



Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources.
Minutes.

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6/25/97



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Field Offices

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Room 403
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261 Highway 15 S.
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St. Paul, MN 55107
(612) 282-9969
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DATE: June 16, 1997

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

FROM: Ronald D. Harnack, Executive Director *RDH*

SUBJECT: June 25, 1997 Board Meeting

The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) will meet on Wednesday, June 25, 1996, beginning at 8:30 a.m. The meeting will be held at the Southwest Minnesota Synod, East Bridge Street, in Redwood Falls (see attached map). The following is some background information regarding the agenda items:

Consent Agenda

1. County Water Plan Approvals: The Comprehensive Local Water Plans of Cottonwood, Martin, and Rice Counties were presented and reviewed by the southern review committee of the Board and are recommended for approval. DECISION
2. County Water Plan Approvals: The Comprehensive Local Water Plans of Becker and Otter Tail Counties were presented and reviewed by the northern review committee of the Board and are recommended for approval. DECISION

New Business

1. FY98 Soil and Water Conservation District Grants: This month grants for five annual SWCD programs are scheduled to be allocated. These programs are: A) Regular Statewide Cost Share Base Grants; B) Special Projects Grants; C) General Services Grants; D) RIM Reserve Services Grants; and E) Special Minnesota River Basin Grants. A brief synopsis of each grant and funding recommendations are attached. DECISION
2. Area II Minnesota River Basin Projects, Inc. Annual Work Plan: DECISION

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BWSR Members, Advisors, Staff

June 16, 1997

Page Two

3. RIM Reserve Sign-Up in Response to Flooding: Board authorization is requested to make available \$2.7 million to fund conservation easement applications received via the community application process as part of the state's flood recovery efforts. Our normal RIM application deadline will not be until early December. This authorization would enable us to accept applications from declared disaster counties and make funding decisions as soon as possible, thus providing a response in a more timely manner. The \$2.7 million was arrived at from estimates received in our agency's "flood damage survey" which was sent to local governmental units. Additional RIM Reserve opportunities are coming forward as part of the "Minnesota Recovers" Flood Disaster Task Force application process. The easements that would be acquired with this initiative would be those types that would inherently help to reduce impacts of future flood events. Riparian floodplain easements, wetland restoration easements, and PWP wetlands that are exempt and at a risk of being converted. Additional authorization may be requested in the future.
DECISION

Old Business

1. Draft Strategic Plan: Comments on the current draft of the strategic plan will be reviewed and the issues for further discussion will be framed. DISCUSSION

A block of sleeping rooms has been reserved at the Comfort Inn (507-644-5700) in Redwood Falls for the nights of Monday, June 23 and Tuesday, June 24 (see attached listing). If there are changes to the accommodations listed, please call Mary Jo Anderson at 297-4290. A direct billing (you do not pay for this) has been done for the sleeping rooms; your room includes a complimentary continental breakfast.

The tour of Redwood County will begin at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, June 24. The tour bus will depart from the Comfort Inn at 10:00 a.m. (see attached tour agenda).

If you have any questions or need additional clarification please feel free to give me a call. I look forward to seeing you in Redwood Falls!

RDH:mja
Enclosures

**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA SYNOD
EAST BRIDGE STREET
REDWOOD FALLS, MINNESOTA
JUNE 25, 1997**

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

8:30 a.m.

Call Meeting to Order

Adopt Agenda

Approval of Minutes of May 28, 1997

Board Member Discussion Regarding Redwood County Tour

- **Comments from Redwood/Cottonwood Rivers Conservation Area (RCRCA)**
- **Comments from Area II**
- **Comments from Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs)**

9:00 a.m.

Reports

- Chair - Kathleen Roer
- Executive Director - Ron Harnack
- Dispute Resolution Committee - Marv Tripp
- Education and Public Relations Committee - Barb Uppgaard
- Cost-Share/Soil Conservation Committee - Dwain Otte
- Wetlands Committee - Darrell Bruggman
- Administrative Advisory Committee - Kathleen Roer
- Financial Oversight Committee - Ginny Imholte

Agency Reports

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

10:00 a.m.

Consent Agenda

1. County Water Plan Approvals - Recommendation of Southern Review Committee: Cottonwood, Martin, and Rice - DECISION
2. County Water Plan Approvals - Recommendation of Northern Review Committee: Becker and Otter Tail - DECISION

New Business

1. FY98 Soil and Water Conservation District Grants -
Wayne Zellmer - DECISION
2. Area II Minnesota River Basin Projects, Inc., Annual Work Plan -
Tabor Hoek - DECISION
3. RIM Reserve Sign-Up in Response to Flooding - Tim Fredbo -
DECISION

11:00 a.m.

Old Business

1. Draft Strategic Plan - Jim Birkholz and Marybeth Block -
DISCUSSION

Advisory Comments

1. Ray Bohn, MAWD
2. Franklin Denn, MAT
3. Bill Hunt, NRCS
4. Rick Reimer, MACDE
5. Vern Wilker, MASWCD

Board Issues

1. Board Meeting, July 23, St. Paul
2. Board Tour and Meeting, August 27-28, Crookston

12:30 p.m.

Adjourn

Lunch

1:30 p.m.

BWSR Education/Training Committee

- Review Current Education Plan
- Review Training Plan
- Set Meeting Agenda and Schedule for the Year

**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA SYNOD
EAST BRIDGE STREET
REDWOOD FALLS, MINNESOTA
JUNE 25, 1997**

AGENDA

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2. Area II Minnesota River Basin Projects, Inc., Annual Work Plan - Tabor Hoek - DECISION
3. RIM Reserve Sign-Up in Response to Flooding - Tim Fredbo - DECISION

11:00 a.m.**Old Business**

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2. Franklin Denn, MAT
3. Bill Hunt, NRCS
4. Rick Reimer, MACDE
5. Vern Wilker, MASWCD

Board Issues

1. Board Meeting, July 23, St. Paul
2. Board Tour and Meeting, August 27-28, Crookston

12:30 p.m.**Adjourn****Lunch****1:30 p.m.****BWSR Education/Training Committee**

- Review Current Education Plan
- Review Training Plan
- Set Meeting Agenda and Schedule for the Year

To Help Us Plan for Your Visit.....

____ Yes! I will be there for the open house on June 24th!

Name _____

City _____

(Return to Jerry Meschke, 100 George Ramseth Drive, Redwood Falls, MN 56283)
(or E-Mail to jmeschke@redwood.mntm.org)



Cardinal Trails Nature Area
c/o Redwood Falls Public Schools
100 George Ramseth Drive
Redwood Falls, MN 56283

Connections



Cardinal Trails Nature Area
Open House
and
Environmental Education
Exhibit

Redwood Valley Middle/High School
June 24, 1997
5:00 pm - 8:00 pm.
Redwood Falls, Minnesota

An Invitation.....

You are invited to share in our celebration of the newly developed environmental nature area adjacent to the Redwood Valley Middle School/High School and Reede Gray Elementary School on June 24th from 5:00 pm. to 8:00 pm. As part of a two year funding program through the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR), the Redwood Falls School District and the Minnesota Association of Environmental Education (MAEE) are sponsoring an open house for educators and organizations throughout the state. The mission of MAEE is to build bridges among teachers, environmental educators, governmental agencies, state legislators, private and/or nonprofit



groups, business and industry and others concerned about the quality of life in Minnesota.

The Program.....

Who: People and agencies interested in environmental education

Where: Redwood Valley Middle School/High School, Redwood Falls, MN

When: June 24, 1997

- 4:00 - 5:00 pm. Exhibitor setup
- 5:00 - 6:00 pm. Displays open to participants (through 8:00 pm.)
- 6:00 - 6:45 pm. Lunch (no charge)
- 6:45 - 7:15 pm. Meet in the Performing Arts Center Auditorium to review components of the nature area, K-12 curriculum and MAEE information
- 7:15 - 8:00 pm. Orientation and tour of the environmental nature area

Cost: None! Free exhibits and complimentary lunch provided

The Exhibitors.....

- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
- Museum on the Move
- Office of Environmental Assistance
- DNR Roadside for Wildlife Program
- Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- Leopold Education Project
- Lake Shetek Environmental Learning Center
- Cultural & Environmental Learning and Resource Center
- Project Wet
- Project Learning Tree
- Project Wild
- Heron Lake Environmental Learning Center
- School Nature Area Project (St. Olaf)
- Lake Hanska Conservation Days
- Redwood County Recycling
- Darling Kindersley Family Learning



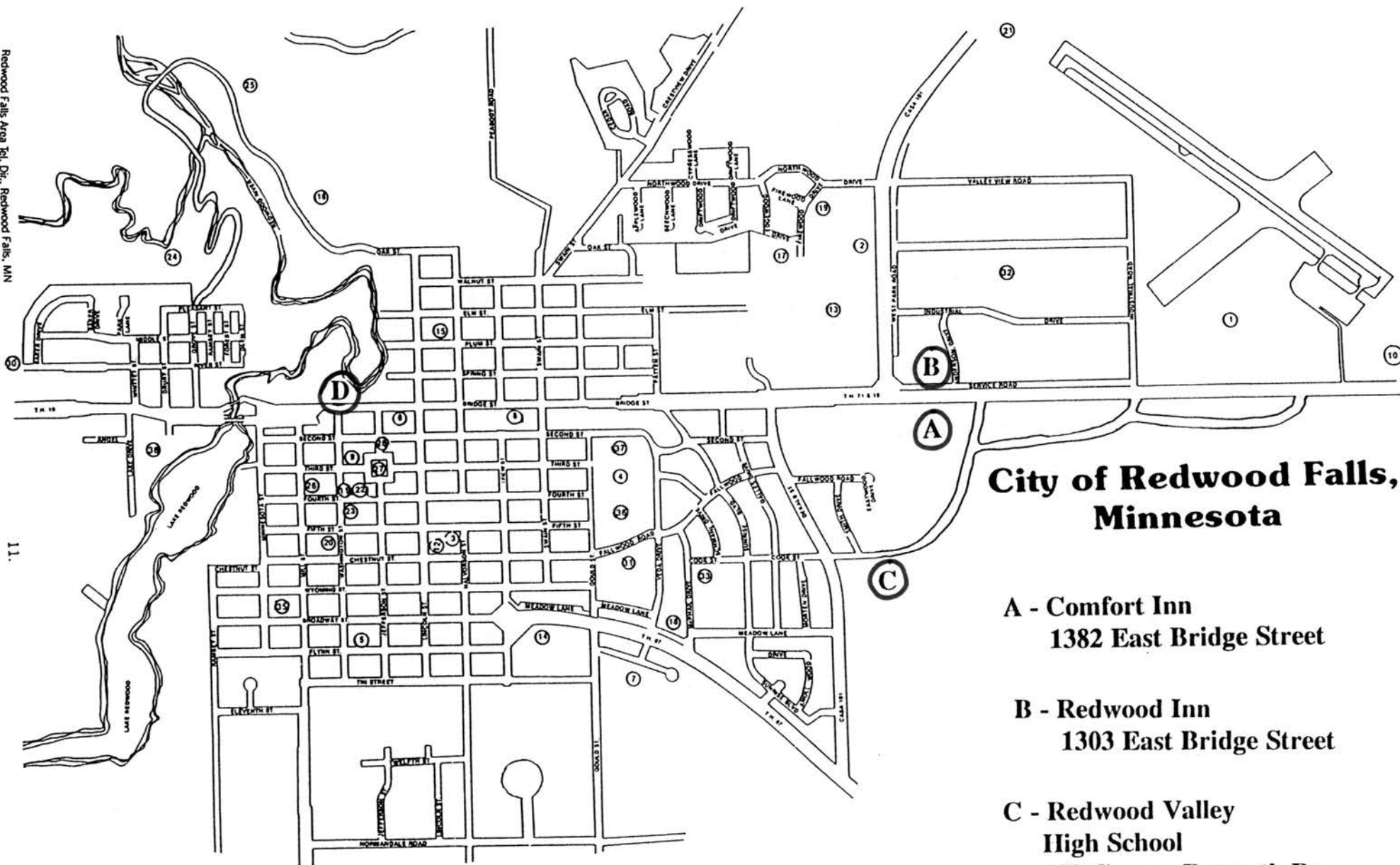
**BOARD OF WATER & SOIL RESOURCES BUS TOUR
REDWOOD COUNTY
TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997**

**HOSTS: Area II MN River Basin Projects,
Redwood Soil & Water Conservation District & RCRCA**

This tour will allow you to see various sites within Redwood County which will include field windbreaks, no-till, DNR management unit, waterways, ag waste systems, filter strips, CRP, RIM/PWP, wetland restoration, farmstead shelterbelts, terraces, grade stabilization structure with waterway, road retentions, Plum Creek Park, Lake Laura Dam, Redwood River, Cottonwood River, flood damage, willow posting, and erosion.

- 10:00 AM Bus departs from the Comfort Inn in Redwood Falls
- 11:30 AM Lunch served at the Wanda Country Steak & Drink
- 12:30 PM Bus tour continues
- 1:40 PM Afternoon break at Milroy provided by Area II (Pop & cookies)
- 3:30 PM Return to Redwood Falls / Leisure time
- 6:00 PM to Supper at Redwood Valley High School
6:45 PM Introducing the new environmental nature area
 provided with LCMR funds. Exhibits.
 (SEE ENCLOSED BROCHURE - no need to
 register, they will be expecting you)
- 6:45 PM to Environmental Nature Area Introduction
7:15 PM
- 7:15 PM to Tour of Nature Area
8:00 PM
- 7:00 PM or Join the RCRCA and invited guests for dessert -
after An evening to relax and visit at the
 Redwood Inn 7:00 - 10:00 PM.

MAP OF REDWOOD FALLS ENCLOSED



City of Redwood Falls, Minnesota

A - Comfort Inn
1382 East Bridge Street

B - Redwood Inn
1303 East Bridge Street

C - Redwood Valley
High School
100 George Ramseth Dr.

D - Southwest MN Synod
East Bridge Street

**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
COMFORT INN, REDWOOD FALLS**

Monday, June 23, 1997

1. Marv Tripp
2. Ginny Imholte
3. Barb Uppgaard
4. Barb Cobb
5. Kathleen Roer
6. Jim Dahlvang
7. Glenn Annexstad
8. Ron Harnack
9. Al Kean
10. Jim Birkholz

Tuesday, June 24, 1997

1. Marv Tripp
2. Ginny Imholte
3. Barb Uppgaard
4. Barb Cobb
5. Kathleen Roer
6. Jim Dahlvang
7. Glenn Annexstad
8. Ron Harnack
9. Al Kean
10. Jim Birkholz
11. Dwain Otte
12. Marybeth Block
13. Susan Tsakakis
14. Tim Fredbo
15. Mary Jo Anderson

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

**COTTONWOOD COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE
LOCAL WATER PLAN UPDATE - 1996**

(FOR BOARD ACTION)

The Cottonwood County Comprehensive Local Water Plan (Plan) was approved by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) on December 18, 1991 and adopted by Cottonwood County on December 23, 1991. Cottonwood County submitted a Plan Update (Plan Update), required in the Plan, to the BWSR on March 6, 1997, at which time the final ninety day state review process began. The final review period ends June 6, 1997.

A written overview of the Plan Update was prepared by BWSR staff on March 26, 1997 for information and review.

On June 4, 1997 the BWSR Water Plan Review Committee met with BWSR staff and representatives of Cottonwood 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 preservation areas designation and watershed assessment.

The Cottonwood County Local Water Plan Update includes the new requirements. The implementation section is organized into four major watershed plans. Objectives and prioritized actions outline efforts in Administration, Monitoring, Inventory, Land and Water Treatment, Planning/regulation, and Education for each major watershed.. Objectives include protection, management and increased monitoring of surface water and groundwater resources; identify geologically sensitive groundwater areas; continue to identify point and nonpoint pollution sources; and protection of highly erodible lands and critical areas from wind and water erosion. Major activities to accomplish these objectives include education, technical assistance, incentives and regulation.

BWSR staff has reviewed the Cottonwood 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
Suite 200
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

**MARTIN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE
LOCAL WATER PLAN UPDATE - 1996**

(FOR BOARD ACTION)

The Martin County Comprehensive Local Water Plan was approved by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) on March 28, 1990 and adopted by Martin County on April 17, 1990. Martin County submitted a Plan Update, required in the Plan, to the BWSR on March 10, 1997, at which time the final ninety-day state review process began. The final review period ended June 8, 1997.

A written overview of the Plan Update was prepared by BWSR staff on March 26, 1997 for information and review.

On June 4, 1997, the BWSR Water Plan Review Committee met with BWSR staff and representatives of Martin 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, storm water management, high priority wetland preservation areas designation, and watershed assessment.

The Martin County Local Water Plan Update includes the new requirements. The Plan Update incorporates the watershed approach to water resource management by describing four major watersheds in the county. Another new part of the document is the plan implementation schedule which defines the timing, cost, and partners for the actions in the plan. The maintenance and establishment of drinking water systems through rural water systems is seen as a high priority for the county. Other actions planned are to provide technical assistance for the development of wellhead protection plans, provide storage areas to reduce peak runoff rates, and enforce shoreland regulations (including bringing individual sewage treatment systems up to code).

BWSR staff has reviewed the Martin 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
Suite 200
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107**

RICE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE
LOCAL WATER PLAN UPDATE - 1997-2001

(FOR BOARD ACTION)

The Rice County Comprehensive Local Water Plan (Plan) was adopted by Rice County on April 10, 1990, having been approved by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) on February 28, 1990. Rice County submitted a Plan Update (Plan Update), required in the Plan, to the BWSR on February 21, 1997, at which time the final ninety-day state review process began. The final review period ended May 26, 1997.

A written overview of the Plan Update was prepared by BWSR staff on February 24, 1997 for information and review.

On June 4, 1997, the BWSR Water Plan Review Committee met with BWSR staff and representatives of Rice 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 Rice County Local Water Plan Update includes the new requirements. The Plan Update also incorporates new information in a revised data and assessments section which includes watershed identification and prioritization and describes conditions for lakesheds. The implementation section is divided into three sections: **Groundwater, Surface Water, and Pollution Management**. Each section is divided into three to eight **Issues**. Each issue includes the setting, goals, and objectives with specific action items. Actions include: education and promotion programs for ground and surface water protection and conservation; wetland and woodland protection and enhancement; regulation of septic systems, flood plains and shore lands, storage tanks and solid waste management; improvement of water based recreation; reduction of agricultural contamination through soil conservation and fertilizer, pesticide and feedlot management; and, working with LGU's on wastewater treatment, stormwater management and wellhead protection.

BWSR staff has reviewed the Rice County Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update, 1997-2001 and find that relevant requirements of law and rule have been satisfied under MS 103B and MR 9300.

OVERVIEW OF THE BECKER COUNTY WATER PLAN UPDATE

BACKGROUND

Becker County's original Comprehensive Local Water Plan was developed as part of the 15 county Northwest Minnesota Project in 1989 and 1990. Since plan adoption, implementation of the plan has been under the direction The Becker Soil and Water Conservation District, with Brad Grant serving as the Local Water Plan Coordinator. The county utilized a Becker County Water Resources Advisory Committee to assist in development of the update. The plan update lists 15 individuals who participated in the revision and review of the plan. The updated plan includes the required additions and does a good job of addressing the major water management issues in Becker County.

COUNTY DESCRIPTION

Becker County is located in the lake-rich region of west central Minnesota with the City of Detroit Lakes serving as the county seat. Becker County contains 1,025 water bodies listed on the DNR protected waters inventory with 491 defined as protected waters and 534 listed as protected wetlands. These surface waters cumulatively cover 104,688 acres of the county. Becker County is part of 4 watershed districts including the Pelican River Watershed District, Buffalo-Red River, Wild Rice, and the Cormorant Lakes Watershed Districts.

Becker County's surface water resources include the 491 lakes mentioned above, which are components of 6 major watersheds. These include the Wild Rice River, Buffalo River, and Otter Tail River, which ultimately drain into the Red River of the North. The Crow Wing River, Red Eye River, and the Mississippi River Headwaters are all part of the Mississippi River basin. According to Anderson and Craig (1984), Becker County has 54.7% of its pre-settlement wetlands remaining which covers 47,000 acres or 16.7% of the total land area of the county.

One of the major initiatives of the Becker County Water Plan Update focuses on surface water quality protection. This focus recognizes the huge importance of the recreation and sport fishing industries, which are important to the county's economy. Solid cooperation between the county's local government units has resulted in an aggressive approach to lake, stream and groundwater protection. Examples of this include, aggressive implementation of the Wetland Conservation Act, a strong stormwater control program spearheaded by the Pelican River Watershed District and the City of Detroit Lakes, and a strong SWCD that has a solid history of dealing with feedlot and ag erosion issues.

STAFF REVIEW

Becker County has completed the mandatory additions to their Comprehensive Local Water Plan. State agencies have provided comments on the update. BWSR staff are not aware of any significant review issues at this time.

OVERVIEW OF THE OTTER TAIL COUNTY WATER PLAN UPDATE

BACKGROUND

Otter Tail County's original Comprehensive Local Water Plan was developed as part of the 15 county Northwest Minnesota Project in 1989 and 1990. Since plan adoption, implementation of the plan has been under the direction The Otter Tail County Land and Resource Management Office, with Bill Kalar serving as the Local Water Plan Coordinator. The county utilized a citizen committee to assist in development of the update. The plan update lists 14 individuals who participated in the revision and review of the plan. The updated plan includes the required additions and does a good job of addressing the major water management issues in Otter Tail County.

