

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources. Minutes.

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Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

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DATE: January 11, 1996

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

FROM: Ronald D. Harnack, Executive Director

SUBJECT: January 24, 1996 BWSR Meeting

The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) will meet on Wednesday, January 24, 1996, beginning at 9:00 a.m. The meeting will be held in the BWSR Conference Room at One West Water Street, St. Paul. The following is some background information regarding the agenda items:

SUMMARY OF BOARD AGENDA

CONSENT AGENDA

1. **County Water Plan Extensions:** The Counties of Beltrami (six months), Blue Earth (12 months), Meeker (12 months), Roseau (24 months), and Wilkin (six months) are requesting extensions of their current comprehensive local water management plans. The extensions have been requested and reviewed pursuant to criteria adopted by the Board in September of 1995. Each of the requests for extension have been reviewed and approved by the respective Board Conservationist and are recommended for Board approval. DECISION

2. **Local Water Plan Approvals:** Six local water plans will be presented for Board action: Dodge, Stearns, Pope, Wabasha, Houston, and Fillmore Counties. The plans were reviewed by two water plan review committees. At the Board meeting the chairs of these two committees will present their findings and make a recommendation for Board action. DECISION

OLD BUSINESS

1. **Policy for Executive Director's Annual Performance Review:** The Administrative Committee has been working on a draft performance review process for the Executive Director. Chair Cobb will review progress. DECISION

2. **Policy for BWSR Policy Handbook:** A policy handbook has been drafted; a policy is needed for compilation of BWSR policies. Chair Cobb will review progress. DECISION

3. **Update on Natural Resources Block Grant Applications:** Wayne Zellmer will update the Board on the status of applications received.

4. **Round Table Update:** Ron Harnack will give an update on the "Stakeholders Round Table on the Wetland Conservation Act" that was held in St. Cloud on January 4-5. INFORMATION

5. **Update on Partnership Agreement:** Ron Harnack will update the Board on the mutual agreement between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR), and Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs). This is a partnership agreement for cooperation in the conservation of natural resources. INFORMATION

NEW BUSINESS

1. **Middle Des Moines Watershed District Name Change:** On November 15, 1995, the Board received a resolution from the Middle Des Moines Watershed District requesting to officially change the name of the watershed district to the Heron Lake Watershed District. The name change is being requested to help in establishing an identity of the district that is more in keeping with the primary receiving body of water from the district which is Heron Lake. In fact, the Des Moines River is not located within the district. The district also feels that the name change will assist in all of the local, state, and federal initiatives underway to restore Heron Lake including the land treatment within the watershed. Staff will be presenting findings and a resolution ordering the name change. DECISION

2. **Delegation to Executive Director to Amend Metro Water Plan Priority Schedule:** The priority review schedule for the review of revised (second generation) metropolitan watershed management plans was established by the legislature in 1995. That legislation also allowed metropolitan watershed management organizations to submit revised plans before the priority schedule due date, and adopt and implement plan revisions without formal BWSR approval if BWSR failed to adjust the priority due date and commence the review process within 45 days of submittal of the revised plan. This delegation is necessary in order to adjust the priority schedule and start the review process within 45 days. DECISION

3. **FY1996 State Cost-Share Roll-Over Grant:** According to the State Cost-Share Program Administrative Rules, conservation districts must return to the BWSR cost-share grants that are not encumbered at the end of the grant period, or funds that become unobligated after the grant period. These funds are collectively known as "roll-over" and are available for re-allocation. A statewide competitive application period was held to re-allocate these roll-over funds. The Grants Team reviewed all applications, with the goal to fund each SWCD's #1 priority application, while employing a strategy for their funding recommendation. Staff requests that the Board approve these grants as recommended on the brief synopsis of the applications attached. DECISION

4. **Well-Sealing Cost-Share Update:** Eric Mohring will update Board members on the three well-sealing cost-share grant programs that have been administered by BWSR since 1990. The first program resulted in the sealing of over 1,000 unused wells. The second program resulted in the sealing of over 2,300 unused wells. The third program is currently underway. As of December 1995, over 500 wells have been sealed, and over $150,000 in cost-share has been paid to landowners. INFORMATION

5. **Legislative Process/Update:** The legislative session begins on January 16, 1996 and has established deadlines for policy and fiscal bills to have passed or be in certain committees. Policy legislation deadlines are February 9 & 16, meaning that any bill must have passed all policy committees of the house of origin by the 9th and the other house policy committees by the 16th. Policy bills not meeting these deadlines are **dead** for the session. For omnibus finance bills the deadline is February 23 for bills to be in the Finance or Tax committees of the two houses.

   All BWSR bills have been approved for introduction through the executive branch legislative procedures. We are currently finalizing authorship for the individual bills. A copy of each bill is included in your packet with a brief summary of the purpose of each.

   The Governor's bonding initiative was released this week and includes funding for RIM Reserve and for Area II. A summary of the bonding initiatives is attached. **DISCUSSION.**

6. **Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR):** The LCMR has issued its request for proposals and staff is in the process of developing initiatives for consideration. We will have some topical areas for consideration by the Board by the middle of next week and send under a separate mailing. Formal requests are due to LCMR by February 23, 1996. The request for proposal is included in your packet. DISCUSSION.

If you have any additional items or require additional information, please feel free to give me a call. Travel safely, I look forward to seeing you on the 24th!

RDH:mja
Enclosures

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ONE WEST WATER STREET, CONFERENCE ROOM
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
JANUARY 24, 1996

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

9:00 a.m. **Call Meeting to Order**

Adopt Agenda

Approval of Minutes of December 20, 1995

Reports
- Chair - Barbara Cobb
- Executive Director - Ron Harnack
- Dispute Resolution Committee - Kathleen Roer
- Education & Public Relations Committee - Tim Hvidsten
- Feedlot Advisory Committee - Jim Rossman
- Cost-Share/Soil Conservation Committee - Dwain Otte
- Water Plan Compliance Committee - Barbara Cobb
- Wetlands Committee - Darrell Bruggman
- Administrative Advisory Committee - Barbara Cobb

Consent Agenda
1. Water Plan Extensions - Doug Thomas
2. Local Water Plan Approvals - Recommendations of Review Committee Dodge, Stearns, Pope, Wabasha, Houston, Fillmore

Old Business
1. Policy for Executive Director's Annual Performance Review - Barbara Cobb - DECISION
2. Policy for BWSR Policy Handbook - Barbara Cobb - DECISION
3. Update on Natural Resources Block Grant Applications - Wayne Zellmer - INFORMATION
4. Round Table Update - Ron Harnack - INFORMATION
5. Update on Partnership Agreement - Ron Harnack - INFORMATION

New Business
1. Middle DesMoines Watershed District Name Change - Doug Thomas DECISION
2. Delegation to Executive Director to Amend Metro Water Plan Priority Schedule - Doug Thomas - DECISION
3. FY1996 State Cost-Share Roll-Over Grant - Wayne Zellmer - DECISION

4. Well-Sealing Cost-Share Update - Eric Mohring - INFORMATION
5. Legislative Process/Update - Ron Harnack - DISCUSSION
   - Legislative Initiatives
   - Copy of Draft Language
   - Copy of Bonding Bill
6. LCMR Budget Requests - Ron Harnack - DISCUSSION

Advisory Comments
- Paul Burns, Department of Agriculture
- Kim Benson-Johnson, Department of Health
- Jim Anderson, Minnesota Extension Service
- Wayne Anderson, Pollution Control Agency
- Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources
- Bill Hunt, NRCS
- Jim Schafer, MASWCD
- Ray Bohn, MAWD
- Rick Reimer, MACDE
- Franklin Denn, MAT

Board Issues
1. Next Board Meeting February 28, 1996

Noon **Adjourn**

- Wetlands Committee Meeting

- Education and Public Relations Committee Meeting

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ONE WEST WATER STREET, CONFERENCE ROOM
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
JANUARY 24, 1996

AGENDA

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Board Issues

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- Wetlands Committee Meeting

- Education and Public Relations Committee Meeting

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ONE WEST WATER STREET, CONFERENCE ROOM
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
DECEMBER 20, 1995

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:
Barbara Cobb, Barb Uppgaard, LeRoy Stensgaard, Marvell Tripp, Ted Lovdahl, Dwain Otte, Darrell Bruggman, Tim Hvidsten, Ginny Imholte,
Jim Rossman, Kathleen Roer, and Glenn Annexstad.

AGENCY MEMBERS PRESENT:
Paul Burns, Department of Agriculture (MDA)
Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Wayne Anderson, Pollution Control Agency (PCA)
Jim Anderson, Minnesota Extension Service (MES)

AGENCY MEMBERS ABSENT:
Kim Benson-Johnson, Department of Health (MDH)

OTHERS PRESENT:
Jim Schafer, Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD)
Rick Reimer, Minnesota Association of Conservation District Employees (MACDE)
Don Wodek, Hennepin Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD)
Ray Bohn, Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD)
Roger Mussetter, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Dave Weirens, Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC)
Franklin Denn, Minnesota Association of Townships (MAT)

STAFF PRESENT:
Ron Harnack, Jim Birkholz, Al Kean, Doug Thomas, Marybeth Block, Dave Johnson, Wayne Zellmer, Keith Grow, Jim Haertel, and Mary Jo Anderson

Chair Cobb called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

** 95-73 **Approve Agenda** - Motion made by LeRoy Stensgaard, seconded by Barb Uppgaard, to approve the agenda as presented. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Minutes of October 25, 1995 - Changes on page three, regarding the WCA Resolution - delete the statement "the County Planning and Zoning and possibly County Sheriffs to the copy list." Also, on page three, regarding the McLeod County Court Decision, delete the statement "20 years" and replace with "WCA exemption #3." Motion made by LeRoy Stensgaard, seconded by Tim Hvidsten, to approve the above changes to the minutes of October 25, 1995. Motion passed on a voice vote.

** 95-74

Chair's Report - Chair Cobb appreciated board members' and staff participation at the AMC, MAWD, and MASWCD conventions; their attendance is very important to support our partnerships. LeRoy Stensgaard, on behalf of AMC, appreciated BWSR attendance at their convention.

Executive Director's Report - Ron Harnack introduced Dave Johnson, newly hired board conservationist for the metro region. Ron stated that the AMC, MAWD, and MASWCD conventions were very successful. He also appreciated board members attendance at the conventions. Ron attended two regional meetings to discuss various issues. He spent one day at the Rochester BWSR office and one day at New Ulm BWSR office.

Ron reported that a "Stakeholder's Roundtable on the Wetland Conservation Act" will be held January 4-5, in St. Cloud. The anticipated outcome of the two-day session is a resolution of the key issues that present obstacles to an agreement. Those invited include representatives from counties, farm organizations, conservation groups, local units of government, and state agencies.

Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC) Report - Kathy Roer reported that the DRC met to discuss an appeal from Concerned Citizens of Mahtomedi vs. Valley Branch Watershed District. This appeal settled before the DRC met. Two appeals were just received and will be heard after the first of the year.

Education and Public Relations - Tim Hvidsten stated that the Education and Public Relations Committee will meet in January.

Wetlands Committee - Darrell Bruggman reported that the Wetlands Committee met in St. Cloud. John Jaschke wrote a synopsis of the meeting, if you would like a copy of the synopsis contact John.

Consent Agenda

County Water Plan Extensions - Doug Thomas stated that the list of requested county water plan extensions (board members received this listing in the mail) is recommended for approval, according to criteria adopted by the BWSR in September.

Local Water Plan Approvals - Recommendations of Review Committee - the plans were reviewed by two water plan review committees: Ted Lovdahl presented Aitkin, Itasca, and Todd County Water Plans and recommended approval of the plans. Marv Tripp presented Mower and Kandiyohi and recommend approval of the plans. Motion made by Ted Lovdahl, seconded by Marv Tripp, to approve the Aitkin, Itasca, Todd, Mower, and Kandiyohi County Water Plans. Motion passed on voice vote. Board members stated that they thought the area committee format for review of the plans was very good.

** 95-75

Cost-Share Rule Adoption - Marybeth Block presented the resolution for adoption. Ron Harnack commended staff for their work. Motion made by Glenn Annexstad, seconded by Darrell Bruggman, to approve and adopt the November 29, 1995, Revisor of Statutes draft copy of the permanent rules on the state cost-share program and authorize Ron Harnack, executive director, to sign the Findings of Fact, Conclusions and Order Adopting Rules Without a Public Hearing. Motion passed on voice vote.

** 95-76

Cost-Share Committee Policy Issues - Dwain Otte presented the Cost-Share Committee's recommendation pertaining to the distribution of program funds to districts. Chair Cobb stated that the committee worked very hard on developing fair and clear policy guidelines and commended committee chair Dwain Otte and staff Keith Grow, Marybeth Block and the MASWCD cost-share committee. Motion made by Kathy Roer, seconded by LeRoy Stensgaard, to endorse the committee's recommendation. Motion passed on voice vote.

** 95-77

AMC Wetland Protection Sub-Committee Meeting - Chair Cobb reported that AMC has scheduled a meeting with AMC's Wetland Protection Sub-Committee and BWSR Wetlands Committee for December 28 from 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. at the AMC office in St. Paul. Darrell Bruggman, Kathy Roer, Jim Rossman and Chair Cobb will attend.

Chair Cobb called for a break in the meeting at 10:35. The meeting reconvened at 10:45 a.m.

Natural Resources Block Grant (NRBG) - Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) Grant Policy Revisited - Chair Cobb explained that this issue involves the BWSR decision of September 27, 1995, concerning the eligibility of counties for Natural Resources Block Grant funding. The BWSR decision requires a county to acknowledge their responsibility to implement the WCA by January 16, 1996, which is the deadline for application of 1996 NRBG funding. Failure to comply with that date results in forfeiture of the WCA portion of the block grant. Pope County Commissioner Arne Stoen, who is also chair of the Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC)

Wetland Protection Sub-Committee, requests that BWSR reconsider that action. Discussion followed.

Ron Harnack called Commissioner Arne Stoen regarding the NRBG - WCA grant policy. Mr. Stoen stated that he appreciated the opportunity to discuss this with the BWSR Board over the telephone. Mr. Stoen also appreciated Chair Cobb's dialogue at the AMC convention in St. Cloud. Motion made by Ted Lovdahl, seconded by Jim Rossman, to hold the WCA grant allocation dollars of rescinding counties in reserve until sixty days after enactment of WCA amendments or 60 days after the end of the session, whichever occurs first. Local units of government (LGUs) would be required to acknowledge implementation of WCA within that timeframe or lose eligibility until 1997 and funding would be allocated through the challenge grant process to other LGUs. Motion passed on a voice vote (Ginny Imholte opposed). Commissioner Dennis Berg from Anoka County briefly commented. Commissioner Stoen stated that he looks forward to the meeting on December 28 with the BWSR wetlands committee.

** 95-78

Minnesota Department of Transportation (MNDOT) Permitting by Watershed Districts - Ron Harnack introduced Ray Bohn, MAWD. Mr. Bohn introduced Woody Love, Minnehaha Creek Watershed District; Jerry Bennet, Wild Rice Watershed District; Art Nobel, Gerry VanAmBurg, Susan Scribner, and Vern Johnson, MAWD Board of Directors. Ray Bohn stated MAWD's position and its concern that MNDOT is no longer applying to the watershed districts for permits. MAWD has adopted resolutions to change the current MNDOT position. Ron Harnack introduced Lawrence Foote, who commented on MNDOT's position. Mr. Foote introduced Nick Tiedeken, who distributed MNDOT's promotion of constructive relations with local water planning organizations. Discussion followed. Ron Harnack stated that cooperation is needed in this effort; state agencies need to work with local units of government, the conflicts need to be resolved before this is a legislative issue. Ron stated that MNDOT should take a proactive role to bring this issue to resolution. MNDOT district meetings with watershed districts was strongly encouraged.

Reorganization Report - Chair Cobb attended the EQB meeting yesterday; at which time the reorganization efforts for special districts was delayed until December 1996 when the state agency reorganization report is due. Chair Cobb stated that education on the functions of special districts is clearly needed. Meetings with the environmental cluster group will continue to discuss these issues. A meeting with Commissioner Williams and Commissioner Sando was supported.

Presentation of By-Laws Draft, Executive Director Personnel Review Draft and Policy Manual - Chair Cobb stated that the administrative committee has been working on draft by-laws; a draft annual performance review of the executive director; and a draft policy handbook - which will be distributed soon.

Chair Cobb requested that Sara Johnson, BWSR staff in the New Ulm office, who is the SWCD Accounting Coordinator, send her a memo stating what innovative training she is working on. Sara responded and explained that she trains SWCD bookkeepers, and is now also gearing training sessions to SWCD board treasurers and district managers that centers around understanding annual financial reports and oversight responsibilities of managers. Chair Cobb stated that Sara does an excellent job working with SWCDs.

509 Plan Grants Policy - Jim Haertel explained that the 1995 Legislature authorized BWSR to award grants directly to watershed management organizations, including planning grants for the development of second generation plans. Jim stated that the BWSR Metropolitan Surface Water Management "509" Coordination Committee will come before the BWSR in February with a recommendation for the BWSR's decision.

Governor's Round Table on January 4-5, in St. Cloud. Ron Harnack reported that a "Stakeholders Roundtable on the Wetland Conservation Act" has been scheduled for January 4-5, at the Holiday Inn in St. Cloud, to bring reconciliation to the ongoing debate about WCA. The Roundtable has been coordinated by BWSR, DNR, and AMC. Organizations will designate a representative to attend the session, Ron suggested that he and representatives of the BWSR wetlands committee attend. Motion made by Ted Lovdahl, seconded by Barb Uppgaard, to designate Ron Harnack to represent the BWSR at the Governor's Roundtable with authority to negotiate. Motion passed on a voice vote. BWSR Wetland Committee Members are requested to attend the meeting.

** 95-79

Advisory Comments

Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA): Paul Burns reported that applications for the second round of the Agricultural Best Management Practices (AG BMP) loan program are in. The applications exceed the amount of allocations available. Paul stated that Wayne Zellmer has been a big help to MDA on this program.

Minnesota Extension Service (MES): Jim Anderson stated that MES has been working with MDA on the Minnesota River computer system.

Pollution Control Agency (PCA): Wayne Anderson reported that PCA is providing financial assistance (grant and loan funds) for the Clean Water Partnership Program on water quality and development. Wayne stated that like MDA, applications exceed the amount available.

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR): Wayne Edgerton reported that legislators are interested in introducing a trespass law. Wayne said that signs are posted stating private property no hunting without permission due to government land use over-regulation - this idea is to give landowners an opportunity to explain their views on WCA when the hunter asks for

permission - not to stop hunting outright. Wayne reported that DNR is working with the Department of Health on a feedlot issue regarding disease biosecurity measures.

Minnesota Association of Townships (MAT): Franklin Denn stated that at the MAT annual meeting cooperative planning was discussed.

Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD): Ray Bohn thanked board members who attended the MAWD annual meeting in Alexandria, he also thanked Ron and BWSR staff for their assistance on training programs. MAWD is having a special meeting this afternoon on WCA amendments.

Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD): Jim Schafer stated that he had an opportunity to do some quality bonding at the MASWCD annual meeting. MASWCD talked about marketing at their annual meeting.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS): Roger Mussetter stated that the Farm Bill will affect swampbuster. NRCS is continually reorganizing. Cost-share dollars are definitely down.

Minnesota Association of Conservation District Employees (MACDE): Rick Reimer stated that the MACDE directors met recently to discuss WCA. Rick stated that the MASWCD had good attendance and productive mini-sessions at their convention.

Dan Larson stated that the rescinded counties will be pleased with the BWSR action taken today as a good faith gesture.

Next BWSR meeting is January 24.

**
95-80 Moved by Marv Tripp, seconded by Dwain Otte, to adjourn the meeting at 12:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Barbara Cobb, Chair

WATER PLAN EXTENSIONS (FOR ACTION)

The counties of Beltrami (6 months), Blue Earth (12 months), Meeker (12 months), Roseau (24 months), and Wilkin (6 months) are requesting extensions of their current comprehensive local water management plans. The extensions have been requested and reviewed pursuant to criteria adopted by the Board in September of 1995. Each of the request for extension have been reviewed and approved by the respective Board Conservationist and are recommended for Board approval.

s:janext.djt

CONSENT AGENDA #2

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
One West Water Street
Suite 200
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

DODGE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE
LOCAL WATER PLAN UPDATE - 1995

(FOR BOARD ACTION)

The Dodge County Comprehensive Local Water Plan (Plan) was adopted by Dodge County on April 24, 1990 and approved by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) on March 28, 1990. Dodge County submitted a Plan Update (Plan Update), required in the Plan, to the BWSR on October 27, 1995, at which time the final ninety day state review process began. The final review period ends February 6, 1996.

A written overview of the Plan Update was prepared by BWSR staff on November 28, 1995 for information and review.

On January 11, 1995 the BWSR Water Plan Review Committee met with BWSR staff and representatives of Mower County to review and discuss the Plan Update.

In addition to the water planning requirements established under the Local Water Planning statute MS 103B, counties updating their Plan must also include objectives for wellhead protection, sensitive groundwater areas, stormwater management, high priority wetland areas and watershed assessment.

The Dodge County Local Water Plan Update includes the new requirements. It also incorporates new information in the assessments section of the Plan and organizes fourteen **Priority Actions** into four categories. Each priority action describes the activity and includes the anticipated date of completion, responsible agency and the method of funding. The priority actions under the **Information** category include updating the Environmental Atlas, development of a geologic atlas, development of monitoring programs for groundwater, multi-county water quality and private wells, research on pollutant transport, groundwater sensitivity, surface water conditions and health risks, and the inventory, study and protection of wetlands. The **Education** category includes assisting schools with environmental programs and public education on environmental regulations. The **Technical and Financial Assistance** category includes assistance with well-head protection plans, BMP incentives for landowners and support of SWCD programs. The **Rules and Regulation** category includes implementation of the county land use and waste management plans and updating of plans and regulations on a regular basis.

BWSR staff has reviewed the Dodge County Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update - 1995 and find that relevant requirements of law and rule have been satisfied under MS 103B and MCAR 9300.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
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STEARNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE
LOCAL WATER PLAN UPDATE - 1996

(FOR BOARD ACTION)

The Stearns County Comprehensive Local Water Plan (Plan) was approved by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) in June 1991 and adopted by Stearns County August 1991. Stearns County submitted a Plan Update (Plan Update), required in the Plan, to the BWSR on November 8, 1995, at which time the final ninety-day state review process began. The final review period ends February 6, 1996.

On January 12, 1996, the BWSR Water Plan Review Committee will meet with BWSR staff and representatives of Stearns County to review and discuss the Plan Update.

In addition to the water planning requirements established under the Local Water Planning statute MS 103B, counties updating their Plan must also include objectives for wellhead protection, sensitive ground water areas, stormwater management, high priority wetland areas and watershed assessment.

The Stearns County Local Water Plan Update includes the new requirements. It also incorporates new information in the assessments sections of the Plan and organizes the implementation section into issues areas concentrating on three goals and objectives identified during the public input process. The three goals are (1) recognize the relationship between land management and water quality, (2) protect the county's groundwater resources, and (3) protect and improve the county's surface waters resources. Objectives include cooperation and communication between all local government units, use of data (existing and easily obtained) to inform, educate and develop county policies, and conduct appropriate projects to preserve and improve the county's resources. Major activities to accomplish these goals include education programs, regulations, incentives and technical assistance.

BWSR staff has reviewed the Stearns County Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update 1995 and find that relevant requirements of law and rule have been satisfied under MS 103B and MCAR 9300.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
One West Water Street
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POPE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE
LOCAL WATER PLAN UPDATE - 1996

(FOR BOARD ACTION)

The Pope County Comprehensive Local Water Plan (Plan) was approved by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) in December 1991 and adopted by Pope County January 1992. Pope County submitted a Plan Update (Plan Update), required in the Plan, to the BWSR on November 3, 1995, at which time the final ninety-day state review process began. The final review period ends February 1, 1996.

On January 12, 1996, the BWSR Water Plan Review Committee will meet with BWSR staff and representatives of Pope County to review and discuss the Plan Update.

In addition to the water planning requirements established under the Local Water Planning statute MS 103B, counties updating their Plan must also include objectives for wellhead protection, sensitive ground water areas, stormwater management, high priority wetland areas and watershed assessment.

The Pope County Local Water Plan Update includes the new requirements. It also incorporates new information in the assessments section of the Plan and organizes the implementation section into three initiative areas concentrating on goals and objectives identified during the public input process. The initiative areas are Surface Water, Ground Water and Land Resource. Objectives include management of wetlands, solid waste and development of programs for surface and ground water monitoring and protection. Major activities to accomplish these goals include education programs, regulations, incentives and technical assistance.

BWSR staff has reviewed the Pope County Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update 1995 and find that relevant requirements of law and rule have been satisfied under MS 103B and MCAR 9300.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
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WABASHA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL WATER PLAN UPDATE - 1995 **(FOR BOARD ACTION)**

The Wabasha County Comprehensive Local Water Plan (Plan) was adopted by Wabasha County on July 2, 1990 and approved by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) on March 28, 1990. Wabasha County submitted a Local Water Plan Update (Plan Update) to the BWSR on October 23, 1995 at which time the final ninety-day state review process began. The final review period ends January 15, 1996.

A written overview of the Plan Update was prepared by the BWSR Staff on December 15, 1995 for information and review.

On January 11, 1996 the BWSR Water Plan Review Committee will meet with the BWSR Staff and Representatives of Wabasha County to review and discuss the Plan Update.

In addition to the water planning requirements established under the Local Water Planning Statute MS 103B, counties updating their Plan must also include objectives for wellhead protection, sensitive groundwater areas, stormwater management, high priority wetland areas, and watershed assessment.

The Wabasha County Plan Update includes the new requirements. The priority issues in the Plan Update is organized under three major areas of concern: groundwater related issues, surface water related issues, and water-borne pollutants. The following implementation activities are being proposed in the Plan Update: private water testing, locating and upgrading individual wastewater treatment systems, level one groundwater sensitivity assessment, environmental atlas, wetland inventory, comprehensive land use plan, stormwater management and streambank stabilization controls, natural prairie grass corridors, feedlot buffer strips, adoption of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency feedlot program, soil and manure testing, county dumpsite cleanup program, and township garbage collection and recycling program.

The BWSR staff has reviewed the Wabasha County Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update - 1995 and found that the relevant requirements of law and rule have been satisfied under MS 103B and MCAR 9300.

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

HOUSTON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL WATER PLAN UPDATE - 1995 **(FOR BOARD ACTION)**

The Houston County Comprehensive Local Water Plan (Plan) was adopted by Houston County on April 10, 1990 and approved by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) on March 28, 1990. Houston County submitted a Local Water Plan Update (Plan Update) to the BWSR on November 3, 1995 at which time the final ninety-day state review process began. The final review period ends January 21, 1996.

A written overview of the Plan Update was prepared by the BWSR Staff on December 15, 1995 for information and review.

On January 11, 1996 the BWSR Water Plan Review Committee will meet with the BWSR Staff and Representatives of Houston County to review and discuss the Plan Update.

In addition to the water planning requirements established under the Local Water Planning Statute MS 103B, counties updating their Plan must also include objectives for wellhead protection, sensitive groundwater areas, stormwater management, high priority wetland areas, and watershed assessment.

The Houston County Plan Update includes the new requirements. The Plan Update is organized around ten water quality issues identified as follows: 1. disposal of solid and hazardous waste (including recycling); 2. well construction and abandoned, unusable and unmaintained wells; 3. hydrogeologic characteristics of the area (sinkholes and water recharge areas); 4. land management practices; 5. sewage (municipal and private); 6. urban/rural use of chemicals; 7. animal waste systems; 8. groundwater quality monitoring; 9. storage tanks; and 10. recreational water use. The plan describes goals and objectives for each issue and the implementation plans. Major activities to accomplish these goals include education programs, regulations, incentives, and technical assistance.

