, county, and township highway projects unavoidably impact wetlands throughout the state, including wetlands on both agricultural and non-agricultural land. This Rule interpretation will essentially double the amount and cost of mitigating these impacts to wetlands that are on agricultural land.

The Act does not limit the 1:1 replacement ratio to agricultural activities impacting wetlands on agricultural land. The Act places this requirement on all wetlands on agricultural lands. The legislature may or may not have intended that the 1:1 ratio only apply to agricultural activities. However, the Act does not state that intent, and the language of the Act is clear. The 1:1 replacement ratio applies to all wetlands on agricultural lands; the subject of limiting this only to certain activities is not mentioned.

Mn/DOT requests that the Board delete the last two sentences of the first paragraph on page 80.

Thank you for allowing the Minnesota Department of Transportation to participate in the review of the proposed Rules implementing the Wetland Conservation Act of 1991. Please pass these comments to the members of the Board of Water and Soil Resources and give them careful consideration in the course of your deliberations.

Sincerely,

James Denn
Commissioner

STATE OF
MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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OFFICE OF THE
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September 29, 1992

Mr. D. James Nielsen, Chairman
Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
155 South Wabasha St.
Suite 104
St. Paul, MN 55107

Dear Mr. Nielsen:

The Department of Natural Resources is pleased to have had the opportunity to assist the Board of Water and Soil Resources in the development of the rules for the Wetland Conservation Act of 1991. Your staff is to be commended for their dedication and leadership throughout this process. A great deal of credit is also due the Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee and the Wetland Rule Working Committee. These groups devoted considerable time and energy to produce for the Board's consideration a rule in which there is consensus on many complex issues.

The Act called for the Board to adopt rules in consultation with the Commissioner. This letter serves as acknowledgement that consultation has occurred and presents our formal position on the rules. In general, we are pleased with the result of the rule-drafting process and believe that the proposed rules will provide for effective implementation of the legislation. Following are the remaining concerns we have regarding the rule.

We continue to be deeply concerned about the resolution of the agricultural land definition. We believe the split definition approved by the Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee offers a partial solution.

We remain concerned about the subsequent definitions of "introduced pasture", "introduced hayland", and "pasture". In the interest of consistency and simplicity, we believe it is preferable to use the established and understood definitions currently used in the rules for RIM (8400.3030). The only adjustments necessary are to change the dates to reflect the effective date of the Act. The definitions we propose would read as follows:

> "Introduced Hayland" means an area devoted to the production of forage and cultivated in a rotation of row crops or small grains or interseeded with introduced or native species at least twice during the period 1981 to 1991. These areas must be harvested by mechanical means at least two years during the period 1986 to 1991. These areas are considered to be in agricultural crop production.
>
> "Introduced Pasture" means an area devoted to the production of forage and cultivated in in a rotation of row crops or small grains or interseeded with introduced or native species at least twice during the period 1981 to 1991. These areas must be harvested by grazing at least two

years during the period 1986 to 1991. These areas are considered to be in agricultural crop production.

"Pasture" means land used for grazing by domestic livestock on and before January 1, 1991, which has not been cultivated or interseeded at least twice during the period of 1978 to 1987, and therefore is not considered to be in agricultural crop production.

These definitions will ensure that the spirit of the statute is met while providing producers with clear guidance on the status of their land. These will also make determinations by LGUs more justifiable and make enforcement considerably easier.

A second issue of concern to the Department is the extent to which the restoration of partially drained wetlands is counted for replacement credit. There has been considerable and sometimes confusing debate on this issue. Our main concern is focused on the possibility that credit awarded for restoring partially drained basins may result in a violation of the statutorily required replacement ratios of 1:1 on agricultural land and 2:1 on non-agricultural land. We believe this issue warrants further discussion during the next phase of the rule development process.

A third issue which we would like to bring to the Board's attention is the requirement to record a deed restriction prohibiting conversion of land to non-agricultural use for a period of ten years when a wetland is drained or filled under certain agricultural exemptions. Although we do not wish to unfairly burden landowners and LGUs with recording requirements, we are concerned about potential abuses of these exemptions. The Wetland Heritage Advisory Committee agreed on a compromise in which recording of the land-use restriction is only required if the land is within an incorporated municipality. The Department urges the Board to resist further attempts to weaken this recording requirement and to adopt rules that will faithfully implement the intent of the agricultural exemptions.

Finally, we would like to re-emphasize our view that only wetlands that have been restored, not created, be eligible for mitigation banking. Given that banking is not required by statute and is only provided in the rules for added convenience, that there are 9 million acres of drained wetlands available for restoration, that restored wetlands require far less maintenance than created wetlands, and that restoration is significantly more likely to replace lost wetland values than creation, we strongly advise the Board to adopt the rule as it is currently drafted.

Once again, we appreciate the opportunity to assist the Board with the development of the rules. I am confident that the Act and its implementing rules will initiate a new era of protection for Minnesota's wetlands. The Department remains fully supportive of the Board as you progress to the public review and legislative processes with the rules.

Sincerely,

by Ron Nargang

Rod Sando
Commissioner

Deputy