COUNTY DESCRIPTION

Otter Tail County is located in the lake-rich region of west central Minnesota. This large county contains 1,473 bodies of water listed on the DNR protected water list. These waters range in size from 3.4 acres to 13,845 acres and cumulatively cover 181,752 acres in the county. The county seat is Fergus Falls and the county is divided into 2 Soil and Water Conservation Districts, East and West Otter Tail SWCDs.

Otter Tail County's surface water resources include the 1,473 water bodies mentioned above and some of which are interconnected by several major rivers. The Otter Tail River watershed covers approximately two thirds of the county and ultimately discharges into the Red River of the North at Breckenridge in Wilkin County. According to Anderson and Craig (1984), Otter Tail County has 54.9% of it's pre-settlement wetlands remaining which covers 84,000 acres of the 1,433,500 acres of the total land area of the county.

One of the major initiatives of the Otter Tail County Water Plan Update focuses on water quality protection and improvement. This focus recognizes the huge importance of the lake related industry which, together with agriculture are the 2 primary components of the county's economy. Increasing lakeshore development has contributed to the loss of fish habitat in recent decades. The county has made significant progress in addressing this issue by building a strong Shoreland Protection Program and aggressively enforcing the Wetland Conservation Act. Over the next 5 years, the county plans on implementing other strategies that will protect critical water resources in the county.

STAFF REVIEW

Otter Tail County has completed the mandatory additions to their Comprehensive Local Water Plan. State agencies have provided comments on the update. The only significant review issue has been a concern by various groups including the Coalition of Lake Associations over priorities for use of Base Grant funds. BWSR staff have worked with the county and the groups to work out these concerns and we believe that they are on the right track. BWSR staff are not aware of any other significant review issues at this time.

June 25, 1997

TO : Board Members

FROM : Wayne Zellmer

SUBJECT : **FY 98 Soil and Water Conservation District Grants**

At the June 1997 Board Meeting, Members will be requested to approve FY 98 Soil and Water Conservation District Grants for five BWSR grant programs. These grant programs are:

- A) Regular Statewide Cost Share Base Grants
- B) Special Projects
- C) General Services
- D) RIM Reserve Services
- E) Special MN River Basin

A brief summary of each of these programs follows with highlights and topics of concern for this year.

A) Regular Statewide Cost Share Base Grants - \$1,377,000 - These base grants are for the installation of conservation practices. These grants are allocated using a complex formula involving factors relating to physical conditions in the SWCD. These conditions include critical sedimentation, high priority feedlots within shoreland areas, and AG erosion needs. Legislative appropriations and individual SWCD allocations have remained unchanged since 1987.

Beginning in FY 97, the Board also authorized the option for MASWCD areas to develop area allocation plans. Four of the seven areas submitted approved plans. Areas Two, Four, and Five did not submit a plan, therefore, according to Board policy they will receive their allocation as in prior years. The four submitted plans requested that SWCD allocations not change from prior years, including the amount available for tech/admin assistance. In addition, these four plans requested that any FY 97 cost share funds that are unspent or become unobligated (roll-over) be available for a competitive allocation within their areas.

FY 98 BWSR State Cost Share Policy originally dedicated any remaining cost share funds after Special Projects grants are allocated (\$117,000), to be divided equally among the 91 SWCDs and added to their base grant. However, at their May 28, 1997 meeting, the BWSR Cost Share/Soil Conservation Committee requested that this policy be revised and these remaining funds should be reserved for flood relief.

FY 98 Cost Share allocation recommendations are listed on the enclosed spreadsheet.

B) Special Projects - \$500,000 - This Program amount is a provision of FY 98 State Cost Share Policy. These grants are to address erosion, sediment control, water quality protection, or improvement measures. Innovative and unique projects are given highest priority. Applications are competitive and are accepted annually from SWCDs. Seventy-one applications were received requesting \$1,867,319. A brief synopsis of these applications is included in the Board Packet. These applications were review by the Board

Conservationist and the BWSR Grants Team. The enclosed Special Project Application Evaluation form was used as a guide in evaluating these applications. FY 98 Special Project funding recommendations are listed on the enclosed spreadsheet.

C) General Services Grant - \$1,317,298 - This base grant is for expenditures necessary to the operations of the district. It is noncompetitive. The legislature increased the FY 98 appropriation \$228,000. On May 28, 1997, the BWSR Cost Share/Soil Conservation Committee met with representatives of MASWCD and the G-Team. It was agreed and recommended by all that the FY 98 allocation be \$16,000 to all SWCDs. This recommendation will leave a remaining balance of \$76,000 in the FY 98 appropriation to be carried over to FY 99. A subcommittee of this meeting was also formed to explore FY 99 allocation alternatives. These FY 98 proposed grants are listed on the enclosed spreadsheet.

D) RIM Reserve Service Grant - \$739,466 - This grant is allocated to SWCDs as compensation for local delivery of the RIM Reserve Program and the conveyance of easements. The grant amount is calculated by a Board approved formula and reflects the amount of RIM Reserve activity in the SWCD. These proposed grants are listed on the enclosed spreadsheet.

E) Special Minnesota River Basin Grants - \$585,000 - This annual grant is to be used in the Minnesota River Basin for the accelerated application of water quality improvement practices. Applications are competitive and may be received from single SWCDs or SWCD groups. The BWSR administers these grants via the State Cost Share Program. Nine applications were received requesting \$1,449,250. Application and funding recommendation summaries are included in the Board mailing packet.

Staff requests that the Board approve these grants (A-E) for allocation as listed on the enclosed spreadsheet and the FY 98 State Cost Share Program policy be revised to redirect the remaining roll-over funds (\$117,000) from the regular statewide cost share base grants to flood relief.

**FY 1998 GRANTS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
(PROPOSED)**

SWCD	COST	SHARE	GRANTS	SERVICE GRANTS		GRANT TOTALS
	BASE GRANTS	SPECIAL PROJECTS	SPECIAL MN RIVER	GENERAL SERVICES	RIM SERVICES	
AITKIN	\$5,703			\$16,000	\$1,096	\$22,799
ANOKA	\$12,600			\$16,000	\$1,096	\$29,696
BECKER	\$28,659			\$16,000	\$4,346	\$49,005
BELTRAMI #	\$5,783			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$23,129
BENTON	\$10,731			\$16,000	\$4,346	\$31,077
BIG STONE	\$16,310			\$16,000	\$4,346	\$36,656
BLUE EARTH	\$23,080			\$16,000	\$23,596	\$62,676
BROWN	\$14,320		\$35,000	\$16,000	\$13,096	\$78,416
CARLTON	\$5,556	\$16,500		\$16,000	\$1,096	\$39,152
CARVER	\$21,975	\$7,500		\$16,000	\$13,096	\$58,571
CASS	\$8,105			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$25,451
CHIPPEWA	\$12,325			\$16,000	\$8,096	\$36,421
CHISAGO	\$12,963			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$30,309
CLAY	\$21,490			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$50,586
CLEARWATER	\$9,538			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$26,884
COOK	\$3,292	\$35,000		\$16,000	\$1,096	\$55,388
COTTONWOOD	\$17,345	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$16,000	\$4,346	\$97,691
CROW WING	\$6,654	\$7,210		\$16,000	\$1,096	\$30,960
DAKOTA	\$26,263			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$43,609
DODGE	\$12,725			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$30,071
DOUGLAS	\$20,133		\$65,000	\$16,000	\$13,096	\$114,229
EAST OTTER TAIL #	\$19,659			\$16,000	\$4,346	\$40,005
EAST POLK	\$12,404			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$29,750
FARIBAULT	\$15,514			\$16,000	\$23,596	\$55,110
FILLMORE *	\$26,616			\$15,360	\$4,129	\$46,105
FREEBORN	\$19,974			\$16,000	\$8,096	\$44,070
GOODHUE	\$29,848	\$15,000		\$15,200	\$13,096	\$73,144
GRANT	\$12,519	\$45,000		\$16,000	\$1,346	\$74,865
HENNEPIN	\$13,043			\$16,000	\$23,596	\$52,639
HUBBARD	\$7,071			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$24,417
ISANTI	\$8,322			\$16,000	\$1,096	\$25,418

**FY 1998 GRANTS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
(PROPOSED)**

SWCD	COST	SHARE	GRANTS	SERVICE GRANTS		GRANT TOTALS
	BASE GRANTS	SPECIAL PROJECTS	SPECIAL MN RIVER	GENERAL SERVICES	RIM SERVICES	
ITASCA	\$6,115	\$25,000		\$16,000	\$1,096	\$48,211
JACKSON	\$18,701	\$10,000		\$16,000	\$23,596	\$68,297
KANABEC	\$7,210	\$30,214		\$16,000	\$4,346	\$57,770
KANDIYOHI	\$17,345			\$16,000	\$23,596	\$56,941
KITTSO	\$7,132	\$15,000		\$16,000	\$4,346	\$42,478
KOOCHICHING	\$3,406			\$16,000	\$1,096	\$20,502
LAC QUI PARLE	\$25,551	\$16,000		\$16,000	\$13,096	\$70,647
LAKE	\$5,319	\$30,000		\$16,000	\$1,096	\$52,415
LAKE OF THE WOODS	\$4,285			\$16,000	\$1,096	\$21,381
LE SUEUR	\$19,974			\$16,000	\$23,596	\$59,570
LINCOLN	\$14,479		\$60,000	\$16,000	\$4,346	\$94,825
LYON	\$18,223			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$47,319
MAHNOMEN	\$8,825			\$16,000	\$1,096	\$25,921
MARSHALL	\$10,730			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$39,826
MARSHALL-BELTRAMI	\$6,120			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$23,466
MARTIN	\$25,471	\$22,250	\$180,000	\$16,000	\$13,096	\$256,817
MC LEOD	\$16,628			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$45,724
MEEKER	\$20,688			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$49,784
MILLE LACS	\$9,938			\$16,000	\$4,346	\$30,284
MORRISON	\$25,308			\$16,000	\$8,096	\$49,404
MOWER	\$10,576			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$39,672
MURRAY	\$14,874			\$16,000	\$4,346	\$35,220
NICOLLET	\$10,885			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$39,981
NOBLES	\$27,452			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$56,548
NORMAN	\$17,504			\$16,000	\$8,096	\$41,600
NORTH ST. LOUIS	\$4,434			\$16,000	\$1,096	\$21,530
OLMSTED	\$37,009	\$40,000		\$16,000	\$1,346	\$94,355
PENNINGTON	\$11,312			\$16,000	\$1,096	\$28,408
PINE	\$11,131			\$16,000	\$1,096	\$28,227
PIPESTONE	\$15,909			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$33,255
POPE	\$24,515	\$36,250		\$16,000	\$36,096	\$112,861

**FY 1998 GRANTS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
(PROPOSED)**

SWCD	COST	SHARE	GRANTS	SERVICE GRANTS		GRANT TOTALS
	BASE GRANTS	SPECIAL PROJECTS	SPECIAL MN RIVER	GENERAL SERVICES	RIM SERVICES	
RAMSEY	\$10,102			\$16,000	\$0	\$26,102
RED LAKE	\$7,150			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$24,496
REDWOOD	\$11,849		\$130,000	\$16,000	\$23,596	\$181,445
RENVILLE	\$11,606			\$16,000	\$23,596	\$51,202
RICE	\$18,292			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$47,388
ROCK	\$16,457	\$20,000		\$16,000	\$4,346	\$56,803
ROOT RIVER	\$22,597			\$16,000	\$8,096	\$46,693
ROSEAU	\$12,167			\$16,000	\$1,096	\$29,263
SCOTT	\$20,529	\$50,000		\$16,000	\$8,096	\$94,625
SHERBURNE	\$5,069			\$16,000	\$1,096	\$22,165
SIBLEY	\$13,572		\$10,000	\$16,000	\$8,096	\$47,668
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	\$7,923	\$8,037		\$16,000	\$1,096	\$33,056
STEARNS	\$45,382	\$8,039		\$16,000	\$13,096	\$82,517
STEELE	\$10,735			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$39,831
STEVENS	\$22,937			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$52,033
SWIFT	\$11,900			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$40,996
TODD	\$22,124			\$16,000	\$4,346	\$42,470
TRAVERSE	\$7,551			\$16,000	\$8,096	\$31,647
WABASHA	\$21,637			\$16,000	\$13,096	\$50,733
WADENA	\$6,512			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$23,858
WASECA	\$10,658			\$16,000	\$23,596	\$50,254
WASHINGTON	\$13,282	\$32,000		\$16,000	\$4,346	\$65,628
WATONWAN	\$9,301	\$6,000		\$16,000	\$13,096	\$44,397
WEST OTTER TAIL	\$24,691			\$16,000	\$8,096	\$48,787
WEST POLK	\$19,257			\$16,000	\$1,346	\$36,603
WILKIN	\$11,691			\$16,000	\$8,096	\$35,787
WINONA	\$17,820			\$16,000	\$23,596	\$57,416
WRIGHT	\$18,689			\$16,000	\$8,096	\$42,785
YELLOW MEDICINE	\$17,267		\$70,000	\$16,000	\$13,096	\$116,363
ALLOCATED TOTALS	\$1,366,314	\$500,000	\$585,000	\$1,454,560	\$748,673	\$4,654,547

**FY 1998 GRANTS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
(PROPOSED)**

	COST	SHARE	GRANTS	SERVICE GRANTS		
SWCD	BASE	SPECIAL	SPECIAL	GENERAL	RIM	GRANT
	GRANTS	PROJECTS	MN RIVER	SERVICES	SERVICES	TOTALS

NOTES:

Cost Share Program Violations – Beltrami \$5,348; East Otter Tail \$3,900

* According to Board policy, cost–share allocations, general and RIM services grants have been penalized for late submittal of annual plan and/or report as follows: less than 30 days late – 5%, Fillmore

H:FY98SWCD

FY 1998 SPECIAL MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN STATE COST SHARE APPLICATIONS

Applications were reviewed by a field staff committee of Tom Fischer- Chair, David Sill, Chris Hughes, Tabor Hoek, and Jeff Nielsen. G-Team adopted committee recommendation.

AVAILABLE FUNDS

500,000 MN River Fund - up to 20% (\$100,000) of this amount may be used for Technical/Administrative (T/A) costs

85,000 Roll-over Funds - NO T/A use allowed from this amount, can only be used for projects.

585,000 Total Available Funds

APPLICATION SUMMARIES and FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

	<u>FUNDING REQUEST</u>	<u>FUNDING RECOMMENDATION</u>
<u>BLUE EARTH RIVER BASIN INITIATIVE</u>	240,000 - Projects	120,000 - Projects
"Implementation of Conservation Practices to Reduce Sediment Runoff"	<u>60,000</u> - T/A (20%)	<u>30,000</u> - T/A (20%)
	300,000 - Total	150,000
		plus <u>30,000</u> Roll-over
		180,000

* Water Quality Problem: Heavy loads of sediment throughout MN River Basin . . . MRAP . . . Blue Earth River big contributor.

* Project Objectives/Solutions: Reduce the amounts of sediment and nutrients entering the Blue Earth River by implementation of conservation projects; provide technical assistance to find solutions/design/complete projects; provide financial incentives to landowners. Areas of priority are within 1000 feet of surface waters or flood plains, and within 1000 feet of tile intakes, or other local priority.

* Public Benefit: Improved water quality in the Blue Earth River; better fish and wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities; less sediment; reduction of nitrogen and phosphorous; improved drinking water quality for 50,000 Mankato/North Mankato residents. Improved water quality is local, state and national objective.

Note: BERBI specifies that 1/2 of the T/A funds to be divided equally among the six member SWCDs (Blue Earth, Cottonwood, Faribault, Martin, Waseca, Watonwan) . . . the remainder will be utilized for BERBI clerical and fiscal agent costs. All presently available project funds are encumbered with 77 projects completed. 57 projects encumbered and/or in progress toward completion. Received 281,620 for FY94; 230,000 for FY95; 221,145 for FY96; and 150,000 for FY97.

<u>SWCDs IN REDWOOD RIVER WATERSHED</u>	200,000 - Projects	88,000 - Projects
"Redwood River Watershed Project"	<u>50,000</u> - T/A (20%)	<u>22,000</u> - T/A (20%)
	250,000	110,000
		plus <u>20,000</u> Roll-over
		130,000

* Water Quality Problem: Estimated that 140,000 tons of sediment annually carried down Redwood River to Redwood Lake . . . factors contributing to this include drained wetlands, drainage activities, inadequately protected highly erodible lands, feedlot runoff, sediment and nutrient transport accelerated by the 900 feet elevation drop from river source to outlet at MN River.

* Project Objectives/Solutions: Primary objectives include restoring 5,000 acres of wetlands with emphasis on sites within one mile of each side of the river; permanent buffers established (one rod on public ditches, 100 feet on streams and rivers); minimum till and no-till practices on 90% of the cropland in the designated corridor; 40 ag-waste management systems. Secondary objectives include development of county policies to promote/set standards for minimum tillage, nutrient management, buffer strips, livestock management; demonstration, education, restoration, monitoring, information activities; institute property tax credits for lands meeting conservation criteria. Solutions are found in four major elements: BMPS, monitoring/evaluation, information/education, administration.

* Public Benefit: The public is intended to be the principal beneficiary; six year project goals established in sediment/nutrient reduction, fisheries and recreation, and hydrology.

Note: Four prior grants approved with all funds encumbered. Completion of projects hinges on weather conditions and contractor availability. 27 projects completed, 47 projects encumbered and/or in progress toward completion. Received 185,000 for FY94; 220,000 for FY95; 184,287 for FY96; and 60,000 for FY97.

	<u>FUNDING REQUEST</u>	<u>FUNDING RECOMMENDATION</u>
<u>DOUGLAS, CHIPPEWA, POPE, & SWIFT SWCDs</u>	200,000 - Projects	40,000 - Projects
"Chippewa River Watershed"	<u>50,000</u> - T/A (20%)	<u>10,000</u> - T/A (20%)
	250,000	50,000
		plus <u>15,000</u> Roll-over
		65,000

* Water Quality Problem: 2,080 sq. mile watershed, intensive agriculture; bacteria, sediments, nutrients and oxygen demanding substances traced back to land-use practices; improperly controlled runoff; >2T erosion; feedlots; drainage activities that have reduced the number of wetlands. MPCA study cites Chippewa River as having habitat quality well below tributary average for the MN River Basin and having the lowest macro-invertebrates of any tributary in the basin.

* Project Objectives/Solutions: To help fund the second year of a long-term plan to improve water quality in the river and tributaries; encourage landowners to increase conservation practices that address sediment and nutrient amounts; application of BMPS on agricultural lands with emphasis on the committee established priority areas.

* Public Benefit: Savings of public dollars through reduction of sediment and nutrient pollution; public costs are real when addressing maintenance of private and public drainage ways; a typical terrace will reduce sedimentation by 7-10 tons per year, ag-waste system will eliminate nutrient runoff into water sources.

Note: Requesting funds for the second year of a multi-year program. Received 143,000 for FY97; approximately 50% encumbered.

<u>LAC QUI PARLE / YELLOW MEDICINE SWCDs</u>	170,000 - Projects	44,000 - Projects
"Lac qui Parle River Subbasin Project"	<u>42,500</u> - T/A (20%)	<u>11,000</u> - T/A (20%)
	212,500	55,000
		plus <u>15,000</u> Roll-over
		70,000

* Water Quality Problem: The Coteau des Prairies forms a plateau of up to 1,000 feet higher than the region's lower plains; flash floods due to escarpment slope drops of 380 feet in 4.9 miles, some areas the drop is as much as 100 feet in a mile followed by flat, glacial outwash sections of less than 5 feet per mile; sheet, rill and wind erosion exceeding T on nearly 314,000 acres (60% of the watershed); ephemeral gully erosion on 158,000 acres; 37,000 acres having wind erosion more than 10 tons/A/Y; water quality impacts to streams and lakes; The river delivers 87,600 tons of sediment annually. Information obtained from 639 Study of the sub-basin.

* Project Objectives/Solutions: Promote the use of BMPS to reduce the amounts of sediment and pollutants entering ditches, streams, and main body of the Lac qui Parle River sub-basin; install 20 acres of waterways, 15,000 feet of terraces, diversions, sediment control basins, 10,000 feet of field windbreaks, two ag-waste systems.

* Public Benefit: Improve the water quality in the MN River by reducing sediments and nutrients entering the river; improve fish and wildlife habitats; improve river water quality within LQP State Park.

Note: This request is for a second year of a four-year project. Received 115,000 for FY97, all encumbered.

<u>BROWN / COTTONWOOD SWCDs</u>	80,000 - Projects	62,300 - Projects
"Little Cottonwood River Minor Watershed"	<u>10,000</u> - T/A (11%)	<u>7,700</u> - T/A (11%)
	90,000	70,000

* Water Quality Problem: Surface runoff, gully erosion, sediment entering tile lines / ditches which in turn enter the Little Cottonwood River; flooding transports sediments, nutrients, and pesticides affecting water quality; exposure of bedrock at the surface and at shallow depths throughout this watershed leads to concerns of drinking water quality impacts; need c-s incentive due to increased cost to construct conservation practices.

* Project Objectives/Solutions: To target a watershed in the MN River Basin that has not been included in any extended Cost Share efforts (IE. BERBI, RCRCA); promote the management of land resources; enhance the local SWCD efforts; promote BMPS. Install landowner practice requests on file--14 waterways (14,700 ft), four terraces (4,000 ft), four field windbreaks (3 miles), one wildlife planting (11 acres), one stream stabilization (250 ft).