The BWSR Staff has reviewed the Houston County Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update - 1995 and found that the relevant requirements of law and rule have been satisfied under MS 103B and MCAR 9300.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
One West Water Street
Suite 200
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

FILLMORE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL WATER PLAN UPDATE - 1995 **(FOR BOARD ACTION)**

The Fillmore County Comprehensive Local Water Plan (Plan) was adopted by Fillmore County on December 11, 1990 and approved by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) on March 28, 1990. Fillmore County submitted a Local Water Plan Update (Plan Update) to the BWSR on November 3, 1995 at which time the final ninety-day state review process began. The final review period ends January 21, 1996.

A written overview of the Plan Update was prepared by the BWSR Staff on December 15, 1995 for information and review.

On January 11, 1996 the BWSR Water Plan Review Committee will meet with the BWSR Staff and Representatives of Fillmore County to review and discuss the Plan Update.

In addition to the water planning requirements established under the Local Water Planning Statute MS 103B, counties updating their Plan must also include objectives for wellhead protection, sensitive groundwater areas, stormwater management, high priority wetland areas, and watershed assessment.

The Fillmore County Plan Update includes the new requirements. The Plan Update is organized around ten water quality policy issues identified as follows: 1. soil erosion and runoff control; 2. fertilizer and pesticide use; 3. feedlots; 4. sinkholes; 5. wells/water testing/wellhead protection; 6. solid waste; 7. storage tanks; 8. sewage treatment; 9. water management areas; and 10. recreation. Objectives and actions items for these issues include information dissemination, conducting environmental education activities, promotion and implementation of conservation incentive programs, enforcement of existing regulations and ordinances, researching and monitoring of surface and groundwater, digitizing and maintaining inventory data, and updating the soil survey.

The BWSR Staff has reviewed the Fillmore County Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update - 1995 and found that the relevant requirements of law and rule have been satisfied under MS 103B and MCAR 9300.

Draft

OLD BUSINESS #1

BOARD OF WATER & SOIL RESOURCES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

NAME:_____DATE:_____EVALUATOR: _____
BOARD MEMBER

APPRAISAL PERIOD: FROM_____TO_____.

Listed below are ten performance responsibilities of the position Executive Director for the Board of Water & Soil Resources. After each responsibility, performance indicators are listed. Rate each performance by circling the appropriate response and/or you may use the comment area below each responsibility to evaluate the director. Please feel free to use one or, preferably, both ways to evaluate.

Evaluation code: Use the number that best describes the extent of achievement.

1. Indicates unacceptable performance
2. Indicates improvement needed
3. Indicates meets expectations
4. Indicates very good performance
5. Indictaes outstanding performance

UA Unable to answer

1. Has comprehension of and provides leadership and direction for the promotion and application of BWSR programs.

5 4 3 2 1 UA

2. Coordinates appropriate staff activities and education for the development and promotion of BWSR programs and delegates responsibility as appropriate to empower staff within their function.

5 4 3 2 1 UA

3. Maintains a good communication level with the Board and acts as a conduit for the flow of <u>timely</u> information, ideas, convictions, needs and desires that increases the Board's knowledge of the issues within their scope and thus their decision making capabilities.

5 4 3 2 1 UA

4. Is able to work well within and understands the parameters and roles of both the staff and board within the policy decision-making Board concept.

5 4 3 2 1 UA

5. Coordinates the effective education of the Board by researching and providing information, background, potential arguments and numeral solutions and/or options to specific issues.

5 4 3 2 1 UA

6. Communicates postively and effectively with other state agencies, local governement/special districts entities, the Governor's office and the media regarding Board policy, programs and partnership efforts - and does so as a part of the "whole" not as a solitary authority.

5 4 3 2 1 UA

7. Assures that the Board or appropriate members of the Board have knowledge of and/or are included in various meetings that would enhance their education and decision making capabilities.

5 4 3 2 1 UA

8. Maintains a good working morale and promotes a postive and open atmosphere in which real dialogue may occur.

5 4 3 2 1 UA

9. Acts as the chief liason between the Board and the staff and thereby encourages and promotes collaboration and teamwork which utilizes the unique strengths of individual board members. Is readily available to Board members and chair.

5 4 3 2 1 UA

10. Is "visionary" and ????

INDEX OF BWSR POLICY HANDBOOK

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State Revolving Fund (SFR) / Agricultural Best Management Practices (AG BMP) Loan Program

Strategic Plan

Water Retention / Reding Guidelines

Wetlands

Miscellaneous

OLD BUSINESS #5

MUTUAL AGREEMENT
Between the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
and the
STATE OF MINNESOTA
and the
_____ SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

For their Cooperation in the
Conservation of Natural Resources

THIS AGREEMENT is between the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the state of Minnesota, and the ____ Soil and Water Conservation District.

The authority of USDA to enter into this agreement is the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, 16 U. S. C. 590; the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, Public Law No. 103-354; and Secretary's Memorandum No. 1010-1, dated October 20, 1994. The state of Minnesota's authority is defined in Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103C, Minnesota Soil and Water Conservation Districts. The authority of the ____ Soil and Water Conservation District to enter into this agreement is also defined in Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103C, Powers of Districts and Supervisors.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The parties have the common objective of assisting people in their efforts to utilize and manage natural resources in accordance with their capabilities and needs for protection and improvement. Each party is independent, has its respective responsibilities, yet recognizes the need to coordinate as a federal, state and local partnership for the successful delivery of conservation programs related to our soil, water, air, plant, animal, and human resources. Therefore, the parties will cooperate to implement their respective long-range natural resources conservation programs considering available resources, statutory authorities, and regulations. The parties will develop appropriate agreements to further define this relationship.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT:

Broad based conservation programs delivered through the cooperation of the USDA, the District, and the State are vital to the protection of the natural resources, economic stability and well-being of our Nation.

The parties reaffirm the relationship between the USDA, the ____ Soil and Water Conservation District, and the state of Minnesota. The Secretary will continue, within the terms of various statutes administered by USDA, to carry out broad conservation programs of assistance encompassing technical, research, educational, and financial assistance to land owners and users through the District, and the State.

The parties also recognize and encourage a continued commitment from the State of Minnesota in aiding administration, coordination, financing, and the delivery of conservation programs through the ____ Soil and Water Conservation District.

This Agreement establishes an enduring basis for cooperation and assistance between the parties to achieve common natural resources conservation goals and objectives. Authority to carry out specific projects or activities, such as the transfer of funds, acquisition of services, and property will be carried out under separate agreements. The parties will encourage other natural resource related agencies to develop similar agreements.

The signatories will be in compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions contained in Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-259) and other nondiscrimination statutes, namely, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR-15, Subparts A & B), which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, or disability be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department of Agriculture or any Agency thereof.

This agreement can be modified or terminated at any time by mutual consent of all parties or can be terminated by any party by giving 60 days written notice to the others.

This agreement supersedes all previous Memorandums of Understanding.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

By:_____
(Secretary of Agriculture)

Date:_____

STATE OF MINNESOTA

By: _____
(Board of Water and Soil Resources)

Date:_____

_____ SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

By _____
(Chairperson)

Date:_____

OLD BUSINESS #5

THE MINNESOTA CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP

Jointly the Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) provide leadership in Minnesota on conservation issues. As partners, we are interdependent, have independent authorities, responsibilities, and strengths that collectively create a dependence on each other for the successful delivery of conservation programs and services.

VISION: A sustainable agricultural and urban economy in harmony with Minnesota's diverse natural resources

---

GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

We share a commitment to:

- Decision-making at the local government and landowner
- Enhancing our delivery system to local government and landowners
- Listen and respond to our customer's needs
- Promote a comprehensive approach to resource management
- Elimination of duplication services and programs
- Cooperation and coordination in the delivery of services and programs
- Implementation of a TEAM approach to program and service delivery
- Protection and enhancement of Minnesota's natural resources for future generations
- Seeking creative and innovative options to preserve and enhance Minnesota's economic and natural resource environment

We pledge to work together by:

- Promoting and practicing TEAM work
- Sharing the credit and responsibility, the leadership and ownership
- Promoting mutual respect, support, trust and honesty
- Shared decision-making, involving each partner in the decision-making process
- Communicating
- Coordinating programs and services to achieve greater effectiveness and efficiency for the customer
- Cooperating, building on the strengths of each partner, both technical and financial

We will improve our efficiency and effectiveness by:

- Putting quality first
- Empowering people to make decisions
- Demonstrating professionalism and dedication
- Striving for continuous improvement

We agree to proceed with assessing, redefining and formalizing a new partnership agreement within one year. The process will include:

- refining the theme, vision and guiding principals of the partnership;
- defining or redefine, understanding and acknowledging the roles of our respective organizations;
- establishing a forum for ongoing monitoring and fine-tuning of the partnership;
- establishing a partnership working group representing area & district conservationist; board conservationists; SWCD supervisors; SWCD employees;NRCS managers and BWSR managers to provide input into reinvented partnership;
- facilitating discussions regarding the partnership process at AREA meetings; and
- issues for discussion include:

1) technical assistance; 2) communications between partnership; 3) delineation of roles and responsibilities; 4) priorities; 5) delegation; 6) training and funding "to building capability"; 7) state of art expertise; 8) flexibility byNRCSto accept state programs; 9) conservation vs Farm Bill; 10) flexibility on ACP programs

- identification of other organizations that may be important in carrying out the objectives of the partnership and development of a process for their involvement.

Ronald D. Harnack
Executive Director
Board of Water and Soil Resources

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

James Schafer
President
Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts



William Hunt
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service

MIDDLE DES MOINES WATERSHED DISTRICT NAME CHANGE (FOR ACTION)

On November 15, 1995 the Board received a resolution form the Middle Des Moines Watershed District requesting to officially change the name of the watershed district to the Heron Lake Watershed District. The name change is being requested to help in establishing an identity of the district that is more in keeping with the primary receiving body of water from the district which is Heron Lake. In fact the Des Moines River is not located within the district. The district also feels that the name change will assist in all of the local, state, and federal initiatives under way to restore Heron Lake including the land treatment within the watershed. Staff will be presenting findings and resolution ordering the name change. Included in the agenda packet is the watershed district resolution requesting the name change.

Middle
Des Moines
Watershed District

P.O. Box 345 • Heron Lake, MN 56137-0345 • 507-793-2462

RECEIVED
NOV 1 5 1995

November 14, 1995

Doug Thomas
Board of Water and Soil Resources
One West Water St., Ste. 200
St. Paul, MN 55107

Dear Doug:

The Board of Managers passed the following Resolution at their meeting on November 9, 1995:

WHEREAS, the Middle Des Moines Watershed District is, in fact, the area encompassed by the watershed of Heron Lake; and

WHEREAS, watershed districts are generally and usually named for the primary receiving body of water in the watershed; and

WHEREAS, the Des Moines River is not located in the Heron Lake watershed; and

WHEREAS, the existing name causes confusion and does not accurately describe the watershed district; and

WHEREAS, the Heron Lake Area Restoration Project has been given national recognition as a Flagship Project in the Prairie Pothole Joint Venture; and

WHEREAS, the North American Waterfowl Conservation Act has funded three phases of grants for the Heron Lake Area Restoration Project; and

WHEREAS, the Heron Lake Area Restoration Project is state and nationally recognized, the Board of Managers deems it in the best interest of the public to have the name of the Watershed District and its watershed be one and the same; now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that from this day forward the name of the Middle Des Moines Watershed District shall be changed to the Heron Lake Watershed District.

It is my understanding that the Board of Water and Soil Resources will do the necessary paperwork with the Secretary of State's Office. Please let me know if there is anything else that I should be doing.

Thank you for your time and attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Jan Voit

Jan Voit
District Administrator

RESOLUTION DELEGATING THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES TO THE BOARD'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO ADJUST THE PRIORITY SCHEDULE FOR THE REVIEW OF METROPOLITAN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR EARLY PLAN SUBMITTALS.

The priority review schedule for the review of revised (second generation) metropolitan watershed management plans was established by the legislature in 1995. That legislation also allowed metropolitan watershed management organizations to submit revised plans before the priority schedule due date, and adopt and implement plan revisions without formal BWSR approval if BWSR failed to adjust the priority due date and commence the review process within 45 days of submittal of the revised plan. This delegation is necessary in order to adjust the priority schedule and start the review process within 45 days.

RESOLUTION NO. 95-____

RESOLUTION DELEGATING THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES TO THE BOARD'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO ADJUST THE PRIORITY SCHEDULE FOR THE REVIEW OF METROPOLITAN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR EARLY PLAN SUBMITTALS.

WHEREAS, the Board of Water and Soil Resources has adopted a priority review schedule of due dates for revisions of metropolitan watershed management plans, and

WHEREAS, from time to time watershed management organizations may submit plan revisions prior to the priority review schedule due date, and

WHEREAS, Minn. Stat. 103B.231, Subd. 3(g) (1995) allows organizations to adopt and implement plan revisions without formal Board approval if the Board fails to adjust its priority schedule for plan review within 45 days of submittal of the plan revisions.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES:

The Board of Water and Soil Resources delegates to the Board's Executive Director the authority to adjust the priority review schedule for the review of metropolitan watershed management plans in order to accomodate early plan submittals.

Adopted by the Board of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources on this 24th day of January, 1996.

_____

Barbara Cobb, Chair

AGENDA ITEM - JANUARY BWSR MEETING

FY 1996 STATE COST SHARE ROLL-OVER GRANT - According to State Cost Share Program Administrative Rules, conservation districts must return to the BWSR cost share grants that are not encumbered at the end of the grant period, or funds that become unobligated after the grant period. These funds are collectively known as "roll-over" and are available for re-allocation. A statewide competitive application period was held to re-allocate these roll-over funds.

Application Summary *

Funds Requested - $824,562
Funds Available - $198,000
4.2 : 1
Number of SWCDs Submitting Applications - 32
Number of Applications Submitted - 96
Average Funds Requested per SWCD - $25,768
Average Funds Requested per Application - $8,589

* does not include late applications

The Grants Team reviewed all applications, with the goal to fund each SWCD's #1 priority application, while employing the following strategy for their funding recommendation:

1) Late applications receive lowest funding priority
2) Consider partial funding on expensive projects (> $15,000)
3) Consideration of the amount of regular FY 96 allocation currently encumbered
4) Quality of the application
5) Fund projects which utilize funding from other sources, i.e. <75% cost share or other funds such as ACP
6) Fund projects which already have a local cost share contract signed by the land occupier
7) Fund projects most likely to impact water quality
8) Fund projects relating to local water plan

A brief synopsis of the applications is enclosed. Staff requests that the Board approve these grants as recommended in the enclosure. - **Decision**

PROPOSED

1/24/96

FY 1996 STATE COST SHARE ROLL–OVER GRANTS

SWCD	LAND OCCUPIER	CONSERVATION PRACTICE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMMENDATION
AITKIN	FERRARA	SLR	$1,300	
Lakeshore erosion problem caused by wave action. Several inches to several feet of shoreline is lost annually.				
AITKIN	FITZMORRIS	SLR	$700	**$700**
Lakeshore erosion problem caused by wave action. Several inches to several feet of shoreline is lost annually.				
BECKER	HANSON	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$25,000	
Water erosion caused by surface runoff from springs. The runoff is causing gullying and sedimentation. The proposed solutions are to collect the runoff through diversions and drains, and provide an outlet to the lake.				
BELTRAMI	CLUBB	SLR	$11,000	
Shoreline erosion is depositing sediment into Blackduck Lake. This is threatening the stability of a garage and cabin on the property. Rip–rap and other stabilization methods will be used to secure the bank.				
BLUE EARTH	ALMS	EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURE	$5,550	
A ravine is subject to significant runoff from adjacent cropland. This is increasing erosion damage. A drop structure will be used to stop the ravine from claiming additional topsoil and cropland.				
CARVER	OLSON	SLR	$20,000	
Streambank erosion is occuring on an outside corner on this property. The funds will be used to regrade the slope, rip–rap the area and seed the above slope to permanent grasses for wildlife.				
CHISAGO	MULTIPLE	SLR	$12,900	
Excessive shoreline erosion is occuring on North Center Lake. It is encroaching on several structures. An erosion control structure will be used to stabilize the bank. Multiple landowners are participating in this project				
CHISAGO	COUNTY HWY. DEPT.	EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURE	$14,950	**$14,950**
Erosion is occuring on a culvert which was installed by the county in 1993. Heavy rip–rap will be placed upstream and downstream and two 2–3 foot energy dissapators will be constructed upstream. Additional rip–rap will be placed around it.				
CHISAGO	MULTIPLE	SLR	$8,700	
Excessive shoreline erosion is occuring on North Center Lake. It is encroaching on several structures. An erosion control structure will be used to stabilize the bank. Multiple landowners are participating in this project				
CHISAGO	COUNTY HWY. DEPT.	EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURE	$10,860	
Stormwater runoff from CSAH 9 has eroded the 40 foot high embankment causing channels to form. The proposed project will consist of clearing, grading, placing riprap and cable–crete, to permanently stabilize the bank.				
CHISAGO	COUNTY HWY. DEPT.	EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURE	$13,735	

PROPOSED

FY 1996 STATE COST SHARE ROLL–OVER GRANTS

1/24/96

SWCD	LAND OCCUPIER	CONSERVATION PRACTICE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMMENDATION
Stormwater runoff from CSAH 9 has eroded the 40 foot high embankment causing channels to form. The proposed project will consist of clearing, grading, placing riprap and cable–crete, to permanently stabilize the bank.				
CLEARWATER	RED LAKE WD	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$24,650	
A network of drainage ditches are causing erosion in this area in Clearwater County. The addition of rip–rap and side inlet structures will decrease the erosion in the channels and decrease sediments in the system.				
COOK	HANCOCK	SLR	$12,953	
130 feet of shoreline along Lake Superior is eroding and causing sedimentation. Six feet of property has been lost. A concrete retaining wall is to be constructed on the property. It will vary from 4 to 9 feet in height and will be in the bedrock.				
COOK	MCBAIN	SLR	$2,466	
Severe shoreline erosion is occuring along Superior. The bank is four feet high and contains steep slopes. Adjacent lands have protection measures in place. Rip–rap will be used to stabilize the bank .				
COOK	BENEDICT	SLR	$2,991	
Severe shoreline erosion is occuring along Superior. The bank is eight feet high and contains steep slopes. A previous rip–rap attempt was unsuccesful. A rip–rap revetment would be placed in front of the shore.				
COOK	SANDEN	SLR	$8,741	
Severe shoreline erosion is occuring along Superior. This bank has steep slopes and is 3–4' high. The proposed project consists of armoring 175 feet of the shore with rip–rap and geotextile fabric.				
COOK	MATHISON	SLR	$17,053	
Severe shoreline erosion and sedimentation is occuring on Superior. This site contains steep slopes with a 4.5' high bank. A rip–rap revetment will be placed in front of the eroding bank. Geotextile fabrics would be used for sedimentation contol.				
COOK	BENSON	SLR	$19,928	**$19,928**
Severe shoreline erosion and sedimentation is occuring along Superior. The site is a 5' high eroding bank with steep slopes. A rip–rap revetment is to be placed in front of the shoreline and geotextiles will be used to control sediment.				
COOK	GREENE	SLR	$14,478	
Severe shoreline erosion and sedimentation is occuring on Superior. The site is 3–4' high with steep slopes. The proposed solution consists of placing rip–rap and geotextiles in front of the eroding bank.				
GOODHUE	TROST	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$1,473	
Severe rain events caused a waterway to over–top. This is causing severe gullies on both sides of the waterway. A properly designed and constructed waterway is proposed to eliminate this problem.				
GOODHUE	ZIGNEGO	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$2,080	
Rolling upland is beginning to gully due to overflow from eroding woodland ravines. Small structures and diversions are				

PROPOSED

FY 1996 STATE COST SHARE ROLL–OVER GRANTS

1/24/96

SWCD	LAND OCCUPIER	CONSERVATION PRACTICE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMMENDATION
needed to control the erosion.				
GOODHUE	LACANNE	TERRACES	$1,950	**$1,950**
Excessive ephemeral erosion is occuring on this land. In addition a large gully is forming. Terraces are going to be used to control the erosion in this area.				
GOODHUE	HAGEN	TERRACES	$600	
Ephemeral erosion is occuring in specific locations within a ridge–till system. Storage terraces are going to be used to control this erosion in the concentrated flow areas.				
HENNEPIN	PETERSON	SLR	$15,000	
Severe streambank erosion and sedimentation are occuring on the MN River on this property. The proposal uses bio–enginnering to reduce the undercutting of the banks and reduce erosion.				
HENNEPIN	YMCA	SLR	$5,000	**$5,000**
A large gully has formed on a slope of Lake Independance and is eroding and encroaching on areas used by the camp. The eroded soil goes directly into the lake. Bio–engineering will be used to control erosion and repair the gully.				
ITASCA	MULTIPLE	SLR	$10,000	**$10,000**
Significant erosion is occuring on Lake Winnibigoshish. Rip–rap and an engineering plan provided by the Forest Service will be used to control erosion on the 1,420' of shoreline. Multiple landowners are involved in this project.				
KITTSON	LINDER	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$11,592	**$11,592**
A 900' gully has formed in Ditch 13 at the outlet to Two Rivers North Branch. NRCS engineers have drafted a plan for a rock chute to repair the gully and prevent future damage.				
LAKE	MACMILLAN	SLR	$17,618	
Severe erosion and sedimentation is occuring on Superior. The banks are steep and up to 20' high. A concrete wall was installed and failed. The propsed design consists of rip–rap and geotextile fabric to stabilize the bank.				
LAKE	DM & IR R.R. CO.	SLR	$9,530	**$9,530**
Severe streambank erosion and sedimentation is occuring on Skunk Crk. The outlet end of a culvert is eroding and causing additional erosion around it. The project consists of aluminized CMP added to the culvert and fill placed in the area.				
LAKE	KENT	SLR	$5,638	
Severe shoreline erosion and sedimentaiton is occuring on Superior. The proposed stabilization structure consists of: a row of 1 to 2 ton rip–rap and a layer of geotextile fabric.				
LAKE	JOHNSON	SLR	$20,000	
Severe shoreline erosion and sedimentation is occuring on Superior. There is a 60' slope rising from the beach and it is succeptible to severe erosion. Solution consists of a rip–rap revetment, geotextile fabric, and a sand filter.				

PROPOSED

FY 1996 STATE COST SHARE ROLL–OVER GRANTS

1/24/96

SWCD	LAND OCCUPIER	CONSERVATION PRACTICE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMMENDATION
LAKE	ROBINSON	SLR	$6,550	
Severe shoreline erosion is occuring on Lake Superior. The bank is 3.5' high and contains steep slopes. The solution includes a rip–rap revetment, geotextile fabric and excavation to control scouring.				
LAKE	BORMANN	SLR	$2,250	
Shoreline erosion and sedimentation is occuring on Lake Superior. The shoreline is located in an Erosion Hazard Area as described by the Mgmt. Plan. The solution includes 1–2 tons of rip–rap, backfill of cobbles over geotextile fabric.				
LAKE	HONG	SLR	$1,625	
Shoreline erosion is occuring on Lake Superior. 100' of shoreline would be protected by this project. The proposal includes 1–2 tons of rip–rap, with cobble and granular fill on top of geotextile fabric.				
LINCOLN	KNUTSON	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$7,605	
There is gully erosion and out–of–bank flow present. Erosion is approx. 39 T/A/Yr. A waterway will be constructed to handle storm flow and prevent gully erosion.				
LINCOLN	ENGELSTAD	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$4,478	**$4,478**
Gully erosion and sediment load to a downstream waterway is present. Erosion is appx. 56 T/A/Yr. The proposed solution is the construction of sediment control basins.				
LINCOLN	BUSHMAN	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$7,094	
There is gully erosion and out–of–bank flow present. Erosion is approx. 63 T/A/yr. The proposed waterway will be designed to handle storm flow and prevent gully erosion.				
LINCOLN	MADSEN	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$8,655	
Gully erosion and sediment transport into an open ditch system is occuring. The ditch is a DNR protected water. 54 T/A Yr. flow into it. Water and sediment control basins will prevent gully erosion and reduce the sediment loads.				
LINCOLN	STERZINGER	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$7,211	
There is gully erosion present in three locations in the field. Erosion is approx. 81 T/A/Yr. Water and sediment control basins will prevent gully erosion and slow water down to prevent flooding downstream.				
LINCOLN	HANSEN	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$8,925	
Gully erosion is present and there is sediment loading in the downstream water way. Erosion is approx. 81 T/A/Yr. The sediment basins will decrease runoff rates and prevent gully erosion while reducing downstream flooding.				
MAHNOMEN	LUKSIK	ANIMAL WASTE CONTROL SYSTEM	$11,431	**$5,000**
Feedlot pollutants were running into the bordering lake. The earthen basin, stacking slab, diversions, and grassed buffer area will eliminate the pollution run–off.				
MILLE LACS	BORGHOLM TWP.	SLR	$8,850	**$8,850**

PROPOSED

FY 1996 STATE COST SHARE ROLL–OVER GRANTS

1/24/96

SWCD	LAND OCCUPIER	CONSERVATION PRACTICE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMMENDATION
Large volumes of water causes severe erosion and sedimentation to neighboring waterways due to a poor ditch system.				
The installation of a culvert and ditches are proposed to solve the problem.				
MOWER	SIMONSON ETC..	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$660	**$660**
There is evidence of gully erosion and sedimentation problems. This project will allow an even flow to the discharge				
point and protect the exposed soils with the vegetative cover.				
MOWER	MILLER	CRITICAL AREA STABILIZATION	$4,500	
A cropland drainage ditch is receiving excessive overland flow into the ditch causing bank deterioration and erosion.				
A side inlet pipe will allow even flow and eliminate bank erosion.				
MOWER	BAUDLER	TERRACES	$5,962	
There is excessive gully erosion occuring at 15 T/A/Y. A series of terraces would control the soil erosion to T or less.				
The landowner has already installed the tile at his own cost.				
MOWER	SATHRE	TERRACES	$2,220	
There is excessive gully erosion at a rate of 10 T/A/Yr. The landowner has completed three terraces with ACP funding.				
Additional terraces would be added with this funding.				
MURRAY	SLAYTON CEMETERY BD.	SLR	$8,000	**$8,000**
Streambank erosion is occuring in the Slayton Cemetary. It is encroaching on gravesites. The proposed solution				
includes rip–rap, cabled concrete, and gabion baskets. Grading of the bank will also occur.				
OLMSTED	MUELLER	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$15,000	
Gully erosion in pasture. Gully head is encroaching on the adjacent cropland.				
OLMSTED	HAMER	EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURE	$9,750	
Gully erosion in pasture. An ECS would solve the gully erosion, retain sediment, and reduce downstream flooding.				
OLMSTED	MANAHAN	TERRACES	$5,250	
Sheet, rill, and ephemeral erosion on cropland. Narrow base terrace system would shorten slope length,				
reduce erosion, and retain sediment on site.				
OLMSTED	FREDERICK	EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURE	$7,500	
Gully erosion on non–cropland that is an outlet for a grassed waterway. An ECS would solve an erosion problem,				
retain sediment, provide flood control, and wildlife habitat if a permanent pool is established.				
OLMSTED	THORTON	EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURE	$7,500	
Gully erosion in pastureland. An earthen erosion control structure would reduce discharge in channel, retain sediment				

PROPOSED

FY 1996 STATE COST SHARE ROLL–OVER GRANTS

1/24/96

SWCD	LAND OCCUPIER	CONSERVATION PRACTICE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMMENDATION
from upstream erosion, provide flood control downstream of structure, and provide wildlife benefits.				
OLMSTED	IHRKE	EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURE	$7,500	
Gully erosion at existing grassed waterway outlet. ECS wold provide a stable waterway outlet and solve an erosion problem. It would retain sediment, provide flood control, and wildlife habitat if it held permanent water.				
OLMSTED	KLAVETTER	EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURE	$5,925	
Gully erosion in pasture at an old CCC structure that has failed. As a result of structure failure an active gully is advancing upstream. An ECS would halt the gully, provide sediment retention, and flood control.				
OLMSTED	SKUSTAD	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$750	
Small gully and cropland flooding because of topography.				
OLMSTED	WEIS	EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURE	$7,500	
Gully erosion in cropland and adjacent woodland. Old ECS needs to be replaced. Swale upstream has an active gully.				
OLMSTED	GASNER	TERRACES	$4,500	**$4,500**
A terrace system would shorten slope length, reduce erosion, and retain sediment on site.				
PENNINGTON	MULTIPLE	SLR	$48,130	**$14,322**
Area contains severe gullying and large washouts which affect the water quality in the Red Lake River. Site will be re–channelled with a drop structure and rip–rap.				
PIPESTONE	JASPER	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$6,713	**$6,713**
Severe ephemeral and gully erosion occuring. This making the draw not passable for equipment. The 4 basin system will eliminate gully erosion, and will allow soil to settle out before entering surface waters.				
PIPESTONE	OSTHUS	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$6,536	
Gullies have formed due to out–of–bank flows of the existing waterway. Construction of a new waterway will confine flows within the waterway and eliminate gullies.				
RAMSEY	SALVATION ARMY	CRITICAL AREA STABILIZATION	$7,230	**$7,230**
Gully erosion is occuring in this location. The elimination of this gully will: protect two nearby wetlands, decrease public risk, and decrease risk of children attending a camp on the property.				
RENVILLE	LEE	ANIMAL WASTE CONTROL SYSTEM	$6,400	**$6,400**
Currently, a homemade earthen dike contains milkhouse waste and overflow from an old stacking slab. Waste is overflowing. The proposed basin will contain the waste and eliminate the overflow into a nearby drainage ditch.				