* Public Benefit: Based on average practice size of 2 acres, the listed practices will result in totals of 900 T/Y soil saved, 2,160 T/Y

net sediment reduction, 2,772 lbs/Y net phosphorous reduction . . . calculated through LARS Program.

Note: Although a joint application, the funds will be divided equally for conservation efforts in each district; funding recommendation would mean each SWCD to receive 35,000 of which 3,850 (11%) would be used for T/A and 31,150 (89%) would be used for practices.

	<u>FUNDING REQUEST</u>	<u>FUNDING RECOMMENDATION</u>
<u>SCOTT SWCD</u>	78,000 - Projects	
"The city of Savage Streambank Stabilization"	<u>0</u> - T/A	
	78,000	- 0 -

* Water Quality Problem: Eight actively eroding streambank sites identified within the city limits involving 14 landowners; serious sloughing and erosion having the potential to escalate to cause a loss of property and threaten infrastructures. Sites are along Credit River, a tributary of the MN River.

* Project Objectives/Solutions: Eliminate the erosion and sedimentation problem, restore streambank, demonstration potential for others. Removals of trees that have sloughed into the channel, removal of sediment deposition, reclaim the channel, restore an original channel, install rip rap, seed and mulch area, install bioengineering practices.

* Public Benefit: Estimated sediment generated from streambank erosion sites is 750 T annually; annual phosphorous loading is estimated at 33,375 pounds (Met Council model); repairs crucial to prevent loss of property; water quality improvement of Credit River and MN River.

Note: This application probably should have been a Special Project application, but it does affect the MN River. Some funding is in place from FEMA, Met Council, and the City of Savage for approximately 50% of project cost.

<u>SCOTT SWCD</u>	63,750 - Projects	
"The city of Jordan Streambank Stabilization"	<u>0</u> - T/A	
	63,750	- 0 -

* Water Quality Problem: Four actively eroding sites identified within the city limits in areas that have the potential to escalate to cause a loss of property, threaten homes and businesses; channel bank erosion; sites found along Sand Creek, a tributary of the MN River.

* Project Objectives/Solutions: Eliminate erosion and sedimentation problems; restore streambank; route the channel to previous location; demonstration potential for others. Removal of tresses sloughed into the channel; removal of sediment deposition, reclaim the original channel; restore streambank; install rip rap; seed and mulch; install bioengineering practices.

* Public Benefit: Estimated sediment generated from the sites is 1,769 tons annually; annual phosphorous loading is estimated at 8,000 pounds (Met Council model); repairs crucial to prevent loss of property, roadways, businesses; reduction of significant amounts of sediment and nutrients to Sand Creek and MN rivers.

Note: This application was also submitted for Special Project application consideration and is recommended for funding from the Special Project fund. Some funding is in place from FEMA, Met Council, and the City of Jordan for approximately 50% of project costs.

<u>LINCOLN SWCD</u>	151,200 - Projects	46,200 - Projects
"Lake Hendricks Watershed Project"	<u>28,800</u> - T/A (16%)	<u>8,800</u> - T/A (16%)
	180,000	55,000
		plus <u>5,000</u> Roll-over
		60,000

* Water Quality Problem: Lake Hendricks is a major lake in the Lac qui Parle Watershed and is the beginning of the Lac qui Parle River, a tributary of the MN River. Similar features of the Coteau Des Prairies as mentioned in the LQP/Yellow Medicine SWCD application; an estimated 60 - 70 percent of the cropland in the county is subject to excessive water and wind erosion; water quality problems are generally the result of municipal and industrial discharge and agricultural runoff; project area size is approximately 5,000 acres.

* Project Objectives/Solutions: To reduce the amounts of sediment, pollutants, and peak runoff entering the ditches in the upper reaches of the lake watershed through BMP implementation; to begin efforts in the upper reaches, followed by the rest of the sub-basin and continue with the remainder of the LQP Watershed Sub-basin in the county . . . this should complement efforts by LQP and Yellow Medicine SWCDs in their efforts in the LQP Watershed . . . a similar effort is taking place in that part of the lake watershed in South Dakota. Install 4,000 feet of waterways (two landowners), 40 water and sediment control basins (six landowners), one ag-waste system; increase use of conservation tillage, Integrated Crop Management, ag-waste use.

* Public Benefit: Improved water quality for Lake Hendricks Watershed, LQP River and MN River; reduction of sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorous; an improved fishery, recreational opportunities.

Note: Lots of other players involved with efforts in this lake watershed, both in MN and South Dakota.

	<u>FUNDING REQUEST</u>	<u>FUNDING RECOMMENDATION</u>
<u>SIBLEY SWCD</u>	20,000 - Projects	8,000 - Projects
"Subsurface Inlet Protection Improvement"	<u>5,000</u> - T/A (20%)	<u>2,000</u> - T/a(20%)
	25,000	10,000

* Water Quality Problem: Extensive public drainage system composed of surface ditches and subsurface tile laterals; inlets installed as "full flow" devices allowing the water to drain away without hesitation; acceptance of crop residue management does create debris that enters the drainage system, seals the inlet prohibiting timely removal of water, creates "blow outs" and may result in damage to crops and roads. Usually, these surface waters are drainage ditches that outlet to tributaries of the MN River.

* Project Objectives/Solutions: To reduce, collect and store debris and/or sediment and associated pollutants before they enter subsurface tile drains; reduce erosion, sedimentation, and costly tile repairs; improve the quality of the water making its way to the MN River; display to others the effectiveness of the proposed project. Replace failing existing tile inlets in public roadways using slotted riser tile intakes along with protective rock bed surrounding the riser to reduce damage. Surveys shows 500 estimated locations.

* Public Benefit: Prediction of soil loss and soil conservation has been an ongoing mission; assuming a typical sediment basin with a ten-acre watershed and predicting a ten-year sediment/phosphorous yield, if all 500 inlets were addressed there would be an estimated 2,650 tons of soil and 4,750 pounds of phosphorous prevented from entering surface waters each year, improving the water quality of the MN River; reduced repair costs to residents of Sibley County.

Note: Not unanimous support from the review committee for this application. A committee consensus was for a report from Sibley SWCD showing results of the project with before and after documentation. Committee agreed that there is a need to look at some type of project to display acceptable removal of surface water, yet slow enough to reduce sediment/etc. Loading to the surface waters. Sibley SWCD is willing to accept less funding and comply with the follow-up report. G-Team looked at this application as an opportunity for a SWCD to conduct a demonstration project and to monitor results, reporting to BWSR their findings. G-Team recommends funding at \$10,000.

TOTALS

<u>FUNDING REQUESTED</u>	<u>FUNDING RECOMMENDATION</u>
1,202,950 - Projects	408,500 - Projects
<u>246,300</u> - T/A (17%)	<u>91,500</u> - T/A (18.3%)
1,449,250	500,000
	plus <u>85,000</u> Roll-over
	585,000

FY 98 SPECIAL PROJECT APPLICATIONS

APPLICANT	PROJECT	TOTAL COST	FUNDING REQUEST	RECOMMENDED FUNDING	ACCUMULATIVE TOTAL
ANOKA	RICE CREEK STABILIZATION	\$107,120	\$53,560	\$0	\$0
	STABILIZE 3 STREAMBANK SITES USING RIPRAP AND BIOENGINEERING.				
BECKER	BUFFALO RIVER STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	\$14,000	\$10,500	\$0	\$0
	RIPRAP PROJECT TO PROTECT FARMSITE AND REDUCE SEDIMENTATION IN BUFFALO RIVER.				
BLUE EARTH	LESUEUR RIVER WING DAM – RIP RAP SECTION 18	\$12,500	\$9,375	\$0	\$0
	INSTALL WING DAM AND RIPRAP ON LESUEUR RIVER TO PROTECT ERODING STREAMBANK AND SAVE TOWNSHIP ROAD.				
BLUE EARTH	LESUEUR RIVER WING DAMS – SECTION 3	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$0	\$0
	INSTALL WING DAMS TO REDIRECT FLOW TO SAVE ROAD.				
CARLTON	ONANEGOZIE SAND PLAIN AQUIFER PROTECTION	\$22,000	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$16,500
	INSTALL AG WASTE SYSTEM TO PREVENT LEACHING OF CONTAMINANTS TO GROUNDWATER.				
CARVER	CARVER CREEK/OLSON STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	\$18,377	\$11,982	\$7,500	\$24,000
	BIOENGINEERING AND RIPRAP ON CARVER CREEK TO STABILIZE AN OUTSIDE STREAMBANK AT AN EXTREMELY ERODIBLE SITE.				
CASS	NORTH HIGH BANKS EROSION CONTROL	\$476,000	\$21,500	\$0	\$24,000
	RIPRAP PROJECT ON LAKE WINNE TO PROTECT LAKESHORE OF 12 LEASEHOLDERS.				
CASS	SHINGOBEE RIVER EROSION CONTROL	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$24,000
	RESHAPE AND VEGETATE ERODING SITES CONTRIBUTING SEDIMENT.				
CHISAGO	KOST DAM EMBANKMENT STABILIZATION	\$13,707	\$9,802	\$0	\$24,000
	STREAMBANK STABILIZATION BELOW DAM IN COUNTY PARK.				
COOK	LAKE SUPERIOR SHORELINE STABILIZATION	\$626,898	\$47,017	\$15,000	\$39,000
	21 SITES COVERING 3,360 FEET OF SHORELAND – LOCALS WILL PRIORITIZE PROJECTS OF HIGHEST NEED.				
COOK	STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	\$181,250	\$116,000	\$20,000	\$59,000
	INSTALL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR A HIGH QUALITY DESIGNATED TROUT STREAM .				
COTTONWOOD	STEVE GODE WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	\$83,500	\$45,125	\$25,000	\$84,000
	AG WASTE SYSTEM WHICH ENCOUNTERED UNFORSEEN DIFFICULTIES DUE TO VERY SHALLOW BEDROCK.				
CROW WING	LITTLE PINE TOWNSHIP ROAD REPAIR	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$84,000
	STABILIZE TOWNSHIP ROAD/CREEK CROSSING.				
CROW WING	MILLE LACS LAKESHORE STABILIZATION	\$14,400	\$5,460	\$5,460	\$89,460
	RIPRAP SHORELINE STABILIZATION ON HWY 169, CITY OF GARRISON TO STABILIZE ERODING SLOPE AND PREVENT LAKE SEDIMENTATION.				
CROW WING	FORT RIPLEY TOWNSHIP ROAD REPAIR	\$9,000	\$3,000	\$0	\$89,460
	STABILIZATION OF TOWNSHIP ROAD NEAR PUBLIC WATERS STREAM.				
CROW WING	CROW WING TOWNSHIP ROAD REPAIRS	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$89,460
	RIPRAP STABILIZATION OF TOWNSHIP ROAD WASHOUT DURING HIGH WATER CONDITIONS. ALSO WILL REDUCE SEDIMENTATION TO WETLAND.				
CROW WING	GILBERT LAKE PROTECTION	\$3,500	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$91,210
	CREATION OF A STAIRSTEP PATTERN OF LOW BERMS IN ROAD DITCH TO REDUCE PHOSPHOROUS REACHING LAKE.				

FY 98 SPECIAL PROJECT APPLICATIONS

APPLICANT	PROJECT	TOTAL COST	FUNDING REQUEST	RECOMMENDED FUNDING	ACCUMULATIVE TOTAL
CROW WING	CITY OF EMILY/FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP ROAD REPAIR INSTALL RIPRAP TO PREVENT HIGH LAKE LEVELS FROM ERODING ROAD.	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$91,210
CROW WING	DAGGET BROOK TOWNSHIP ROAD REPAIRS RIPRAP ROAD SLOPES TO REDUCE SEDIMENTATION TO DAGGET BROOK.	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$91,210
FARIBAULT	BLUE EARTH RIVERBANK BIO-ENGINEERING STABILIZATION BIOENGINEERING/TRAINING PROJECT TO ANALYZE THE BEST TYPE OF PRACTICE TO APPLY TO CONTROL STREAMBANK EROSION.	\$26,500	\$19,875	\$0	\$91,210
GOODHUE	WELLS CREEK WATERSHED INSTALL UPLAND STRUCTURES TO REDUCE SEDIMENTATION TO STREAM.	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$15,000	\$106,210
GRANT/STEVENS	NIEMACKL LAKES WATERSHED INSTALL BMPS TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY IN SHALLOW LAKE BASINS AND WETLANDS.	\$497,200	\$261,200	\$45,000	\$151,210
HUBBARD	AGRICHEMICAL/ HAZARDOUS MATERIAL HANDLING FACILITY INSTALL CHEMICAL CONTAINMANT SYSTEM TO PROVIDE GROUD AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION.	\$23,089	\$17,317	\$0	\$151,210
ITASCA	SAND LAKE SHORLAND STABILIZATION/HABITAT IMPROVEMENT STABILIZE SHORELINE TO REDUCE PHOSPHOROUS AND SEDIMENT LOADING INTO HIGH QUALITY LAKE.	\$88,500	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$161,210
ITASCA	MORRISON BROOK WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT SIZE AND REPLACE CULVERT TO PROTECT TROUT STREAM FROM EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION.	\$280,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$176,210
JACKSON	MEANDER RESTORATION RESTORE NATURAL MEANDER TO PREVIOUSLY CHANNELED SECTION OF JACK CREEK TO REDUCE EROSION AND IMPROVE WATER QUALITY.	\$18,500	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$186,210
KITTSOON	COUNTY DITCH #10 REPAIR INSTALL GRADE AND VELOCITY CONTROL STRUCTURES, RESHAPE SIDESLOPES, TO PREVENT EROSION OF IMPORTANT STORM WATER DITCH.	\$119,800	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$201,210
KOOCHICHING	CSAH #21 JAMESON ADDITION RAINY RIVER SHORELINE RIPRAP STABILIZATION IN DEVELOPMENT TO REDUCE SEDIMENTATION AND PROTECT PUBLIC ROAD.	\$9,500	\$7,125	\$0	\$201,210
LAC QUI PARLE	HIGHWAY 51 GULLY REPAIR AND DITCH BANK STABILIZATION.	\$32,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$217,210
LAC QUI PARLE	HIGHWAY 7 REPAIR ROAD SIDESLPOES AND INSTALL RIPRAP TO PRESERVE ROAD AND PREVENT SEDIMENTATION TO LAC QUI PARLE RIVER.	\$26,000	\$13,000	\$0	\$217,210
LAKE	LAKE SUPERIOR SHORELINE STABILIZATION RIPRAP AND CONCRETE RETAINING WALL INSTALLATION TO HALT SHORELINE EROSION.	\$1,094,500	\$82,088	\$30,000	\$247,210
MARTIN	ELM CREEK BIO-ENGINEERING BIOENGINEERING AAND RIPRAP OF CREEK BANK.	\$29,750	\$22,250	\$22,250	\$269,460
MCLEOD	SILVER LAKE LAKESHORE PROTECTION LAKESHORE RIPRAP TO REDUCE EROSION AND PROTECT A RECONSTRUCTED CITY STREET.	\$43,320	\$32,490	\$0	\$269,460
MCLEOD	CITY OF STEWART STORM WATER CONTROL DEVELOPE A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.	\$105,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$269,460

FY 98 SPECIAL PROJECT APPLICATIONS

APPLICANT	PROJECT	TOTAL COST	FUNDING REQUEST	RECOMMENDED FUNDING	ACCUMULATIVE TOTAL
MORRISON	RIPARIAN STABILIZATION AND BMPs INSTALL BMPs ON SELECTED SITES TO CORRECT EROSION AND PHOSPHOROUS LOADING. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.	\$141,660	\$61,245	\$0	\$269,460
MURRAY	LAKE WILSON SHORELAND PROTECTION INSTALL RIPRAP TO PREVENT SHORELINE EROSION AND PROTECT TOWNSHIP ROAD.	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$269,460
NICOLLET	FRUHWIRTH STREAMBANK PROTECTION INSTALL RIPRAP TO REDUCE SEDIMENTATION TO EIGHT MILE CREEK.	\$11,000	\$8,250	\$0	\$269,460
NICOLLET	RENGSTORF EROSION CONTROL DIVERT RUNOFF AWAY FROM ERODIBLE ROAD DITCH.	\$18,000	\$13,500	\$0	\$269,460
NICOLLET	ANDERSON STREAMBANK PROTECTION RIPRAP A PORTION OF ROGERS CREEK.	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$0	\$269,460
PINE	PARTRIDGE TOWNSHIP SINKHOLE STUDY SINKHOLE INVESTIGATION - NO PRACTICE INSTALLATION.	\$118,528	\$26,326	\$0	\$269,460
POPE	WALDEN TOWNSHIP RIPRAP STABILIZE CHIPPEWA RIVER STREAMBANK AND PROTECT TOWNSHIP ROAD.	\$45,000	\$33,750	\$0	\$269,460
POPE	WILDWOOD SEDIMENT BASIN INSTALL RIPRAP ALONG LAKE MINNEWASKA TO PREVENT LAKESHORE LOSS AND PREVENT SEDIMENTATION.	\$15,000	\$11,250	\$11,250	\$280,710
POPE	LAKE MINNEWASKA RIPRAP REDUCE SEDIMENT ENTERING LAKE MINNEWASKA BY INSTALLING GRASS WATERWAY AND SEDIMENT BASIN.	\$50,000	\$37,500	\$25,000	\$305,710
RAMSEY	KOHLMAN CREEK STABILIZATION STABILIZE STREAMBANK UTILIZING BIOENGINEERING TECHNIQUES.	UNKNOWN	\$20,000	\$0	\$305,710
RED LAKE	CSAH #11 EROSION CONTROL INSTALL DIVERSIONS AND STABILIZE 3 GULLIES TO PROTECT HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY AND PROTECT OXBOW WETLAND.	\$30,000	\$16,500	\$0	\$305,710
RED LAKE	SCHMITZ-SEEGER OUTLET GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE INSTALL DROP BOX TO STABILIZE GULLY.	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$0	\$305,710
RED LAKE	JOHANNECK-RLF GR. STREAMBANK PROTECTION BANK PROTECTION USING GABION BASKETS AND FINGER WIER DEFLECTION DAMS ON RED LAKE RIVER.	\$15,000	\$11,250	\$0	\$305,710
RED LAKE	THIBERT-MACK GR. OUTLET STRUCTURE INSTALL CMP DROP STRUCTURE TO CREATE IMPOUNDMENT AND PREVENT GULLY EROSION.	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$305,710
ROCK	STORM RETENTION POND INSTALL STRUCTURE TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND REDUCE EROSION IN POPLAR CREEK.	\$575,000	\$32,500	\$20,000	\$325,710
SCOTT	FOGARTY STORMWATER CONTROL INSTALL STILLING BASIN, RIPRAP FILTER, WATERWAY, AND OUTLET STRUCTURE TO CORRECT HWY. 169 RUNOFF.	\$57,500	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$345,710
SCOTT	JORDAN STREAMBANK STABILIZATION STABILIZE 4 BANK SITES ON SAND CREEK USING RIPRAP, BIOENGINEERING, AND CHANNEL RESTORATION.	\$127,500	\$63,750	\$30,000	\$375,710

FY 98 SPECIAL PROJECT APPLICATIONS

APPLICANT	PROJECT	TOTAL COST	FUNDING REQUEST	RECOMMENDED FUNDING	ACCUMULATIVE TOTAL
SHERBURNE	ORONO CEMETARY LAKESHORE STABILIZATION	\$19,863	\$11,863	\$0	\$375,710
	STABILIZE ERODING SHORELINE BY RESHAPING SLOPE TO PREVENT SOIL LOSS AND SEDIMENT LOADING INTO LAKE ORONO.				
SHERBURNE	MISSISSIPPI RIVER EROSION CONTROL	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$375,710
	STABILIZE MISSISSIPPI RIVERBANK WITH RIPRAP TO CONTROL EROSION.				
SIBLEY	ARLINGTON TOWNSHIP STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	\$34,373	\$25,780	\$0	\$375,710
	STREAMBANK RIPRAP PROJECT TO PROTECT TOWNSHIP ROAD.				
SNAKE RIVER SWCDs	SNAKE RIVER MONITORING & EROSION PROTECTION	\$182,685	\$57,247	\$30,214	\$405,924
	ACCELERATED WATERSHED IMPLEMENTATION USING LOW COST BMPs.				
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	ISLAND LAKE SHORELINE STABILIZATION	\$65,100	\$48,825	\$0	\$405,924
	INSTALL RIPRAP TO STABILIZE ERODING BANK AND REDUCE LAKE SEDIMENTATION.				
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	GEOTECHNICAL SITE INVESTIGATION	\$3,000	\$2,250	\$0	\$405,924
	INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF GEO - TECHNICAL APPLICATION TO STABILIZE SHORELINE AT MULTIPLE SITES				
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	LAKE SUPERIOR BLUFF STABILIZATION	\$40,730	\$30,547	\$0	\$405,924
	INSTALL CONCRETE WALL TO STOP SHORELINE EROSION AND PREVENT LAKE SEDIMENTATION.				
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	LAKE SUPERIOR SHORELINE STABILIZATION & DEMONSTRATION	\$22,500	\$8,037	\$8,037	\$413,961
	SHORELINE RIPRAP STABILIZATION TO REDUCE EROSION AND SEDIMENT DISCHARGE TO LAKE SUPERIOR.				
STEARNS	FELDEERD WASTE MANAGEMENT	\$64,633	\$18,744	\$0	\$413,961
	INSTALL AG WASTE SYSTEM TO REDUCE NUTRIENT LOADING TO SAUK RIVER.				
STEARNS	N. FORK CROW RIVER FEEDLOT POLLUTION ABATEMENT	\$52,159	\$8,039	\$8,039	\$422,000
	INSTALL AG WASTE SYSTEM TO REDUCE PHOSPHOROUS LOADING OF RIVER.				
TODD	SAUK LAKE SHORELAND EROSION CONTROL	\$7,000	\$5,250	\$0	\$422,000
	RE-SHAPE, RE-SEED, AND RIPRAP SHORELINE TO CONTROL SHORELINE EROSION AND IMPROVE LAKE WATER QUALITY.				
TRAVERSE	MAUDAL STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	\$45,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$422,000
	STABILIZE MUSTINKA RIVERBANK TO CONTROL EROSION AND PREVENT SEDIMENT LOADING INTO LAKE TRAVERSE.				
TRAVERSE	PAUL MITTENESS STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$422,000
	RESHAPE AND INSTALL RIPRAP TO STABILIZE STREAMBANK AND REDUCE SEDIMENTATION TO MUSTINKA RIVER.				
WASECA	LESUEUR RIVERBANK STABILIZATION	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$0	\$422,000
	INSTALL DIKES TO DIRECT FLOW AWAY FROM UNSTABLE BANKS AND REDUCE SEDIMENTATION.				
WASHINGTON	WILLERNIE STORM SEWER & EROSION CONTROL	\$179,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$422,000
	CONTROL STORMWATER AND STABILIZE RAVINE OUTLETING TO A WETLAND.				
WASHINGTON	STILLWATER FOURTH STREET RAVINE STORM SEWER	\$159,979	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$454,000
	CONTROL EROSION CAUSED BY URBAN RUNOFF INTO RAVINE AND STABILIZE AREA SUPPORTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN.				
WATONWAN	WATONWAN RIVERBANK STABILIZATION	\$12,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$460,000
	INSTALL WING DAM AND BUFFER STRIP TO STABILIZE RIVERBANK/CHANNEL AND PROTECT TOWNSHIP ROAD AND BRIDGE.				

FY 98 SPECIAL PROJECT APPLICATIONS

APPLICANT	PROJECT	TOTAL COST	FUNDING REQUEST	RECOMMENDED FUNDING	ACCUMULATIVE TOTAL
WEST OTTER TAIL	LAKE LIDA BANK STABILIZATION STABILIZE SLUMPING BANK.	\$60,000	\$41,000	\$0	\$460,000
WHITEWATER SWCDs	WHITEWATER WATERSHED BMP IMPLEMENTATION IMPLEMENT A CITIZENS ADVISORY PLAN TO APPLY UPLAND BMPs TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY.	\$133,333	\$100,000	\$40,000	\$500,000
WILKIN	OTTER TAIL RIVER STREAMBANK STABILIZATION RIPRAP RIVERBANK TO CONTROL EROSION AND REDUCE NUTRIENT LOADING INTO RIVER.	\$17,000	\$12,750	\$0	\$500,000
TOTALS		\$6,483,454	\$1,870,819	\$500,000	

H:FY98SPAPP

**FY 98 STATE COST SHARE SPECIAL PROJECT
APPLICATION EVALUATION**

APPLICANT _____ SCORE _____

PROJECT TITLE _____

ESTIMATED TOTAL PROJECT COST \$ _____ FUNDING REQUEST \$ _____

FUNDING RECOMMENDATION YES NO AMOUNT \$ _____
(CIRCLE ONE)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

SCORING

Project Innovativeness (max. 10 points each)

New Technology _____

Multi-Agency Involvement _____

Demonstration Potential _____

Public Benefit (max. 10 points each)

Qualitative _____

Quantitative _____

Effectiveness (max. 5 points each)

Anticipated Project Effectiveness _____

Anticipated Project Longevity _____

BWSR Cost Share Efficiency (max. 5 points each)

Previously BWSR Cost Shared _____

Other Public Matching _____

Project Maintainability _____

Program Suitability _____

Project Completion (max. 5 points each)

Is Project a Proceeding Phase _____

Previous BWSR Involvement _____

Available Technical Expertise _____

Project Priority (max. 5 points each)

Minnesota _____

Local _____

TOTAL _____

Comments:

Reviewed By _____ Date _____



ANNUAL PLAN FOR FISCAL 1998 (JULY 1, 1997 - JUNE 30, 1998)



AREA II ANNUAL PLAN FISCAL 1998

> FUNDING

		<u>25% Match</u>
Anticipated Annual Allocation from the State	\$189,000.00	
Technical Services Agreement (details on Attachment I)	(120,731.25)	\$ 40,243.75
Available Project Funds	(68,268.75)	22,756.25
Bonding Allocation for Road Retentions (FY 1997 & 1998) Balance	<u>196,875.00</u>	<u>83,333.33</u>
FUNDING AVAILABLE FOR FISCAL 1998	\$385,875.00	\$146,333.33 = \$532,208.33

> 1998 WORK PLAN

Office staff: Kerry Netzke, full-time Coordinator;
 Billy Thomas, full-time Professional Engineer;
 Joe DeSchepper, full-time Engineering Technician - May graduate from STC-Canby majoring in Soil & Water Conservation; and
 Roxie Serreyn, part-time Administrative Secretary.

Focus: Technically, Area II will continue to focus on providing a service to the member counties that they cannot provide for themselves - hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for bridge and culvert replacements. With Thomas leading the technical effort with his 30+ years of experience, a solid effort to establish a strong, working relationship with the county engineers is underway which emphasizes the proven benefits, ease of construction, and cost savings of incorporating road retentions into their scheduled road improvement and bridge replacement plans. Area II also provides engineering inspection services to watershed districts and townships which cannot perform these duties. Netzke provides oversight of the day-to-day operations of the technical office as well as maintaining contact with all member counties, other sponsoring entities, and state and federal agencies; keeps the Board of Directors abreast on important issues requiring action; establishes and monitors office and project budgets; facilitates grant agreements; and project management responsibilities.

Administratively, the office will continue to promote flood damage reduction and holistic watershed management through:

- > Allocation of funding to eligible projects within Area II paying particular attention to maintaining the near 50/50 cost-share standard similar to DNR programs, yet having the flexibility of 75/25 cost-share (*refer to Attachment II for the updated listing of past cost-share funding scenarios*);
- > Participation in MRBJP, RCRCA, Cottonwood Basin Association, Redwood River Area Association, and watershed district functions;
- > Facilitation of controversial discussions, such as the Marshall Flood Control Project and Lake Cochrane, to promote forward directions;
- > Education of county commissioners and area legislators through annual Legislative Breakfast presentations and annual visits;
- > Review and comment of the Comprehensive Local Water Plan updates and participation in the Water Task Force gatherings;
- > Meetings with the county engineers to provide hands-on training of road retention design and investigation of potential project sites;
- > Inter-agency communication and cooperation through scheduled Memorandum of Understanding meetings between Area II, DNR, and MPCA;
- > Continued monitoring of in-place projects to establish distinct correlations between water quality changes and land use within the watersheds.

All works are done in accordance with the established Area II MN River Basin Strategic Plan, Operating Policies, By-Laws, and Articles of Incorporation. Project efforts follow the goals and objectives set by the individual counties as reflected in their respective Comprehensive Local Water Plans.

Scheduled: The primary efforts of the office staff will be on the feasibility, design, and installation of road retention structures within the nine county area. The larger retention projects, including LQP-25 [Lazarus Creek] and the Peterson Dam, will share top priority while acknowledging the rules of state and federal agencies. Project prioritization includes: feasibility, cost, local support, emergency situations (such as bridge failures) and timing with scheduled construction plans. The following list depicts the projects which are currently scheduled for technical assistance.

PRIORITIZED LIST OF ROAD RETENTION PROJECTS

> HIGH PRIORITY

- ☆ Hansonville Township Section 23 - Lincoln County
- Gales Township Section 23 - Redwood County
- ☆ Northeast Murray County
- ☆ Yellow Bank Township Section 11 - LQP County
- ☆ Amboy Township Section 8 - Cottonwood County
- ★ ☆ Ann Township Section 6 - Cottonwood County
- ★ ☆ Monroe Township Section 24 - Lyon/Redwood Counties
- ☆ Hansonville Township Section 8 - Lincoln County
- ★ ☆ Fortier Township Section 15 - Yellow Medicine County
- ★ Rock Lake Township Section 21 - Lyon County
- ★ Hendricks Township Section 8 - Lincoln County

> MEDIUM PRIORITY

- North Hero Township Section 10 - Redwood County
- Eidsvold Township Sections ½ - Lyon County
- Alta Vista/Limestone Townships - Lincoln County
- Five Year Highway Improvement Plans
- Sherman Township Sections 21/22 - Redwood County
- Sherman Township Section 26 - Redwood County
- Gales Township Section 21 - Redwood County
- Fortier Township Section 1 - Yellow Medicine County
- Florida Township Sections 19,20,29,30 - Yellow Medicine
- Shoakotan Township Section 11 - Lincoln County
- Shoakotan Township Section 14 - Lincoln County

> LOW PRIORITY

- Yellow Medicine CSAH 4 - Yellow Medicine County
- Springdale Township Section 27 - Redwood County
- Springdale Township Section 21 - Redwood County
- Garfield Township Section 18 - LQP County

Project Status

- Design Phase-awaiting final survey
- Awaiting finalization of land acquisition
- Investigate watershed with several bridges replacements
- Preliminary Design Phase
- Preliminary Design
- Modify existing structure
- Preliminary Design Phase
- Preliminary Design Phase
- 1997 Construction
- 1997 Construction
- Preliminary Design

Project Status

- Preliminary Design Phase
- Preliminary Design Phase
- Several sites in Preliminary Design Phase
- Consultations with County Engineers
- Data Collection Phase
- Data Collection Phase
- Data Collection Phase
- Data Collection Phase
- Data Collection Phase
- Data Collection Phase - Bridge replacement
- Data Collection Phase - Bridge replacement

Project Status

- Questionable Feasibility
- Data Research Phase
- Data Research Phase
- Data Research Phase

Funding Status

- Expected FY 1998
- Funded FY 1995
- Expected FY 1998
- Expected FY 1998
- Expected FY 1998
- Expected FY 1998
- Expected FY 1998
- Expected FY 1998
- Funded FY 1997
- Funded FY 1997
- Expected FY 1998

Funding Status

- Anticipated FY 1998
- Anticipated FY 1998

★ Signifies project is to be completed in 1997 and funded.

☆ Signifies project is most likely to receive Bonding funds.

PRIORITIZED LIST OF LARGE PROJECTS

> LQP-25 [LAZARUS CREEK]

Project Sponsors - *Lac qui Parle-Yellow Bank Watershed District and Yellow Medicine County.*

Project Status - The Environmental Assessment Worksheet 30-day comment period expired May 6, 1997. For the Record of Decision, a negative declaration was made in May (i.e. no Environmental Impact Statement is warranted.) The sponsor has submitted the DNR permit application and has received a conditional approval pending completion of final design. Area II, along with the sponsors, will begin requesting proposals for final immediately utilizing Area II's project funds to finance the engineering.

Funding Status - \$1,200,000.00 An attempt to secure 1997 General Appropriations funds was made for the construction, engineering, and land acquisition. (Land rights on 200 acres were previously acquired with approximately 10 acres left to acquire.) Since the 1997 attempt was not successful, A 1998 bonding request for the same amount will be requested. A tentative start date for construction is summer 1998 pending land acquisition and final design.

> PETERSON DAM

Project Sponsor - *Murray County*

Project Status - Preliminary design underway while considering the surrounding watershed for several planned bridge replacements in the next few years. Should some of these bridges be eligible as road retentions, dam design constraints would be altered.

Funding Status - \$350,000.00 Estimated bonding sought from the 1998 legislature.

RW-22 [ON HOLD]

Project Status -

Permit application to the DNR was denied due to unresolved wetland issues and no agreement to principle spillway outlet size. Following this decision, the Corps of Engineers and MPCA denied the permits without prejudice. Lyon County, the project sponsor, chose to no longer pursue the project in Fall 1996 given the current constraints. DNR and others continue to support construction of the project with DNR's recommended outlet configuration, however, Lyon County and the Area II member counties may not be willing to fund a project design with minimal flood control characteristics.

Funding Status -	\$250,500.00	General Appropriations to be used for engineering design. Balance: \$27,566.67 [expired] Match Spent: \$93,398.30.
	\$250,000.00	Bonding earmarked for land acquisition <u>only</u> from 1993 legislative session. Balance: \$250,000.00 *Match: \$83,333.33 Obtained December 1994
		>It is anticipated that this bonding authority will be canceled in 1998 due to lack of project progress.
	\$800,000.00	Bonding earmarked for land acquisition <u>only</u> from 1994 legislative session Balance: \$800,000.00 *Match: \$88,888.88 Obtained December 1995. \$88,888.88 Obtained June 15, 1996. \$88,888.88 Due June 15, 1997.

* Local match is intended to be transferred to the LQP-25 [Lazarus Creek] project.

ROAD RETENTION BONDING FUNDS STATUS FISCAL 1997 - 1998

> **APPROPRIATED AMOUNT:** \$ 250,000.00 (\$ 196,875.00 Balance)

> **STATUS OF 25% LOCAL MATCH:** \$83,333.33 remains committed; \$ (-12,853.45 Balance)

Local match spent to date has surpassed the \$83,333.33 by \$12,853.45. The original commitment of \$83,333.33 remains for the other projects.

> **APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE:** For grant-in-aid on roadside storm water retention projects initiated by local governments in Area II in the Minnesota River Basin.

> **PROJECT STATUS:** Of the nine projects outlined on the 1997 Work Plan for LCMR, the Lyons 3 Retention within Lyon County was completed in Fall 1996. The table below illustrates this status and the tentative projects for the next LCMR Work Plan update scheduled for August 1997.

PROJECT	STATE SHARE	LOCAL SHARE	TOTAL	COMPLETION DATE
Hansonville 23 Road Retention	\$ 36,875.00	\$12,291.67	\$ 49,166.67	Summer 1998
Hendricks 8 Road Retention	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	Summer 1997
Lyons 3 Road Retention	\$ 53,125.00	\$ 96,186.78	\$ 149,311.78	November 1996
Monroe 24 Road Retention	\$ 40,000.00	\$13,333.33	\$ 53,333.33	Summer 1997
Amboy 8 Road Retention	\$ 22,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 30,000.00	Summer 1998
Ann 6 Road Retention Modification	\$ 11,250.00	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 15,000.00	Summer 1997
Yellow Bluff 13 Road Retention	\$ 26,250.00	\$ 8,750.00	\$ 35,000.00	Summer 1998
Fortier 15 Road Retention	\$ 30,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	Summer 1997
TOTALS Initial	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 83,333.33	\$ 333,333.33	
Updated		\$161,811.78	\$411,811.78	
REMAINING BALANCE	\$ 196,875.00	\$ 83,333.33	\$ 280,208.33	

ATTACHMENT II

PAST FUNDING SCENARIOS FOR COST SHARED ROAD RETENTION PROJECTS

			Scenario 1995/96 (\$1,000)	Scenario 1996/97 (\$1,000)		
Rock Lake 21 Road Retention	Summer 1997 Lyon County	\$162,00.00	\$69,450.00 (42.9%)	\$0.00	\$23,150.00 (14.3%)	\$69,400.00 (42.8%)
Fortier 15 Road Retention	Summer 1997 Yellow Med. Co.	\$41,136.10	\$30,000.00 (72.9%)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,136.10 (27.1%)
Lyons 3 Road Retention	Fall 1996 Lyon County	\$202,408.30	\$11,852.42 \$0,000.00 (5.9%)	\$53,125.00* (26.2%)	\$10,444.17 (5.2%)	\$85,742.61 (42.4%)
North Hero 31 Redwood County	Fall 1996 Redwood County	\$103,820.59	\$21,752.48 (20.9%)	\$53,445.00* \$17,651.11* (68.5%)	\$7,080.83 (6.9%)	\$4,401.17 (4.2%)
Nordland 30/29 Road Retention	Summer 1996 Lyon County	\$30,172.15	\$11,000.00 \$0,500.00* (36.5%)	0.00	0.00	\$4,672.15 (15.5%)
Carlson Small Dam	Summer 1996 Lincoln County	\$12,006.75	\$3,250.00 (27.1%)	\$2,378.38 (19.8%)	0.00	\$5,878.37 (49.0%)
Nordland 7 Road Retention	Summer 1996 Lyon County	\$82,487.65	\$30,831.00 (37.5%)	25,000.00* (31.5%)	0.00	\$26,487.65 (32.1%)
Lake Stay 9 Road Retention	Summer 1996 Lincoln County	\$142,030.00	\$18,950.00 (13.3%)	\$95,340.00* \$0,300.00* (67.1%)	\$6,250.00 (4.4%)	\$15,200.00 (10.7%)
Gorecki-Jeremiason Road Retention	Fall 1995 Lincoln County	\$107,770.00	\$20,320.00 (19.1%)	\$3,000.00* (2.8%)	\$6,875.00 (6.4%)	\$77,270.00 (71.7%)
Hendricks 35 Road Retention	Fall 1995 Lincoln County	\$94,594.43	\$11,845.00 \$0,283.50* (12.4%)	\$9,608.37* (81.0%)	\$4,473.00 (4.7%)	\$9,283.93 (9.8%)
Storden 2 Road Retention	Summer 1995 Cottonwood County	\$16,570.00	\$5,000.00 (30.1%)	0.00	\$1,926.00 (9.7%)	\$8,844.00 (53.3%)
CSAH 16 Road Retention	Fall 1994 Yel. Med. Co.	\$15,846.91	\$10,322.00 (65.2%)	0.00	0.00	\$5,324.91 (33.6%)
County Road 57 Road Retention	Fall 1994 Lyon County	\$268,375.00	\$75,245.00 (28.0%)	\$10,000.00* \$4,042.82* (40.4%)	\$19,087.18 (7.1%)	\$130,000.00 (48.5%)

ATTACHMENT II						
PAST FUNDING SCENARIOS FOR COST SHARED ROAD RETENTION PROJECTS						
CSAH 19 Road Retention	Fall 1994 Lincoln County	\$140,000.00			\$18,457.18 (13.2%)	\$55,000.00 (39.3%)
TOTALS		\$1,216,081.78				

NOTE: ¹ Water Plan Base Grant funds; ² MNDOT funds; ³ DNR FDR Grants funds; ⁴ BWSR Challenge Grant Funds; ⁵ Road Retention Bonding Funds

ATTACHMENT I

FISCAL 1998 TECHNICAL OFFICE BUDGET

OFFICE OPERATIONS

Personal Services:

Directors' Compensation.....	\$ 11,000.00
Directors' FICA.....	1,000.00
Employees' Salaries.....	101,550.00
Employees' FICA.....	7,800.00
Employees' Medical Insurance.....	5,625.00
Employees' Retirement.....	4,500.00

Total Personal Services..... \$ 131,475.00

Supplies:

Office.....	\$ 2,000.00
Field.....	1,000.00
Capital Outlay.....	1,000.00

Total supplies..... \$ 4,000.00

Other Services and Costs:

Directors' Expenses.....	\$ 5,500.00
Employees' Expenses.....	2,000.00
Continuing Education.....	1,000.00
Professional Services.....	2,000.00
Maintenance & Repairs.....	1,000.00
Telephone.....	1,000.00
Postage.....	1,500.00
Vehicle Expense.....	2,500.00
Director's Insurance.....	2,000.00
Other Insurance.....	6,000.00
Rent.....	6,500.00
Miscellaneous & Other Expenses.....	4,000.00
Miscellaneous Expenses - Directors.....	100.00

Total Other Services and Costs..... \$ 35,100.00

TOTAL OFFICE OPERATIONS..... \$ 170,575.00

INVESTIGATION & TESTING EXPENSES

Subsurface Investigations.....	\$ 0.00
Other Technical Services and Testing.....	10,000.00

TOTAL INVESTIGATION & TESTING..... \$ 10,000.00

TOTAL AMOUNT BUDGETED..... \$ 180,575.00

Total Ineligible for Cost-Share by the State..... 19,600.00*

Total Eligible for Cost-Share by the State..... \$ 160,975.00

STATE SHARE OF ELIGIBLE COSTS..... \$ 120,731.25 (75%)

Local Share of Eligible Costs..... 40,243.75 (25%)

Costs Ineligible for Cost-Share..... 19,600.00*

NET BUDGETED LOCAL COSTS..... \$ 59,843.75

** These items not cost-shared by the State.*

June 13, 1997

TO: Board Members

FR: Tim Fredbo, Easement Program Manager

RE: Easement Sign-up In Response To Flooding

Background:

The devastating spring flooding has once again emphasized the need to permanently retire flood-prone riparian lands and restore drained wetlands via the RIM Reserve easement program. In response to this need, I am seeking the Board's authorization to immediately accept and fund RIM Reserve easement applications associated with flood recovery efforts currently underway. Normal RIM Reserve sign-up period for this year will have an early December deadline. Funds will come from our existing bonding account balances.

In many areas of the state, particularly in the Minnesota and Red River watersheds, cropped areas in flood plains suffered severe scour erosion. The tons of sediment that were scoured away cause immeasurable negative downstream water quality impacts. Many areas suffered enough damage that cropping them will no longer be physically possible without filling in the scour areas to enable tillage equipment to cross. In comparison, floodplain lands under permanent vegetative cover suffered very little damage. Perpetual RIM Reserve easements would be excellent land-use alternatives for these repeatedly scoured floodplains.