PROPOSED

FY 1996 STATE COST SHARE ROLL–OVER GRANTS

1/24/96

SWCD	LAND OCCUPIER	CONSERVATION PRACTICE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMMENDATION
RICE	NOVATNY	TERRACE	$1,950	
Gully erosion is occuring on a 29 acre field. Erosion is approx. 56 T/A/Yr. A terrace system would greatly reduce erosion.				
RICE	SALABA	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$3,900	
Gully erosion is occuring on 2 sites of an 80 acre field. Erosion is approx. 80 T/A/Yr. Two farmable sediment control basins would greatly reduce erosion and control stormwater runoff.				
RICE	MAAS	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$11,738	
Gully erosion is occuring in this field. Four sediment basins were installed in 1995. Eight more are planned for the field. This would greatly reduce both erosion and the sediment content of stormwater runoff.				
RICE	SAMMON	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$4,875	
Gully erosion is occuring on a 150 acre field. Erosion is approx. 70 T/A/Yr. 4 sediment control basins would greatly reduce both erosion and the sediment content of the stormwater runoff.				
RICE	KUBALL	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$1,500	**$1,500**
Water erosion is occuring on two sites on a steep sloped field. It is causing gullying. Erosion is appx. 42 T/A/Yr. A sediment control basin would reduce the rapid runoff of stormwater on these slopes and reduce erosion.				
RICE	FRANZ	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$9,000	
Significant gully erosion is occuring. Erosion is approx. 203 T/A/Yr. A series of sediment control basins would reduce stormwater runoff to non–erosive velocities.				
RICE	TRNKA	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$8,198	
An old waterway is used for drainage for 100+ acres. It is too narrow and is eroding. Areas within the field are also eroding. Re–shaping with laterals stabilize the channel and reduce sedimentation into Circle Lake.				
ROCK	HEMME	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$572	
Storm damaged waterway from 1993 flooding. Clean out has begun but the bottom and sides need to be shaped. Tile is also needed due to spring seeps in waterway.				
ROCK	KVALE	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$4,240	
Extensive Gully erosion (190 T/.8acre/Yr). The addition of a grassed waterway would convey concentrated runoff through the field to a suitable outlet and reduce erosion.				
ROCK	LEFEVRE ETC..	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$2,200	
Severe gullying occurring on 130 ft of remnant waterway and upstream from it in the cropland. Waterway must be extended 1000' upstream to stabilize the channel. Multiple landowners are involved.				
ROCK	SLIETER	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$6,775	

PROPOSED

FY 1996 STATE COST SHARE ROLL–OVER GRANTS

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SWCD	LAND OCCUPIER	CONSERVATION PRACTICE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMMENDATION
Gullying observed on both sides of waterway on this property and runoff is not reaching the main waterway from this. The waterway needs to be cleaned, tiled, and rebuilt.				
ROCK	FORREST	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$7,000	**$7,000**
Extensive gully erosion is occuring in cropland. Grassed waterways are needed in several areas.				
ROCK	THOMPSON INC.	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$1,413	
Gullying is occuring on both sides of the present waterway. Waterways have minimal holding capacity. They must be rebuilt to restore capacity.				
ROCK	MALONE, E.	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$7,912	
Siltation is occuring in existing grassed waterway. Adjacent cropland appears to be below water level. Several side gullies are dropping into the waterway. Grassed waterway reconstruction is recommended.				
ROCK	ROZEBOOM	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$445	
Very wet waterway with minimal capacity for 1300'. Owner construction at own expense. Reshaping of sides and bottom is necessary. In addition some gullying is occuring.				
ROCK	MALONE, E.	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$4,150	
Grassed waterway with gullies on both sides and waterway appears to be wet from cattails on adjacent cropland and in waterway.				
ROCK	REVERTS	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$2,860	
Grassed waterway with minimal capacity and gullies on each side. Operator is not farming to waterway due to wetness. Frozen water observed in small pockets throughout. Operator was able to mow this area in the fall.				
ROOT RIVER	COLBENSON	TERRACES	$5,387	**$5,387**
Soil loss is 18.9 T/A/Yr., terraces are required to drop erosion rate below T. Off site damage includes increased sediment load to a grade stabilization structure on neighboring property.				
SCOTT	MEULEHERS	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$10,000	**$10,000**
Gully head present along the MN R. bluff line. Due to high precip. and poor farming practices, erosion is increasing. Installation of a waterway and the construction of a grade stabilization are proposed to remediate the problem.				
SCOTT	STIER	ANIMAL WASTE CONTROL SYSTEM	$10,000	
This feedlot has received a pollution rating for feedlots (based on MPCA system). The proposed construction of a waste handling system will reduce the pollution to a "0" rating.				
SCOTT	FOGERTY	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$10,000	
A gully created by surface water runoff from Hwy. 169 and adjacent cropland is contributing excessive sediment to a Type				

PROPOSED

FY 1996 STATE COST SHARE ROLL–OVER GRANTS

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SWCD	LAND OCCUPIER	CONSERVATION PRACTICE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMMENDATION
III wetland and the MN River. The proposed treatment is installing rock gabion check dams and down cutting of the gully.				
SIBLEY	DACEY	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$1,500	
A fast watershed is creating a gully that is cutting into a cropland area. Installation of a full flow structure				
across the gully should abate the situation.				
SIBLEY	FISCHER, L.	TERRACES	$4,725	
The slopes in this project are 250–350' in length at 4%. A gully has formed 3–4' in width.				
Constructing a terrace and subsurface drainage for runoff should cause the erosion to be decreased.				
SIBLEY	LUNDGREN	TERRACES	$4,763	
Gully formation has occured on land with 4% slopes. The gully is 3–4' wide and 6"–9" in depth.				
Constructing a terrace and subsurface drainage for runoff should cause the erosion to be decreased.				
SIBLEY	LAGERSTEDT	TERRACES	$3,675	**$3,675**
Gully formation has occured on land with 4% slopes. The gully is 3–4' wide and 6"–12" in depth.				
Constructing a terrace and subsurface drainage for runoff should cause the erosion to be decreased.				
SIBLEY	PROEHL	TERRACES	$2,063	
Gully formation has occured on land with 2–3% slopes. The gully is 4' wide and 6' deep. One terrace was installed using				
ACP funds. The construction of additional terraces should solve the remaining erosion problem.				
SIBLEY	FISCHER, R.	TERRACES	$2,625	
Gully formation has occured on land with slopes of 2–3%. The gully is 4–5' in width and 6–9" deep.				
Constructing a terrace and subsurface drainage for runoff should cause the erosion to be decreased.				
STEARNS	SALZER	ANIMAL WASTE CONTROL SYSTEM	$4,275	
Runoff from the feedlot enters a DNR Protected Wetland through a shallow ditch.				
A manure storage pond will collect and store all feedlot runoff and dairy barn manure.				
STEARNS	SCHROEDER	ANIMAL WASTE CONTROL SYSTEM	$33,000	
The feelot runoff enters a wetland which has NWI status. The proposed plan would direct all feedlot runoff to a facility				
that will contain the runoff as well as waste from a beef operation and poultry barn.				
STEARNS	WENSMANN	ANIMAL WASTE CONTROL SYSTEM	$22,250	**$22,250**
An intermittent stream runs through the existing feedlot and joins the Sauk River. The P levels being transported				
are extremely high. Plans are to abandon part of the feedlot, rerout the stream and construct a holding pond for all runoff.				
STEARNS	BOECKER	STORMWATER CONTROL SYSTEM	$7,125	
Two gullies are depositing large amts. of sediment and nutrients into an adjacent wetland – Approx. 135 T/Yr.				
are deposited. Three farmable water and sediment basins with underground outlets should correct this situation.				

PROPOSED

FY 1996 STATE COST SHARE ROLL–OVER GRANTS

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SWCD	LAND OCCUPIER	CONSERVATION PRACTICE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMMENDATION
TRAVERSE	VARIOUS	FIELD WINDBREAKS	$22,425	**$5,000**
Wind erosion accounts for a majority of the topsoil loss in this county. Field windbreaks will decrease the amount of erosion from wind. Multiple landowners would be involved in this project.				
WABASHA	PASSE	TERRACES	$28,000	
Highly erodible land with sheet and rill erosion. A terrace system will properly address the problem. It was previously terraced but they are filled with sediment and no longer provide resource protection.				
YELLOW MEDICINE	SOLBERG	TERRACES	$3,385	**$3,385**
Terrace project site consists of class IIe and IIIe soils with "B" and "C" slopes. Soil loss is appx 11–20 T/A/Yr to sheet and rill erosion. This terrace will be constructed to prevent erosion, improve water quality, and provide some wildlife benefits.				
		TOTALS	**$824,562**	**$198,000**

H:96RO2

Board Agenda Item 1/24/96

Eric Mohring

Well-Sealing Cost Share Update - 15 min

This item will update board members on the 3 well-sealing cost share grant programs that have been administered by BWSR since 1990. The 1st program ('91-'92: $357,000) resulted in the sealing of over 1000 unused wells. The 2nd program ('92-'93: $750,000) resulted in the sealing of over 2300 unused wells. The 3rd program ($500,000 from Federal sources) is currently underway. As of December, 1995, over 500 wells had been sealed, and over $150,000 in cost share had been paid to landowners.

(The update on well delegation issues which I thought I would be giving will instead be covered by the MDH representative as part of agency reports.)

Well Sealing Cost Share Update - 1/24/96 BWSR meeting

Background

The Well-sealing cost-share grant program aims to protect ground water - Minnesota's primary source of drinking water - by sharing the cost of sealing unused wells. There are an estimated one million unused unsealed wells in Minnesota. These wells can provide a direct conduit for contaminants to enter ground water.

The Ground-Water Protection Act of 1989 established the program. BWSR was directed to, in consultation with other agencies, select counties to receive grant monies for well sealing, and to establish priorities for well sealing. The grants to counties are used for sharing with landowners the cost of sealing high-priority abandoned wells. Cost-sharing may provide up to 75 percent of the total well-sealing cost, not to exceed $2,000 per well.

1st Program - $357,000

During FY 1990-91, $357,000 in State Funding was available for cost-share grants to counties. Grants were awarded to 18 counties, and over 1000 wells were sealed. Several Counties augmented the state funding with local funds.

2nd Program - $750,000

During 1992-93, $750,000 from the Environmental Trust Fund was available for cost-share grants to counties. Grants were awarded to 39 counties. The number of counties augmenting the state funding with local resources increased. Over 2300 wells were sealed as a result of these funds.

During 1994-95, no additional state funding was available. Counties proceeded with well-sealing work that had been contracted in '92-93. Several counties continued well-sealing cost share grant programs using local funds.

3rd Program - $500,000

In 1995 BWSR received $500,000 in Federal funding for well-sealing cost-share grants to counties. The Funding was from the Federal Centers for Disease Control (CDC) through the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH). Grants totalling $475,000 were awarded to 50 counties. The remaining $25,000 was held back for key high-priority wells identified by MDH.

Most well-sealing work should be finished by June 30, 1996. Some funds may be encumbered but not yet spent by June, but all work must be done by Sept 30, 1996. Counties are reporting quarterly to BWSR on their progress.

As of the December 1, 1995 Status Report, 553 wells had been sealed, with $158,000 in cost share paid to landowners. A total of $244,000 has been either paid or encumbered in contracts with landowners.

Well Sealing Grants I & II Status – December 1995

	1st Program – FY 91/92 – $357,000						2nd Program – FY 92/93 – $750,000 from ETF						
COUNTY	grant	# wells sealed	state cs paid	return	total ws cost	ave ws cost	grant	# wells sealed	admin	state cs paid	return	total ws cost	ave ws cost
Benton	$15,000	24	$14,447	$553	$20,223	$843	$23,200	42	$1,561	$21,639		$28,780	$685
Big Stone							$19,200	41	$1,920	$14,837	$2,618	$19,783	$483
Blue Earth	$23,000	201	$23,000		$82,387	$410	$20,000	126		$20,000		$72,625	$576
Brown							$29,600	174		$29,770		$60,670	$349
Chippewa							$30,000	108	$3,048	$26,952		$38,053	$352
Cottonwood	$5,000	19	$5,000		$5,750	$303	$0						
Dakota	$35,000	46	$30,609	$4,391	$44,757	$973	$55,000	60	$457	$39,533	$15,011	$64,130	$1,069
Dodge							$20,000	35		$19,093	$907	$26,231	$749
Faribault							$38,500	142	$3,850	$32,969	$1,681	$48,355	$341
Fillmore							$8,000	9		$7,736	$264	$18,278	$2,031
Goodhue	$28,000	30	$28,000		$41,749	$1,392	$25,000	34		$25,000		$35,291	$1,038
Hennepin							$30,000	69		$30,000		$78,991	$1,145
Houston	$7,500	16	$7,500		$30,889	$1,931	$15,000	30		$10,361	$4,639	$23,136	$771
Jackson	$2,000	6	$2,000		$2,858	$476	$15,000	147		$15,000		$52,342	$356
Kittson							$8,000	12		$8,000		$9,858	$822
Lac Qui Parle							$11,070	34		$11,070		$15,325	$451
LeSueur	$27,500	154	$27,500		$64,297	$418	$0						
Lincoln							$25,000	83		$25,000		$35,831	$432
Mahnomen							$2,100	7	$210	$1,624	$266	$1,652	$236
Marshall							$39,500	102	$2,950	$36,550		$47,051	$461
Martin	$23,000	68	$23,000		$31,276	$460	$16,300	39		$16,300		$36,393	$933
McLeod							$8,000	30		$7,519	$481	$10,122	$337
Mille Lacs							$5,567	8	$557	$5,010		$7,967	$996
Morrison							$2,213	16		$2,213		$5,673	$355
Mower	$23,000	37	$19,960	$2,992	$31,675	$856	$20,000	53		$20,000		$42,233	$797
Nicollet							$15,000	99	$1,500	$13,500		$28,619	$289
Nobles							$20,000	95		$19,343	$657	$38,686	$407
Norman							$25,000	64	$2,500	$17,123	$1,806	$22,241	$348
Olmsted	$30,000	33	$30,000		$54,546	$1,653	$35,000	44		$35,000		$58,599	$1,332
Pennington							$16,250	47	$1,625	$14,625		$19,495	$415
Pipestone							$10,000	40		$10,000		$17,698	$442
Polk	$5,000	16	$4,285	$718	$6,030	$377	$15,000	59		$14,608	$393	$21,071	$357
Red Lake	$1,200	2	$801	$399	$1,068	$534	$10,000	29		$8,842	$1,158	$11,800	$407
Rice	$28,000	95	$25,456	$2,544	$50,479	$531	$0						
Sibley							$10,000	49		$10,000		$20,389	$416
Stearns							$15,000	41		$14,861	$139	$19,815	$483
Stevens							$10,000	64		$10,000		$19,219	$325
Swift							$19,000	51	$269	$18,731		$28,777	$564
Wabasha	$3,300	5	$3,300		$5,155	$1,031	$20,000	18		$17,965	$2,035	$26,443	$1,469
Waseca	$27,500	140	$25,967	$1,533	$61,821	$442	$0						
Washington	$25,000	59	$20,994	$4,006	$42,504	$720	$25,000	77		$25,000		$52,612	$683
Watonwan							$23,500	106	$2,350	$20,957	$193	$42,159	$398
Wilkin	$20,000	65	$16,817	$3,183	$30,585	$471	$0						
Winona	$28,000	18	$24,258	$3,729	$41,755	$2,320	$0						
Yellow Med.							$15,000	86		$15,000		$30,100	$350
TOTAL	$357,000	1034	$332,894	$24,047	$649,804	$628	$750,000	2370	$22,796	$691,729	$32,248	$1,236,492	$522

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WELL SEALING COST SHARE – 3rd PROGRAM – 12/1/95 PROGRESS REPORT

COUNTY	LEAD ORG.	APPROVED FUNDING	Status Report Summary – 12/1/95 #wells sealed	state cs paid	total ws cost	ave ws cost
Anoka	SWCD	$14,000	3	$635	$1,271	$424
Becker	SWCD	$7,000	6	$1,073	$1,430	$238
Beltrami	SWCD	$9,000	2	$694	$925	$463
Benton	SWCD	$10,000	16	$9,167	$9,167	$573
Big Stone	SWCD	$5,000	6	$1,238	$2,475	$413
Blue Earth	County Env Health	$11,000	19	$3,385	$7,579	$399
Brown/Nicollet Cottonwood	Clean Water Partnership	$15,000	7	$1,871	$2,495	$356
Chippewa	SWCD	$10,000	23	$4,109	$8,218	$357
Cook	County Water Planning	$6,000	1	$184	$184	
Dakota	County Env. Mgmt	$17,000	4			
Dodge	County Env. Quality	$5,000				
Douglas	SWCD	$4,000	3	$934	$1,245	$415
Fillmore	County Water Planning	$12,000	18	$9,149	$13,295	$739
Hennepin	County Env. Mgmt	$25,000				
Houston	County Water Planning	$10,000	7	$8,667	$11,584	$1,655
Hubbard	SWCD	$5,000	5	$825	$1,099	$220
Kanabec	SWCD	$5,000	6	$1,598	$2,401	$400
Lac Qui Parle	County Water Planning	$7,000	19	$7,000	$9,415	$496
Lesueur	Board of Health	$10,000	26	$4,810	$12,606	$485
Lincoln	County Water Planning	$10,000	34	$10,000	$14,415	$424
Lyon	County Env. Dept	$7,000	3	$1,410	$1,880	$627
Mahnomen	SWCD	$3,000	4	$1,013	$1,351	$338
Marshall	County Water Planning	$8,000	9	$2,506	$3,340	$371
Martin	County Water Planning	$15,000				
McLeod	SWCD	$4,000	1	$129	$258	$258
Mille Lacs	SWCD	$8,000	10	$4,098	$4,098	$410
Mower	SWCD	$14,000	9	$5,405	$13,585	$1,509
Murray	County Env. Services	$5,000	16	$3,359	$4,825	$302
Nobles	County RCD	$7,000	10	$1,938	$3,598	$360
Olmsted	County	$14,000	9	$1,000	$10,665	$1,185
Pennington	SWCD	$2,500	6	$905	$1,810	$302
Pipestone	SWCD	$10,000	22	$6,791	$9,055	$412
E. Polk	SWCD (East Polk)	$7,000	18	$4,286	$5,715	$318
W. Polk	SWCD (West Polk)	$7,000	7	$2,295	$2,892	$413
Ramsey	SWCD	$25,000	2	$445		
Renville	County Water Planning	$5,500				
Rock	SWCD	$10,000	28	$7,098	$9,460	$338
Scott	County Env. Health	$20,000	30	$13,394	$22,100	$737
Sherburne	SWCD	$10,000	15	$2,690	$4,846	$323
Sibley	County Water Planning	$10,000	29	$6,739	$13,477	$465
Stearns	County Env. Services	$14,000	6	$2,101	$2,897	$483
Stevens	County Env. Services	$5,000	11	$2,937		
Swift	SWCD	$4,000	7	$2,324	$3,182	$455
Todd	SWCD	$5,000	15	$2,245	$7,039	$469
Wabasha	Public Health Service	$10,000				
Wadena	SWCD	$3,000	11	$1,275	$1,700	$155
Waseca	Board of Health	$9,000	30	$5,743	$14,615	$487
Washington	County Health	$14,000	13	$5,535	$11,069	$851
Watonwan	County Water Planning	$7,000	4	$666	$1,331	$333
Winona	County Water Mgmt	$10,000				
Yellow Medicine	County Water Planning	$5,000	23	$4,500	$9,617	$418
			553	$158,164	$264,207	$478

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NEW BUSINESS #5

M-T

December 19, 1995

TO: ALL SENATORS & STAFF

FROM: ROGER D. MOE

RE: COMMITTEE DEADLINES FOR '96 SESSION

The House has agreed to the following committee deadlines:

Friday, February 9: Bills pass out of the house of origin.

Friday, February 16: Bills pass out of the second house.

Friday, February 23: Omnibus bills must pass out of all policy and funding committees and be sent to the Finance (Ways & Means) Committee, the Tax Committee or the Floor.

Please call Vic Moore with any question that you may have.

NEW BUSINESS #5

1996 Legislative Initiative

Final Proposal

Minnesota Planning #: 4000B

Date Preliminary Proposal was signed: October 30, 1995 Revisor #: 3891

Date of Final Bill Draft: November 9, 1995 Submitting Agency: Board of Water & Soil Resources

Agency Contact: Tim Fredbo Phone #: 296-0880

Title (Short descriptive title):	Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Reserve
Description (Clearly explain the proposed initiative): **SUGGESTED AUTHORS ATTACHED.**	1. Amend subd. 2(c)(2) by adding language giving BWSR the authority to establish alternative minimum eligible land parcel size for riparian and wetland restoration conservation easements. 2. Amend subd. 6 by adding language authorizing the BWSR to exceed conservation easement and practice payment limits with non-state funds. 3. Amend subd. 3 and 6 by adding language authorizing the BWSR to acquire flowage easements under the RIM program and to establish a payment system for those acquired. 4. Amend subd. 2(d) to eliminate the 20% of the average farm size acreage cap on the amount of land that can be enrolled by an individual landowner into the RIM program. 5. Amend subd. 3 to allow the Board to accept by gift or donation, conservation and flowage easements.
Agency Impact:	These initiatives would enable the BWSR to more effectively administer the RIM program to enable it to better treat the water quality, soil erosion, and wildlife habitat protection priorities across the state of Minnesota

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Deliver completed Final Proposal to:

Robin R. Anthony
Minnesota Planning
300 Centennial Building
(612) 297-4281
(612) 296-3698 fax
e-mail: robin.anthony@lmic.state.mn.us

Below to be filled out by Minnesota Planning:

Please release jacketed bill to: _____

Minnesota Planning Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

1996 Legislative Initiative

Final Proposal

Minnesota Planning #: 4000B

Title: Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Reserve

SUGGESTED AUTHORS

Senate:
Dennis Frederickson, Chief Author
Steven Morse
Janet Johnson
Gary Laidig

House
Ted Winter, Chief Author
Virgil Johnson
Willard Munger
Tim Finseth

NEW BUSINESS #5

1996 Legislative Initiative

Final Proposal

Minnesota Planning #: 4001B

Date Preliminary Proposal was signed: October 30, 1995 Revisor #: 3890

Date of Final Bill Darft: November 8, 1995 Submitting Agency: Board of Water & Soil Resources

Agency Contact: Jim Birkholz Phone #: 296-0879

Title (Short descriptive title):	BWSR Authority to Administer Federal Grants & Accept Donations
Description (Clearly explain the proposed initiative): SUGGESTED AUTHORS ATTACHED.	This initiative would amend Minn. Stat. Ch. 103B.101, subd. 9 by adding language giving BWSR the authority to administer federal grants and to accept and administer donations, gifts and other contributions to achieve BWSR related program objectives. Currently the BWSR has no general authority to administer federal grants; it only has specific authority to administer a grant under the U.S. Department of Agriculture preferred program, developed under 16 U.S.C.sec. 2001 to 2009, as provided in Minn. Stat. Sec. 103C.401, subd.1(1). BWSR now receives significant grants from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the RIM Reserve Program and it is likely that USDA will begin making block grants to states for soil and water conservation activities. These programs involve partnerships with many conservation groups and private individuals willing to financially contribute to these programs to achieve mutual conservation objectives. This authority would be similarly effective for other programs administered by the BWSR. If this amendment is made to the general authorities of BWSR, then the specific authority in M. S. Ch. 103C.401, subd.1 (1) should be deleted.
Agency Impact:	This would have a positive effect on agency project management and grant administration to local governments. Facilitate moire effective and efficient integration and administration of partner contributions to programs administered by BWSR.

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Below to be filled out by Minnesota Planning:

Please release jacketed bill to: _____

Minnesota Planning Signature: _____ Date: _____

1996 Legislative Initiative

Final Proposal

Minnesota Planning #: 4001B

Title: BWSR Authority to Administer Federal Grants and Accept Donations

SUGGESTED AUTHORS

Senate:

Dennis Frederickson, Chief Author
Steven Morse
Janet Johnson
Gary Laidig

House

Ted Winter, Chief Author
Virgil Johnson
Willard Munger
Tim Finseth

NEW BUSINESS #5

1996 Legislative Initiative

Final Proposal

Minnesota Planning #: 4002B

Date Preliminary Proposal was signed: October 30, 1995 Revisor #: 4060

Date of Final Bill Draft: December 22, 1995 Submitting Agency: Board of Water & Soil Resources

Agency Contact: Doug Thomas Phone #: 297-5617

Title (Short descriptive title):	Watershed Districts - Stormwater Utilities & Sub-Watershed Areas
Description (Clearly explain the proposed initiative): SUGGESTED AUTHORS ATTACHED.	Due to increasing urbanization and tougher environmental regulations, watershed districts find themselves in the position of needing an alternative to assessments for raising revenue to fund stormwater and water quality activities. Our proposal is to amend M.S. Chapter 444 to include watershed districts. This action will allow watershed districts to charge a fee to properties within the district to pay for the costs of stormwater and water quality projects. Fees based on the quantity and/or quality of stormwater generated from a property is a more equitable means of distributing costs. M.S. Chapter 103D would be amended to give watershed districts the authority to establish sub-watershed management areas which would be based on hydrologic boundaries to define the boundaries of parcels that would be charged a fee for stormwater and/or water quality activities.
Agency Impact:	BWSR is the state agency with administrative oversight of watershed districts. This initiative will not have a staff or financial impact on BWSR.

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(612) 296-3698 fax
e-mail: robin.anthony@lmic.state.mn.us

Below to be filled out by Minnesota Planning:

Please release jacketed bill to: _____

Minnesota Planning Signature: _____ Date: _____

1996 Legislative Initiative

Final Proposal

Minnesota Planning # 4002B

Title: Watershed Districts - Stormwater Utilities & Sub-Watershed Areas

SUGGESTED AUTHORS

Senate:
Leonard Price, Chief Author
Steven Morse
Steve Dill
Gary Laidig
Dennis Frederickson

House:
Marvin Dauner, Chief Author
Jean Wagenius
Tim Finseth
Virgil Johnson
Teresa Lynch

NEW BUSINESS #5

1996 Legislative Initiative

Final Proposal

Minnesota Planning #: 4003B

Date Preliminary Proposal was signed: October 30, 1995 Revisor #: 3827

Date of Final Bill Draft: November 9, 1995 Submitting Agency: Board of Water & Soil Resources

Agency Contact: Greg Larson Phone #: 296-0882

Title (Short descriptive title):	Amendments to the Wetland Conservation Act
Description (Clearly explain the proposed initiative): **SUGGESTED AUTHORS ATTACHED.**	The proposed initiative is an effort by the administration to bring needed changes to the Wetland Conservation Act and maintain the States commitment to a no-net-loss of wetlands. Justification for the revisions are grounded in the experience of over 400 local units of government who have implemented the Act. The changes can be summarized as offering more flexibility for local government to develop wetland protection plans--with the Board of Water and Soil Resources approval--that reflect local wetland conditions; relief is provided in local administrative procedures; more opportunities are provided for wetland mitigation; restrictions on road maintenance are eased and clarification is offered concerning state support of local government in the event of a "takings" claim.
Agency Impact:	Following enactment of amendments, the Board of Water and Soil Resources must revise the Wetland Conservation Act Administrative Rule, Chapter 8420.

Deliver completed Final Proposal to:

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Minnesota Planning
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(612) 297-4281
(612) 296-3698 fax
e-mail: robin.anthony@lmic.state.mn.us

Below to be filled out by Minnesota Planning:

Please release jacketed bill to: _____

Minnesota Planning Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

1996 Legislative Initiative

Final Proposal

Minnesota Planning #: 4003B

Title: Amendments to the Wetland conservation Act.

SUGGESTED AUTHORS

Senate:
Gene Merriam
Leonard Price
Dennis Fredrickson
Gary Laidig

House
Willard Munger
Bill Haas
Betty McCullan
Loren Jennings
Ted Winter

***The final version of the wetland bill (96-3827) dated December 6, 1995 is being sent by the Revisors office under separate cover to the Governors office and Minnesota Planning.**

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Governor's 1996-2001 Strategic Capital Budget Plan invests $65 million over the next two years and $174 million during the six-year period to preserve, protect, and enhance our environment and natural resources. These state funds may leverage significant federal funds, dependent upon the continuing budget debate in Washington. Major objectives emphasized in the capital budget plan are environmental protection, management of natural resources, and outdoor recreation and preserving building assets.

The following table summarizes the Governor's capital budget recommendations by policy area. The amounts shown for 1996 are recommended for appropriation by the 1996 legislature. The amounts for 1998 and 2000 are budget planning estimates and require no action this session.

	($ in millions)			
THEME	1996 Session	1998 Session	2000 Session	Total
Environmental Protection	$24.5	$20.9	$16.9	$62.4
Natural Resources	14.9	12.7	12.7	40.4
Outdoor Recreation	14.4	14.4	14.4	43.0
Buildings	11.3	8.4	8.4	28.1
TOTALS	$65.1	$56.4	$52.4	$173.9

A key concept of the Governor's capital budget is sharing program responsibility among environmental funds, especially the Future Resources Fund and the Environmental Trust Fund administered by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR). There is substantial overlap between agency capital budget requests and allocations recommended by the LCMR and adopted by the Legislature in the 1995 session. For example, approximately $14.8 million was appropriated in 1995 in the operating budget for projects that are indistinguishable from capital budget requests made for natural resource and outdoor recreation projects. In making his recommendations in these areas, the Governor considered these appropriations as well as the potential of partially funding these projects with the projected balance in the environmental funds and with LCMR revenues available to the 1997 Legislature.

Most environmental problems will not be solved by one-time appropriations. An on-going level of support is needed. The 1996-2001 strategic capital budget plan continues long term planning for investment in environmental preservation. The environmental recommendations fund high priority projects with long-term benefit to our state. Minnesota's environmental agencies have worked together where appropriate to coordinate requests to maximize the effective use of limited bonding capacity.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental protection and improvement of the state's air, water, and resources are important elements for a high quality of life for all our citizens and future generations. Environmental improvement requires broad participation and coordination, and a strategy to address both current and future problems. The Governor's capital budget concentrates on the following goals:

- Improve water quality by focusing on both point and non-point pollution sources.
- Continue efforts to protect groundwater supplies.
- Protect public health from environmental hazards.

The 1994 bonding bill included crucial appropriations to further these goals. The metropolitan area combined sewer overflow program was concluded after a ten year effort and over $200 million in general obligation bond financing. A new multi-year authorization of bonds was enacted to clean up over one hundred closed municipal landfills. The large 1994 bonding authorizations allow progress on achieving environmental goals with current smaller appropriations than in the past.

Flood Control and Mitigation. The Governor recommends $4.5 million to continue the programs enacted in 1994 as a response to the 1993 flood. They consist of $3.3 million for flood hazard mitigation projects and Area II flood control, and $1.2 million for DNR's dam maintenance program.

Improving Water Quality. The Governor recommends $3.3 million for combined sewer overflow as the final installment of the storm sewer separation project in Red Wing. The Governor also recommends $4 million to provide the 20 per cent match for federal capitalization grants. The state funds leverage federal funds that permit issuance of revenue bonds for loans to finance construction of wastewater facilities and non-point source pollution projects. The Governor further recommends $2 million for the wastewater infrastructure funding program that provides grants for wastewater construction and improvement projects to communities unable to afford the loan program.

Safe Drinking Water. The 1994 legislature established the Drinking Water Revolving Fund recommended by the Governor to finance public drinking water treatment and supply needs. Unfortunately, the federal government did not appropriate the funds that would finance most of the program. The Governor recommends $2 million to match anticipated federal funds of $10 million. The program will operate like the Wastewater State Revolving Fund, with low interest loans to communities to upgrade drinking water systems and comply with federal standards.

Groundwater Protection. The Governor recommends $8 million for the capital assistance program to help finance the capital costs of constructing solid waste processing facilities. This local-state partnership is designed to protect groundwater supplies by minimizing the use of landfills for solid

waste disposal. The Governor also recommends $500 thousand to continue the program of well sealing on public lands.

Managing Federal Uncertainty. The Wastewater State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water Revolving Fund both rely primarily on federal funds to finance projects. At this time there are significant differences in federal funding levels recommended by Congress and the President. The Governor's policy continues to be to maximize the federal funds available for both programs. He recommends flexibility to transfer funds between the two programs depending on federal appropriations. If the precise amounts become known during the 1996 Session, the Governor will amend his recommendations to coincide with the matching requirement. If necessary, the Governor will make additional recommendations to the 1997 Legislature to match federal funds available then but not known now.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The quality of our environment also depends on cost effective and productive management of natural resources. Our natural resources provide inputs to production for agriculture, forestry, manufacturing, and tourism businesses. The Governor's Capital Budget continues to focus on the following important natural resource goals:

- Safeguard Minnesota watersheds to provide water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and stable soils.

- Re-Invest in Minnesota's (RIM) fish, wildlife and native plant resources to rebuild and protect our natural resource base and natural resource heritage.

The 1994 Bonding Bill included appropriations for making progress on achieving these goals. This capital budget continues the effort. The Governor's recommendations, when coupled with over $2.7 million in funds allocated by the 1995 Legislature pursuant to recommendations made by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources and another $1.5 million in the 1995 bonding bill, allow for progress at a comparable level.

RIM. A major, multi-year project is Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM). The Governor's recommendation adds $12.2 million to the $2.7 million allocated by the LCMR in 1995 and $1.5 million appropriated in the 1995 bonding bill for a combined total of $16.4 million. Of the $12.2 million recommended, $7.5 million is earmarked for the RIM Reserve Program to acquire easements on private, highly erodible agricultural lands and the remaining $4.7 million is for several DNR projects including wildlife and natural area land acquisition, scientific and natural areas, habitat improvements, and fisheries acquisition and improvements.

St. Louis River Acquisition. The Governor recommends $2.2 million for the acquisition of privately held, undeveloped lands located along the St. Louis, Cloquet, and Whiteface rivers. When added to the LCMR allocation in 1993 and the appropriation in the 1994 bonding bill, approval of this recommendation will trigger a land donation by Minnesota Power and complete the acquisition of 22,000 acres of riparian lands which offer high quality resource, scenic, recreation, historic and archaeological value.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

Well managed parks, trails, forests, wildlife lands, private acres, and zoo facilities maintain recreation and self renewal opportunities important to worker productivity, health and good citizenship. The Governor's Capital Budget addresses the following goals:

- Rebuild park and campground infrastructure to lessen operating costs, improve public enjoyment and protect resources.
- Serve a growing demand for park lands and facilities.
- Complete and connect segments of the outdoor trail network to provide convenient and safe access for transportation, recreation and exercise.
- Provide efficient propagation and harvest of forest resources.
- Maintain safe access to the grounds and facilities of the Minnesota Zoo.

The 1994 Bonding Bill included appropriations for making progress on achieving these goals. This capital budget continues the effort. The Governor's recommendations, when coupled with over $12 million in funds allocated by the 1995 Legislature pursuant to recommendations made by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources, allow for progress at a comparable level.

Parks. The Governor recommends $4 million for the rehabilitation, development and acquisition of assets for the state park system and $4.5 million for the metropolitan park system to be allocated according to the strategic priorities of the Metropolitan Open Space Commission. When added to the $4.5 million and $5.1 million respectively recommended by the LCMR in 1995 and adopted by the Legislature, this brings the biennial total to $18.1 million. This is an amount comparable to the level approved in 1994.

Trails. The popularity of the trail network is compelling. To continue to acquire land and develop the trail system statewide, the Governor recommends $4 million. Of this total, $500 thousand is reserved for rehabilitation of existing trails.

Forest Resources. The Governor recommends $650 thousand to improve forest resources to rehabilitate recreational facilities and improve forest roads and bridges.

Minnesota Zoo. State government, private companies, and individuals have invested heavily to create the impressive facilities at the Minnesota Zoo. Over 250,000 square feet of asphalt surfaces connect the various facilities and provide access. With this capital budget, the Governor recommends $750 thousand as the start of a long term effort to preserve these roads and pathways. The initial effort will focus on projects to improve safety for the public attending the zoo.

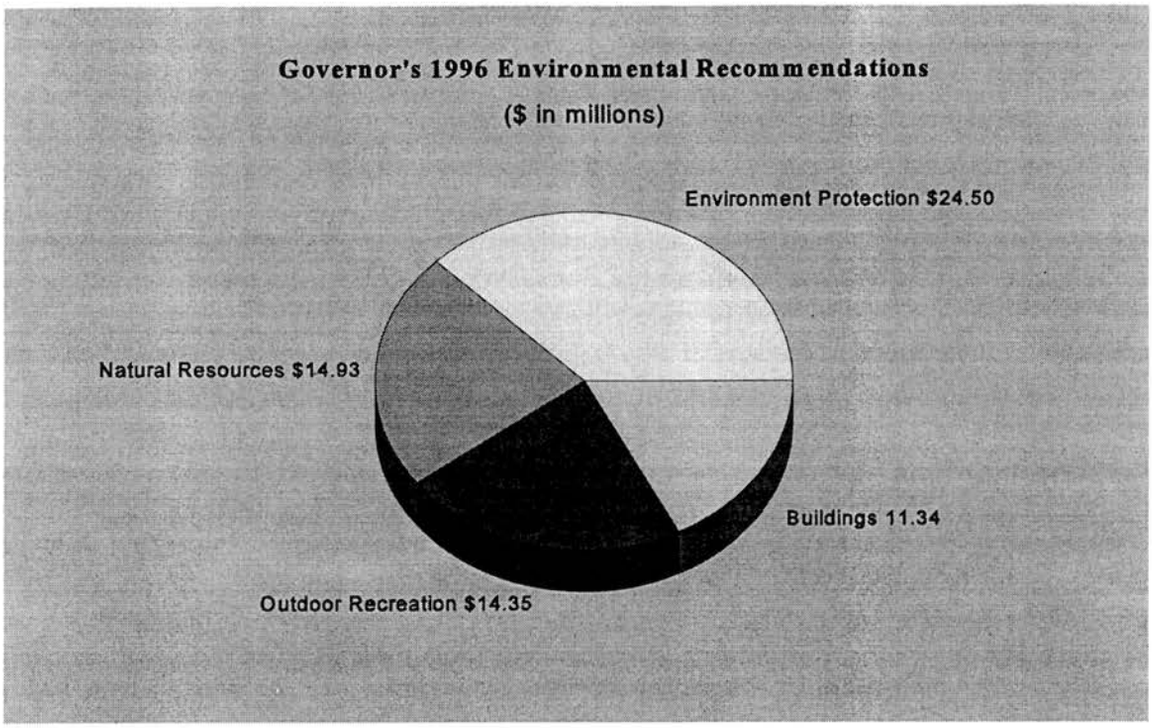
BUILDINGS

The Department of Natural Resources has a huge inventory of building assets ranging from vault toilets to complex office buildings. The most recent inventory includes 1,963 actively maintained buildings covering over 2 million gross square feet. The DNR undertook a thorough review of its office alignment in 1994 as part of an updated agency strategic plan based on ecosystem-based management. The DNR building inventory and strategic plan lead to the following goals in the Governor's Capital Budget relating to building assets:

- Preserve the value and usefulness of building facilities.
- Realign building facilities to conform with the goals and objectives of the agency strategic plan.

Statewide Asset Preservation. The Governor recommends $2 million as the second installment in a long term commitment to preserve building facilities in DNR. The recommendation is for statewide buildings; additional recommendations are included in the Outdoor Recreation section above to preserve building and non-building assets in our parks, trails, and forestry systems.

Field Office Consolidation. The Governor recommends $9.3 million to continue the office consolidation effort initiated two years ago. This effort improves deficient office space and accommodates the co-location of resource management services according to the principles of ecosystem-based management. The recommendation is in three parts: funds to complete consolidation projects already started; funds for remodeling and construction for new projects; and a modest amount for funding predesign work for future projects. The following pie chart illustrates the Governor's 1996-97 recommendations by theme area:



The following table highlights specific project recommendations by theme and agency for the 1996-2001 period.

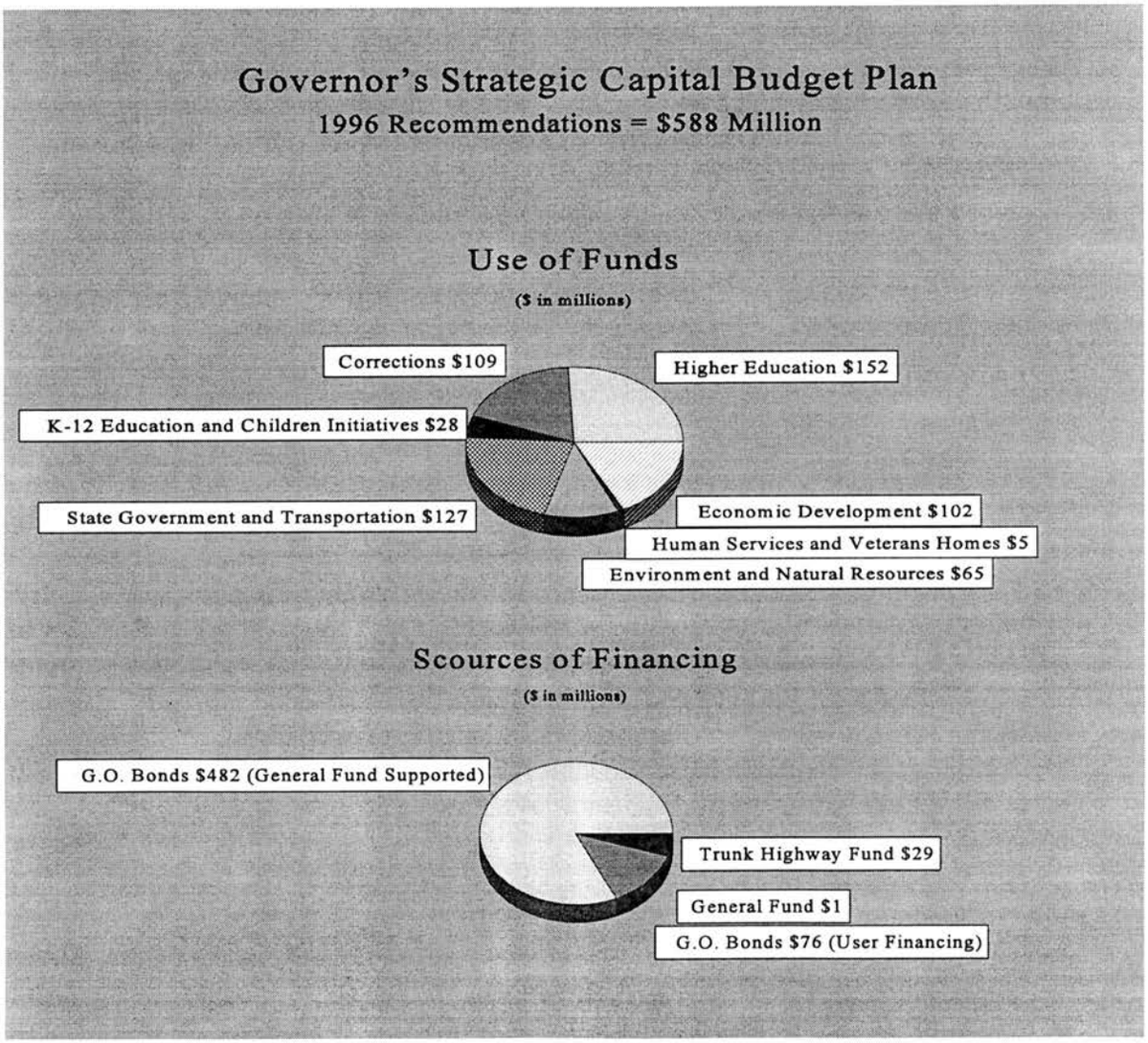
Agency	Capital Budget Projects	($ in thousands) 1996 Session	1998 Session	2000 Session
THEME	**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**			
DNR	Flood Hazard Mitigation Grants	2,500	2,500	2,500
BWSR	Area II Flood Control	750	750	750
DNR	Dam Repair	1,200	1,200	1,200
PCA	Water Quality Monitoring	200		
PCA	Combined Sewer Overflow	3,349		
PFA	State Match for SRF	4,000	4,000	
PFA	State Match Drinking Water	2,000	2,000	2,000
PFA	Wastewater Infrastructure	2,000	2,000	2,000
DNR	Well Sealing on Public Land	500	500	500
OEA	Capital Assistance Program	8,000	8,000	8,000
	Subtotal	**24,499**	**20,950**	**16,950**

Agency	Capital Budget Projects	($ in thousands) 1996 Session	1998 Session	2000 Session
THEME	**NATURAL RESOURCES**			
BWSR	RIM Reserve Program	7,500	7,500	7,500
DNR	RIM Wildlife, Habitat, SNA	1,330	1,330	1,330
DNR	RIM Fisheries Improvements	500	500	500
DNR	RIM Land Acquisition	500	500	500
DNR	RIM Wildlife/Fisheries Acquisition	2,400	2,400	2,400
DNR	St Louis River Acquisition	2,200		
DNR	Fish Culture Rehabilitation	500	500	500
	Subtotal	**14,930**	**12,730**	**12,730**
THEME	**OUTDOOR RECREATION**			
DNR	Park Building Rehabilitation	1,500	1,500	1,500
DNR	Park Non-Bldg Better & Rehabilitation	1,500	1,500	1,500
DNR	Park Building Development	1,000	1,000	1,000
DNR	Metro Regional Park System	4,450	4,450	4,450
DNR	Trail Rehab and Development	500	500	500
DNR	Trail Acquisition and Development	3,500	3,500	3,500
DNR	Water Access	500	500	500
DNR	Forestry Facility Rehab	400	400	400
DNR	Forestry Roads and Bridges	250	250	250
Zoo	Roads and Pathways	750	750	750
	Subtotal	**14,350**	**14,350**	**14,350**
THEME	**BUILDINGS**			
DNR	Office Facility Consolidation	9,335	6,400	6,400
DNR	Statewide Deferred Renewal	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Subtotal	**11,335**	**8,400**	**8,400**
	THEME SUBTOTALS	**65,114**	**56,430**	**52,430**
AG/RFA	Agricultural Loan Program	41,000	-0-	-0-
	GRAND TOTAL	**106,114**	**56,430**	**52,430**

HIGHLIGHTS: STRATEGIC CAPITAL BUDGET PLAN

- **Bond Authorizations Preserve Long-term Capacity**

The Governor's 1996-2001 Strategic Capital Budget Plan includes a six-year debt planning guideline to ensure level, predictable state investment capacity. The Governor's 1996 recommendations are within the 3% debt service guideline in order to preserve flexibility over the six year period. The Governor recommends a 1996 capital budget of $588. This will be financed through the sale of $558 million of general obligation bonds. Of the proposed bonding $482 million will be supported by general fund debt service and $76 million will be paid by user-financing. Of the non-bonded portion, the trunk highway fund will provide $30 million cash financing and the general fund slightly less than $1 million. This will allow planned general obligation bonding of $500 million in 1998 and $500 million in 2000, all within the state's 3% debt service guideline.



- **Long-Range Strategic Planning**
  All executive branch agencies completed strategic capital plans with prioritized project requests. The plans identify agency capital investment needs for the next six years based on agency missions, estimates of service demands, and asset preservation requirements. The Governor's 1996-2001 Strategic Capital Budget Plan includes recommendations for the 1996 session and capital project planning estimates for the 1998 and 2000 biennia.

Governor's Strategic Capital Budget Plan
($ in millions)

	1996-97	1998-99	2000-2001
K-12 Education and Children Initiatives	$ 28.2	$ 6.3	$ 4.0
Higher Education	151.8	48.0	48.0
Economic Development	101.8	13.0	13.0
Environment and Natural Resources	65.1	56.4	52.4
Corrections	109.3	31.0	2.0
Human Services and Veterans Homes	4.9	6.7	2.0
State Government and Transportation	127.0	196.2	43.8
Total	$ 588.0	$ 357.7	$ 165.3

- **K-12 Education and Children Initiatives**
  The Governor's recommendations for elementary and secondary education reflect a commitment to maximizing community resources to provide school-age children with safe and productive learning environments. Capital recommendations in this area include $20 million for youth enrichment capital grants, $2 million for high priority projects at Faribault Academies, $3 million in grants to school districts and libraries for accessibility improvements, $1 million for asset preservation and dormitory upgrades at the Center for Arts Education in Golden Valley, and $2 million for Head Start grants. Youth enrichment grants are for construction, renovation, and repair of school and recreation facilities to provide youth in grades 4-8 with academic, vocational, cultural and recreational activities during non-school hours.

- **Higher Education**
  The Governor recommends $152 million for capital projects at the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MnSCU). This includes $42 million for asset preservation at higher education institutions to address life safety and code deficiencies.

For the University of Minnesota the Governor proposes $6 million to renew obsolete classrooms including classroom facilities of the Academic Health Center, $43 million for construction of the Minnesota Library Access Center, $21 million to renovate and expand the School of Architecture building, and $6.5 million to construct and remodel medical research facilities at the University of Minnesota to advance Minnesota's position on the cutting edge of health care research and delivery. The Governor's recommendations for MnSCU include $29 million to construct a new library at St. Cloud State University and $24 million for asset preservation.

- **Economic Development and Job Creation**

  To promote state economic development, create jobs and support the Minnesota economy, the Governor recommends $41 million to the Department of Agriculture to implement the Rural Finance Authority loan participation program. This general obligation bonding will be used for participation on loans to entry-level farmers who will provide full repayment of principal and interest. Also included are Governor's recommendations of $3 million for port development assistance grants to improve shipping on Minnesota's commercial waterway systems and $10 million for replacement or rehabilitation of structurally-deficient local bridges. $33.8 million is recommended for construction of the Science Museum of Minnesota in St. Paul and $14 million to complete financing for the Lake Superior Center in Duluth.

- **Environment and Natural Resources**

  Environmental recommendations provide $65 million in 1996. The capital budget builds upon the accomplishments of the 1994 Legislature by presenting the second step of a six-year, inter-agency, inter-jurisdictional strategic plan for environmental protection and resource development. The current six-year plan is based on an appropriation of $174 million in state bonding with additional funds leveraged from local and federal governments. The major emphasis of the Governor's recommendations includes environmental protection, natural resource development and preservation, outdoor recreation, and preservation of building assets. Efforts will continue in the areas of flood mitigation, pollution control, safe drinking water, solid waste management, rehabilitation and development of parks, trials, and other outdoor recreational areas, and in the Reinvest in Minnesota Program.

- **Correctional Facilities**

  $109 million is recommended for construction and expansion projects at correctional facilities throughout the state in order to keep pace with the rapidly-growing demand for beds at correctional facilities. This includes $99.9 million to complete design and construct a new 800-bed close-custody facility, $1.5 million for modification of the Brainerd Regional Treatment Center to incorporate 300 medium/minimum security beds, $2.6 million to design a new health services center at the Stillwater correctional facility, $2.4 million for renovation and security improvements at the St. Cloud correctional facility, and $842 thousand for site preparation and design of an 80 bed segregation unit at the Lino Lakes correctional facility.

- **Human Services and Veterans Homes**
  The Governor's recommendations for the Department of Human Services (DHS) are intended to maintain and improve capital assets held in the regional treatment center (RTC) system, while managing future excess capacity in the RTCs. Recommendations of $4.1 million include funding for RTC asset preservation, design of the Miller Building renovation at Anoka RTC, improvements to the heating and air conditioning system at the Brainerd Regional Human Service Center, and predesign of program space improvements at Willmar RTC. $742,000 is recommended for asset preservation and program space improvements to Veterans Homes.

- **Implementation of a Strategic Plan for Locating State Agencies**
  Recommendations contain funding for implementation of the Department of Administration's strategic plan for locating state agencies. This plan includes $5.5 million for phase four of the renovation of the Transportation building in St. Paul, $4.9 million for design of a new Health building in the Capitol complex, and $1.85 million for design of a new Revenue facility. Also included are recommendations of $10.7 million to relocate the Administrative Support Services facility and Travel Management facility to more appropriate sites in order to provide space in the Capitol complex for future Health and Revenue buildings.

- **Transportation**
  The Governor's 1996-2001 Strategic Capital Budget Plan contains $35.5 million for transportation-related projects including $9 million to replace the Bemidji district headquarters building.

- **Substantial Asset Preservation Funding**
  A high priority has been given to increased funding for deferred maintenance needs of the state's facilities. Improving on funding for this area in 1994, a major six-year program is recommended for $90 million of asset preservation funding in 1996, $90 million in 1998, and $89 million in 2000. This commitment will significantly increase the state's capital investment in preserving its infrastructure assets.