The efficient agricultural drainage system that has been created in many parts of the state no doubt contributed to downstream flooding. However, it must be noted that this is not the sole reason that severe flooding took place this spring!! By draining many of our natural wetland systems we eliminate any possible flood water retention capabilities that the natural landscape may provide. How much flood water storage capacity that natural wetland systems can provide is dependent on many factors, but common sense dictates that any amount of storage provided in a restored wetland system is better than that provided by an efficiently drained one. Restoration of drained wetlands does have a positive cumulative effect on helping to lessen downstream flooding and water quality impacts.

This spring's flooding has caused 58 counties in the state to be declared disaster areas. In response, the state and federal governments have set up a disaster task force to assist in recovery efforts. This task force has instituted a community application process whereby local units of government can make application for flood recovery assistance. Soil and water conservation districts, in disaster counties, can make application for assistance through our conservation easement programs via this community application process.

Information To Support Request:

The BWSR staff has made an on-going attempt to quantify the dollar amount of program assistance that will be needed as a result of the flooding. In late April a flood damage survey was sent to LGU's for them to use in assessing their needs. Preliminary results of this survey indicate that approximately \$2.7 million could be used to secure RIM conservation easements in areas that were impacted by flooding. The flood damage survey results from June 6 are included as Attachment 1.

Currently there is a bond fund balance of approximately \$5.6 million available for RIM Reserve easement acquisition in 1997. Regular sign-up period ends in early December so funding decisions are not made until after that time.

Staff Recommendation:

Authorize staff to currently accept, and make funding decisions on, RIM Reserve applications received via the flood recovery community application process. Make \$2.7 million available for this initiative. This will leave a balance of approximately \$2.9 million still available for the regular Dec. 1997 sign-up deadline.

Applications would only be considered from disaster counties. To make funding decisions on easement applications, easement staff would utilize the grants team or a team made up of field staff from each of the BWSR regions.

Only easement applications that would potentially reduce future flooding impacts would be considered for funding (e.g., riparian, wetland restoration, and exempt and at risk PWP). Priority will be given to funding of perpetual easement applications.

Friday, June 13, 1997

To: board members

From: Marybeth Block

Below please find a synopsis of the staff comments on the strategic plan. On the back page is examples of other mission statements along with staff's suggested changes to the BWSRs'. At the meeting Jim and I would like to review the comments and, now that you have had time to review the draft, get your reactions. Finally, we hope to frame up an agenda for a more in-depth discussion in July.

Overall: Generally, the comments were supportive and complimentary; however it was noted that it does not fit the traditional mold of a typical strategic planning that identifies goals and objectives aimed at carrying out the mission statement. But given the board's programs and the need to be responsive to clientele, the legislature specific and the budget process, long range implementation strategies are not effective. Consensus was that the document does a good job of communicating the board's mission, guiding principles and general strategies. The document serves as a good foundation to guide regional strategic plans, program plans and position plans.

It was suggested that the strategic plan address our agency's intent regarding the size, organizational culture and management style. Management style is an important asset and perhaps should be addressed more directly in our strategic plan.

Mission Statement: See back of page for examples of advisory members' and partners' mission statement and examples proposed by staff.

Board Tenants: Emphasize stronger (into comprehensively and collaboratively) that much of what gets done is because of the efforts of local government. Cite the state - local partnership of local water planning : the state provides technical assistance and funding, locals set priorities and implement. Don't draw a distinction between LGUs organized along political boundaries and ones that are not. The last sentence should not be buried - mission statement material?

Minnesota's Resources: Up-to-date and relevant. Add visuals to depict prime farmland, and erosion rates.

The board's vision: Don't confuse vision statements and mission statements. Vision statements are the imagines, the utopian ideals to work toward, a mission statement is a specific task(s) to carry out that may help achieve the vision.

Trends: Eliminate managing resources at the watershed level (felt that it was covered previously). Redefining rural Minnesota should focus on the change in land ownership and variety of agricultural operations.

Technology piece needs to be expanded on, incorporated somewhere else or deleted.

Strategies: Good and simple. May need to emphasize that we need to be prepared to react to local priorities. Reword to remove "we". Consider bullet format. Label as guiding principles rather than strategies. Remove last paragraph - vague. BWSR has never officially received lead agency status with regard to soil conservation. Add water quality to list in first sentence.

Board Responsibilities: Good to have in one place

General: Add table of contents and introduction explaining the intent of the document. Consider renaming. Evaluate frequently. Be committed to and carry out the more specific plans - regional strategic plans and program plans.

On the subject of missions statements...

Advisory Members:

The MPCA mission is to protect Minnesota's environment to secure the quality of life of its citizens.

DNR Vision: "We will work with people to manage the state's diverse natural resources for a sustainable quality of life.

The mission of the University of MN Extension Service is to involve people in improving the quality of life and enhancing the economy and the environment through education, applied research and the resources of the University of Minnesota.

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture mission is to work toward a diverse agricultural industry that is profitable as well as environmentally sound; to protect the public health and safety regarding food and agricultural products; and to assure orderly commerce in agricultural and food products.

The mission of the Department of Health is to protect, maintain and improve the health of all Minnesotans." "The mission of the Division of Environmental Health is to reduce and prevent the occurrence of environmentally induced disease and injury. In this regard, the division acts as an advocate and protector of public health. It is the principal agency of state government charged with the responsibility of protecting the public health from exposures to environmental hazards."

Partners and others:

NRCS Mission: Providing national leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, improve, and sustain our natural resources and environment.

MASWCD: It is the mission of the Minnesota Soil and Water Conservation Districts to provide a common voice of the 91 Soil and Water Conservation Districts as we protect and enhance Minnesota's soil, water, and other natural resources: to nurture a conservation ethic and protect the economic base by educating current and future generations on conservation and environmental issues.

Minnesota Project Our mission is to work with rural people learning new ways to experience and celebrate community with each other and with the earth.

BWSR Current: The mission of the board of water and soil resources is to provide leadership enabling local governments to properly manage water and soil resources and to help all citizens be stewards of our irreplaceable natural resources.

BWSR Suggested:

The mission of the board of water and soil resources is to work with local governments to effectively manage water and soil resources,

The mission of the Board of Water and Soil Resources is to collaborate with local governments and other partners to manage water and soil resources efficiently.

The mission of the Board of Water and Soil Resources is to collaborate with local governments and other agencies, citizens and groups to manage water and soil resources efficiently.

The Board of Water and Soil Resources supports and assists local units of government to effectively manage water and soil resources.

The Board of Water and Soil Resources supports local governments in the effective management and conservation of water and soil resources.

The mission of the Board of Water and Soil Resources is to support local governments' effective management of water and soil resources.

The mission of the Board of Water and Soil Resources is to compliment and enhance the effective management of water and soil resources through local governments.

The mission of the Board of Water and Soil Resources is to work with local governments to effectively manage and protect water and soil resources.

The mission of the Board of Water and Soil Resources is to promote and support effective water and soil resource management through local government.

OVERVIEW OF THE MAHNOMEN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL WATER PLAN UPDATE - JUNE 1997

COUNTY DESCRIPTION

Mahnomen County is located in northwestern Minnesota. The county seat is the City of Mahanomen. The county lies completely within the White Earth Indian Reservation. There are three major watersheds in Mahanomen County [the Eastern Wild Rice, Sand Hill-Wilson, and Clearwater] that drain the county west into the Red River of the North. Mahanomen County is under the jurisdiction of the Red Lake, Sand Hill River, and Wild Rice watershed districts.

Mahnomen County is diverse in land use types from east to west. The eastern half of the county is heavily forested and characterized by a rolling topography containing numerous small lakes and wetlands. Agriculture is concentrated in the western half of the county with agricultural associated businesses the primary industry.

BACKGROUND

Mahnomen County was approached by The International Coalition (TIC) in 1987 to be a participant in the Northwest Minnesota CLWP Project. A Joint Powers Board (JPB) was created later that year. This allowed participating counties to work together to develop individual Comprehensive Local Water Plans (Plan). TIC was hired by the JPB to be the project manager and was responsible for providing coordination between the JPB and project activities. Planning assistance and support services were provided by staff of the Northwest Minnesota Regional Development Commission (NWRDC).

The original Plan was approved by the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) on February 28, 1990. The Mahanomen County Board of Commissioners locally adopted the Plan by passing a resolution to implement the plan on May 8, 1990. The Mahanomen County Soil and Water Conservation District was designated by the county to administer the Plan. Mark Aanenson was hired by the SWCD in May of 1991 to be Local Water Plan Administrator.

LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE

Mahanomen County passed a resolution to begin the update of their water plan on December 21, 1994. The county requested a two-year extension to complete the plan update. After a series of task force meetings the county completed a draft plan update and began the preliminary review in January 1996. The Plan was submitted to BWSR for final review in March 1997.

PLAN UPDATE REVIEW

The second generation of plans encouraged counties to develop and expand on partnerships, update goals, objectives, assessments, and take a strong role in implementation of practices on a watershed basis, which would be in terms of measurable results. This Plan is different in that it breaks the county down into three general ecoregions. Ecoregions were used because approximately 85 percent of the county is in the Eastern Wild Rice watershed. These ecoregions are distinctly different in land use, topography, soils, amount and type of wetlands, and other physical and social characteristics. Assessments and implementation items identified in the Plan reflect these differences.

In addition to the requirements under local water planning statute MS 103B, counties updating their water plan must also address new mandates, including wellhead protection, sensitive groundwater areas, storm water management, and high priority wetland areas. The Mahanomen County local water plan update includes the new mandates.

BWSR Board Conservationist William Best has reviewed the Mahanomen County CLWP Update and has found that the requirements of law and rule have been satisfied under MS 103B and 9300.

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES COMMITTEES

May 28, 1997

DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE (DRC)

- Membership:**
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Marvell Tripp, chair | watershed district |
| Glenn Annexstad | citizen |
| Kathleen Roer | citizen |
| Jim Dahlvang | county commissioner |
| Allan Oehlke | soil and water conservation district |
| Jim Haertel | staff |
- Responsibility:** The DRC is responsible for appeals relating to the Wetland Conservation Act rule decisions of local governments, watershed district rule appeals, and appeals of state agencies water decisions that are of a policy nature. The authority of the DRC is established in statute and as given by the Board. Under current guidelines the DRC receives the appeals; hears the issues; and makes recommendations to the Board.
- Meetings:** The regular schedule is the first Thursday of each month to hear appeals and take up other related business.

ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Membership:**
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Kathleen Roer, chair | citizen |
| Barb Cobb | water management organization |
| Dwain Otte | soil and water conservation district |
| Marvell Tripp | watershed district |
| Darrell Bruggman | county commissioner |
| Barb Uppgaard | citizen |
| Ron Harnack | staff |
| Mary Jo Anderson | staff |
- Responsibility:** The administrative advisory committee will act in the capacity of a "management team" and will make evaluations and recommendations to the Board on various Board positions including standing policies; programs; ethics; expenses/per diem; legislative platforms and strategy. It will assess specific Board objectives and evaluate the Board's effectiveness. It will assist in the formulation of bylaws, review the budget, make suggestions involving Board budget and act in a personnel review function for the executive director.
- Meeting:** The committee will meet at the call of the chair.

EDUCATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Membership:	Barb Uppgaard, chair	citizen
	Ginny Imholte	watershed district
	Tim Hvidsten	soil and water conservation district
	Jim Anderson	Minnesota Extension Service
	Susan Tsakakis	staff
Responsibility:	The education committee is responsible for the development of an overall education strategy for the Board; establishing annual objectives; assessing the education initiatives; and updating the education strategy to meet the needs of the Board's clientele. The committee will review the training needs of the clientele and review the training plan to ensure continuity with the education plan of the Board. In addition, the committee will assess and make recommendations concerning new Board Member indoctrination materials, the need for specific Board Member educational briefs, and to develop distribution of the annual Board calendar. The committee will evaluate and make recommendations concerning BWSR's publicity and public relations tools including, but not limited to, its brochure, convention "booth" and State Fair involvement.	
Meetings:	Committee will meet three times a year or at the call of the chair.	

COST-SHARE/SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Membership:	Dwain Otte, chair	soil and water conservation district
	Glenn Annexstad	citizen
	Ginny Imholte	watershed district
	Allan Oehlke	soil and water conservation district
	Darrell Bruggman	county commissioner
	Barb Cobb	water management organization
	Paul Burns	Department of Agriculture
	Wayne Zellmer	staff
Responsibility:	The committee has developed an implementation strategy to achieve the goals for soil conservation as defined in the Strategic Plan of the Board and has developed recommendations approved by the Board regarding the 1995 Federal Farm Bill. It is to remain actively involved in the new Farm Bill development process and act as liaison to the Board in regard to its progress and other associated issues. The committee is responsible for reviewing cost-share and general services allocations, policies and procedures and making recommendations to the Board.	
Meetings:	The committee will meet at least three times a year, once prior to the June allocation of cost-share and general services.	

WATER PLAN REVIEW COMMITTEES; NORTH/SOUTH/METRO

- Membership: The committee is the Board Members from the BWSR administrative regions - north, south, and metro.
- Responsibility: The committee has the responsibility to review county water plans, water management organization plans, watershed district overall plans, comprehensive wetland plans, and amendments to same and to advise the Board on the adequacy of the plans.
- Meetings: The committee will meet as necessary to review the local plans and amendments. The BWSR northern and southern regional supervisors will coordinate meeting schedules with members; in the metro region, Jim Haertel will coordinate the meetings, which regularly convene on the first Friday of each month.

WETLANDS COMMITTEE

- Membership: Darrell Bruggman, chair county commissioner
Dwain Otte soil and water conservation district
Barb Cobb water management organization
Kathleen Roer citizen
Glenn Annexstad citizen
Jim Dahlvang county commissioner
Wayne Edgerton Department of Natural Resources
John Jaschke staff
- Responsibility: The Wetlands Committee is responsible for reviewing Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) policies and procedures and making recommendations to the Board.
- Meetings: The committee will meet at least three times during the year or at the call of the chair.

STATUTORY COMMITTEES

- Membership: Eric Mohring staff
- Responsibility: Interest and availability with regard to Advisory Council on Wells and Borings and Pesticide Advisory Committee.

GENERAL MEETING SCHEDULE

The Board has adopted a resolution that committees would schedule meetings in conjunction with monthly Board meetings as much as possible.

Advisory members have offered to serve on BWSR committees and assist as needed.



BWSR COMMITTEES

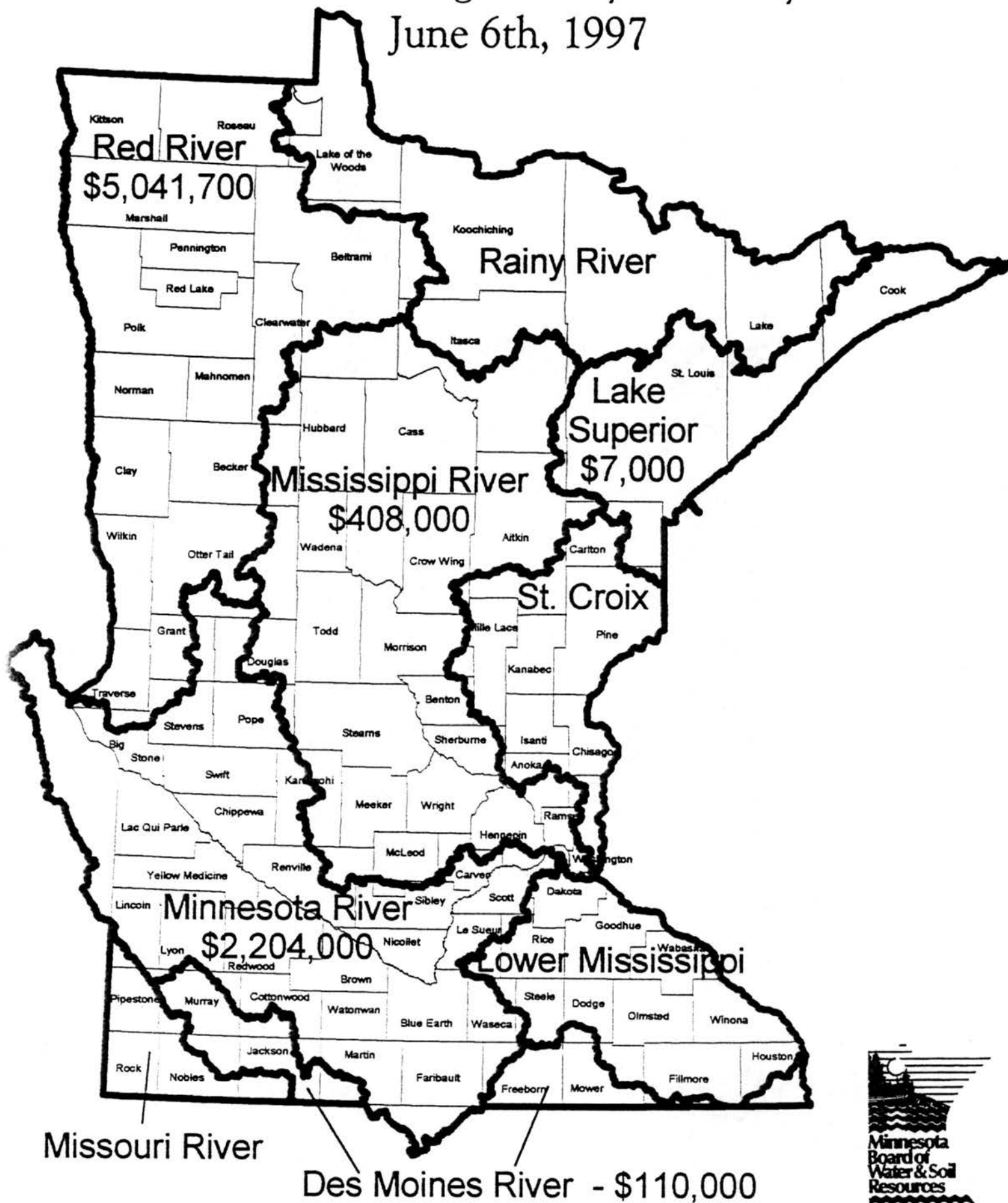
May, 1997 •

SCHEDULE	DRC	EDUCATION	COST SHARE	WCA	ADMIN	WATER PLANNING		
						METRO	NORTH	SOUTH
SWCD Oehlke Otte Hvidsten								
	Oehlke		Oehlke					Oehlke
			Otte, Chair	Otte	Otte	Otte		
		Hvidsten					Hvidsten	
WD Tripp Imholte Cobb								
	Tripp, Chair				Tripp			Tripp
		Imholte	Imholte				Imholte	
			Cobb	Cobb	Cobb	Cobb		
CC Dahlvang Bruggman ???								
	Dahlvang			Dahlvang				Dahlvang
				Bruggman, Chair	Bruggman		Bruggman	
CITIZEN Annexstad Roer Uppgaard								
	Annexstad		Annexstad	Annexstad				Annexstad
	Roer			Roer	Roer, Chair	Roer		
		Uppgaard, Chair			Uppgaard		Uppgaard	
AGENCY DNR MDA PCA MDH MES								
				DNR				
			MDA					
		MES						
BWSR STAFF	Jim Haertel	Susan Tsakakis	Wayne Zellmer	John Jaschke	Mary Jo Anderson	Jim Haertel	Regional Staff	Regional Staff
		Joe Wiltsey			Ron Harnack	Doug Thomas		

Other Councils or Advisory Committees on which BWSR has representation:

- Feedlot Advisory Committee (PCA/MDA) - Allan Oehlke
- Advisory Council on Wells and Borings (MDH) - Eric Mohring
- Pesticide Advisory Committee (MDA) - Eric Mohring

Ag Erosion Flood Damage Survey Summary June 6th, 1997



AG EROSION FLOOD DAMAGE SURVEY SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 6, 1997

BWSR

SWCD/WD/WMO	NUMBER OF LANDOWNERS	STATE COST SHARE FUNDS NEEDED	RIM RESERVE FUNDS NEEDED	OTHER	PREVIOUS STATE/ FEDERAL FUNDING	TOTAL FUNDS
BECKER	2	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	YES	\$4,000
BIG STONE	9	\$162,000	\$6,000	\$0	YES	\$168,000
BROWN	2	\$0	\$125,000	\$0		\$125,000
CARLTON	0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
CHIPPEWA	24	\$110,000	\$944,000	a \$100,000		\$1,154,000
CLAY	175	\$2,468,000	\$0	b \$60,000		\$2,528,000
COTTONWOOD	0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
CROW WING	6	\$30,000	\$0	\$0		\$30,000
JACKSON	0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
KOOCHICHING	0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
LAKE OF THE WOODS	0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
MAHNOMEN	4	\$9,700	\$0	\$0	YES	\$9,700
MARINE WD	0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
MARSHALL	5	\$40,000	\$59,000	\$0		\$99,000
MURRAY	2	\$110,000	\$0	\$0		\$110,000
N. CANNON RIVER WMO	0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
N. FORK CROW RIVER WD	8	\$378,000	\$0	\$0		\$378,000
OTTER TAIL		\$500,000				\$500,000
PELICAN RIVER WD		\$500,000				\$500,000
RAMSEY - WASH. WD	0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
RED LAKE	25	\$251,000	\$0	\$0	YES	\$251,000
RED LAKE WD		\$0	\$0	c \$1,150,000		\$1,150,000
REDWOOD	4		\$298,000	\$0		\$298,000
RENVILLE	6	\$0	\$280,000	\$0		\$280,000
ROCK	0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
SHERBURNE	0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
SWIFT	21	\$5,000	\$787,000	\$0	YES	\$792,000
						(OVER)