CONTINUING CAPITAL BUDGET REFORM

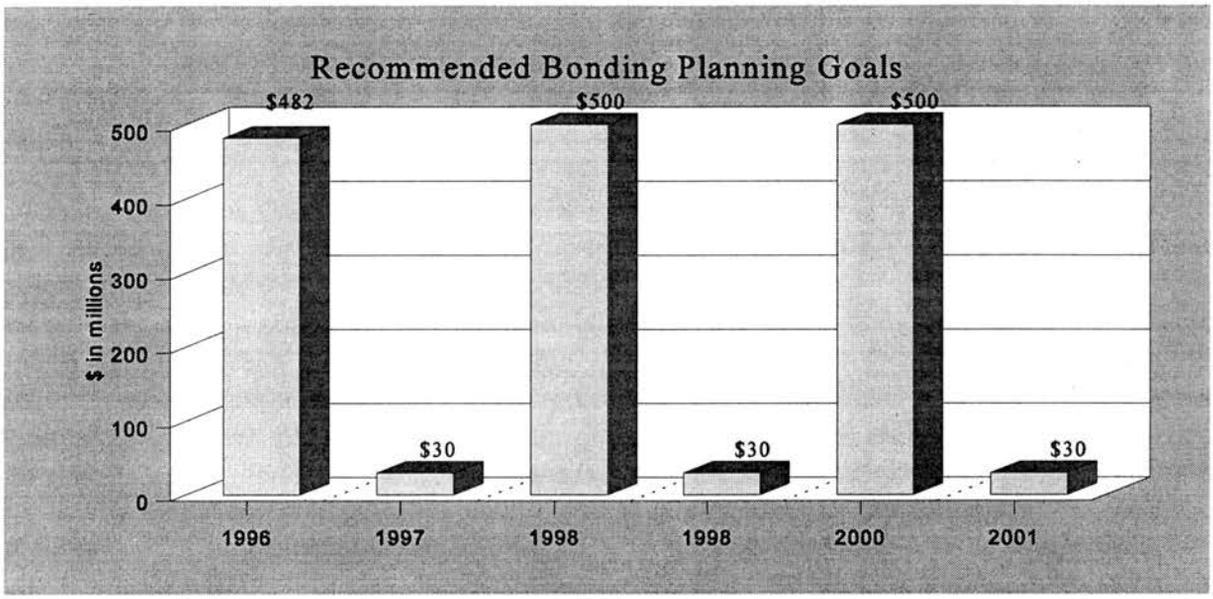
The F.Y. 1996-2001 Capital Budget extends the reform concepts proposed by the Governor and adopted by the Legislature in 1994. These reforms emphasize that capital investments must be based on six-year strategic planning. The goal of capital budget reform is to make informed investment decisions and to effectively manage resulting assets. Reform initiatives continue to be implemented to achieve these goals.

Strategic Planning with Better Project Information. State agencies were asked to define their agency mission and develop comprehensive, strategic capital budget plans which identify project requests over the next six years. The agency capital plans explain the strategic factors driving the need for capital requests. Each project request is linked to the agency mission statement and strategic plan. In addition, request forms have been expanded this year to require additional project cost, schedule and cash flow information, including standard inflation estimates. The Governor's 1996-2001 Strategic Capital Budget Plan includes recommendations and planning estimates for the next six years based on agencies strategic plans.

Multi-Year Financing Capacity. Estimates of current and future available bonding capacity define the limits for total state capital appropriations. The capital budget is based on a debt capacity model developed by the Department of Finance which forecasts the maximum size of future capital budgets. Assumptions on factors affecting debt capacity are included in the model. Variable factors include the amount of general fund non-dedicated revenues, forecast interest rates on bonds sold and investment earnings, and the amount of bonds required to be sold at different times to meet the cash flow needs of the various capital projects.

In 1994, considerable discussion occurred in the legislature regarding the proper size of current and future capital budgets. In an effort to stabilize capital budgets across multiple biennia and in association with the amount of bonding capacity estimated at that time, the legislature adopted and the Governor approved a capital budget authorizing $559 million in general obligation bonds. The expectation was that future capital budgets would be sized at an equivalent amount, subject to fluctuations in subsequent capacity forecasts.

Level Capital Investment Plan Proposed. The Governor recommends that general fund supported bonding for future capital budgets not exceed $530 million in any one biennium. This will continue discipline in the process and preserve adequate outyear capacity. This is an amount that is sufficient to cover our most pressing needs -- without mortgaging our future to fund current projects.



The goal of six-year debt capacity forecasting is to smooth erratic peaks and valleys in bonding bills by providing stable levels of capital investment across multiple biennia. As in the state's operating budget, we must learn to live within our means. By establishing future capital budgets of predictable sizes the state reduces the risk that future changes in model factors will cause large swings in the amount of future capital budgets that may be funded.

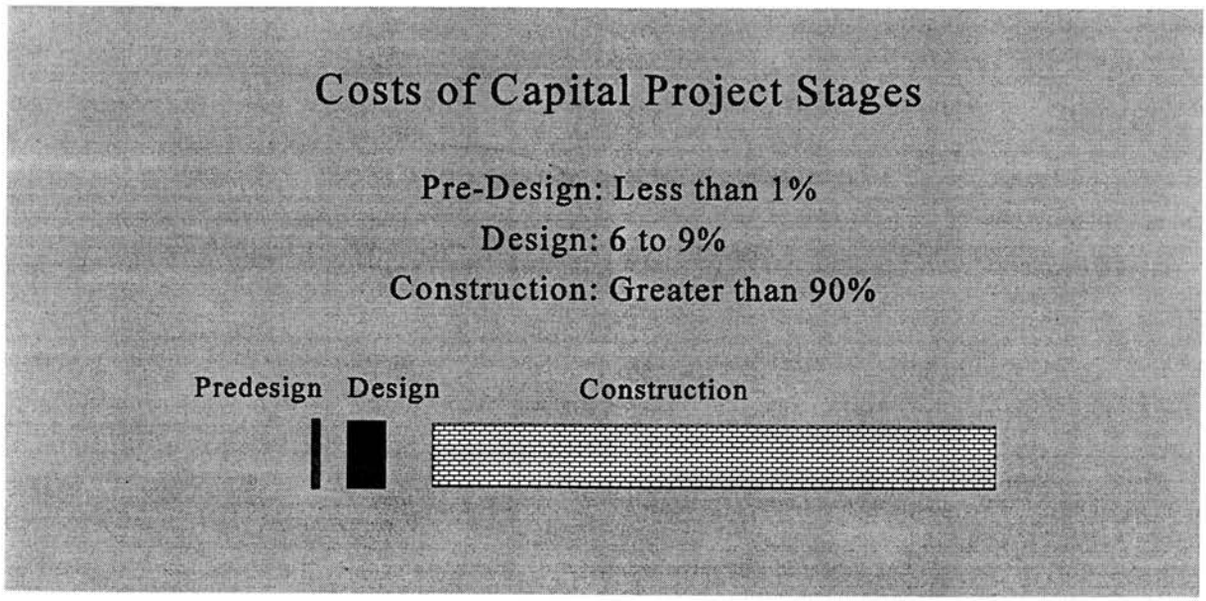
State decision makers must recognize that debt capacity and the size of future capital budgets can vary significantly with relatively small changes in one or more of these key variables. For example, the recommended size of the capital budget for the 1998 legislative session is $500 million. The debt service cost of this capital budget in the F.Y. 1998-99 biennium is $5.5 million, less than 1% of the total general fund appropriation of $569.4 million. If increases in interest rates result in additional debt service costs of $2.75 million, the size of the 1998 capital budget would be reduced by half to $250 million. If the costs increase by $5.5 million, no capital budget could be passed and funded by the 1998 Legislature.

Integration of Capital and Operating Budgets. Agencies have been asked to identify the operating budget impact of their capital requests over the next six years. Agency strategic planning and identification of long-term needs, in conjunction with a multi-year debt capacity model, creates a rolling six-year plan to guide capital budget decisions. Projects which are not funded in any given biennium are reconsidered and reprioritized during the next capital cycle. Operating costs associated with capital projects enacted in one session can be fully incorporated in the next operating budget cycle.

Preserving Existing Assets. A cornerstone of strategic capital budget planning is identifying required investments in *existing* assets. The budget provides for a major six year program to increase project funding for the state's Capital Asset Preservation and Replacement Account (CAPRA), Higher Education Asset Preservation and Repair (HEAPR), federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and asset preservation projects of major state agencies. This will improve the condition of state facilities and make them accessible to all citizens. The Department of Administration is currently developing an inventory of state buildings and an audit of the condition and suitability of each major facility. This inventory will allow the state to identify and commit necessary resources to our most compelling deferred maintenance needs.

Project Staging. Building projects typically follow three distinct stages: pre-design (needs analysis), design and construction. Normally pre-design or design funds should be awarded for a project in one legislative session, with the product of that planning made available for full review by elected officials during a subsequent legislative session. Only at that point should construction funds be awarded. The rationale is to spend a little for pre-design, before spending more for design, before committing a large sum for construction.

The 1996-2001 Strategic Capital Budget Plan is based on the staging concept. Whenever possible, multi-year project staging has been recommended. In some instances, the need is more urgent and the project cannot be staged without an unacceptable construction delay. In these cases the Governor recommends a full appropriation for all three stages but reaffirms the statutory requirement of pre-design review by the Department of Administration and approval of program plans and cost estimates by the appropriate legislative committee chairs before construction funds are released.



Another benefit of project staging is improved cash flow estimates, one of the key variables in determining bonding capacity. Pre-design produces more accurate cost estimates for project review and appropriation, while also developing more reliable project schedules. Better project schedules improve cash flow estimates affecting the timing and size of state bond sales, and avoid incurring on-going debt service that is not needed.

Outyear Budget Planning Estimates. The capital budget includes project recommendations for 1996, as well as budget planning estimates for 1998 and 2000. These planning estimates are included to identify outyear costs associated with current project recommendations.

Standard assumptions are used to calculate outyear tails. Projects receiving design funds in 1996 have budget planning estimates shown in the outyears which reflect anticipated construction costs. Pre-design recommendations, however, are considered preliminary and non-binding, and do not include outyear tails. Multi-year capital programs including on-going asset preservation funding, certain environmental programs, and various local grant and loan programs have outyear estimates continuing at recommended 1996 levels unless specific circumstances warrant otherwise.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
FY 1996 - 2001
Capital Budget Requests

Governor's Recommendations
(By Agency & Scores)
(in $000)

Project Description	Agency Priority	Strategic Score	Funding Source	Agency Request FY 96	Agency Request FY 98	Agency Request FY 00	Governor's Recommendation FY 96	Governor's Planning Estimates FY 98	Governor's Planning Estimates FY 00
Water & Soil Resources Board									
RIM Reserve Program & Permanent	01	380	GO/UF/FF	22,626	19,706	16,374	**7,500**	7,500	7,500
Area II Minnesota River Basin Grant-in-Aid	03	315	GO/UF	1,650	2,175	1,575	**750**	750	750
Erosion Control Cost Share	02	280	GO/UF/FF	1,200	1,500	1,200	**0**	0	0
Abandoned Well Sealing	04	160	GO/UF	250	250	250	**0**	0	0
		Agency Totals		**$25,726**	**$23,631**	**$19,399**	**$8,250**	**$8,250**	**$8,250**

NEW BUSINESS #5

Funding Source

GO = General Obligation Bonds	THF = Trunk Highway Fund	FF = Federal Funding
GF = General Fund Direct Appropriation	UF = User Financing	LF = Local Funding

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AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET BRIEF
Strategic Planning Summary
Fiscal Years 1996-2001

Form A

1. **AGENCY**: Water and Soil Resources, Board of (BWSR)

2. **AGENCY MISSION STATEMENT**:
The mission of the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) 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.

Although other agencies are involved in resource management, BWSR is unique in that it is the only agency that accomplishes its goals through increasing the capabilities of local government. This approach makes sense for a number of reasons.

First, local ownership of natural resource management activities is an important component for the success of such efforts. State and local partnerships foster feelings of pride and local responsibility rather than resentment over another state mandate.

Second, since resource management is primarily a land use issue and local government is the land use authority in Minnesota, it makes sense to focus resource management assistance at the local level. Local governments, through their widespread planning and zoning authorities, make the majority of land use decisions. Sound land use management at the local level will protect soil, lakes, rivers and streams, and will sustain agriculture, forestry and development.

Finally, this is a time of increased environmental awareness but with fewer resources to address these concerns. Partnerships and strong working relationships are an effective way to leverage our talents, resources, and finances to achieve the greatest results.

Recognizing the advantages of local resource management, the 1987 legislature created BWSR to facilitate the efforts of local government and to ensure coordination of state, local, federal and private resource management initiatives. BWSR's membership includes representatives from local government, citizens, 4 state agencies and the University of Minnesota Extension Service. The composition of BWSR ensures varied perspectives on current issues and resource management policy discussions, and enhances the creation of state, local and private partnerships.

To reach these objectives, BWSR:

- promotes communication and partnerships between state, local and federal agencies, as well as private organizations;
- administers a number of grant programs to local governments for resource management;
- conducts training sessions and provides technical assistance to local government; and
- coordinates the activities of state agencies as they affect local government.

3. **TRENDS, POLICIES AND OTHER ISSUES AFFECTING THE DEMAND FOR SERVICES, FACILITIES OR CAPITAL PROGRAMS:**
The following trends are shaping the development of policies and programs at BWSR:

a. *Reduced state and federal government funding for local governments, along with greater local responsibility.* As more of the financial and administrative burdens of resource management fall to local governments, they need to increase their capability to handle those responsibilities, and be supported by capital programs such as those administered by BWSR.

b. *Increased awareness among the general public -- including landowners -- of resource problems, and increased willingness to make reasonable efforts to conserve and protect resources.* Minnesotans are concerned about our environment, particularly water quality. As citizens have noticed deteriorating conditions of their favorite lakes or fishing streams, more and more citizens are willing to make reasonable efforts and contributions to protect and improve the environment.

c. *Movement from planning to implementation phase of non-point source pollution prevention strategy.* As Minnesota moves from the planning to the implementation stage of its non-point source strategy, BWSR's local government network increases in importance

as the means to disseminate financial and technical aid to local governments. BWSR has the structure and the relationships needed to address non-point concerns at the local level.

d. *Federal Actions.* Federal actions continue to affect BWSR's local government programs in a variety of ways. Some examples are the recent funding cuts to the Conservation Reserve Program and the Wetland Reserve Program. Decreasing federal participation in flood control means a greater need for state participation. BWSR must take this into consideration as it anticipates funding, program and staffing needs, and increased competition for state resources.

4. **PROVIDE A SELF-ASSESSMENT OF THE CONDITION, SUITABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF PRESENT FACILITIES, CAPITAL PROJECTS OR ASSETS:**

Since the inception of the RIM reserve/permanent wetland preserve programs, landowner interest in conservation easements has consistently exceeded appropriations by a 4 to 1 margin. The board anticipates that this level of interest in the program will continue for the foreseeable future.

The Area II Minnesota River grant-in-aid program administered and technically supported by BWSR has been an effective partnership for flood control, floodplain management, erosion control and water quality improvements. The member counties of the Area II joint powers board remain focussed on their mission and have the desire and capability to support an expanded state and local partnership in the Minnesota River basin. Existing studies by the Soil Conservation Service, Corps of Engineers and local governments have identified numerous potential project sites.

In the past the streambank, lakeshore and roadside (SLR) and abandoned well sealing programs have not been funded directly through bonding. In recent years demand for these programs has exceeded available funding by more than 2:1.

5. **DESCRIBE THE AGENCY'S LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC GOALS AND CAPITAL BUDGET PLAN:**

BWSR intends to use bonding to the extent possible to fund projects on public property and projects on private land that have a long term public benefit. Projects on private land that protect public interests will be done through the acquisition of easements.

BWSR's Strategic Plan identifies resource management strategies and the agency's related goals. The resource management strategies specified are education, compliance incentives and regulation. The plan also identifies a number of goals that focus on assisting local governments and landowners in solving and preventing natural resource management problems. The projects outlined in this capital budget request utilize the "incentive strategy" as tools available to local government to enhance local program delivery. Incentives should provide opportunities to dissuade the harmful and encourage beneficial land and water use activities. Incentives should also encompass urban as well as rural values, and loans as well as grants.

Some of the goals identified in BWSR's strategic plan that will be achieved through the capital projects include:

- Protecting or retiring existing marginal agricultural lands and highly sensitive lands.
- Targeting land retirement programs at high priority marginal agricultural lands and sensitive lands.
- Retiring marginal agricultural lands and highly sensitive lands which then allows land managers to focus their stewardship efforts on more productive lands.
- Creating and protecting natural retention systems to aid in the management of surface water runoff and enhance the groundwater recharge.
- Striving towards a "net gain" of wetland resources.
- Installing best management practices on Minnesota lands.

- Targeting land treatment cost-share programs to erosion-prone productive lands.
- Reducing soil loss to or below the soil loss tolerance level by the year 2000.
- Managing runoff to minimize property loss and environmental damage.
- Reducing groundwater contamination by sealing abandoned wells.

The requests included in this capital budget are a reflection of programs that have been successful in achieving the objectives outlined above. Wetland restoration, erosion control projects, well sealing and RIM have specifically been identified in local comprehensive water management programs as key incentives to realizing state and local water resource objectives.

6. **AGENCY PROCESS USED TO ARRIVE AT THESE CAPITAL REQUESTS:**
Budget requests were based on historic requests from local governments for financial assistance.

The capital budget request for the RIM reserve program was determined by extrapolating acreage from the program's five year plan (attachment B). The acreage was derived through a collaborative effort by representatives of local government and BWSR's RIM planning committee. Collectively they estimated the amount of land eligible for the RIM reserve program and forecasted landowner interest.

BWSR staff estimated the acreage eligible for the permanent wetland preserve program to arrive at that component of the funding request.

Information was provided by the Washington County Soil and Water Conservation District for the St. Croix River SLR request.

Area II requests were based on short and long range work plans that reflect project priorities and available capabilities.

Abandoned well information was derived from local water plans.

All requests are a reflection of demands by local government and citizens for service or technical assistance.

The county water plans and the work plans done by SWCDs, watershed districts and watershed management organizations were key sources for these requests.

7. **AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET PROJECTS DURING THE LAST SIX YEAR (1990-1995):**
RIM reserve and permanent wetland preserve programs have received $45.3 million from bonding between 1986 and 1994. Please refer to the RIM reserve permanent wetland preserve project detail for its funding history.

From 1990 to 1995, the Area II grant-in-aid program has received $2.695 million from capital bonding for design, easements, acquisition and construction of multi-purpose flood damage reduction projects.

8. **OTHER (OPTIONAL):** None

9. **AGENCY CONTACT PERSON, TITLE AND PHONE**
Ronald D. Harnack, Executive Director 296-0878

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET BRIEF

Form B

Projects Summary

Fiscal Years 1996-2001

Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

AGENCY: Water and Soil Resources, Board of

Project Title	1996 Agency Priority Ranking	Agency Project Requests for State Funds ($ by Session)				Statewide Strategic Score	Governor's Rec's 1996	Governor's Planning Estimates	
		1996	1998	2000	Agency Total			1998	2000
RIM Reserve/Permanent Wetland Preserve	1	22,626	19,706	16,374	58,706	380	7,500	7,500	7,500
Erosion Control Cost-Share	2	1,200	1,500	1,200	3,900	280	0	0	0
Area II - MN River Basin Grant-in-Aid Program	3	1,650	2,175	1,575	5,400	315	750	750	750
Abandoned Well Sealing	4	250	250	250	750	160	0	0	0
Total Project Requests:		$ 25,726	$ 23,631	$ 19,399	$ 68,756		$ 8,250	$ 8,250	$ 8,250

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Non-Building Project Detail
Fiscal Years 1996-2001
Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

Form F-1

AGENCY: Water and Soil Resources, Board of (BWSR)
PROJECT TITLE: Reinvest In Minnesota (RIM) Reserve Program and the Permanent Wetlands Preserve (PWP) Program

STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR 1996 SESSION: $22,626
STATE APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE FOR 1998 SESSION: $19,706
STATE APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE FOR 2000 SESSION: $16,374
LOCATION (CAMPUS, CITY, COUNTY): Statewide

AGENCY PRIORITY (for 1996 Session only):

1 of 4 requests

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The RIM reserve program was established in 1986 (M.S. 103F.505 to 103F.531) "to keep certain marginal agricultural land out of crop production to protect soil and water quality and support fish and wildlife habitat." Funds will be used to acquire from landowners conservation easements on marginal lands for the purpose of restoring wetlands and establishing permanent vegetative cover. Marginal lands include riparian lands, drained restorable wetlands, sensitive groundwater areas and some lands used for agricultural production.

The permanent wetlands preserve (PWP) was created in 1991 (M.S. 103F.516). Funding from this request will be used to acquire perpetual conservation easements on existing type 1 (seasonally flooded basin or flat), type 2 (inland wet meadow), type 3 (cattail) wetlands, and type 6 (shrub) and adjacent lands, and for the establishment of permanent cover on the adjacent lands.

In addition to conservation easement acquisition, the total amount of this request includes professional service costs associated with acquiring easements and conducting related engineering functions (12% for wetland restoration easements and 10% for non-wetland restoration easements).

2. PROJECT RATIONALE AND RELATIONSHIP TO AGENCY LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC GOALS AND CAPITAL PLAN:

Project Rationale

The RIM reserve and PWP programs conform with BWSR's long-range plan by providing an incentive that local resource managers can use to protect and improve their water and soil resources. The programs are implemented at the local level by soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs).

RIM promotes the retirement of marginal intensive use lands by paying landowners to stop cropping and grazing and to establish conservation practices. This conserving use reduces runoff, erosion and sedimentation, and benefits land, water, fish and wildlife resources. Specific benefits to the public include:

- preventing groundwater contamination to aquifers by retiring cropland over the wellhead protection areas or in the immediate proximity of sinkholes;
- preventing further degradation of surface water quality by retiring riparian land, marginal agricultural cropland and restoring wetlands, which greatly reduces the sediment and nutrient loads associated with erosion;
- enhancing fish and wildlife habitat by retiring riparian lands and marginal cropland to reduce sediment and nutrient loads; and
- enhancing upland game and nongame wildlife habitat with increased permanent vegetative cover.

The PWP program was enacted during the same legislative session as the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) of 1991. Both programs strive to protect the state's remaining wetland resources. The PWP program discourages the conversion of wetlands that are exempt from the regulatory restrictions of the WCA, and offsets the financial burden that may result when individuals

are denied a permit exemption from WCA rules. The PWP was created as the state waterbank program was sunsetted. Even though the two programs were not identical, the PWP program was intended to replace the state waterbank program.

Both programs meet the goals and objectives of BWSR's strategic plan. They protect the state's water and soil resources by retiring existing marginal agricultural lands, restoring drained wetlands and protecting existing wetlands that are highly susceptible to alteration.

Anticipated Outcomes

Target enrollment for the RIM reserve program is 25,835 acres for the 1996-97 biennium. This includes 12,000 acres of marginal land (riparian and groundwater sensitive land); 4,000 acres of drained wetlands; 5,720 acres formerly enrolled in CRP; and 4,115 acres previously covered by RIM limited-duration easements.

Target enrollment for the PWP program for the 1996-97 biennium is 2,500 acres. BWSR will give highest priority to enrolling those lands most susceptible to change such as wetlands currently in crop production and wetlands not protected by state or federal law.

BWSR believes there is an urgent need to acquire easements on some of the lands that will expire from the USDA's Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts and RIM reserve limited-duration easements. Converting CRP contracts and limited-duration easements to perpetual easements is efficient because the land is currently being used for conservation. Less than 1% of the expiring acres have been targeted for acquisition. Typically these are the most environmentally sensitive lands that contribute significantly to the degradation of ground and surface water resources, lands that are most prone to erosion.

While keeping these acres in conservation will require a significant financial commitment, it is important to recognize that lands returning to intensive use such as crop production or grazing will undoubtedly result in costly off-site impacts such as sedimentation and water quality degradation.

Acres scheduled for release from CRP and RIM limited-duration easements:

Year	CRP	RIM lmtd dur	Total
1996	136,000	110	136,110
1997	1,007,000	8,120	1,015,120
1998	341,000	100	341,100
1999	221,000	100	221,100
2000	126,000	0	126,000
2001	20,000	0	20,000
Total	1,851,000	8,430	1,859,430

Acreage enrollment goals:

	RIM Reserve				PWP	
Year	Marginal Lands	Wetland	Expiring CRP	Expiring RIM		Total
1996	6,000	2,000	720	55	1,250	10,025
1997	6,000	2,000	5,000	4,060	1,250	18,310
1998	6,000	2,000	3,410	50	1,200	12,660
1999	6,000	2,000	2,210	50	1,000	11,260
2000	6,000	2,000	1,260	0	1,000	10,260
2001	6,000	2,000	200	0	500	8,700
Totals	36,000	12,000	12,800	4,215	6,200	71,215

Funds required to enroll acreage goal:

Year	RIM Reserve			PWP	Annual Total ($ in 000)	Biennial Total ($ in 000)
	Marginal Lands	Wetland Restore	Expiring CRP/RIM			
1996	4,746	2,372	505	989	8,612	
1997	4,746	2,372	5,907	989	14,014	22,626
1998	4,746	2,372	2,256	949	10,323	
1999	4,746	2,372	1,474	791	9,383	19,706
2000	4,746	2,372	821	791	8,730	
2001	4,746	2,372	130	396	7,644	16,374
Totals	28,476	14,232	11,094	4,905	58,706	58,706

Average Cost/Acre:

Marginal Land	$ 791
Wetland	$1,186
CRP/RIM	$ 652
PWP	$ 791

Achieving the enrollment goals will be dependent on:

1. The state's financial commitment to the program.
2. The economic appeal of the program in relation to a landowner's management decisions.
3. The degree to which other conservation agencies and organizations contribute to the protection of the identified acres.

Project Alternatives

BWSR acknowledges that alternative resource management techniques should be employed in conjunction with RIM reserve and PWP programs to protect environmentally sensitive lands slated to expire from other conservation programs. Comprehensive resource management techniques should include local adoption and enforcement of ordinances to reduce erosion and sedimentation, and to promote maintenance of flood plain hardwood forests. A model *Agricultural Erosion Control Ordinance* has been drafted to assist counties that want to adopt such a measure. A regulatory approach, such as adopting ordinances, will be successful only if implemented in conjunction with educating landowners and providing financial incentives.

The agency also believes there is a role for limited-use conservation easements. Limited-use easements would only be allowed in a manner compatible with the program goals to protect water quality and enhance wildlife habitat. Because the state is acquiring fewer land rights with a limited use easement, acquisition costs are lower and consequently more acres can be protected.

A limited use easement is most applicable to a managed grazing system or regulated mowing. Several tools exist to assist landowners with the management of their grazing lands. The Land Stewardship Project and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) have been promoting managed and holistic grazing systems. Both agencies are studying the compatibility of conservation easements and grazing. Acquiring limited-use easements requires frequent monitoring and consistent enforcement of the easement terms.

In addition, SWCDs and counties must have enough properly trained technical staff to execute such alternative resource management strategies.

3. <u>PREVIOUS PROJECT FUNDING:</u>

Since its inception in 1986, $45.3 million for RIM reserve and PWP programs has been appropriated from the sale of bonds, and $1.823 million has been appropriated from the environmental trust and the future resources funds.

BWSR has solicited and received matching funds from federal partners for wetland restoration easements. In F.Y. 1994 BWSR received $850 thousand for restorations in the Minnesota River basin from the North

American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA). In F.Y. 1996 the agency expects to receive $753 thousand for restoration projects in the Minnesota River and Heron Lake watersheds. BWSR continues to seek grants from NAWCA to fund conservation easements associated with special projects or within priority watersheds. This matching program requires a 2.5:1 match to be competitive nationally.

It is anticipated that conservation groups such as Pheasants Forever, Ducks Unlimited, Isaac Walton League, Minnesota Waterfowl Association, Trout Unlimited and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to leverage dollars towards the establishment of conservation practices on RIM easements. Since 1992 these organizations have contributed approximately $200 thousand to the program, with additional donations in the form of grass seed and in-kind services. BWSR continues to seek funding from these groups.

Year	Amount ($000)	Source	Landowner Requests ($000)
1986	$9,400	Bonding	$25,500
1987	$9,000	Bonding	$5,500
1988	$-0-	Bonding	$5,000
1989	$1,500	Bonding	$6,300
1990	$750	Bonding	$4,200
1991	$6,900	Bonding	$7,800
1991	$1,000	Trust Fund	
1991*	$7,000	Bonding	
1992	$1,250	Bonding	$3,700
1993	$500	Trust Fund	$35,000
	$323	Future Resources	
	$500	Bonding	
1994**	$850	NAWCA (federal)	$20,000
	$ 9,000	Bonding	
	$47,973	Total	

* Appropriation specifically for PWP program.
** A fall/winter 1995 signup for landowners is scheduled.

4. **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS (OPTIONAL):**

RIM reserve has been a popular program stemming from the 1984 citizens report to the governor to promote hunting and fishing in Minnesota. Many individuals and organizations praised the report for its insightful recommendations, and led to the passage of the landmark legislation creating RIM. To not fund this program would end a vital incentive used in promoting good land and water stewardship. In addition, establishing partnerships between public and private organizations would be greatly diminished.

5. **PROJECT CONTACT PERSON:**

Tim Fredbo, Easement Programs Manager; 296-0880

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Non-Building Project Detail (Cont'd.)
Fiscal Years 1996-2001
Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

Form F-2

TYPE OF REQUEST (Check all that apply):

__X__ Acquisition of State Assets
__X__ Development of State Assets
_____ Maintenance of State Assets
_____ Grants to Local Governments
_____ Loans to Local Governments
_____ Other Grants (specify):

PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply):

__X__ Health and Safety
__X__ Enhancement of Existing Programs/Services
__X__ Expansion of Existing Program/Services
_____ Provision of New Program/Services
_____ Other (specify):

PROPOSED METHOD(S) OF 1996 STATE FINANCING (check all that apply):

_____ Cash: $_____ Fund _____
__X__ Bonds: $22,626 Tax Exempt __X__ Taxable _____

STATE DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (Check all that apply):

__X__ General Fund % of total 100
_____ User Financing % of total _____

Source of funds _____

FUNDING SOURCES:

Previous Project Funding (all prior years)	$ 48,173
State funding received	$ 47,123
Federal funding received	$ 850
Local government funding received	$ -0-
Private funding received	$ 200
For 1996 Session (F.Y. 1996-97)	
State funding requested	$ 22,626
Federal funding	$ 850
Local government funding	$ -0-
Private funding	$ 200
For 1998 Session (F.Y. 1998-99)	
State funding estimate	$ 19,706
Federal funding	$ 850
Local government funding	$ -0-
Private funding	$ 200
For 2000 Session (F.Y. 2000-01)	
State funding estimate	$ 16,374
Federal funding	$ 850
Local government funding	$ -0-
Private funding	$ 200
Total Project Costs (all years)	$ 110,029
State funding requested(all years)	$ 105,829
Federal funding (all years)	$ 3,400
Local government funding (all years)	$ -0-
Private funding (all years)	$ 800

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE ANALYSIS:

This submission meets all Department of Finance criteria for project qualification.

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

The Governor recommends general obligation bonding of $7.5 million for this project. Also included are budget planning estimates of $7.5 million in 1998 and $7.5 million in 2000.

Statewide Strategic Score		
Criteria	**Values**	**Points**
Critical Life Safety Emergency	700/0	0
Critical Legal Liability	700/0	0
Prior Binding Commitment	700/0	0
Strategic Linkage	0/40/80/12	120
Safety Concerns	0/35/70/105	0
Customer Services/Statewide Significance	0/35/70/105	105
Agency Priority	0/25/50/75/100	100
User and Non-State Financing	0-100	5
Asset Management	0/20/40/60	0
Operating Savings or Efficiencies	0/20/40/60	0
Contained in State Six-Year Planning Estimates	50/0	50
Total		380

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Non-Building Program Detail
Fiscal Years 1996-2001
Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

Form F-1

AGENCY: Water and Soil Resources, Board of (BWSR)
PROJECT TITLE: Erosion Control Cost Share

STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR 1996 SESSION: $1,200
STATE APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE FOR 1998 SESSION: $1,500
STATE APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE FOR 2000 SESSION: $1,200
LOCATION (CAMPUS, CITY, COUNTY): Statewide

AGENCY PRIORITY (for projects in the 1996 session only):

2 of 4 requests

1. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

Eligible projects under BWSR's cost share programs include eroding sites on streambank, lakeshore and roadside areas. The primary focus of the program is to control erosion on lands that abut lakes and rivers. Sites on public land are eligible, as are sites on private property if access for maintenance and property use are restricted by easement.

Funding requested in each of the 3 bienniums will be used for grants to SWCDs to share the cost of erosion control projects. Under current cost share programs the state pays 75% and the public or private landowner pays 25%. BWSR proposes that up to 20% of bond proceeds be used for the technical assistance necessary to survey and design the erosion control projects. This is consistent with M.S. 103C.501, which relates to cost share contracts.

2. **PROJECT RATIONALE AND RELATIONSHIP TO AGENCY LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC GOALS AND CAPITAL PLAN:**

BWSR's strategic plan states that programs should be available to assist local government in correcting erosion problems on lakes and rivers. The sites to be addressed by this request have been identified by SWCDs as priority areas.

BWSR allocates funds to SWCDs on a request basis. In F.Y. 1994, SWCDs requested $573 thousand for 29 projects. This trend where requests exceed funding by a 3.5:1 ratio has continued for several years and is the basis for this part of the request. An additional $400 thousand per year is needed to fund SWCD project needs.

The other component of this proposal relates to the St. Croix River south of Stillwater. Estimates provided by local government personnel suggest that there are about 100 sites that need stabilization of an average cost of $10 thousand per site, which includes the cost of easements for access and restricted use. One million dollars is needed to complete these projects over the next 6 years.

3. **PREVIOUS PROJECT FUNDING:**

BWSR has provided grants to SWCDs for streambank, lakeshore and roadside projects since the late 1970s. The LCMR provided the initial funding of $150 thousand and $250 thousand per year, respectively, over two biennia. Since then, annual funding of about $160 thousand has come from BWSR's biennial appropriation.

Historically, federal, local and private sources have combined with state funding to fund erosion control projects. To date, bonding has not been used to fund erosion control projects.

4. **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS (OPTIONAL):**

Local governments and BWSR have used other funds to augment this effort (e.g., local water planning and federal USDA-ACP erosion control cost-share dollars). Lake Superior, Coastal Management, and EPA 319, Great Lakes Commission and state revolving funds are also leveraged by these requests. USDA-ACP funding has been reduced 75% from $6 million to $1.5 million in the last 3 years.

5. **PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, AND PHONE:**

Greg Larson, Administrator, Water and Land Management Section; 296-0882

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Non-Building Program Detail (Cont'd.)
Fiscal Years 1996-2001
Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

Form F-2

TYPE OF REQUEST (Check all that apply):

____ Acquisition of State Assets
____ Development of State Assets
_X_ Maintenance of State Assets
_X_ Grants to Local Governments
____ Loans to Local Governments
____ Other Grants (specify):

PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply):

_X_ Health and Safety
____ Enhancement of Existing Programs/Services
_X_ Expansion of Existing Program/Services
____ Provision of New Program/Services
____ Other (specify):

PROPOSED METHOD(S) OF 1996 STATE FINANCING (check all that apply):

____ Cash: $_____ Fund _____
_X_ Bonds: $ 1,200 Tax Exempt _X_ Taxable ____

STATE DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (Check all that apply):

_X_ General Fund % of total 100
____ User Financing % of total ____

Source of funds _____

FUNDING SOURCES:

Previous Project Funding (all prior years)	$ 6,689
State funding received	$ 3,344
Federal funding received	$ 669
Local government funding received	$ 1,004
Private funding received	$ 1,672
For 1996 Session (F.Y. 1996-97)	
State funding requested	$ 1,200
Federal funding	$ 240
Local government funding	$ 360
Private funding	$ 600
For 1998 Session (F.Y. 1998-99)	
State funding estimate	$ 1,500
Federal funding	$ 300
Local government funding	$ 450
Private funding	$ 750
For 2000 Session (F.Y. 2000-01)	
State funding estimate	$ 1,200
Federal funding	$ 240
Local government funding	$ 360
Private funding	$ 600
Total Project Costs (all years)	$ 14,489
State funding requested(all years)	$ 7,244
Federal funding (all years)	$ 1,449
Local government funding (all years)	$ 2,174
Private funding (all years)	$ 3,622

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Non-Building Program Detail (Cont.'d)
Fiscal Years 1996-2001
Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

Form F-3

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE ANALYSIS:

This submission meets all Department of Finance criteria for project qualification.

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Statewide Strategic Score		
Criteria	**Values**	**Points**
Critical Life Safety Emergency	700/0	0
Critical Legal Liability	700/0	0
Prior Binding Commitment	700/0	0
Strategic Linkage	0/40/80/120	120
Safety Concerns	0/35/70/105	0
Customer Services/Statewide Significance	0/35/70/105	35
Agency Priority	0/25/50/75/100	75
User and Non-State Financing	0-100	50
Asset Management	0/20/40/60	0
Operating Savings or Efficiencies	0/20/40/60	0
Contained in State Six-Year Planning Estimates	50/0	0
Total		280

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AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Non-Building Program Detail
Fiscal Years 1996-2001
Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

Form F-1

AGENCY: Water and Soil Resources, Board of (BWSR)
PROJECT TITLE: Area II Minnesota River Basin Grant-in-Aid Program

STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR 1996 SESSION: $1,650
STATE APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE FOR 1998 SESSION: $2,175
STATE APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE FOR 2000 SESSION: $1,575
LOCATION (CAMPUS, CITY, COUNTY): Five major subbasins of the Minnesota River between Ortonville and Mankato, Minnesota.

AGENCY PRIORITY (for projects in the 1996 session only):

3 of 4 requests

1. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

In 1978 the legislature created a grant-in-aid program (M.S. 103F.171-187) to share the costs with local government of building floodwater retention structures in 5 major subbasins of the Minnesota River. The project area is characterized by broad upland and lowland plains connected by a steep transition known as the Coteau des Prairie, fertile soils, frequent flooding (including many interbasin floodwater overflows) and substantial erosion. These five subbasins were referred to as Study Area II in the Minnesota River Basin Study conducted by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service during the 1970s. A 10 county joint powers board was established in 1978 to coordinate local implementation and cost sharing for the program.

The projects for which funds are requested include: reservoirs, both with and without permanent pools; road retention structures involving temporary floodwater storage upstream from public roads, typically constructed during bridge or culvert replacements; and other potential floodwater and sediment retarding measures such as buffer strips and wetland restorations.

The projects covered by this program are components of a general plan for flood control and floodplain management. The Minnesota River Basin Study identified over 100 potential floodwater retention sites within the project area. A subsequent joint study conducted by the SCS and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during the 1980s documented recurring severe flood damage and soil loss within the five major Area II watersheds. The direct flood damages are estimated at $8 million annually. An average of 346 thousand tons of soil per year is estimated to erode from these watersheds into the Minnesota River. This soil loss is estimated to result in up to $20 million in annual productivity losses, with significant impacts on water quality.

The joint SCS/COE study provided technical, environmental and economic analyses of the potential floodwater retention sites identified and set the basis for prioritizing projects. That study also recognized local project implementation as being the most cost effective. Road retention structure sites within Area II were identified in cooperation with county and state highway departments and have been prioritized based on the estimated costs and benefits of the sites. Capital funding requests for the next 3 biennia include:

	$000's
Numerous road retention projects	$1,800
Redwood-22 Reservoir upstream of Marshall	$1,050
Lazarus Creek reservoir	$1,125
Peterson reservoir	$ 400
Lac Qui Parle 3 reservoir	$1,125

2. **PROJECT RATIONALE AND RELATIONSHIP TO AGENCY LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC GOALS AND CAPITAL PLAN:**

The severe flooding in the Minnesota River basin in 1993 highlighted the need to reduce flood damage to roads and bridges, public and private structures, farm fields, river banks and urban centers within the project area. An interagency hazard mitigation team led by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) prepared a report for Minnesota, including Area II, that identified floodwater retention at roads, flood control reservoirs and wetland restorations as appropriate measures to reduce flood damage in the future. The reservoirs and road retention structures included in this cost share program retard floodwaters in the upstream areas of watersheds, which reduces downstream flood peaks and sediment transport. Lower flood peaks result in reduced direct flood damages to roads, bridges,

structures and fields, as well as reduced downstream sedimentation. The sediment and associated nutrient trapping efficiency of these floodwater retarding projects is 50 - 90%, providing significant water quality improvement benefits.

BWSR's strategic plan states: "Runoff should be managed to minimize property loss and environmental damage by moderating high flows and maintaining low flows of streams." Both state and federal floodplain management and flood control programs rely upon local partners and local implementation. To date the Area II partnerships between local, state and federal governments have resulted in the construction of 8 flood control reservoirs and 18 road retention projects. These partnerships have capitalized on the efficiencies of local implementation through focused efforts, mutual commitments and streamlined procedures. Numerous additional road retention projects, reservoirs and associated watershed management measures are planned within Area II.

BWSR's basic strategy, as capsulized in its mission statement and outlined in its strategic plan, is to empower local governments and private citizens to be effective resource managers. The statewide local water planning efforts have been very successful in this regard, and have become an important basis for the strategic plan for the Area II joint powers group. On a watershed basis, successful local water management requires joint efforts among local units of government. The Area II joint powers board and state grant-in-aid program have provided opportunities to achieve this kind of local government cooperation for flood control and floodplain management. The Area II grant-in-aid program has also provided opportunities for partnerships associated with erosion and sedimentation control, river and reservoir water quality monitoring, streamflow data collection and related technical assistance.

The strategic plan for Area II includes increased ties to comprehensive local water plans, as well as expanded partnerships under the state's Minnesota River improvement initiative. The board of directors for the Area II joint powers group has expressed to the Governor and area legislators its commitment to an expanded role under the Minnesota River improvement initiative. Area II will look to other agencies for support to achieve mutual objectives. The focus is expected to continue to shift from large floodwater retention dams to smaller strategically located road retention projects and wetland restorations or enhancements.

3. PREVIOUS PROJECT FUNDING:

Since F.Y. 1992, the Area II grant-in-aid program has received $189 thousand per year from the general fund. These funds have been used to cost share design and construction of numerous road retention projects, as well as preliminary design and environmental analysis for the Redwood-22 and Lazarus Creek reservoir projects. In addition, the following appropriations have been from bonding:

Redwood-22 Reservoir Project:
ML93, Chapter 172; $250 thousand for land acquisition.
ML94, Chapter 643; $800 thousand for land acquisition only, contingent upon local match.

4. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS (OPTIONAL):

The requested funding would involve a maximum state cost-share of 75%, if federal funding is not available, and maximum 50% of the local sponsor cost-share, if federal funding is available, in accordance with the program statutes. In all instances, local government and BWSR have leveraged the optimum availability of federal funds. If no action is taken to fund this project, the rate of project implementation (by local governments alone) will be greatly curtailed, and an opportunity for continued support of this local\state partnership for flood water retention and related water quality protection in a large portion of the Minnesota River basin will be foregone.

5. PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, AND PHONE:

Al Kean, Chief Engineer; 297-2907

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Non-Building Program Detail (Cont'd.)
Fiscal Years 1996-2001
Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

Form F-2

TYPE OF REQUEST (Check all that apply):

____ Acquisition of State Assets
____ Development of State Assets
____ Maintenance of State Assets
_X_ Grants to Local Governments
____ Loans to Local Governments
____ Other Grants (specify):

PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply):

_X_ Health and Safety
____ Enhancement of Existing Programs/Services
_X_ Expansion of Existing Program/Services
____ Provision of New Program/Services
____ Other (specify):

PROPOSED METHOD(S) OF 1996 STATE FINANCING (check all that apply):

____ Cash: $_____ Fund _____
_X_ Bonds: $ 1,650 Tax Exempt X Taxable ____

STATE DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (Check all that apply):

_X_ General Fund % of total 100
____ User Financing % of total ____ Source of funds

FUNDING SOURCES:

Previous Project Funding (all prior years)	$ 1,050
State funding received	$ 1,050
Federal funding received	$ -0-
Local government funding received	$ -0-
Private funding received	$ -0-
For 1996 Session (F.Y. 1996-97)	
State funding requested	$ 1,650
Federal funding	$ -0-
Local government funding	$ 550
Private funding	$ -0-
For 1998 Session (F.Y. 1998-99)	
State funding estimate	$ 2,175
Federal funding	$ -0-
Local government funding	$ 725
Private funding	$ -0-
For 2000 Session (F.Y. 2000-01)	
State funding estimate	$ 1,575
Federal funding	$ -0-
Local government funding	$ 525
Private funding	$ -0-
Total Project Costs (all years)	$ 8,250
State funding requested(all years)	$ 6,450
Federal funding (all years)	$ -0-
Local government funding (all years)	$ 1,800
Private funding (all years)	$ -0-

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Non-Building Program Detail (Cont.'d)
Fiscal Years 1996-2001
Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

Form F-3

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE ANALYSIS:

This submission meets all Department of Finance criteria for project qualification.

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

The Governor recommends general obligation bonding of $750 thousand for this project. Also included are budget planning estimates of $750 thousand in 1998 and $750 thousand in 2000.

Statewide Strategic Score		
Criteria	**Values**	**Points**
Critical Life Safety Emergency	700/0	0
Critical Legal Liability	700/0	0
Prior Binding Commitment	700/0	0
Strategic Linkage	0/40/80/120	120
Safety Concerns	0/35/70/105	0
Customer Services/Statewide Significance	0/35/70/105	70
Agency Priority	0/25/50/75/100	50
User and Non-State Financing	0-100	25
Asset Management	0/20/40/60	0
Operating Savings or Efficiencies	0/20/40/60	0
Contained in State Six-Year Planning Estimates	50/0	50
Total		315

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Non-Building Program Detail
Fiscal Years 1996-2001
Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

Form F-1

AGENCY: Water and Soil Resources, Board of (BWSR)
PROJECT TITLE: Abandoned Well Sealing

STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR 1996 SESSION: $ 250
STATE APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE FOR 1998 SESSION: $ 250
STATE APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE FOR 2000 SESSION: $ 250
LOCATION (CAMPUS, CITY, COUNTY): Statewide

AGENCY PRIORITY (for projects in the 1996 session only):

4 of 4 requests

1. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The requested funds will be used to share the cost of sealing high priority abandoned wells on public land owned by municipalities, townships and counties. The state share will be up to 75% of the well sealing cost. Well sealing costs can range from several hundred to several thousand dollars. Using an average cost of five hundred dollars per sealed well, the requested funds will seal approximately 660 priority wells in each of the next 3 biennia.

2. **PROJECT RATIONALE AND RELATIONSHIP TO AGENCY LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC GOALS AND CAPITAL PLAN:**

Abandoned wells are those that are no longer used, or in such a state of disrepair that continued use is impractical or a health hazard. Unsealed abandoned wells are a potential source of groundwater degradation, and can pose a safety hazard. They can act as conduits for contamination to reach the groundwater. Water from a contaminated aquifer may move through an unsealed abandoned well to contaminate another aquifer that is normally protected by an impermeable layer.

The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) estimates that approximately one million unsealed abandoned wells are located throughout the state. Some counties are estimated to have as few as one thousand abandoned wells, while others may have thousands.

The Groundwater Protection Act of 1989 provided limited state funding to establish a cost share program to seal abandoned wells. This program was administered by BWSR. To date $1.1 million has been allocated in grants to 39 counties to share the cost with landowners of sealing high priority abandoned wells. Over 3,400 wells have been sealed to date with these cost share funds. Program results have been summarized in a "Status Report on Abandoned Well Programs" submitted jointly to the legislature in September 1994 by BWSR and MDH.

The well sealing cost share program has not addressed the problem of abandoned wells on publicly owned land. DNR has been charged with conducting inventories of abandoned wells on state land, and is separately seeking funding to seal priority wells on state land.

This request will fund a cost share program that covers abandoned wells on non-state owned public land. The funds requested will complement an existing regulatory program that requires disclosure and sealing of unused wells at the time of property transfer.

BWSR's strategic plan includes a goal of reducing groundwater contamination by sealing abandoned wells. BWSR, in cooperation with other agencies, has developed the capabilities and procedures to successfully implement well sealing cost share programs.

3. **PREVIOUS PROJECT FUNDING:**

In F.Y. 1990-91, $357 thousand was appropriated from the general fund to BWSR for well-sealing cost share grants to counties. The 1991 legislature appropriated $750 thousand from the Environmental Trust Fund for well sealing cost share grants to counties in F.Y. 1992-93. The state received $500 thousand in federal funds in 1995 for well sealing cost share grants to counties. This $500 thousand, a grant from the Federal Centers for Disease Control to the Minnesota Department of Health, was transferred to BWSR to administer. Local funding for well sealing, mainly from counties,

has been approximately $150 thousand to date. Private landowners have contributed at least 25% of well sealing costs, or approximately $450 thousand.

4. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS (OPTIONAL):

A concern in this type of program is setting priorities to ensure that the highest priority wells (those with the greatest potential to contaminate the ground water) are sealed with available funds. Setting priorities ensures that the most effective use is made of state funds and that the state gets the most groundwater protection for its money. In 1990, BWSR led an interagency advisory group with representatives from BWSR, MDH, DNR, MPCA, and local governments that developed a process for prioritizing wells for sealing.

Priority wells, by virtue of their construction, depth, condition, location, aquifer characteristics, or proximity to contamination sources and other wells, have a high potential for groundwater contamination and contamination of drinking water. Examples include wells receiving surface drainage, wells penetrating confining layers, multi-aquifer wells near a zone of surface contamination, and wells in an aquifer where any unsealed abandoned wells are the main potential contamination source.

BWSR and other agencies have extensive experience in setting priorities for well sealing. The criteria developed as a part of the current well sealing cost share programs will be used to prioritize requests from local government for well sealing funds so that the state maximizes its groundwater protection effort.

5. PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, AND PHONE:

Greg Larson, Administrator, Water and Land Management Section;
296-0882.

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Non-Building Program Detail (Cont'd.)
Fiscal Years 1996-2001
Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

Form F-2

TYPE OF REQUEST (Check all that apply):

____ Acquisition of State Assets
____ Development of State Assets
____ Maintenance of State Assets
_X_ Grants to Local Governments
____ Loans to Local Governments
____ Other Grants (specify):

PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply):

_X_ Health and Safety
____ Enhancement of Existing Programs/Services
____ Expansion of Existing Program/Services
_X_ Provision of New Program/Services
____ Other (specify):

PROPOSED METHOD(S) OF 1996 STATE FINANCING (check all that apply):

____ Cash: $____ Fund _____
_X_ Bonds: $ 250 Tax Exempt X Taxable ____

STATE DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (Check all that apply):

_X_ General Fund % of total 100
___ User Financing % of total ____

Source of funds _____

FUNDING SOURCES:

Previous Project Funding (all prior years)	$ 2,207
State funding received	$ 1,107
Federal funding received	$ 500
Local government funding received	$ 150
Private funding received	$ 450
For 1996 Session (F.Y. 1996-97)	
State funding requested	$ 250
Federal funding	$ -0-
Local government funding	$ 83
Private funding	$ -0-
For 1998 Session (F.Y. 1998-99)	
State funding estimate	$ 250
Federal funding	$ -0-
Local government funding	$ 83
Private funding	$ -0-
For 2000 Session (F.Y. 2000-01)	
State funding estimate	$ 250
Federal funding	$ -0-
Local government funding	$ 83
Private funding	$ -0-
Total Project Costs (all years)	$ 3,206
State funding requested(all years)	$ 1,857
Federal funding (all years)	$ 500
Local government funding (all years)	$ 399
Private funding (all years)	$ 450

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Non-Building Program Detail (Cont.'d)
Fiscal Years 1996-2001
Dollars in Thousands ($137,500 = $138)

Form F-3

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE ANALYSIS:

This submission meets all Department of Finance criteria for project qualification.

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Statewide Strategic Score		
Criteria	**Values**	**Points**
Critical Life Safety Emergency	700/0	0
Critical Legal Liability	700/0	0
Prior Binding Commitment	700/0	0
Strategic Linkage	0/40/80/120	40
Safety Concerns	0/35/70/105	35
Customer Services/Statewide Significance	0/35/70/105	35
Agency Priority	0/25/50/75/100	25
User and Non-State Financing	0-100	25
Asset Management	0/20/40/60	0
Operating Savings or Efficiencies	0/20/40/60	0
Contained in State Six-Year Planning Estimates	50/0	0
Total		160

NEW BUSINESS #6

Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources

LCMR

1997 Request for Proposals

Newsletter No. 9

December 1995

The LCMR will be accepting proposals for projects designed to help maintain and enhance Minnesota's environment and natural resources.

Applications must be received at the LCMR office or postmarked by 4:30 P.M., February 23, 1996.

Open to everyone.

SENATORS: Steven Morse, CHAIR; Dennis Frederickson; Janet Johnson; Gary Laidig; Bob Lessard; Gene Merriam; James Metzen; Leonard Price.

REPRESENTATIVES: Chuck Brown; Ron Erhardt; Phyllis Kahn;Willard Munger; Dennis Ozment; James Rice; Tom Rukavina; Loren Solberg.

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Enhancing and Protecting Minnesota Resources

This publication can be made available in alternate formats, such as large print or cassette tape, upon request.

PLEASE COPY/POST/DISTRIBUTE THIS NOTICE

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON MINNESOTA RESOURCES (LCMR)
1997 REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS *(Biennium Ending June 1999)*

The LCMR will be accepting proposals for projects designed to help maintain and enhance Minnesota's natural resources.

The Request for Proposals (RFP) is for new, innovative or accelerative natural resource projects. Proposers are asked to respond to the strategies for funding. Proposals will be evaluated according to the strategies and criteria. Although other proposals may be considered, stated strategies will receive priority.

LCMR staff will conduct proposal workshops on January 24, 1996 and January 30, 1996. See page 2 for more details.

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION: Received or postmarked no later than: **4:30 PM, February 23, 1996**

SUBMIT TO:

Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources
Room 65, State Office Building
100 Constitution Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55155
(612) 296-2406
E-Mail: lcmr@commissions.leg.state.mn.us
TDD: (612)296-9896 or 1-800-657-3550
Relay: (612)297-5353 or 1-800-627-3529

PROPOSALS SENT BY FAX or E-MAIL WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

Only proposals received by the deadline in the proper format specified in this RFP will qualify for consideration.

NUMBER OF COPIES TO SUBMIT: Three (3) copies of proposal (two page limit as specified) and one copy of resume of Project Manager (one page limit as specified).

ELIGIBILITY: Application open to all with demonstrated public benefit. The LCMR is an ADA/equal opportunity employer.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION: Two year duration - July 1997 to June 1999. No expenditures allowed after June 30, 1999 unless requested and approved by specific law.

TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE: $28.5 million
estimated as of December 1995
Of the $28.5 million available, it is intended that approximately $8.5 million will be recommended for State and Regional Parks and Trails and a Local Initiatives Grants Program. Approximately $20.0 million is available for additional strategy funding.

FUNDING SOURCES:

- Minnesota Future Resources Fund (MS 116P.13), estimated amount available $14.5 million
- Minnesota Environment and Natural Resource Trust Fund (Trust Fund) (MS 116P.08), estimated amount available $14 million
- Great Lakes Protection Account (MS 116Q.02), estimated amount available $40,000

PROPOSAL WORKSHOP

LCMR staff will conduct informational proposal workshops for people who intend to respond to the LCMR Request for Proposals. The first workshop will be on Wednesday, January 24, 1996 from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. The second workshop will be on Tuesday, January 30, 1996 from 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Both workshops will be held in Room 5 of the State Office Building, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN. It is not necessary to attend a workshop. These workshops are intended to assist proposers in the development of proposals. If you have special needs that may necessitate accommodations at the meeting, please call Lecia Churchill at (612) 296-2406.

PROPOSAL EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATION PROCESS

The Commission will employ a variety of tools in the proposal evaluation process:

1. Strategies and criteria as presented in the RFP will be applied. LCMR staff will sort all proposals by strategy and rank them according to the criteria for use by the LCMR members during their initial selection process.