AG EROSION FLOOD DAMAGE SURVEY SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 6, 1997

BWSR

SWCD/WD/WMO	NUMBER OF LANDOWNERS	STATE COST SHARE FUNDS NEEDED	RIM RESERVE FUNDS NEEDED	OTHER	PREVIOUS STATE/ FEDERAL FUNDING	TOTAL FUNDS
S. ST. LOUIS	2	\$7,000	\$0	\$0		\$7,000
TWO RIVERS WD	10	\$85,000	\$0	\$0		\$85,000
WATONWAN	13	\$0	\$201,000	\$0	YES	\$201,000
WRIGHT	0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
YELLOW MEDICINE	7	\$156,000	\$30,000	\$0		\$186,000
TOTALS	325	\$4,815,700	\$2,730,000	\$1,310,000		\$8,855,700

FOOTNOTES:

- a) DRAINAGE DITCH REPAIRS
- b) RIVER DEBRIS REMOVAL
- c) \$150,000 - CONSTRUCT 5 RING DIKES, \$1,000,000 - CONSTRUCT 4 IMPOUNDMENT STRUCTURES

7/23/97



One West Water Street
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

3217 Bemidji Avenue N.
Bemidji, MN 56601
(218) 755-4235
Fax (218) 755-4201

217 S. 7th Street
Suite 202
Brainerd, MN 56401-3660
(218) 828-2383
Fax (218) 828-6036

Southern Region:

261 Highway 15 S.
New Ulm, MN 56073-8915
(507) 359-6074
Fax (507) 359-6018

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

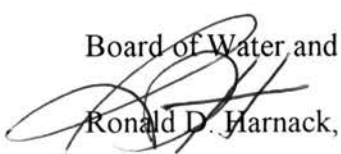
Box 267
1400 E. Lyon Street
Marshall, MN 56258
(507) 537-6060
Fax (507) 537-6368

Metro Region:

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

DATE: July 14, 1997

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

FROM:  Ronald D. Harnack, Executive Director

SUBJECT: July 23, 1997 BWSR Meeting

The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) will meet on Wednesday, July 23, 1997, 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:

Consent Agenda

1. Overview of Wadena County Pre-Settlement Wetland Issue: This issue was reviewed by the wetlands committee and is being brought before the BWSR for a decision. DECISION
2. City of Bloomington Comprehensive Wetland Plan: The City of Bloomington Comprehensive Wetland Plan was reviewed by the wetlands committee and is being brought before the BWSR for a decision. DECISION
3. Public Road Wetland Impact Mitigation Program: This program was reviewed by the wetlands committee and is being brought before the BWSR for a decision. DECISION
4. Overview of Amendments to Pelican River Watershed District Revised Management Plan: The amendments to the Pelican River Watershed District Revised Management Plan was reviewed by the northern water plan review committee and is being brought before the BWSR for a decision. DECISION
5. Crow Wing County Water Plan: The northern water plan review committee has reviewed the Crow Wing County Water Plan and is being brought before the BWSR for a decision. DECISION

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New Business

1. Bonding Initiatives FY99-20: BWSR's Capital Budget Request for Fiscal Years 1998-1999 was recently submitted to the Department of Finance. The Department of Finance will be compiling, reviewing and submitting agency requests to the Governor's Office, who will submit a state bonding proposal to the next session of the Legislature in January of 1998. BWSR's request consists of six projects totaling \$37,756,000 for fiscal year 1998 (see project summary sheet). Our requests were based on historic requests from local governments for financial assistance. In keeping with BWSR's mission statement, these projects will help enable local units of government to properly manage our water and soil resources. DISCUSSION

Old Business

1. Discussion of Draft Strategic Plan and Mission Statement: Continue discussions on the draft strategic plan and mission statement. DISCUSSION
2. "Minnesota Recovers "
 - a) Update
 - b) Special Local Water Planning Challenge Grant Authorization. Request for authorization of BWSR approval for \$150,000 of challenge grant used for special grants to assist local governments in the disaster counties to coordinate and facilitate flood recovery planning and implementation activities. The legislature has already authorized suspension of rules to allow for special allocations such as this. This allocation is consistent with the goals and objectives of local water planning and would assist the implementation of local water plans. DECISION

If you desire additional information, please feel free to give me a call. I look forward to seeing you on the 23rd!

**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
CONFERENCE ROOM, ONE WEST WATER STREET
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
JULY 23, 1997**

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

9:00 a.m.

Call Meeting to Order

Adopt Agenda

Approval of Minutes of June 25, 1997

Reports

- Chair - Kathleen Roer
- Executive Director - Ron Harnack
- Dispute Resolution Committee - Marv Tripp
- Education and Public Relations Committee - Barb Uppgaard
- Cost-Share/Soil Conservation Committee - Dwain Otte
- Wetlands Committee - Darrell Bruggman
- Administrative Advisory Committee - Kathleen Roer
- Financial Oversight Committee - Ginny Imholte

Agency Reports

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

9:30 a.m.

Consent Agenda

1. Overview of Wadena County Pre-Settlement Wetland Issue - Dale Krystosek and Dale Eklund - DECISION
2. City of Bloomington Comprehensive Wetland Plan - John Jaschke and Barbara Ohman - DECISION
3. Public Road Wetland Impact Mitigation Program - John Jaschke and Barbara Ohman - DECISION
4. Overview of Amendments to Pelican River Watershed District Revised Management Plan - DECISION
5. Crow Wing County Water Plan - DECISION

10:00 a.m.

Old Business

1. Discussion of Draft Strategic Plan and Mission Statement - Jim Birkholz and Marybeth Block - DISCUSSION
2. "Minnesota Recovers" - Ron Harnack
 - a) Update - INFORMATION
 - b) Special Local Water Planning Challenge Grant Authorization - DECISION

11:30 a.m.

New Business

1. Bonding Initiatives FY99-20

Advisory Comments

- Ray Bohn, MAWD
- Franklin Denn, MAT
- Bill Hunt, NRCS
- Rick Reimer, MACDE
- Vern Wilker, MASWCD

Board Issues

- August 27 Tour and August 28 BWSR Meeting in Crookston

**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
CONFERENCE ROOM, ONE WEST WATER STREET
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
JULY 23, 1997**

AGENDA

9:00 a.m.

Call Meeting to Order

Adopt Agenda

Approval of Minutes of June 25, 1997

Reports

- Chair - Kathleen Roer
- Executive Director - Ron Harnack
- Dispute Resolution Committee - Marv Tripp
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- Jim Anderson, Minnesota Extension Service
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9:30 a.m.

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4. Overview of Amendments to Pelican River Watershed District Revised Management Plan - DECISION
5. Crow Wing County Water Plan - DECISION

10:00 a.m.

Old Business

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2. "Minnesota Recovers" - Ron Harnack
 - a) Update - INFORMATION
 - b) Special Local Water Planning Challenge Grant Authorization - DECISION

11:30 a.m.

New Business

1. Bonding Initiatives FY99-20

Advisory Comments

- Ray Bohn, MAWD
- Franklin Denn, MAT
- Bill Hunt, NRCS
- Rick Reimer, MACDE
- Vern Wilker, MASWCD

Board Issues

- August 27 Tour and August 28 BWSR Meeting in Crookston

**WADENA COUNTY Greater Than 80%
PRESETTLEMENT WETLAND Classification**

Background

Wadena County expressed an interest about 1994 in evaluating the status of the remaining presettlement wetlands within the county. The SWCD believed that the completed Anderson and Craig study (1984) vastly underestimated the amount of remaining wetlands in Wadena County at 73%. The SWCD began developing a geographic information system (GIS) as part of their Comprehensive Local Water Plan in 1993. Developing this system provided the county an opportunity to compare the county's land use and its affect on wetlands to determine how much presettlement wetland has converted to other uses. This review, using modern digitized soil, land use and National Wetland Inventory data was compared to the older and less detailed Anderson and Craig (1984) data to determination the county's current wetland base.

Legal Process

MN Rule 8420.0250, Subp. 4 states that "a local government unit may request the board to reclassify a county or watershed on the basis of its percentage of presettlement wetlands remaining. After receipt of satisfactory documentation from the local government, the board shall change the classification of a county or watershed. If requested by the local government unit, the board must assist in developing the documentation. Within 30 days of its action to approve a change of wetland classifications, the board shall publish a notice of the change in the Environmental Quality Board Monitor."

Conclusions

The Wadena SWCD study indicates that 83% to 87% of the County's presettlement wetlands are still intact. The Wadena SWCD believes the 87% figure truly represents the county's presettlement wetland base and has concluded that this was a more accurate representation of remaining wetlands than the 73% found by Anderson and Craig (1984). Further, it was more accurate than the National Wetland Inventory conducted by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, this process is much more refined than the process used by Clearwater County which changed their status from 50-80% to greater than 80%.

Review by other agencies

Comments were received from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture(MDA). The SWCD conducted additional field verification with BWSR and concluded their process was sound. This additional field investigation was reviewed with MDNR Wildlife staff in June, 1997. MDNR's final comments indicated concurrence with the process utilized to obtain the greater than 80% data but felt allowing reclassification would result in additional loss of wetlands. MDA reviewed the report and concluded the GIS techniques and procedures used was technically acceptable.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

We feel the approach taken by the Wadena SWCD is logical, technically repeatable and scientifically defensible. The conclusions Wadena SWCD has made from this exercise appear quite sound and reasonable. Based on these findings, Field and Program staff recommend that Board give full consideration to reclassifying Wadena County from 50 to 80% to greater than 80% of presettlement wetlands.

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OVERVIEW OF THE WADENA COUNTY PRESETTLEMENT WETLAND ISSUE

PREPARED BY: Dale Krystosek, Board Conservationist and
Dan Eklund, Wetland Specialist

BACKGROUND

Wadena County expressed an interest about 1994 in evaluating the status of the remaining presettlement wetlands within the county. The SWCD believed that the completed Anderson and Craig study (1984) vastly underestimated the amount of remaining wetlands in Wadena County at 73%. The SWCD began developing a geographic information system (GIS) as part of their Comprehensive Local Water Plan in 1993. Developing this system provided the county an opportunity to compare the county's land use and its affect on wetlands to determine how much presettlement wetland has converted to other uses. This review would determine if Anderson and Craig (1984) were correct in their determination of the county's wetland base.

PROCEDURE

The SWCD used GIS to digitize the county's 1986 soil survey. Digitization of this information would allow for a comparison of wetland acres by using the 17 hydric soil classes documented by the survey. This digitization was accomplished in a Unix ARC/INFO format at the Minnesota DNR Region 3 Office in Brainerd. This work indicated that the hydric soils acreage documented by the digitization process compared very well with the soil survey data.

Land use was obtained by using rectified photography from the USDA -Farm Service Agency taken in 1991-92 and digitizing them for the entire county. Twenty four separate land use classes were identified from these photographs and polygons were digitized showing the actual boundaries of the parcels. This system is considerably more accurate than the raster system used by Clearwater County in 1988.

Wadena SWCD evaluated the remaining wetland base by comparing the digitized hydric soils with the existing land use by overlaying the digital data on one another. The assumption was that the overlay would identify areas where land use would remain conducive to maintaining wetland conditions. Wadena SWCD felt that certain land uses such as transportation, residential and commercial development, and cropland (11 total land use classes) existing in hydric soil areas likely resulted in conversion of wetlands. On the other hand, if the land uses on hydric soil areas were in forests, natural areas, pasture land, hayland areas (16 total land use classes) they were considered to still be wetlands. The analysis indicated that Wadena County's wetland base appeared larger than Anderson and Craig(1984) had estimated. A field review of several sites indicated that some pasture/haylands, while still wetlands, were reduced by drainage and some commercial/cropland areas still contained wetlands. Overall, the GIS work created a fairly accurate picture of Wadena County's wetland base.

FINDINGS BY THE SWCD

The Wadena SWCD study indicates that 83% to 87% of the County's presettlement wetlands are still intact. The Wadena SWCD believes the 87% figure truly represents the county's presettlement wetland base and has concluded that this was a more accurate representation of remaining wetlands than the 73% found by Anderson and Craig (1984). Further, it was more accurate than the National Wetland Inventory conducted by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, this process is much more refined than the process used by Clearwater County which changed their status from 50-80% to greater than 80%.

REVIEW BY OTHER AGENCIES

Comments were received from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA). MDNR's initial comments questioned the integrity of the process Wadena County used to conclude greater than 80% of presettlement wetlands existed. MDNR felt more field review was needed. The SWCD conducted additional field verification with BWSR and concluded their process was sound. This additional field investigation was reviewed with MDNR Wildlife staff in June, 1997. MDNR's final comments indicated concurrence with the process utilized to obtain the greater than 80% data but felt allowing reclassification would result in additional loss of wetlands.

MDA reviewed the report and concurred with the County's desire to be reclassified. A review of their GIS specialist concluded the GIS techniques and procedures used was technically acceptable.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Based on our interactions with Wadena SWCD during the analysis and field review process, we feel the approach taken by the Wadena SWCD is logical, technically repeatable and scientifically defensible. The conclusions Wadena SWCD has made from this exercise appear quite sound and reasonable. Based on these findings, Board Conservationist Krystosek and Northern Region Wetland Specialist Eklund recommend that Board give full consideration of reclassifying Wadena County from 50 to 80% to greater than 80% of presettlement wetlands. It is our recommendation that Wadena County is entitled to all of the provisions allowed to greater than 80% presettlement wetland counties within the Wetland Conservation Act Statute and Rule.

City of Bloomington Comprehensive Wetland Management Plan

The City of Bloomington Comprehensive Local Wetland Management Plan was submitted to the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) on June 20, 1997. The Plan was officially adopted by the City of Bloomington on June 16, 1997. The Bloomington City Council adopted a wetland ordinance to implement the Plan on the same date.

Legal Process

MN Rule 8420.0650, Subpart 3 states in part that:

- A. The plan is deemed approved 60 days after the local government unit submits the final plan to the board, unless the board disagrees with the plan as provided in item D.
- B. The board may not disapprove a plan if the board determines the plan meets the requirements of this part.
- C. In its review of a plan, the board shall advise the local government unit of those elements of the plan that are more restrictive than state law and rules.
- D. If the board disagrees with the plan or any elements of the plan, the board shall, in writing, notify the local government unit of the plan deficiencies and suggested changes...

MN Rule 8420.0650, Subp. 4 states:

- A. The plan becomes effective as provided in subpart 3... after adoption of the plan into the official controls of the local government unit.
- B. After the effective date of the plan, a local government unit shall make replacement decisions consistent with the plan.

Agency Comments

Staff from the MDNR and MPCA did not actively participate in the planning process, but did provide comment on the initial draft Plan (see enclosed comment letter from DNR and City response). Bloomington incorporated all agency comments into the Plan.

BWSR Staff Comments/Recommendation

The initial comments from BWSR staff included the need for BWSR to review the wetland ordinance as a part of the overall Plan approval process, a descriptive introduction or summary at the beginning of each section, adding language on program evaluation and monitoring, clarification on specific management categories, and further definition of water retention areas. All initial BWSR staff comments were incorporated in the Plan. All requirements of WCA rule regarding noticing and plan content have been fulfilled. BWSR staff have submitted no comments of the final Plan.

The Plan does comply with all requirements of the Wetland Conservation Act and is the most thorough and comprehensive plan reviewed to date. The overall strength of the Plan is the development of an effective and feasible implementation program for management of the local wetland resource. It is the position of BWSR Staff that the Plan should be used as a "model" plan for the Metro Region. The BWSR commends the City of Bloomington for its efforts to preserve and protect wetland resources. BWSR field and program staff **recommend that the BWSR Board approve the Plan.**

Public Road Wetland Impact Mitigation Program

The 1996 legislature provided BWSR with \$3 million (bonding) to provide replacement wetlands for those impacted by local public road authorities for projects on existing roads. In accordance with the BWSR 10/23/96 allocation and decision to work directly through LGUs and other public partners, BWSR staff distributed a Request for Proposals (RFP) in February, 1997, with a June 1, 1997 deadline. A total of 37 proposals were received from the statewide distribution. The proposals fell into the following categories:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$ Available</u>	<u>\$ Requested</u>
Urban Renewal	5	\$1 million	\$1.3 million
7-Co. Metro-wide	14	\$1 million	\$2.9 million
Outside 7-Co. Metro	18	\$1 million	\$3.3 million
Total	37	\$3 million	\$7.5 million

Attached are spreadsheets outlining the projects recommended for funding by the WCA Program staff. This recommendation is based upon input from the Board Conservationists, followed by a meeting of members of the InterAgency Wetland Group (DNR, ACOE, MPCA and BWSR were represented).

Also included in the information are those proposals not included in this round of funding, but may be considered as alternate proposals should any of the recommended proposals fall through. The unfunded proposals in the metro area will also be placed on the list of restoration opportunities in accordance with MN. Statute 103G.222, Subd. 1(e) and any of the alternate proposals may be considered again in the future as this program is almost certain to continue indefinitely.

Field review of all recommended and alternate sites, will be conducted prior to enactment of any agreements with project sponsors. In addition, a few of the recommended proposals will require additional negotiations with the project sponsor to amend the amount of the original funding request to match the recommended funding level.

Wetland Replacement Proposals for Public Road Impacts - 1997

Seven-County Metro Area Proposals

Total Replacement Needs: 88.1 acres, of which 44.2 must be NWC, and 43.9 may be PVC*****
(This covers needs for impacts from 1996 and 1997 construction seasons)

Category: Urban Renewal (Total funds available: \$1 million)

Sponsor	Project Name	Co.	R/C*	NWC**		PVC***		Funding Request	Funding Recom.	\$/Ac
				Ac	Type	Ac	Type			
MCDA	SEMI	Henn	R/C	2	complex	1	SW	\$333,000	\$322,000	\$107,333
St. Paul/CBE	Lower Phalen Cr.	Ramsey	R	13	1,2,4,6	2	5	\$333,000	\$322,000	\$21,467
Boys/Girls SP	Sackett Memorial	Ramsey	R	0		3	6,3	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$11,000
St. Paul	Ames Lake	Ramsey	R	5.82	2,3,4	0		\$333,000	\$323,000	\$55,498
TOTALS:				20.82		6		\$1,032,000	\$1,000,000	\$37,286

Category: 7-County Metro Area (Total funds available: \$1 million)

Sponsor	Project Name	Co.	R/C	NWC**		PVC***		Funding Request	Funding Recom.	\$/Ac
				Ac	Type	Ac	Type			
RCWD/Walls	Walls Bro. Home Farm	Anoka	R	7.76	2,3	0		\$750,000	\$232,900	\$30,013
NHCC	NHCC Restoration	Henn	R	3	2,3,6	2	1,2	\$78,000	\$78,000	\$15,600
MMRWMO	Lauderdale Ravine	Ramsey	C	0		0.15	1(riverine	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$400,000
Chanhassen	W/L Rest 1a	Carver	R/C	8	2	42	3,4, Buff	\$265,810	\$265,810	\$5,316
Chanhassen	W/L Rest 2d ****	Carver	R/C	20	3,4	7	3,4, Buff	\$257,010	\$257,010	\$9,519
Wash. SWCD	Schroeder Trust	Wash	C	4.85	2,3,4	3.64	?, Buffer	\$330,000	\$200,000	\$23,557
Dakota SWCD	Fredrickson/Thompson	Dakota	R	8.86	2,3,4	6.14	Buffer	\$239,500	\$163,290	\$10,886
TOTALS:				32.47		53.93		\$1,723,310	\$1,000,000	\$11,574

Total/Metro-wide 53.29 NWC 59.93 PVC*** 113.22 Acres**

*R/C - Indicates whether the project would consist of restoration, creation, or both.

**NWC = New Wetland Credits

***PVC = Public Value Credits, which may be used for replacement above the first 1:1

**** One of two Chanhassen projects is recommended for funding. The City will be contacted to determine higher priority. This project NOT included in figures.

Wetland Replacement Proposals for Public Road Impacts - 1997

Outside 7-County Metro Area

(Total funds available for projects proposed in following two categories = \$1 million)

Category: Critical Areas Outside 7-County Metro Area: <50% Areas

Total Replacement Needs: 219.5 acres, of which 109.8 must be NWC, and 109.7 may be PVC*****

(This covers needs for impacts from 1996 and 1997 construction seasons)

Sponsor	Project Name	Co.	R/C*	NWC**		PVC***		Funding Request	Funding Recom.	\$/Ac
				Ac	Type	Ac	Type			
Rochester	W/L Rest cc-2b	Olmsted	R/C	22	2,3	7	1,2	\$128,900	\$128,900	\$4,445
Dodge SWCD	Marshall Johnson	Dodge	R	85	1,2,3	10	buffer	\$651,000	\$200,000	\$6,853
Grant County	Swenson Rest.	Grant	R	18.5	3,4	5	buffer	\$80,586	\$39,000	\$3,429
Polk SWCD	Vesledahl Forms	Polk	R	200	?	50	buffer	\$750,000	\$250,000	\$3,000
TOTALS:				325.5		72		\$1,610,486	\$617,900	\$1,554
Overall Total:				397.5						

Category: Critical Areas Outside 7-County Metro Area: 50 to 80% and >80% Areas

Total Replacement Needs: 193.9 acres, of which 160.6 must be NWC, and 33.3 may be PVC

(This covers needs for impacts from 1996 and 1997 construction seasons)

Sponsor	Project Name	Co.	R/C	NWC**		PVC***		Funding Request	Funding Recom.	\$/Ac
				Ac	Type	Ac	Type			
Beltrami SWCD	Figliuzzi W/L Rest****	Beltrami	R	156	2,3,4,5,6	0	buffer	\$87,120	\$125,000	\$558
Pine SWCD	Cross Lake Group	Pine	R	25	2,7	7.5	buffer	\$174,206	\$174,200	\$5,360
DNR Wildlife	Aurzada Prairie	Todd	R	12	1,2	25	1,2,3	\$82,900	\$82,900	\$2,241
TOTALS:				193		32.5		\$344,226	\$382,100	\$1,694
Overall Total:				225.5						

Total Outside Metro = \$1,000,000

*R/C - Indicates whether the project would consist of restoration, creation, or both.