2. LCMR staff will seek additional outside review as needed to focus on improving proposals and coordination. The staff review may include seeking revisions to the proposals by which proposals may be strengthened, either technically or in terms of the range of activities included. Review may also reveal areas where increased cooperation and coordination on a proposal might be appropriate and result in a request for consideration of merger with one or more other proposals.

3. The Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) for the Trust Fund will perform an initial review of proposals and provide the Commission with their determination as to which projects best fit the strategies and criteria in the Strategic Plan for the Trust Fund as well as the Trust Fund law.

4. The LCMR members will review all proposals received and select approximately 150 proposals to schedule for a hearing. After the initial selection of proposals for further consideration, additional information about the proposals will be requested of program managers to aid in the decisionmaking. At the hearings, program managers will be requested to appear before the Commission to explain the project and the specific project results associated with completion of the activities of the project.

5. The Commission will make its funding recommendations to the Legislature in summer of 1996. The Commission will determine which funding source is appropriate for a proposed project.

6. An additional, separate, technical peer review process will be conducted before presentation to the legislature for research proposals recommended by the Commission. An interdisciplinary peer review panel, comprised of natural resource experts from across the U.S., will review recommended projects for the adequacy of the methodology and procedures, the need for the proposed research, and qualifications of the investigators. A detailed work program will be required for these projects by or before September 1996 to be used in the peer review process. Program managers will be requested to present their proposed work program to the panel.

Finally, when acted on by the 1997 Legislature and with Commission work program approval, funds will be available for projects beginning July 1, 1997.

PROJECT FUNDING INTENTIONS

The LCMR intends to recommend money for a Local Initiatives Grants Program and for State and Metro Parks, Recreation Areas and Trails.

▪LOCAL INITIATIVES GRANTS PROGRAM: The LCMR intends to recommend approximately $2.5 million for a matching grants program in the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for local initiatives for the following types of projects: local parks and trails; natural or scenic areas; community environmental partnerships, and the Conservation Partners Program (for enhancement, research, surveys and for related education on fish, wildlife, and native plant habitats). This is intended to simplify and streamline the application process for local initiatives of this nature. It is anticipated that application for these funds from the DNR would begin in the spring of 1997.

▪STATE AND METRO PARKS, RECREATION AREA AND TRAILS: The LCMR intends to recommend approximately $6.0 million after review and evaluation of State and Metro regional park, recreation area and trail needs for acceleration of acquisition, development, rehabilitation and enhancement as described in MS 116P.02, Subd. 5 (includes in the definition of natural resources, the state recreation system and the metro regional recreation system).

STRATEGIES FOR FUNDING

▪PRIORITY: All strategies are priorities for funding. The order does not reflect any other prioritization. Although other proposals may be considered, stated strategies will receive priority.

▪FUNDING SOURCE: The strategies apply to all three funding sources. Proposers are requested to respond to a strategy not a funding source.

▪REINVESTMENT IN MINNESOTA : RIM related activities may be recommended for funding by the LCMR under strategies labeled as: b,c,i, j,k,l,m,n,o, and p. The funding strategy will depend on the activity proposed.

▪RESPOND TO ONE, OR PART OF ONE, OF THE FOLLOWING STRATEGIES:

A. HISTORIC SITES: Protect, enhance, reuse or interpret historic sites.

B. WATER QUALITY: Improve and protect water quality on a watershed(s) basis through research and implementation of processes to reduce nonpoint source pollution.

C AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES: Accelerate use of farming practices that enhance wildlife habitat and provide protection of the environment and human health through research, implementation or analysis of improved management techniques.

D. POLLUTION PREVENTION: Develop multi-jurisdictional collaborative, nontoxic training efforts to reduce toxic pollution due to fire or other hazardous catastrophes.

E. IMPACTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Evaluate, develop, and analyze urbanization impacts on Minnesota's natural resources and implement strategies to mitigate urbanization impacts on natural resources through the year 2015.

F. DECISIONMAKING TOOLS: Facilitate natural resource decisionmaking through utilization of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), comparative risk assessment or economic and externality analyses.

G. PUBLIC ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCE DATA: Design, develop, or implement systems to provide free citizen Internet access to state agency natural resource information

H. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES: Advance the use of sustainable development incentives and practices including, but not limited to, the use of renewable energy

I. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION: Accelerate the implementation of environmental education activities consistent with the Greenprint, Statewide Plan for Environmental Education in Minnesota. This includes hunting and sportfishing activities. The priority is for implementation of noncapitol programmatic activities carried out through partnerships.

J. BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS: Create benchmarks, including biological indicators, for key natural resources to permit effective monitoring and assessment of environmental trends.

K. NATIVE FISH SPECIES: Research and development to enhance native fish and mollusk populations in their natural communities. Expand ecosystem knowledge and classification to guide enhancement.

L. LAND ACQUISITION IN HIGH GROWTH AREAS: Using the body of natural resource information already available for protection of natural resources, acquire land, or an interest in land, to mitigate the impacts of urbanization on biodiversity, wildlife and other natural resources in projected high growth areas, or develop plans to create a fund for such land acquisition.

M. CRITICAL LANDS OR HABITATS: Acquire, protect and enhance critical habitats, such as wetlands, native prairies, unique and or sensitive areas, scenic bluffs, sportfishing habitat and aquatic resources, and old-growth forests. Public water access is included.

N. WILDLIFE OR TRAIL CORRIDORS: Acquire, develop or establish corridor connections for wildlife or trails between existing public natural areas in order to protect or enhance biodiversity.

O. NATIVE SPECIES PLANTING: Expand rural and urban revegetation with native species consistent with underlying natural ecosystems. This strategy includes the demonstration of planting and protection of native species on private and public lands.

P. EXOTIC SPECIES: Research and demonstrate ecologically sound methods to control or eradicate exotic species of plants or animals that are or may become a threat to the environment.

FORMAT INFORMATION

1. **REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION:**
   Two documents are required: A. the PROPOSAL (3 copies) and B. the RESUME (one copy) of the Project Manager. Additional documentation is required if you have cooperators (team members).

2. **PROPOSAL FORMAT:**
   A. PROPOSAL - Send 3 copies of proposal (maximum of two 8 1/2 x 11 sheets - single sided).

      The proposal must be in the format on the following page and is limited to two single sided pages.

      Minimum font-type size is 10 (this page is typeset on 10 points).

   B. The proposal format is designed to provide concise information. It begins with a brief project summary and statement of results, followed by an outline of specific project results associated with completion of the activities of the project.

   C. The proposal must be placed into a larger context. (1)Significance III.A. - Explain the significance of the project related to the issue and other work in this area. (2) Strategy III.B. - Indicate which strategy the proposal is addressing. Simply type in the letter of the strategy. Do not repeat the strategy. e.g., A,B,C etc. (3) Time III.C. - If the project exceeds two years, explain the additional time and funding requirements and how it is intended that the project will be completed. (4) Budget History III.D. - Describe the relationship of this project to other work funded currently or in the past. Who else has funded similar work and at what budget level during the previous five years?

3. **COOPERATORS**:
   Partnerships and collaboration are encouraged. If the project has cooperators, (team members working on the project) list on the proposals as indicated and provide documentation of the partnership in a letter from the cooperator(s) indicating their level of involvement in the project.

4. **ELIGIBLE EXPENSES**:
   The LCMR funding is not to supplant or provide existing operation and maintenance funding. See the list of eligible and ineligible expenses on pages 8 and 9 of the RFP.

5. **ELIGIBILITY**:
   Open to all. However, the project must demonstrate clear public benefits and resulting financial benefits results must also accrue to the public.

6. **RESUME**:
   Provide a resume of the Project Manager. Limit to one page--8 1/2 x 11 inch standard size paper, single sided. Staple to one copy of your proposal. Fill out the title and contact name, affiliation, and phone number exactly as it appears on the proposal in the upper left-hand corner. Make sure the resume demonstrates a connection to the proposal.

7. **PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT:**
   LCMR staff is available to assist proposers and answer any questions or review draft proposals. The format is designed to be simple and does NOT require professional grantsmaking assistance or lobbying efforts.

   LCMR staff will conduct two informational proposal workshops for people who intend to respond to the LCMR Request for Proposals. The first workshop will be on Wednesday, January 24, 1996 from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. The second workshop will be on Tuesday, January 30, 1996 from 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Both workshops will be held in Room 5, State Office Building, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN. It is not necessary to attend a workshop. These workshops are intended to assist proposers in the development of proposals.

PROPOSAL FORMAT - Maximum length two 8 1/2 x 11 sheets - single sided.

The proposal is composed of the following sections: *(Italics are instructions and not to be repeated in the proposal.)*

LCMR Proposal 1997 *(repeat this in upper left hand corner)*
Title: *(limit 8 words)*

Project Manager: *(note list team members under cooperators)*
Affiliation:
Mailing Address:
Telephone Number: *(be sure to provide a reliable contact name and phone number in case of questions)*
E-Mail:
Fax:

Total Biennial Project Budget: *(requested)*

$LCMR:
$Match: if applicable *(nonstate cash only; include source)*
$Total:

I. PROJECT SUMMARY AND RESULTS:
Provide a clear, concise summary of the proposed project and its results. The summary is limited to 30 words and must be a free standing summation of the project. It is important that the summary be able to stand on its own as a description of the proposal because it will be used with the project title as the project description during the proposal review.

II. OUTLINE OF PROJECT RESULTS:
Provide an outline of the specific project results associated with completion of the activities of the project. Be specific. For example, indicate miles of trail acquired and developed, acres impacted, or number of students reached.

III. CONTEXT: (*breakdown context into A, B, C, and D as requested*)

A. Significance: *Explain the significance of the project in terms of the current state of the issue, other recent work in this subject area, and how your project will enhance the existing knowledge base or situation.*
B. Strategy: *Indicate the letter of the strategy to which the proposal is responding. Do not repeat the strategy. Do not attempt to rationalize just indicate the strategy e.g., f.*
C. Time: *If the proposed project will exceed two years, explain the additional time and funding requirements.*
D. Budget History: *Provide program and budget history. Describe the relationship of this project to other work funded currently or in the past by the public or private sector, not just LCMR funding.* For 1992-1996:
   A. LCMR Budget History:$
   B. Non-LCMR Budget History: (*include the source*)$
   C. TOTAL:$

IV. COOPERATION: *If the project has cooperators (project team), list names and agency/entity affiliate (see required attachment)*

V. LOCATION: Ecological classification location _____
Which ecological classification location will the project take place in? Use the map on page 9. For more information call LCMR.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF PROPOSALS

For proposals submitted for the biennium beginning July 1, 1997.

A. Project Managers and cooperators must be accountable and able to complete project objectives.

B. Trust Fund expenditures must conform to the Trust Fund law (MS 116P.08).

C. The following criteria will be applied as one part of the proposal evaluation and recommendation process. The total potential score for each criterion is written in parentheses. All points will be awarded on a sliding scale.

1. **SIGNIFICANCE** - Addresses significant environmental or natural resource issues. (9)

2. **ADDRESSES STRATEGY** - (9)

3. **LEVERAGING** - Leverages funding (nonstate cash commitment). The cash match must be money to be spent directly on the project during the time of the project (July 1, 1997-June 30, 1999). Previously spent money will not qualify as leveraging. (9)

4. **INNOVATION** - Innovative approach. (9)

5. **COORDINATION** - Demonstrated partnerships and a coordinated approach. (7)

6. **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** - Addresses underlying causes, stresses prevention of environmental degradation and emphasizes wise stewardship. (7)

7. **RESULTS** - Provides clear demonstrated results. (7)

8. **INFORMATION BASE** - Provides a significant useful addition to the information base. (5)

9. **DISSEMINATION** - Provides data, reports, materials, etc. to other potential users in a readily useable form. (5)

10. **ACCELERATION** - Accelerates activities addressing a strategy, does not supplant existing funding. (5)

11. **STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE** - (5)

ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL INFORMATION

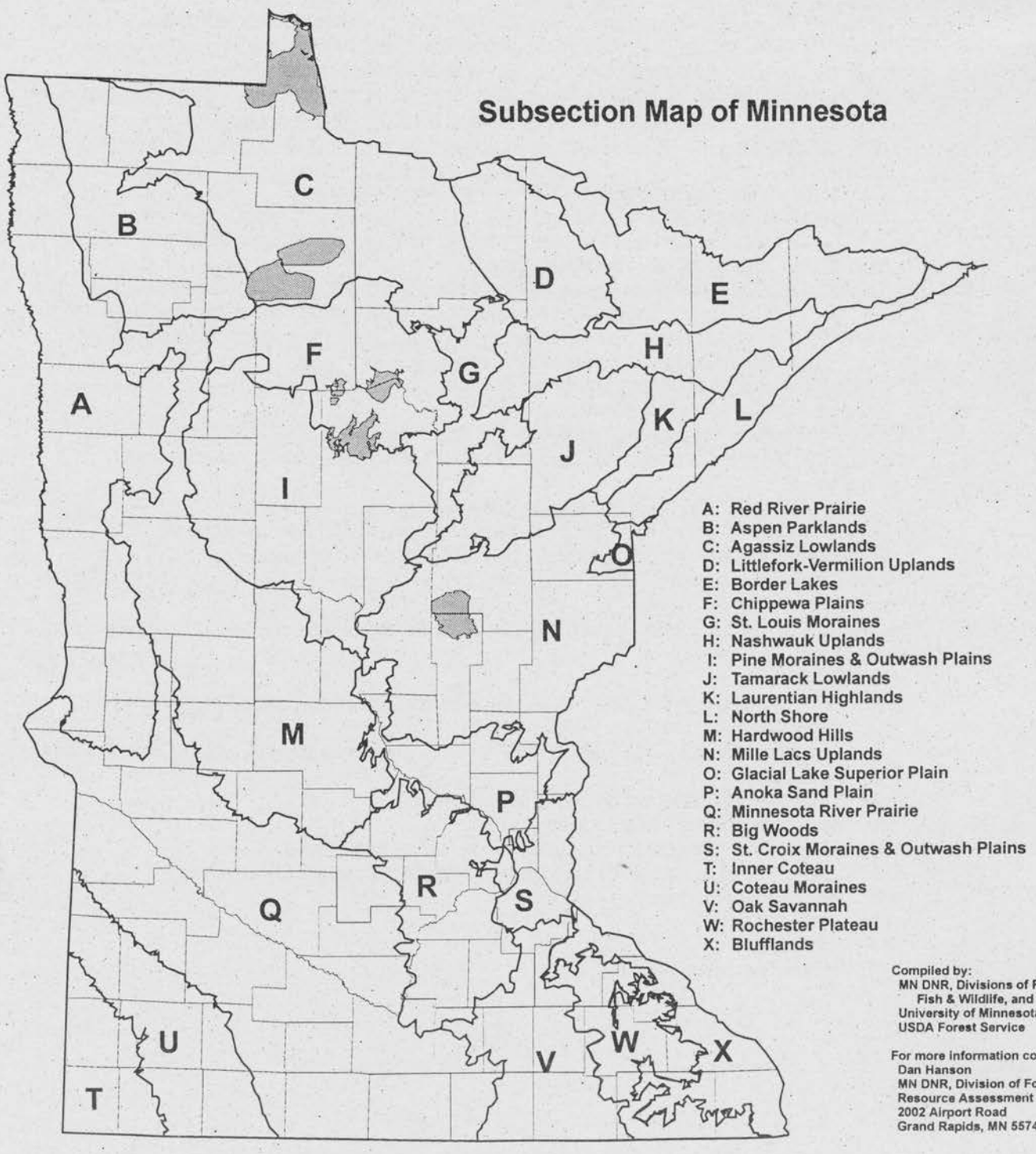
A synopsis of the LCMR proposal review timeline is listed in chronological order on page 10 of the RFP. Please note some additional details:

1. **University of Minnesota:** If the Project Manager of the proposal is affiliated with the University of Minnesota, the Office of Research and Technology Transfer Administration (ORTTA) requirements must be fulfilled by submitting the proposal with a BA-23 through that office.
2. **Eligible and Noneligible Expenses**:
   A. **Eligible Costs**
   Eligible costs shall be those costs directly incurred by the Recipient in the actual conduct of the Project. Eligible costs shall be based upon the approved work program and list of deliverables and can include the following types of costs provided they are solely related to and necessary for the completion of the Project:
      1. Expenditures incurred only after the effective date in the approved work program. No expenditures will be allowed after June 30, 1999 unless approved by specific law.
      2. Advertising costs solely for recruitment of personnel, solicitation of bids, or other purposes specifically provided for in the list of deliverables;
      3. Capital expenditures for facilities, equipment, and other capital assets; For equipment expenditures of $3000 per unit or more: It must be clear if there are to be such expenditures, why they are necessary, and what they will be used for after the project is completed.
      4. Communication costs incurred for telephone calls and postage;
      5. Materials and supplies;
      6. Printing and reproduction costs necessary for contract administration; publication costs of reports relating to contract accomplishments;
      7. Transportation and travel expenses such as freight relating to goods purchased for the Project, and the lodging, meals, and transportation of personnel involved in the Project in the same manner and in no greater amount than provided for in the current "Commissioner's Plan" promulgated by the Commissioner of Employee Relations.
      8. Wages and expenses of salaried Recipient employees;
      9. Fringe benefit costs of Recipient's employees;
      10. Professional services unless specified in the work program.
      11. Education program expenses such as conferences, seminars, books, materials, and supplies;
      12. Public utilities such as water, sewage, and electricity;
      13. Maintenance and repairs incurred for upkeep of property used directly in the Project which keeps it in an efficient operation condition (for the Project period);
      14. Administrative expenses such as accounting and budgeting.

   B. **Noneligible Costs:**
   Noneligible costs for reimbursement means all costs not defined as eligible costs, including but not limited to the following:
      1. Indirect costs;
      2. For State employees; Salaries and benefits unless in the unclassified service or expressly approved in the workprogram;
      3. Any expenditures before July 1, 1997, or work program approval, whichever is the latter;
      4. Fund raising;
      5. Taxes, except sales tax on goods and services;
      6. Insurance, except title insurance;
      7. Attorney fees, except for acquisition and clearing title to land;
      8. Loans, grants, subsidies to persons or entities for nonpublic development;
      9. Bad debts or contingency funds;
      10. Interest;
      11. Lobbyists;
      12. Political contributions.

3. **Match Commitment and Expenditure:**
   Match commitments and expenditures must be only for the time period of the project (July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1999) and in the form of nonstate cash. The expenditure of match dollars cannot begin before the project starts or after its completion. A firm commitment of the match must be received for the project to begin and must be committed by January 1, 1998 or the project will cancel.

4. **Data Compatibility Requirements**:
   The LCMR will require that data collected with project funds that have value beyond the specific project and geographic data, data that link information to locations on the land, conform to State data compatibility requirements and be delivered to the Land Management Information Center (LMIC) as a part of the project cost. For more information on the requirements contact Chris Cialek at LMIC (612) 297-2488 (voice), (612) 296-1212 (fax), or chris.cialek@mnplan.state.mn.us (E-mail).



BACKGROUND AND PROPOSAL REVIEW PROCESS - JULY 1995-JUNE 1999

Summer 1995 RESOURCE EVALUATION: Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) summer factfinding and natural resource evaluation.

Summer and Fall 1995 STRATEGIC PLAN: Review and Revision of Strategic Plan for Trust Fund by Citizen Advisory Committee.

JULY 1, 1995 PROJECT COMPLETION: Projects conducted July 1, 1993- July 1, 1995, completed and final reports due. Project evaluation.

October 1995 PUBLIC FORUMS; Public Natural Resource Forums held in North Mankato, Grand Rapids, and St. Paul. Over 180 citizens attended and an additional 90 written comments were received commenting on Trust Fund Expenditure Priorities and Process for Funding. The Resource Forums also provided input on the revision to the Strategic Plan to guide expenditures and review of Trust Fund projects and the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) program.

Fall 1995 STRATEGIC PLAN: Adoption of comprehensive Strategic Plan for the Trust Fund, Future Resources Fund, and Great Lakes Protection Account by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources.

December 1995 REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL: Request for Proposal (RFP) for 1997-99 biennium funding issued by Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources for the Minnesota Future Resources Fund (MS 116P.13), Trust Fund (MS 116P.08), and Great Lakes Protection Account (MS 116Q.02); one RFP for all funding sources.

January 24 & 30 1996 PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: LCMR staff hold workshop sessions for assistance with proposals.

February 23, 1996 PROPOSAL DUE: Proposals submitted to the LCMR.

Spring 1996 REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL INFORMATION: Additional proposal information to be submitted for projects selected for further consideration.

Spring and Summer 1996 PROPOSAL REVIEW: Citizen Advisory Committee for the Trust Fund reviews proposals and recommends those which best fit the Trust Fund. LCMR members select projects for further review. Hearings held by LCMR on selected proposals.

Summer 1996 ALLOCATIONS: LCMR adoption of project recommendations (allocations) for submission to the 1997 Legislature for funding beginning July 1, 1997

Fall 1996 WORKPROGRAMS; Submission of workprograms to the LCMR for recommended projects prior to consideration by the 1997 legislature.

Fall 1996 PEER REVIEW: Peer Review of Research Proposals recommended by LCMR prior to consideration by the 1997 legislature.

January 15, 1997 Biennial Report due to the Legislature from LCMR.

January - May 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED TO LEGISLATURE: Consideration of LCMR recommendations for appropriation by the Minnesota Legislature.

June 1997 WORKPROGRAMS: LCMR workprogram review and approval of project recommendations as appropriated by the Legislature.

July 1997-June 1999: PROJECT START: Project implementation begins July 1, 1997 (final report due July 1, 1999).

Legislative Commission on
Minnesota Resources (LCMR)
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Information from this newsletter may be copied and distributed to others. This publication can be made available in alternate formats, such as large print or cassette tape, upon request.

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Bd Water/Soil Resources
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St Paul MN 55107

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FROM THE DIRECTOR

John R. Velin

The LCMR completed a summer and fall of fact-finding, regional forums and Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) deliberations with a Strategic Planning seminar in early November. Preparatory for that meeting, the CAC worked hard under the very capable leadership of Chair Nancy Gibson. Their product, a draft strategic plan for the Trust Fund, has already had a significant effect on the LCMR members. It provides the shape and thrust of the overall strategic plan and Request for Proposals (RFP). The RFP is detailed in the rest of this newsletter. Congratulations and thanks to the CAC. The LCMR also spent considerable time and effort crafting the plan. The result is the plan and especially the RFP, which is the substance of this newsletter.

Regardless of what happens with the sunset law passed in 1995, the LCMR will complete this round of proposals and proposal review. The spirit and intent of LCMR is to provide access to EVERYONE who has ideas for innovation and acceleration in environment and natural resource affairs, tempered by the priority strategies. This includes local governments, non profits and private sector ideas that will have a distinctive public benefit. No grantsmaking or lobbying assistance is necessary for success. The LCMR staff will assist all proposers. The LCMR will serve the regular standing committees of the legislature by spending the time and effort necessary to create a thoughtful Strategic Plan and to entertain and examine proposals for funding.

Best Wishes to all for the holiday season and a prosperous new year.

2/28/96

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DATE: February 20, 1996

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

FROM: Ronald D. Harnack, Executive Director

SUBJECT: February 28, 1996 BWSR Meeting

The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) will meet on Wednesday, February 28, 1996, beginning at 9:00 a.m. The meeting will be held in the BWSR Conference Room at One West Water Street, St. Paul. The following is some background information regarding the agenda items:

SUMMARY OF BOARD AGENDA

CONSENT AGENDA

1. Local Water Plan Approvals: Morrison and Sherburne County Comprehensive Local Water Plans will be presented. The water plan review committee will present their findings and make a recommendation for Board action. DECISION

OLD BUSINESS

1. Cost-Share Policies: The Board is asked to adopt two policies pertaining to the administration of the State Cost-Share Program. These policies will be added to those endorsed at the December 12, 1995 board meeting. The proposed policies: 1) allow SWCDs to adopt the county's Comprehensive Local Water Plan and the conservation district's official Comprehensive Plan; and 2) prevent SWCD charges for technical and administrative from being submitted as an eligible cost to establish a practice that is funded with State Cost-Share Program dollars. DECISION

2. Pollution Problem on Big Fish Lake: Joe and Dee Peters will update the Board on the status of the situation on Big Fish Lake as presented to the Board in December of 1992. INFORMATION

3. East Otter Tail SWCD Update: Staff will review the outcome of the sentencing hearing and restitution of state cost-share funds. INFORMATION

NEW BUSINESS

1. Whitewater Project: Shelly Eckbald, Whitewater Project Coordinator, will present the history, highlights, and future implementation plans of the Whitewater Project to the Board. INFORMATION

2. Swift SWCD Grant Recommendation: Due to extenuating circumstances and miscommunication, Swift SWCD is in violation of BWSR reporting requirements. Staff will present their recommendations for Board action. DECISION

3. Planning Grants to Metropolitan Watershed Management Organizations (WMO) for Development of Second Generation Watershed Management Plans: The 1995 Legislature amended M.S. 103B.3369, Subd. 5 to grant authority to the BWSR to award grants to WMOs in the seven-county metropolitan area to develop second generation watershed management plans. Previously grants of $15,600 have been given outstate for comprehensive local water plan development. The Board adopted a priority review schedule of due dates for development of second generation metropolitan watershed plans. Approximately six plans per year will be submitted according to the priority review schedule. This resolution is necessary in order to allow these planning grants to be awarded. DECISION

4. High Island Watershed District Boundary Enlargement: A hearing will be held on February 26, 1996, on the non-controversial matter of the petition to amend the boundary of the High Island Watershed District. Staff will present the order at the Board meeting. DECISION

5. Chisago SWCD Investigation: Staff will present questionable business practices of the Chisago SWCD to the Board. INFORMATION

If you have any additional items or require additional information, please feel free to give me a call. Travel safely, I look forward to seeing you on the 28th!

RDH:mja
Enclosures

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ONE WEST WATER STREET, CONFERENCE ROOM
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
FEBRUARY 28, 1996

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

9:00 A.M. **Call Meeting to Order**

Adopt Agenda

Approval of Minutes of January 24, 1996

Reports
- Chair - Barbara Cobb
- Executive Director - Ron Harnack
- Dispute Resolution Committee - Kathleen Roer
- Education & Public Relations Committee - Tim Hvidsten
- Feedlot Advisory Committee - Jim Rossman
- Cost-Share/Soil Conservation Committee - Dwain Otte
- Water Plan Compliance Committee - Barbara Cobb
- Wetlands Committee - Darrell Bruggman
- Administrative Advisory Committee - Barbara Cobb

Agency Reports
- Paul Burns, Department of Agriculture
- Kim Benson-Johnson, Department of Health
- Jim Anderson, Minnesota Extension Service
- Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources
- Wayne Anderson, Pollution Control Agency

Consent Agenda
1. Local Water Plan Approvals - Recommendations of Review Committee
   Morrison and Sherburne Counties

Old Business
1. Cost-Share Policies - Marybeth Block
   - Regarding SWCD Comprehensive Planning - DECISION
   - Regarding Eligible Costs for State Cost-Share Funds - DECISION
2. Pollution Problem on Big Fish Lake - Darlene Peters - INFORMATION
3. East Otter Tail SWCD Update - Ron Shelito - INFORMATION

New Business

1. Whitewater Project - Shelly Eckbald, Coordinator - INFORMATION
2. Swift SWCD Grant Recommendation - Wayne Zellmer - DECISION
3. Planning Grants to Metropolitan Watershed Management Organizations for Development of Second Generation Watershed Management Plans - Jim Haertel - DECISION
4. High Island Watershed District Boundary Enlargement - Doug Thomas - DECISION
5. Chisago SWCD Investigation - Jim Birkholz - INFORMATION

Advisory Comments

- Bill Hunt, NRCS
- Jim Schafer, MASWCD
- Ray Bohn, MAWD
- Rick Reimer, MACDE
- Franklin Denn, MAT

Board Issues

1. Next Board Meeting March 27, 1996
2. Board Retreat

Noon **Adjourn**

12:00 P.M. **Advisory Committee Meeting**

1:00 P.M. **Wetland Committee Meeting** (Wetlands Team is Encouraged to Attend)
- A Detailed Update of WCA Amendments

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ONE WEST WATER STREET, CONFERENCE ROOM
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
FEBRUARY 28, 1996

AGENDA

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CONSENT AGENDA #1.

OVERVIEW OF THE MORRISON COUNTY WATER PLAN UPDATE FOR THE FEBRUARY 28, 1996 BOARD MEETING

BACKGROUND

Morrison County's original water plan was developed in concert with the eight county Mississippi Headwater Board. The five year update was prepared in house by the Morrison Planning and Zoning office. The same office has also been responsible for plan implementation since the first water plan was adopted in 1990.

The county utilized a ten member task force to develop the update. The update includes the required legislative additions and does a good job of looking at water management issues in a watershed context.

COUNTY DESCRIPTION

Morrison County is located in central Minnesota in the state's transition zone between the more intensive agricultural region to the south and the lakes and forests to the north. With 60% of the county cultivated for crop production, agriculture is still the dominant land use. Eggs and milk are the most important agricultural products. Forests occupy one third of the county.

Morrison county has 140 lakes, but since most of them are small, they only occupy 2% of the county. The lakes are concentrated in the northwestern and northeastern parts of the county. The most popular recreational lakes are Alexander, Shamineau and Fishtrap. Surface water drainage is provided by the Mississippi River which flows 35 miles through the center of the county. One of the priority issues in the county is improving water quality in the Swan River; a tributary to the Mississippi. Swan River monitoring results show high levels of coliform bacteria and nitrates. The county is considering applying for a BWSR challenge grant to apply conservation practices to feedlots and erosion sites in the watershed.

It is the sand plain associated with the Mississippi River that poses some of the most critical questions for water resources management in Morrison County. Coarse soils and depths to water table of twenty feet combine with urban, rural residential, and irrigated agricultural land uses to result in an aquifer very susceptible to contamination. Groundwater tests indicate elevated levels of nitrates. Rural townships adjacent to the city of Little Falls have very high growth rates. The county is working with local governments in the area to address the issue.

STAFF REVIEW

The county has provided the required mandatory additions. State review agencies have commented on the update. BWSR staff are not aware of any significant review issues at this time.

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CONSENT AGENDA #1.

January 31, 1996

TO: Board Members, BWSR

SUBJECT: Sherburne County Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update - 1995 Extension through March 31,1996

BACKGROUND

The original comprehensive local water plan was developed from November 1989, with the passing of a resolution to develop a comprehensive plan, to March of 1992, in which Sherburne County provided the Board of Water & Soil Resources (BWSR) with it's final plan. On May 27, 1992, BWSR approved the plan. In July of 1992, the Sherburne County Board of Commissioners also approved the plan for implementation.

LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE WATER PLAN UPDATE

Sherburne County passed a resolution to update their plan on December 6, 1994. After a series of task force meetings, they completed the plan and began the 60-day review on June 8, 1995. After reviewing their timetable, they requested an extension, and on December 20, 1995 the BWSR granted an extension until March 31, 1996. The 90-day final comment period ended February 3, 1996.

On February 23, 1996, the BWSR water plan review committee will meet with Sherburne County representatives and BWSR staff to review and discuss the plan update. The plan review committee will make its recommendation to the BWSR at the February 28, 1996 BWSR meeting.

COUNTY DESCRIPTION

Sherburne County was named for Moses Sherburne, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, the Minnesota Territory, in 1853. It is located in central Minnesota, 25 miles west of the Twin Cities. Its seven (7) municipalities and ten (10) townships rank 78th in size in the state. The county covers a land area of 431 square miles.

The railroad runs along the western border as does U.S. Highway 10. U.S. Highway 169 runs along the eastern portion of the county. State Highways 24, 25, 101 leading to I-94, 201, and 301 are included in Sherburne County as well.

Land formations consist of glacial till, outwash sand, gravel and ancient coarse alluvium. This geological make-up puts over 90% of Sherburne County in the Anoka Sandplain area.

The outwash plain has smooth relief, but there are depressions, peat bogs and sand dunes made up of glacier material, which is most extensively surficial-drift overlaying bedrock. Elevations rise from 860 feet above sea level south of Elk River, along the Mississippi River, to 1110 feet above sea level two (2) miles North of Elk River

Approximately 70% of the county is drained by the Elk and St. Francis Rivers and their tributaries. These rivers enter from the north, flow southeastward, and empty into the Mississippi River, near the town of Elk River.

Sherburne County contains 227 waterbasins with 149 being less than 50 acres. The largest is Rice Lake, 505 acres.

The population and development of Sherburne County is estimated to double between the years 1980 to 2000. However, agriculture activities including dairy, potatoes, small grains, truck specialties, and Christmas tree plantations of the county remain the single most important exporting industry. Approximately 150,000 acres of the total 280,320 acres are under tillage. Of the 150,000 acres under tillage, 33,400 acres are irrigated, a majority of which are located in the south and western portions of the county.

PLAN UPDATE REVIEW

The second generation of plans encouraged counties to: develop and expand on partnerships; update goals, objectives, and assessments; and take a strong role in implementation of practices on a watershed basis, which would be in terms of measurable results.

In addition to the requirements under Local Water Planning Statute MS 103B, counties updating their plan must also address new mandates, including wellhead protection, sensitive groundwater areas, stormwater management, and high priority wetland areas.

The Sherburne County Local Water Plan update includes the new mandates. Their update reflects partnerships with neighboring counties, lake associations, agencies and other local units of government.

Recently, Sherburne and Benton Counties established the Elk River Watershed Association. The Elk River watershed within these two counties has been targeted as the highest priority. Goals and objectives of the update address the critical land use activities that have been identified as feedlots, septics systems, shorelands, wetlands, agriculture, municipalities and erosion and sedimentation. These goals and objectives addressing these land uses include ORDINANCE and REGULATION, EDUCATION, SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING, DATA COLLECTION, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES.

An individual county effort has resulted in the development of a model wellhead protection program in the City of Clear Lake and a level one assessment regarding geologic sensitivity.

BWSR staff has reviewed the Sherburne County Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update and find the requirements of law and rule have been satisfied under MS 103B and 9300.

H2OS.UPD

OLD BUSINESS #1

Date : **February 12, 1996**

To: **BWSR Cost-Share Committee**

From: **Marybeth Block** MB

RE: **Cost-Share Policies (a couple we missed the first time around!)**

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

Through the review and final drafting of the guidelines for the cost-share program a couple of policies needing board endorsement have come to light. The cost-share retooling committee has discussed the issues listed below and the team's recommendations are reflected in the *Action Requested* segment.

✓ **Regarding SWCD comprehensive planning**. Minnesota Statutes 103C.331 say that districts may develop and revise a comprehensive plan. The statute also prescribes the contents of comprehensive plans. While 103C.331 says that planning is optional, the cost-share statutes (103C.501) require that districts submit a comprehensive and annual plan to the state board to be eligible for cost-share funds. Since many SWCDs have been active participants in the county comprehensive water plan and because those plans address natural and related land resources - including erosion and sedimentation - districts have requested that the BWSR allow them to adopt their county's local water plan as the district's comprehensive plan. Doug Thomas reviewed the relevant statutes and rules and came up with this conclusion:

> "It appears that it would be permissible for a SWCD to acknowledge the county water plan as their comprehensive plan as long as the water plan is compliant with the criteria in 103C.331, subd. 11 and Minnesota Administrative Rules 8400.0600." The criteria require that the plan:
>
> → specify practices to implement state policy regarding soil and water conservation;
>
> → include a classification of soil types within the district; and
>
> → identify areas within the district where erosion, sedimentation and related water quality problems appear most in need of control measures.

Action Requested:

That the cost-share committee recommend that the full board adopt a policy **allowing SWCDs to submit to BWSR a resolution adopting**

their county's comprehensive local water plan as the conservation district's comprehensive plan. The resolution must state that the comprehensive local water plan meets the requirements of M.S. 103C.331 and 8400.1600. The conservation district must submit this resolution with the same frequency required for comprehensive plan amendments (currently statute requires biannual amendments).

A copy of an example of a resolution that will be in the administrative guidelines and is attached to this memo.

√ **Regarding eligible costs for state cost-share funds.** The issue has been raised whether charges for technical and administrative services are considered an eligible cost to establish the conservation practice. The cost-share retooling committee agreed that the SWCD technical and administrative services provided to the land occupier should not be eligible for reimbursement - as district's receive 20 percent of their cost-share funds off the top to provide these services.

However, it will be important to clarify in the administrative guidelines that costs charged for district service programs, such as tree planting and weed control, are considered an eligible cost under the cost-share program.

Action Requested:

That the cost-share committee recommend that the full board adopt a policy stating that **SWCD charges for technical and administrative services provided to a land occupier are not considered eligible costs to establish a practice that is funded solely, or in part, with state cost-share funds.**

Ineligible costs include, but are not limited to, technical services to perform field investigations, design the conservation practice, monitor the establishment of the conservation practices and all program administration costs.

I have discussed these policies with Dwain Otte, Chair of the Cost-Share Committee. We will plan on bringing the policies before the board for adoption at the February meeting. Please feel free to call me at (612) 297-7965 if you have any questions or concerns you would like to the committee to discuss prior to the board meeting. I will relay them to Dwain and hopefully we will be able to resolve them before the board meeting on the 28. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

RESOLUTION _____

ADOPTING THE _____ COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL WATER PLAN

AS THE

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF THE _____ SWCD

Supervisor _____ offered the following resolution, No. _____, and _____ moved its adoption.

WHEREAS, the _____ SWCD has been an active participant in the development and all updates of the _____ County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (CLWMP); and

WHEREAS, the_____ County CLWMP includes a map and description of the soil classifications s within the conservation district; and

WHEREAS, the _____ County CLWP identifies the areas within the conservation district where erosion, sedimentation and related water quality problems are the most severe; and

WHEREAS, the _____ County CLWP has been approved by the BWSR and has been determined to in compliance with all laws and rules governing water in the State of Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, the _____ County CLWP identifies high priority erosion, sedimentation and water quality problems in accordance with BWSR rules and guidelines.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

THAT THE _____ SWCD adopts the _____ County CLWP as its Comprehensive Plan for the calendar years of _____, and _____.

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

Ayes:_____ Nays:_____

OLD BUSINESS #2

January 11, 1996

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
one west water street
suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55107
Attn: Ron Harnack

Dear Board Members of BSWR.

We wish to attend a board meeting concerning a pollution problem on the shores of Big Fish Lake at your earliest available time.

This area is adjacent to our property.

A wetland and natural drainageway have been very unsuccessfully made into a road by the collegeville township.

As a taxpayer, we feel we are entitled to an explanation of the BSWR's role in this for the past three years.

We have enclosed a picture and will be bringing many more to the meeting.

Sincerely,

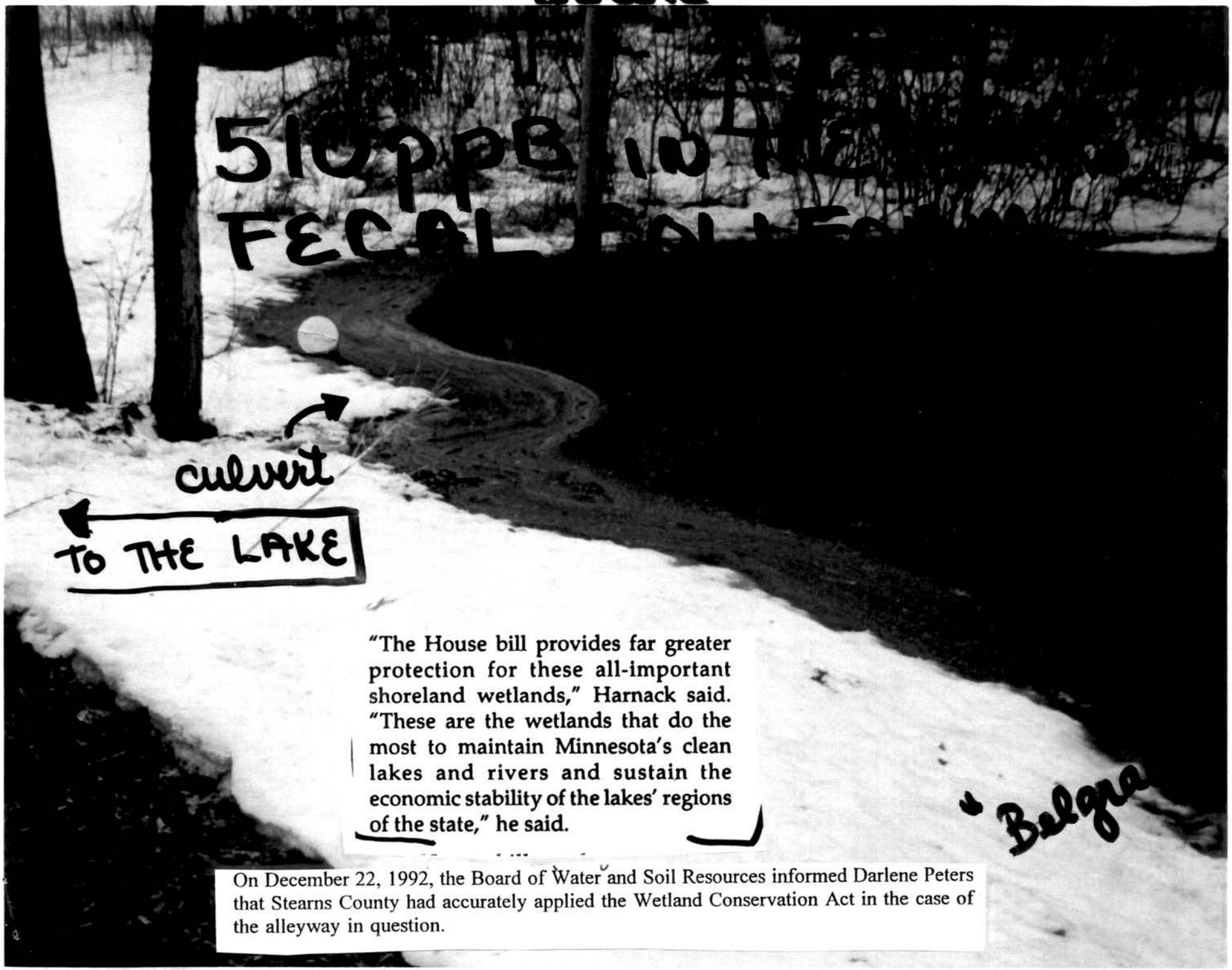
Joe & Dee Peters

Joe and Dee Peters
Box 454, Hidden Cove Road
Cold Spring, MN 56320
612-363-4458 work
612-685-3878 home
612-363-7235 fax

encl.

6.

BSWR



"The House bill provides far greater protection for these all-important shoreland wetlands," Harnack said. "These are the wetlands that do the most to maintain Minnesota's clean lakes and rivers and sustain the economic stability of the lakes' regions of the state," he said.

On December 22, 1992, the Board of Water and Soil Resources informed Darlene Peters that Stearns County had accurately applied the Wetland Conservation Act in the case of the alleyway in question.

Ron H.

OLD BUSINESS #3

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1 1996

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

M E M O

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Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55107
(612) 296-3767
Fax (612) 297-5615

Field Offices

Northern Region:
394 S. Lake Avenue
Room 403
Duluth, MN 55802
(218) 723-4752
Fax (218) 723-4794

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(218) 755-4235
Fax (218) 755-4201

217 S. 7th Street
Suite 202
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Fax (218) 828-6036

Southern Region:
Highway 15 S.
Box 756
New Ulm, MN 56073
(507) 359-6074
Fax (507) 359-6018

40–16th Street SE
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Rochester, MN 55904
(507) 285-7458
Fax (507) 280-2875

Box 267
1400 E. Lyon Street
Marshall, MN 56258
(507) 537-6060
Fax (507) 537-6368

Metro Region:
One West Water Street
Suite 250
St. Paul, MN 55107
(612) 282-9969
Fax (612) 297-5615

An equal opportunity employer

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DATE: January 30, 1996

TO: M-Team

FROM: Ron Shelito RSS

SUBJECT: East Otter Tail

The sentencing hearing for Jeannette Minten was held yesterday in Fergus Falls. I attended and testified relative to the cost-share dollars owed back to the state. Carl Analora and John Blashack, East Otter Tail SWCD supervisors testified also.

When it was all said and done, the sentence was handed down as follows:

-Twelve months in the county jail.

-Twenty years probation.

-Restitution amounting to approximately $21,000 up front, with $300 per month payments for 24 months and $500 per month payments there after for twenty years.

The defendant and her family stated that they are committed to paying the debt back and they can live with this payment schedule. The judge noted that at the agreed to schedule, the entire debt will not be paid off in twenty years. Everyone seemed to accept this agreement.

The ball is now in our court as to how we deal with the delinquent cost-share funds. I suppose we need to get it on an upcoming Board agenda. Ron, let me know if I need to do anything.

Pass this information along to your staff if you see fit. I think it is fair to say that most people in the state are aware of this case and are curious about the outcome.

Swift SWCD violation of BWSR reporting requirements

Background: Section L of the SWCD Operational Handbook requires that SWCD's submit complete annual reports to BWSR by August 15th of each year. The annual report is comprised of two sections one being a summary of activities and accomplishments and the second being financial. Current BWSR policy states that " A five percent penalty will be imposed on all grants if the report is submitted after this date with an additional five percent penalty imposed for each additional month. If the report is not submitted by November 15th, the district's entire allocation will be relinquished."

In the case of Swift SWCD a complete plan was not submitted until February 16, 1996, five months after the due date of August 15, 1995. The Swift SWCD annual report was determined to be not complete at the time it was originally submitted due to the inadequacy of the financial reports. However, due to a family medical emergency of one of BWSR's southern region staff notification of the inadequacy of the financial reports was not submitted to the Swift SWCD until August 18, 1995. Correspondence between the SWCD and BWSR staff continued and occurred on at least 5 occasions between August 18, 1995 and January 25, 1996. The approval of the SWCD's financial reports on February 16th which ended an 11 month process. BWSR records indicate that problems with submitting adequate financial reports is a recurring problem and dates back as far as 1988.

Summary: Due to the extenuating circumstances of a medical emergency of one of the southern region staff and some miscommunicattion with the Swift SWCD, BWSR is directly or indirectly responsible for 6 to 8 months of the delay. The Swift SWCD, primarily the bookkeeper, is responsible for the remainder of the time. Grants potentially subject to withholding by BWSR include General Services, Cost-Share (up to 20% of a SWCD's cost-share allocation can be retained by the SWCD for technical and administrative services), and RIM Services.

Recommendation: BWSR staff recommend that:

1) The Swift SWCD General Services Grant be reduced by 25% for fiscal year 1996.

2) The Swift SWCD be limited to retain only 10% of the cost share allocation, for technical and administrative services, which they are able to encumber by June 30, 1996.

NEW BUSINESS #3

RESOLUTION TO AWARD PLANNING GRANTS TO METROPOLITAN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SECOND GENERATION WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLANS.

The 1995 Legislature amended Minn. Stat. § 103B.3369, Subd. 5 to grant authority to the Board of Water and Soil Resources to award grants to watershed management organizations in the seven-county metropolitan area to develop second generation watershed management plans. Previously grants of $15,600 have been given outstate for comprehensive local water plan development. The Board adopted a priority review schedule of due dates for development of second generation metropolitan watershed management plans. Approximately six plans per year will be submitted according to the priority review schedule. This resolution is necessary in order to allow these planning grants to be awarded.

RESOLUTION TO AWARD PLANNING GRANTS TO METROPOLITAN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SECOND GENERATION WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLANS.

WHEREAS, Minn. Stat. § 103B.3369, Subd. 5 was amended in 1995 to grant authority to the Board of Water and Soil Resources to award grants to watershed management organizations in the seven-county metropolitan area to develop second generation watershed management plans, and

WHEREAS, the amount of $15,600 has previously been given outstate for comprehensive local water plan development, and

WHEREAS, the Board of Water and Soil Resources has adopted a priority review schedule of due dates for development of second generation metropolitan watershed management plans which averages six per year.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES:

The Board of Water and Soil Resources authorizes the awarding of planning grants pursuant to Minn Stat. § 103B.3369, Subd. 5 in the amount of $15,600 for up to six grants per fiscal year for development of second generation metropolitan watershed management plans.

Adopted by the Board of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources on this 28th day of February, 1996.

_____

Barbara Cobb, Chair

NEW BUSINESS #4

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ONE WEST WATER STREET SUITE 200
ST. PAUL, MN 55107

In the Matter of the Petition to Amend the
Boundary of the High Island Watershed District
Filed August 14, 1995
[Minn. Stat. 1990. Sec. 103B.215]

On August 14, 1995 the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) received a petition from the board of managers of the High Island Watershed District (District) requesting that certain land be added to the District.

The land proposed to be added to the District consists of about 320 acres and is described as follows:

A. Sibley County- Township 114 North, Range 26 West E 1/2 of the North 150 acres of the SW 1/4 of Section 27

B. Sibley County- Township 114 North, Range 26 West E 1/2 of the South 10 acres of the SW 1/4 of Section 27

C. Sibley County- Township 114 North, Range 26 West NW 1/4 SE 1/4 and W 1/2 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 of Section 27

D. Sibley County- Township 114 North, Range 26 West E 1/2 NE 1/4 and NE 1/4 SE 1/4 and S 1/2 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 of Section 32

E. Sibley County- Township 114 North, Range 26 West E 1/2 S 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 except the East 220 feet of Section 34

F. Sibley County- Township 114 North, Range 26 West N 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section 34

G. Sibley County- Township 114 North, Range 26 West W 1/2 S 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section 34

The BWSR invites written comments on the proposed boundary enlargement and will consider all comments received prior to acting on the petition. A public hearing will be held to discuss the proposal on February 26, 1996 at 2 p.m.. It will be held at the Arlington State Bank Annex.

Anyone wanting additional information should contact Doug Thomas at the BWSR office at One West Water Street, Suite 200, St. Paul, MN 55107 (612)297-5617.

Dated at St. Paul, Minnesota this 13th day of February, 1996.

FINDINGS OF FACT
HIGH ISLAND CREEK WATERSHED DISTRICT
PETITION FOR ENLARGEMENT
(Parts of McLeod, Renville and Sibley Counties)

An enlargement petition was filed with the Board of Water and Soil Resources August 14, 1995. It meets the specifications outlined in 103D.261 which are as follows:

The enlargement petition must:

1. state that the area to be added is contiguous to the existing watershed district;
2. state that the area can be feasibly administered by the managers of the existing watershed district;
3. state reasons why adding the area to the existing watershed district would be conducive to the public health and welfare;
4. include a map of the affected area
5. state the name of the proposed enlarged watershed district, if other than that of the existing watershed district; and
6. state a request for the addition of the proposed territory

The petition received on August 14, 1995 meets the requirements stated above and includes the necessary signatures from the county.

A hearing is necessary to facilitate further action on behalf of the county. If the Board determines that the petition for enlargement is valid, it must:

- Hold a hearing within the proposed watershed district boundaries within 35 days.
- Place a notice regarding the hearing in the county papers of all counties involved. This must include:
  - -a statement that the petition has been filed;
  - -a description of the proposed improvements;
  - -a general description of the land contained within the district
  - -the date, time and location of the hearing
  - -a statement that all persons affected or interested in the establishment of the proposed watershed district may attend and give statements at the hearing
- One notice is required and may not be published less than 10 days before the hearing.

After the hearing, if the board determines that the enlargement of the watershed district as asked for in the petition would be for the public welfare and public interest and the purpose of this chapter would be served, the board shall, by making findings and an order, enlarge the watershed district and file a certified copy of the findings and order with the secretary of state.

Overview
Lake of The Woods
Comprehensive Local Water Plan

Lake of the Woods County is located in extreme north-central Minnesota adjacent to the Canadian border approximately 300 hundred miles north of the Twin cities. The land area the county occupies was created largely by several periods of glaciation, particularly glacial Lake Agassiz. the county is on the southern edge of the Canadian Shield, is generally flat, sloping very gradually (north east) towards the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods.

The county has a population just over 4000. This figure is higher during the summer months because of the many seasonal residents. Most of the population is concentrated in relatively small areas of the county. These areas are the cities of Buadette (pop. 1,159) and Williams (pop.241) located on the Rainy river and Lake of the Woods respectively, and to a lesser degree along major thoroughfares.

Because of the counties location on Lake of the Woods and its northern woods mysticism tourism is a major economic factor for the County. Agriculture and the forest industry are also big factors to its economic base.

With the high percentage of government owned land (56% state, 17% federal and tribal, and 27% private) Land use and development is some what limited. Of the privately owned land, land use consists largely of agricultural activities and residential and recreational development with public water access considerations. The majority of both agricultural and residential development has taken place in the northern one third of the county and the very eastern side. The Northwest angle has seen limited residential and recreational development. With the rest of the county having little to no development. primarily due to the nature of the area, large expanses of bog.

Staff Review

In review of past efforts brought forth in the previous Comprehensive Local Water Plan (CLWP) there as been a more coordinated effort in assessing and developing a plan of action to address the water related issues in Lake of the Woods County. This has continued to grow with the development of the Update of the (CLWP). The Staff with the environmental services office has done an excellent job of preparing a five year plan that will help to continue this coordinated effort.

The revised CLWP breaks down the county into three major watersheds and assess them in the categories of: surface water quality and quantity, groundwater quality and quantity, selected land and water resources, and expected changes to surface water, groundwater, and related land resources. Through this assessment process the county was able to develop individual watershed goals: **Lake of the woods watershed**; Maintain and where needed enhance the water quality and economic viability of Lake of the Woods through sound resource management, education, and enforcement of local controls. **Rainy River watershed**; Monitor water quality in the

Rainy River and its tributaries in order to promote better water quality and to manage shore land development consistent with the Rainy\Rapid Rivers Management Plan. **Rapid River watershed**; Maintain the wild and scenic nature of the watershed consistent with the Rainy\Rapid Rivers Management Plan.

These watershed goals are in alliance with the **County-wide goal**; To increase the amount of information available on the county's water resources; particularly on a watershed level through analytical processes and field work and to achieve significant economic, social, or environmental benefits through initiated programs.

Based on identified concerns in the county a matrix was used to further define concerns \issues in the minor watersheds. The intended out come form this process was to :

1. identify the magnitude of known phenomena (issues such as abandoned wells, erosion prone soils, wetlands, feedlots, unique features, wellhead protection, etc.) that exist in the county that have the potential to effect water quality.
2. Gain an understanding of minor watersheds where the frequency or occurrence of each phenomena is high enough to cause degradation or enhancement of water resources.
3. Use the derived values as a guide for identifying highest priority issues and minor watersheds as a basis for sequential implementation of programs and policies.

This process seems to have been very successful for Lake of the Woods county in identifying the issues on a minor watershed bases so that the limited resources (funds and staff) can be used effectively and efficiently to address the most prominent issues.

As a result of this process the following are the issues that the county has identified as high priority.

-implement and management of a Geographic information system and Geologic Atlas for Lake of the Woods County.
-Identify abandon wells and prevent their contamination of groundwater.
-Enhancement of surface waters (inventory sewage treatment systems, inventory bank erosion, work with cities on storm water runoff, etc.).
-High priority Wetland Resources (inform, educate, and identify areas).
-Identify areas of erosion prone soils and correct sedimentation problems.
-Identify enforcement needs of local ordinances and regulations.
-Identify, protect unique features.
-Evaluate illegal and old town dumps for water contamination prevention.
-Prevent pollution from feedlots

The updated CLWP for Lake of the Woods County was submitted for final review on December 11,1995. Staff will continue to assist the county in its updating process by providing final review comments and coordinating any needed resolution to concerns identified by others reviewing this plan.