**NWC = New Wetland Credits

***PVC = Public Value Credits, which may be used for replacement above the first 1:1

****Note: Original funding request of \$87,120 was for 20 acres of credit. Proposed funding level is for 156 acres of credit, with purchase of the entire site.

Alternate Wetland Replacement Proposals for Public Road Impacts - 1997

Category: Urban Renewal

Sponsor	Project Name	County	R/C*	NWC		PVC		Funding Request	\$/Ac
				Ac	Type	Ac	Type		
Minneapolis	Near Northside	Henn	R	4	4,3	4.5	SW, Buff	\$300,000	\$35,294

Category: 7-County Metro Area

Sponsor	Project Name	County	R/C	NWC		PVC		Funding Request	\$/Ac
				Ac	Type	Ac	Type		
RCWD/Walls	Walls Bro. Cross	Anoka	R/C	10	2,3,4	5	2,3, Buff	\$300,000	\$20,000
RCWD	Schuneman	Wash	R	0		100	2,3, Buff	\$241,000	\$2,410
RCWD	Schumann	Wash	C	4	2,3,4	4	buffer	\$70,000	\$8,750
Shorewood	Glen Road	Henn	C	0.28	3,4	0		\$58,500	\$208,929
Chaska/HBWMO	East Creek	Carver	R	0		18	3	\$60,100	\$3,339
Chanhassen	W/L Rest 1a****	Carver	R/C	8	2	42	3,4, Buff	\$265,810	\$5,316
Chanhassen	W/L Rest 2d	Carver	R/C	20	3,4	7	3,4, Buff	\$257,010	\$9,519
Farmington	South Fork #1	Dakota	R/C	9	1,2	0		\$118,200	\$13,133
Farmington	South Fork #2	Dakota	R/C	6	2,3	0		\$64,450	\$10,742
TOTALS:				49.28		134		\$1,435,070	\$7,830

Category: Critical Areas Outside 7-County Metro Area: <50% Areas

Sponsor	Project Name	County	R/C	NWC		PVC		Funding Request	\$/Ac
				Ac	Type	Ac	Type		
Rochester	W/L Rest kr-1b	Olmsted	R/C	19	2,3	2	Buffer	\$196,650	\$9,364
Rochester	W/L Rest kr-2b	Olmsted	C	8	2,3	1	Buffer	\$125,900	\$13,989
Rochester	W/L Rest hv-1b	Olmsted	R	35	2,3	0		\$252,750	\$7,221
Rochester	W/L Rest wc-2b	Olmsted	R	25	2,3,7	5	3	\$149,000	\$4,967
Martin Co. Hwy	Schmidt Pit	Martin	C	6.6	6	0		\$6,762	\$1,025
Freeborn Co.	Falk Wetland	Freeborn	R	5	2,3	5	buffer	\$24,800	\$2,480
Grant County	Dahlen Rest.	Grant	R	12	3	0	buffer	\$52,272	\$4,356
Grant County	Christenson Rest	Grant	R	5	3	0	buffer	\$21,780	\$4,356
South 2River WD	Albany Sub-WS	Stearns	R/C	10	1,2,3	4	buffer	\$119,000	\$8,500
Stevens SWCD	Murphy Rest	Stevens	R	8.5	3,	0	0	\$42,580	\$5,009
TOTALS:				134.1		17		\$991,494	\$6,562

*R/C - Indicates whether the project would consist of restoration, creation, or both.

**NWC = New Wetland Credits

***PVC = Public Value Credits, which may be used for replacement above the first 1:1

**** One of two Chanhassen projects is recommended for funding. The City will be contacted to determine higher priority. This project NOT included in figures.

CONSENT AGENDA #4

**OVERVIEW OF AMENDMENTS TO
PELICAN RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT
REVISED MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The Pelican River Watershed District's Revised Management Plan was approved by the Board of Water and Soil Resources on December 7, 1994. Since then several changes have occurred that have prompted the District to propose revisions to their Plan. These changes include:

- Becker County has served notice that 4 public Ditches will be turned over to the Watershed District and, secondly**
- The "stormwater utility" changes to the Watershed District statute have allowed the District to explore this avenue of funding projects.**

The proposed plan amendments fall into 3 areas:

- 1) Specifying the District's Basic Water Management Project. The proposed amendments state "Henceforth, it is understood that the District's Basic Water Management Project is to improve lake water quality by reducing nutrient loadings to District lakes."**
- 2) Assuming responsibility for Becker County Ditches 11, 12, 13, and 14.**
- 3) Options for funding water quality improvements. Measures that would result in benefits throughout the District would be funded by a district-wide ad valorem tax, by cooperative agreements with other governmental units, or by the creation of a district-wide Water Management District. Projects not considered by the District to have district-wide impact may be funded by special assessment upon benefited property, by cooperative agreements with other governmental units, or by the creation of up to 3 other Water Management Districts. The costs of the projects funded by these Water Management Districts will be underwritten by stormwater charges as provided for in Minn. Stat. 103D.729 subd.2.**

CONSENT AGENDA #5

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
CROW WING COUNTY WATER PLAN

Comprehensive Local Water Management Planning evolved from the 1985 Comprehensive Local Water Management Act (Chapter 110B). This act later became law and is located in Minnesota Statutes 103B.335. Locally the Crow Wing County Board adopted the Water Plan in 1991.

The water plan has served as a guide to identify existing and potential problems and opportunities for the protection, management and development of water and related land resources.

Because land and water management is directed by Local Governmental Units (LGU), the most important opportunity that has emerged from Local Water Planning is the fact that a mechanism exists to BUILD LOCAL CAPABILITY to manage water resources. This principle "BUILDING CAPABILITY" is evidenced in projects sponsored by the Water Plan Advisory Board over the last five years:

Building Baxter's CAPABILITY to prioritize and manage wetlands.

Building Bay Lake Township's CAPABILITY to manage water and land resources.

Building Planning and Zoning's CAPABILITY to manage information about septic systems.

Building the SWCD's CAPABILITY to implement projects with livestock producers to protect water quality.

In addition to BUILDING LOCAL CAPABILITY, lessons learned from the first five years include that projects do not DUPLICATE existing projects/programs and also that projects promote VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE.

Although water planning has been successful, management of water resources will become even more challenging in the future. This challenge will in part be due to increased development pressure, high proportion of on - site septic and drinking water systems and limited water resource protection dollars. Fortunately, Crow Wing County's ground/surface water resources are generally in good quality. Research conducted in Maine suggests that water resource protection is much more efficient (financially, biologically) than water resource restoration. In a comparison of two Environmental Protection Grants (EPA 314) implementation of protection strategies on 12 lakes (3770 hectares) cost \$ 91,000 versus restoration of 1 lake (450 hectre) for \$ 270,000.

Justification for the development of water resource protection strategies appears logical, however, recognizing the importance of tourism to our local economy also creates a sense of urgency for water resource protection. Data from the 1994 Economic Impact Estimates: Domestic Travel in Minnesota estimates that \$ 296,000,000.00 comes into our county from tourism. A substantial portion of tourism activity is related to our water resources (specifically lake resources).

**RECOMMENDED GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR WATER RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT IN CROW WING COUNTY**

Crow Wing County is blessed with unusually fine water resources in its lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands and underground reservoirs. The first responsibility, it would seem, and hence the first goal of the citizens of the county, should be to **preserve and protect** the quality of these invaluable water resources - for, if that quality is allowed to deteriorate, the quality of life itself in the county will inevitably be diminished.

The second broad goal should be to **make wise use** of these resources to provide a sound economic base and a safe, pleasant living environment for the people of the county.

And, thirdly where lakes and other water resources have already deteriorated a good deal, we ought not to be satisfied just maintain their present condition but should strive to improve them. Hence, a third broad based goal should be to work for the **actual improvement** of those water resources which have deteriorated in quality, if such enhancement is economically and technically feasible.

Thus, we recommend three broad goals: **protection, wise use, and improvement**. Commissioners should continue to take the initiative in water planning and management. The Minnesota Legislature has indicated by many actions that it considers the counties to be the logical (**most capable locally**) lead agencies in protecting and utilizing water resources. It has given counties the central role in water planning and is channeling substantial funds through counties.

Furthermore, Crow Wing County already has comprehensive plans for land use and waste management; water plans must be consistent with these and other comprehensive plans for county development.

Water resource management implemented in a **watershed context** is necessary to account for non point source pollution into receiving waters. However, watersheds often times do not follow political boundaries, so there must be a high order of intergovernmental cooperation. In many situations, counties or the private sector (i.e Pine River and Big Sandy watershed) are the units in the best position to ensure consistent application of water quality criteria and standards throughout watersheds.

E. PROVISION FOR SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

The County Board should mandate an **annual review** of it's **Comprehensive Water Plan**. As the accumulating data indicate changing conditions of water resources and as the citizens of the county call attention to new problems and issues, the Board should recommend formal amendments to it's plan. Another form of accountability for water resource protection is the annual Natural Resources Block Grant (NRBG) reporting form.

II. ACCOMPLISHMENTS CROW WING COUNTY WATER PLAN (1991 - 1996)

BUILDING LOCAL CAPABILITY TO MANAGE WATER RESOURCES

Strategy 1-1 (page 130 original plan)

The Crow Wing County Board of Commissioners chose the Planning and Zoning office to direct the Crow Wing County Water Plan. Since 1993 the Environmental Planner for Planning and Zoning spends 50 % time coordinating Water Plan projects. A five member Water Plan Advisory Board (WPAB) was appointed by the County Board, this Board is advisory in regard to directing management of water resources and meets monthly with occasional special meetings, geared at building the local capability to manage water resources.

Local water planning has facilitated inter - departmental coordination for water resource management. The activities of many departments in Crow Wing County impact water resources and thus the need to build capability to manage water resources fits well with local units of government. Financial resources to build local capability to manage water resources has come from the Natural Resources Block Grant(NRBG), local levies and special grants (i.e IRRRB and BWSR Challenge Grant). In general, local levies to manage our 400 lakes and groundwater resources have ranged from approximately \$ 17,500 to 21,500 per year over the last five years. The NRBG portion for local water planning has been approximately \$ 18,750 per year. Special grants from BWSR and IRRRB have totaled approximately \$ 40,000.

Strategy 2-1 (page 131 orig. plan)

Establish a Central Clearinghouse for monitoring data. Water quality and resource data has been collected for Crow Wing County, this information has been stored in the Data-Ease data base located in the Planning and Zoning Department. Much of the data, specifically underground tank storage, should be groundtruthed to ensure accuracy. In addition, a mechanism is needed to update information as it becomes available

Early direction to the WPAB suggested that some common form be developed to facilitate data collection and analysis and to be used with individual lake associations & LARA. This form and process has not yet been worked out and should be addressed in the future.

Strategy 3-2 (page 134 original plan)

Thirty Lakes Watershed District, SWBD and the Corp of Engineers (COE) are involved with lake level gauging programs. Thirty Lakes Watershed District monitors approximately 30 lakes in their district. The COE still conducts gauging on the Pine River and Gull Lake Reservoirs.

Strategy 4-2 (page 136, original plan)

Crow Wing County joined other units of government including Cass County to apply for a Clean Waters Partnership Program grant for the Gull Lake Chain. The grant was not awarded

and re-application has not occurred. Communication between Gull Lake Association, Cass and Crow Wing County has occurred but no formal discussion about another Clean Water Partnership Grant has occurred. However, Cass County received a Board of Water and Soil Challenge Grant for water quality monitoring. Another alternative would be to proceed with an inventory of critical impact sites (SLED-M), in fact this may be more proactive and efficient due to local capability of the SWCD and Planning and Zoning departments ability to work with landowners and implement water resource protection strategies.

Strategy 5-1, 5-2 (page 137,138 original plan)

Lakes involved in Citizen Lake - Monitoring Program for 1995 and lakes that have completed an MPCA Lake Assessment Program (1985 - 1995) are listed in table 2.

Additional Water Plan Projects (1991 - 1996)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Baxter Project | The WPAB assisted the municipality of Baxter in mapping of wetlands within their jurisdiction. Wetlands were then identified relative to function and will be prioritized by the local unit of government. <u>Prioritizing wetlands for planning purposes</u> is very important, the information gained from this process will be valuable and <u>transferable</u> to other municipalities and parts of the county. |
| Bay Lake Township | The WPAB assisted the township with mapping of water resources within Bay Lake Township, the purpose of this project was to work with local units of government and assist them in building their local capability to plan and manage wise use of water resources. |
| Forest Stewardship Plans | The SWCD works with landowners adjacent to lakes, rivers and streams to develop Forest Stewardship Plans that promote the implementation of "Best Management Practices for Forestry". Over the three years Forest Stewardship Plans have been written for numerous landowners consisting of more than two thousand acres. |
| Private Well Sampling | The Crow Wing County Extension Office, SWCD and Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) cooperated in a project to educate and inform residents on the quality of their drinking water from on - site wells. Based on approximately 300 sample results on - site well water appeared in good status, approximately 4.4 % of the wells sampled contained nitrate nitrogen levels that exceeded recommended safe drinking water standards. |
| Mission Lake Pilot Project | Crow Wing County Planning and Zoning and the Mission Lake Association initiated this project to develop a systematic program to promote the upgrading of non - conforming septic systems. |

- Shoreline Impact Reduction (SIR)** A Challenge Grant was secured from BWSR in 1994 for five counties. This grant was awarded based on the merits of implementing water protection strategies with livestock producers that not only enhances water resource protection but also emphasized production.
- Drained Wetland Inventory** The SWCD has inventoried drained wetlands in the majority of the townships in Crow Wing County. These sites could potentially be used as restoration sites that will assist in the implementation of the Wetland Conservation Act.
- Water Quality Monitoring** The WPAB has initiated water quality monitoring and Mine Pit Lakes shoreline stabilization at the Mine Pit Lakes. This work has been financially supported through grants from IRRRB.
- Comprehensive Plan** Crow Wing County updated its Comprehensive Land - Use Plan in 1994.

For additional information on these projects that build the local capability to manage water resources please contact the Crow Wing County Water Plan Coordinator.

1996 CROW WING COUNTY WATER PLAN UPDATE

III. ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR 1996 - 2001

This document will address the need to review and update the Crow Wing County Water Plan. Like many counties in Northern Minnesota, Crow Wing County attracts many seasonal and permanent residents each year due to splendid resources in the county specifically the lake resources. Unique to Crow Wing County is the fact that much of the wastewater and drinking water needs are met through on - site systems. Protection of quality and quantity of both ground and surface waters is extremely important. Therefore, evaluation of the existing water management plan and development of a water management plan update that will guide protection of the counties water resources in the future is needed.

Like most Counties, Crow Wing County did an exhaustive literature search for the original water plan. BWSR recognized this and has included a number of assessments to evaluate if new information has been collected. The following 9 resource assessments were evaluated by the Crow Wing County Water Plan Advisory Board and prioritized for assessment for this water plan update.

- Wellhead Protection
- Wetland Prioritization
- Stormwater Management
- Implications of Surface Water Quality
- Implications of Ground Water Quality
- Implications of Surface Water Quantity
- Implications of Sedimentation
- Implications of Pollutant Sources
- Assessment of the adequacy and enforcement of shoreland ordinances

In addition to the original seventeen assessments completed in the original water plan, there will be three "additional assessments and opportunities to build local capability to manage water resources" which will be addressed in the local water plan update. Those items include **Wellhead Protection/Groundwater Sensitivity, Wetland Prioritization and Stormwater management.** Addressing these important issues will facilitate communication and cooperation with municipalities in Crow Wing County, emphasizing that water has no jurisdictional boundaries.

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Plan Purpose

This strategic plan sets forth a foundation upon which agency policy and programs can be created to fit the current issues and priorities of our local government clientele. The primary responsibility of the Board of Water and Soil Resources ("BWSR" or "Board") is to help local units of governments to manage their water and soil resources. This is accomplished by providing them with technical, financial and administrative assistance. To be effective the BWSR must be responsive to local concerns and priorities and be prepared to react to meet those local needs.

This plan describes the agency's mission, basic tenets (principles) and strategies that are fundamental to implementing the board's work in a manner that is meaningful to local governments. It summarizes the extent and condition of the state's water and soil resources as well as some of the industries and land uses dependent on those resources. It also examines some of the major trends influencing water and soil resources management in and includes a summary of the board's statutory responsibilities.

The Board's Mission

The mission of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources is to help (assist) (support) local governments manage and conserve our irreplaceable water and soil resources.

The BWSR was formed in 1987 by consolidating three smaller agencies in order to provide more efficient and effective state support to local government. The mission statement communicates the Board's focus on local government "clientele": soil and water conservation districts, watershed districts, watershed management organizations, counties, townships and cities. The board also has strong alliances with environmental organizations, farm groups, state and federal agencies and other groups interested in water and soil stewardship. The board works to connect these partners with the local units of government best suited to carry out the resource management tasks at hand.

While the primary clientele are local governments, the primary goal is managing and conserving water and soil resources across the state. To achieve this goal the Board offers technical, administrative and, in some cases, financial support to local government to most fully enable them to carry out their authorities for water and soil resources management. Ultimately all citizens benefit from this grassroots system for implementing water and soil resource protection efforts.

Minnesota Milestones: A Report Card for the Future is Minnesota's long-range plan and it describes a vision (created by Minnesotans) for the state in the year 2020. The themes that pertain to the board's work are: ➤ *Our government will be responsive, effective and close to the people.* ➤ *We will protect and enjoy the natural world.* ➤ *Our economic activity will create wealth and provide a good standard of living for all our people.* The board's mission statement focuses on government close to the people and managing and protecting our water and soil resources that provide both wealth and enjoyment to Minnesotans.

Board Tenets: the board believes that water and soil management is best implemented . . .

at the local level. Water and soil resource management is primarily a land use issue -- both in terms of the type of land use and the quality of resource management. In Minnesota, land use authority is vested primarily in local units of government. Over the past two decades, the state Legislature has reinforced this fact by passing landmark legislation for conservation practice cost-sharing, local water planning, conservation easements and wetland conservation that identify local units of government as the primary implementors. The federal government has also moved toward more state and local leadership for non-point source pollution abatement involving water and soil resource management. Land use authority is a fundamental factor involved in these programs and trends.

Water, soil and other natural resources, and associated management issues, vary substantially from one corner of the state to another. The most appropriate local resource management priorities vary widely as well. Local units of governments working directly with landowners, resource managers and other citizenry provide a grassroots approach to resource management. Locally defined resource management approaches tend to be realistic and better address local needs. Citizens know where and to whom to direct their comments about the approach. Locally developed approaches help target resources to high priority problems and watersheds. State and federal technical and financial assistance provided to and through local government enables a healthy balance between statewide consistency and local flexibility for sound resource management. A key to locally driven resource management is continued effort to involve citizens as well as integrate with other state and federal agencies and programs that relate to the local resource priorities.

voluntarily. Successful resource management (stewardship) is based on landowners embracing attitudes and methods that preserve and enhance resources for the benefit of themselves and others. More than 77% of the land in Minnesota is privately owned. Landowners have strong feelings about their right to manage the land they own as they see fit. They, and all citizens, also perceive the right to have a clean, healthy environment. Education and incentives influence individuals to voluntarily implement resource management practices that protect water and soil resources. Education provides the basis of understanding that helps landowners realize the results of their land use decisions. Incentives may help overcome their restrictions (financial or other) to changing their land use practices.

Most people want to do what's right and do it most effectively when they have the knowledge, means and choice. Regulation is best used sparingly for resource management to provide a level playing field and disincentives for those who choose not to do what's right for public health and safety.

comprehensively and collaboratively. Natural resource issues and problems seldom follow political boundaries or are solveable by the efforts of one individual, group or agency. In response local governments are taking leadership to build partnerships which expand their capacity to implement land and water resource protection. Abundant examples exist of local governments working with their neighbors to achieve mutual goals. Whether through creation of new governmental entities, formal joint powers agreements or more informal working arrangements, local governments are grasping the opportunity and are showing responsibility to help bring people and their local political structures together to meet the challenges of managing land and water resources wisely. Local governments are not only implementing their local priorities but are a key player in helping achieve state and federal goals by providing strong local presence and acceptability with landowners.

The management approaches of the state and federal natural resource agencies are compatible and complementary with local government roles. Some examples are the Department of Natural Resources' Ecosystem Based Management approach, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's Basin Management approach and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture's Agri-ecoregion approach. Each of these management strategies affords new opportunities for local governments to team up with appropriate agencies to tap into expertise, funding and new collaborations. Local governments are an essential partner to implement natural resource protection initiatives regardless of the management approach that is used. Effective partnerships with these agencies will enable local governments, whether they are organized along political or watershed boundaries, to assert their implementation responsibilities in an ever more effective fashion. The board strives to encourage and facilitate successful partnerships that build communication, help all levels of government cooperate, inspire creativity and build trust between partners as well as with the public.

Minnesota's resources

Minnesota is rich with natural resources. The wealth generated from Minnesota's natural resources contributes to the well being of its citizens. A healthy state economy depends on the sound management of soil, water and forest resources. The citizens of Minnesota value the quality of life that the environment and the economy have historically provided. The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) is committed to promoting wise use of the state's natural resources to help insure that future generations may also find such satisfaction in the quality of life of the state.

Water

Water covers about 5 percent of Minnesota's surface area with nearly 12,000 lakes and more than 10,000 wetlands. Minnesota's rivers and streams span 25,000 miles. There are about 208,000 miles of shoreline in the state.

Minnesota's significant water resources include those found beneath the land surface. The 14 major aquifers in the state are of "glacial drift" or "bedrock" origin. Two out of every three Minnesotans rely on groundwater for their domestic water use.

There are many threats to this rich water resource. About 51 percent of the state's wetlands have been drained over the last one hundred years and losses are still occurring (BWSR - Jaschke, 1997). Only 51 percent of the state's lakes less than 5,000 acres (99 percent of all lakes) fully support swimmable use (MPCA - Heiskary, 1997). Sediment is, by volume the greatest pollutant of our surface water. Displaced nutrients and pesticides which migrate off site can, and in certain cases, do pose a real threat to the quality of both surface and ground water resources.

The quantity of water is also a concern. "Hydrology" refers to the route precipitation takes on its way to a lake, stream, river or groundwater system. Many factors influence the hydrology of a watershed including precipitation amounts, soils and the use of the land. Increases in either the rate or quantity of surface water runoff can escalate the transport and delivery of sediment and attached nutrients to the receiving water body and can increase flooding and erosion along water courses.

Soil

Soil is a valuable resource in Minnesota. About one-half of Minnesota is covered by soils capable of supporting agricultural uses. Our fertile topsoil and favorable climate make Minnesota one of the outstanding crop producing regions of the United States and the world. Soil not only functions as a medium to grow plants, it regulates the flow of water in the environment and it decomposes organic wastes. Conserving and enhancing soil quality is fundamental to wise natural resource management.

Disturbing the natural cover of the land makes it susceptible to soil erosion. The forces of wind and water erode approximately 168 million tons of Minnesota soil annually - only Texas loses more soil from cropland erosion (USDA-NRI, 1992). In urban areas erosion generated at construction sites is estimated to be as high as 1,100 tons per acre per year (MPCA-Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas, 10/89).

Economic and Land Uses Dependent on Water and Soil Resources

Water, soil and forest resources are the foundation for Minnesota's main economic industries. The history of Minnesota's development is deeply rooted in **Agriculture**. It remains a dominant land use with nearly 43 percent of Minnesota's surface area in cropland or pastureland (Natural Resource Inventory, 1992 NRCS-USDA). Every region of the state has land devoted to raising crops and livestock, including approximately one half of the seven county metropolitan (metro) area. In 1993 the state ranked seventh in the nation for total cash receipts from crops, livestock and livestock products, with about \$7 billion generated annually from 1991-93 (Minnesota Agricultural Statistics 1996, MDA). In 1996, 162,000 jobs in Minnesota were directly related to farming and food production, and 257,000 were indirectly related to agriculture (MDA, Commissioner's Office, 1997).

Travel and Tourism Industry is also a significant contributor to Minnesota's economy. The industry generated a total of 133,000 jobs, 2.8 billion in wages and salaries and \$6.9 billion in gross receipts (Minnesota Office of Tourism, April 1996.) Water-related activities are major contributors to the tourism industry. In 1985 water-related purchases generated \$1.9 billion for Minnesota businesses. These activities also generate about \$128 million from associated fees and taxes (Minnesota Office of Tourism, Todd, 1989). With a significant portion of the state's economy depended on water-related outdoor recreation, the need to protect and improve water quality is obvious.

For well over a century the **Forest Industry** in the state has continued to thrive. Minnesota's Forest Resource Plan says that the forest products industry directly provides 58,960 jobs in the state. Factor in the indirect influences, and the forestry and forest products industry generates about 111,000 jobs, \$2.8 billion in employee compensation and \$10.1 billion in total industry output (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, 1995). **Agroforestry** is an important component of the forest industry. Agroforestry means putting trees and shrubs to work in both rural areas and communities. Working trees are trees planted in the right place, in the right design, for a specific purpose - often conservation related. The tree plantings can be designed to serve as a windbreak, living snow fence, a buffer strip to protect water resources, a high value crop (e.g., nuts), fuel wood plantations or wildlife habitats.

While **Urban growth** is not an economic industry per se, the geographic area of the cities of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, along with numerous suburbs of these cities, cannot be overlooked as the economic nucleus of the state. The seven county metro region encompasses only 5 percent of the land in the state, yet it is home to more than one half of the state's four million residents. Of the property value of the

state of Minnesota, 65 percent is within the metro area. Building permits are indicators of economic growth and of all the permits applied for in the state during 1990 and 1991, 59 percent were located in the metro area. Soils, water quality, wetlands and forest resources are all affected by urban growth. Sustaining these resources must be encouraged by comprehensive urban watershed planning and management efforts.

The Trends Shaping the Future

The Board believes the following trends must be considered when making decisions as to how water and soil resources are managed in the state.

As a society, we continue to move toward ***governance close to the citizens***. The board sees three primary catalysts for placing more authority and responsibility with local governmental units: **an increase in local government budgets and staff relative to state and federal budgets and staff; the mingling of country and city; and the involvement of citizens in different ways than in the past.**

As state and federal budget and staff outlays slow their rate of increase, the responsibilities they were charged with are being passed to local government - often without adequate funding to carry them out. To insure responsibilities are successfully carried out, administrative dollars must be passed from the federal government to the states, who can pass them to the local unit of government best equipped to provide the solutions to meet the program intentions. States have the important role of transferring the dollars, programs and policies to the local units of government and insuring that they carry out responsibilities imparted to them.

Governance at the local level is also being propelled because the country and the city are becoming increasingly intertwined - physically and socially. More and more people are moving to the country. Open spaces, blufflands and woodlands are being developed to home sites. Consequently, rural homeowners, like their urban counterparts, have more interaction with their neighbors. This can lead to disputes, particularly regarding land use issues. Local government is called upon first to resolve the conflict. Sometimes, citizens attempt to use environmental standards to prevent lands from being developed.

Many local citizens are taking the time to be involved in issues pertaining to the environment. They see a healthy environment as economically and socially benefiting their well being. Per capita income has been steadily rising in Minnesota, as has the number of environmentally educated citizens. There appears to be a link between these circumstances and the increased involvement of citizens in environmental issues. Some people look to local governmental units as appropriate to address environmental problems while others have a mistrust of local government and favor state or federal intervention.

Managing resources at the watershed level is increasingly recognized as a wise management scale. The most efficient use of human and financial resources is to treat problems in the context of an integrated resource management approach. Cumulative impacts on water and soil resources require that we approach the problem from a resource, rather than a political, perspective. Watershed level management precipitates ***integration and collaboration of efforts*** and encourages agencies, local units of government and community members work together to craft solutions to natural resource management problems. As the competition for the financial and technical resources increases the edge will go to the projects that have a high level of collaboration among a diverse group of partners.

Redefining of Rural Minnesota. Rural Minnesota is changing. Recent surveys by the USDA indicate that the majority of rural residents are no longer involved in or affiliated with agriculture - a major departure from the early and mid part of the 20th century. Those who are involved in agriculture

often no longer fit the traditional view of "farm" and "farmer." In agricultural operations, as in other industries, there is a trend toward specialization and increased size. Many landowners are retired, live or work off the farm and much of the cropland is rented to others. Of those actively farming the median age is 57.8 years - this means that in the next 10-20 years nearly half of all American farmland will change ownership (The Stockman GrassFarmer, 6/97). The trend is for fewer people to manage larger tracts of land - these acres will continue to account for the bulk of agricultural production and income. Conversely, small tract ownership in agriculture and forested landscapes is also rapidly increasing. The owners of these small parcels have conservation needs on their lands which often require different solutions or approaches than larger scale producers.

Finally, *technology* has, and will continue to change how we do business. The Board must show leadership to timely adapt new technologies to water and soil management implementation efforts.

Strategies

1. *Encourage local resource planning and protection efforts.* The Board will accomplish this strategy by continuing to use **comprehensive local water planning** as the primary method to plan for and implement water and related land resource protection strategies. The local water planning process is an effective way to define the roles and responsibilities of each of the local resource partners in a county or watershed management organization, and for establishing measures of success. This process also enables state and federal agencies to align their programs, authorities, and technical and financial assistance with local government resource priorities, and increase the efficiency of individual efforts.

The Board will continue to assist local units of government to plan and implement their responsibilities using a **watershed-based management** approach. The Board recognizes that implementing watershed protection requires that local units of government take action. Such commitment to action is a political decision by a political body. The Board believes the key to comprehensive watershed resource management is to bring political units together so that problems are not addressed as isolated cases but as part of an integrated and collaborative effort. The result should be a more effective and efficient use of scarce human and financial resources.

2. *Support local resource management implementation.* The Board will accomplish this strategy by providing a forum to foster state, regional and local units of government working relationships and to maximize local government effectiveness in attaining mutual land and water management goals. The Board will share information and facilitate discussions with and among local governments to help them build on their successes, initiate new cooperative ventures and explore alternative organizational options.

As resource management trends and needs evolve, so must state programs. The Board will work with local units of government to maintain and **enhance the efficiency and effectiveness** of the resource management programs it administers. The Board will involve local units of government and other partners in periodically updating program rules and procedures, including reporting requirements, to foster efficient local implementation while maintaining accountability and the ability to measure success. The Board will also periodically assess, in cooperation with the local government units we serve, their ability to administer programs to effectively address current high priority resource management needs. The Board will strive to allocate financial, technical and administrative support to achieve the best return on the investments of all involved. Innovation, streamlining, flexibility, teamwork, customer service and results will be characteristics promoted within and through the programs administered by the Board.

3. *Develop and maintain our capability to deliver competent service to local units of governments.* Technical capability in the areas of soil conservation, engineering, wetlands, groundwater, information management, communication, planning and administration are crucial to the mission of the board. The Board will accomplish this strategy by developing and maintaining the capability of staff and board members to provide competent technical and leadership assistance to local units of government for water and soil resource management. The Board will maintain an organization that attracts, develops and maintains highly qualified members, including both generalists and specialists who, together, will effectively carry out the Board's mission.

Recognizing the critical relationships between soil conservation, water quality, soil quality and sustainability, the Board will seek opportunities to develop and implement new initiatives which give local units of government tools to address these issues.

Board Responsibilities

The board of water and soil resources' (board) responsibilities can be found throughout Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 103, which pertains to water. Listed below are the references to policies or procedures that are germane to the board. Normal type indicates the text has been transcribed as it appears in the statute. Italic text indicates the statute has been paraphrased to highlight the subjects found within the statutory reference.

General Policies

103A.204 Groundwater policy

Outlines the various state agencies' responsibilities in terms of groundwater protection. The board of water and soil resources has the responsibility to report on groundwater education and outreach with local government officials, local water planning and management, and local cost share programs.

103A.206 Soil and Water Conservation Policy

Improper land use practices have caused serious wind and water erosion of the land of this state, the runoff of polluting materials, increased costs to maintain agricultural productivity, increased energy costs and increased flood damage. Land occupiers have the responsibility to implement practices to correct these conditions and conserve the soil and water resources of the state. It is the policy of the state to encourage land occupiers to conserve soil and water resources through the implementation of practices that effectively reduce or prevent erosion, sedimentation, siltation and agriculturally related pollution in order to preserve natural resources, ensure continued soil productivity, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, preserve wildlife, protect the tax base, and protect public lands.

103a.209 Marginal, Erodible Land Retirement Policy

It is state policy to encourage the retirement of marginal, highly erodible land, particularly land adjacent to public waters and drainage systems, from crop production and to reestablish a cover of perennial vegetation.

103A.211 Water law policy

The water law of this state is contained in many statutes that must be considered as a whole to systematically administer water policy for the public welfare. . .

103A.301 to Determination of Water law and Policy

103A.341 *Gives authority for the board to intervene in a proceeding (a procedure under any of the laws listed in 103A.305, jurisdiction) if a petition is filed with the board for referral of a question of water policy involved in the proceeding and lays out the procedure the board follows to make a policy determination.*

General Board Responsibilities

103B.101 Board of Water and Soil Resources. Establishes the board and defines the following duties:

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

- 2) *facilitate communication and coordination among state agencies in cooperation with the environmental quality board, and between state and local units of government, in order to make the expertise and resources of state agencies involved in soil and water resources management available to the local units of government to the greatest extent possible;*
- 3) *coordinate state and local interests with respect to the study in southwestern Minnesota under U.S. Code, title 16, section 1009;*
- 4) *develop information and education programs designed to increase awareness of water and soil resource problems and awareness of opportunities for local government involvement in preventing or solving them;*
- 5) *provide a forum for the discussion of local issues and opportunities relating to water and soil resources management;*
- 6) *adopt an annual budget and work program that integrate the various functions and responsibilities assigned to it by law; and*
- 7) *report to the governor and the legislature by October 15 of each even-numbered year with an assessment of board programs and recommendations for any program changes and board membership changes necessary to improve state and local efforts in water and soil resources management.*

In addition to these duties the board must establish a dispute resolution committee to hear and resolve disputes, appeals and interventions pertaining to water law and policy.

Local Water Planning

103B.201 to Metropolitan Surface Water Management

103B.251 *These sections outline the purpose of water management planning in the metropolitan area and provide direction regarding watershed management organizations and watershed plans. It gives joint powers watershed management organizations the authority to prepare, adopt and implement a plan for the watershed; to review and approve local water management plans; to, under certain conditions, regulate land use; and other authorities pertaining to budgets, assessments and contracts. It requires that the board adopt rules prescribing minimum requirements for the content of watershed management organization joint powers agreements. A watershed management plan must be prepared for all watersheds wholly or partially within the metropolitan area. The plan must be reviewed by the board and other state agencies. The board has the authority to disapprove all or parts of a plan. The watershed management organization is responsible for preparing and implementing the plan. If the watershed management organization is terminated or the board determines they are not implementing the plan, counties or cities can petition to establish a watershed district under chapter 103D. Persons believing there has been a failure to comply with a plan may request the board review the plan and its implementation and act according to a procedure established to resolve disputes and making an implementation compliance determination. The board is directed to adopt rules establishing the requirements for annual financial reports to the board, standards for annual financial audits and requirements for the content of activity reports.*

103B.252 Groundwater Management

This section outlines the authority and procedures for counties to prepare and adopt groundwater plans including advisory committees, general standards, contents, review, approval, adoption and implementation, amendments and property tax levies.

103B.301 to Comprehensive Local Water Planning and Management

103B.335 *These sections encourage counties outside of the metropolitan area to prepare, adopt and implement a comprehensive water plan. The process must be completed in coordination with local government units and contiguous counties. The board must review the draft plan and all written comments received regarding the plan in consultation with other state agencies involved in resource management. The board may disapprove a comprehensive water plan if they determine it is not consistent with state law. The board shall:*

- 1) *develop guidelines for the contents of the comprehensive plan that provide a flexible approach to meeting the resource needs.;*
- 2) *coordinate the planning assistance provided by state agencies;*
- 3) *provide education & information about the planning process;*
- 4) *determine contested cases;*
- 5) *establish a review process;*
- 6) *report to the legislature;*
- 7) *make grants to counties for comprehensive local water planning, implementation of priority actions and sealing of abandoned wells.*

103B.3369 Local Water Resources Protection and Management Program

This section authorizes the board to provide financial assistance to counties for activities that protect or manage water and related land quality. Outlines how counties request funds, the contracts between the state and the county and what the grants may be used for. It directs the board to adopt rules and gives guidance regarding what requests the board will give priority to.

103B.345 Resolution of Disputes

Provides that counties or other local units of government can request the board to informally, or through a hearing, resolve a dispute pertaining to: 1) the interpretation and implementation of a local comprehensive water plan; 2) two or more counties disagreeing about the apportionment of the costs of a project; or 3) a county and another local unit of government disagree about a change in a local water and related land resources plan or official control.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts

103C.401 Duties of the State Board. *The state board shall:*

- 1) Offer to assist the district boards to implement their programs . . .*
- 2) Keep the district boards informed of the activities and experience of other districts and facilitate cooperation and an interchange of advice and experience.*
- 3) Coordinate the programs and activities of the districts with appropriate agencies by advice and consultation*
- 4) Approve or disapprove the plans or programs of districts relating to the use of state funds administered by the state board.*
- 5) Secure the cooperation and assistance of agencies in the work of the districts. . .*
- 6) compliance with statewide programs and policies established by the state board by advice, consultation and approval of grant agreements with the districts.*
- 7) Provide operating funds to districts as provided by the legislature.*

Watershed Districts

103D.101 Board of Water and Soil Resources. *This section authorizes the board to:*

- 1) Establish a watershed district b) define its boundaries c) appoint the first board of managers.*
- 2) The board has the right to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, examine and cross examine witnesses.*
- 3) The board must keep and maintain a record of all proceedings.*

Throughout this chapter are procedures to establish the watershed district, to change watershed district boundaries, to consolidate or terminate watershed districts and to appoint managers.

Protection of Water Resources

103C.501 Cost-Sharing Contracts

This section authorizes the state board to allocate funds to districts to share the cost of conservation practices and says how districts request funds, how the state approves requests and allocates funds and the terms of the contract between the district and the landowner requesting funds. Also requires the state board to adopt administrative rules.

103F.171 Southern Minnesota Rivers Basin Area II (Study Area II)

This section describes a pilot program to provide technical and financial assistance to local units of government for floodwater retarding and retention, and assigns associated administrative responsibilities.

103F.401 Soil Erosion

to 103F.460 *These sections give local units of government (that have planning and zoning authority) the authority to adopt a soil loss ordinance. It says the board will adopt a model ordinance and rules to guide local governments to implement soil loss controls, and the board shall review the model ordinance and rules, in cooperation with local government, every five years.*

103F.461 Groundwater Education

This section states that the board shall biennially review groundwater education activities with local units of government and develop recommendations for improvement and submit a report containing such information to the environmental quality board for review. The report must be coordinated with the Minnesota environmental education advisor board and the pollution control agency. The board is given the authority to give grants for innovative groundwater education strategies.

103F.501 Reinvest in Minnesota Resources Act

to 103F.515 *These sections authorize the board to enter into conservation easements with private landowners to keep marginal agricultural land out of crop production to protect soil and water quality and support fish and wildlife habitats. It encourages the retirement of land adjacent to public waters, drainage systems, wetlands, and locally designated priority waters, from crop production. The act explains 1) eligible land; 2) conservation easements and the nature of the property rights acquired; 3) agreements by a landowner; 4) payments for easement and cover; 5) easement renewal; 6) correction of boundaries; and 7) enforcement.*

103F.515 Permanent Wetlands Preserve Act

to 103F.521 *These sections authorize the board to enter into conservation easements with private landowners on lands containing type 1,2,3, or 6 wetlands. The act explains 1) easements; 2) the nature of the property rights acquires; 3) payments; 4) cooperation; and 5) technical assistance.*

Protection of Wetlands

103B.3355 Wetland Functions for determining public values

This section outlines how to determine the public values of a wetland based on functions of wetlands for water quality, floodwater and stormwater retention, public recreation, commercial uses, habitats, low-flow augmentation and other public uses. The board is given the authority to adopt rules citing what methods and criteria will be used to make such determinations.

103F.901 Wetlands Establishment and Restoration Program

to 103F.905 *These sections allow a landowner to apply to restore a wetland on their property provided it is within a board-designated high priority wetland region and identified as a high priority wetland area in the local comprehensive water plan. It outlines the procedures in which the application is reviewed and approved, and outlines the cost-share assistance available.*

103G.222 Replacement of Wetlands

to 103G.2241 *These sections legislate that wetlands cannot be drained or filled without restoring or creating wetland areas of at least equal public value in accordance with a local comprehensive wetland protection and management plan approved by the board. The board must maintain a public list of restoration opportunities within the metropolitan area. Disputes about restoration opportunities for wetland replacement may be appealed to the board's committee for dispute resolution. For new transportation projects wetland credits may be purchased from the wetland bank (103G.2242). The board receives reports of wetland impacts on existing public transportation projects and must replace the lost wetland areas.*

103G.2242 Wetland value replacement plans

This section directs the board to adopt rules governing the approval of wetland value replacement plans and addressing criteria, procedure, timing and location of acceptable replacement wetland values. In addition, the rules may address the establishment and administration of a wetland banking program. Evaluation of replacement plans is done by a technical evaluation panel that includes an employee of the board. Appeals of replacement plans, exemptions or no-loss decisions may be made to the board. The board must decide whether to grant the petition and hear the appeal. All appeals are heard by the committee for dispute resolution of the board. A wetland heritage advisory committee, established by the governor, will advise the board on the development of rules and implementation of the program.

103G.2243 Local comprehensive wetland protection and management plans

This section provides an alternative to replacement plans as required in 103G.2242 and public value criteria in 103B.3355. Local governments can develop and seek board approval of a local comprehensive wetland protection and management plan follows the general requirements and plan contents identified in this section.

103G.237 Compensation for loss of private use

This section authorizes the board to compensate landowners for the loss of private use provided they meet eligibility requirements and apply for compensation.

103G.2373 Annual wetlands report

This section requires the board and the commissioner of the department of natural resources jointly prepare a report to the legislature regarding the status of implementing state laws and programs relating to wetlands, the quantity, quality, acreage, types and public value of wetlands in the state and the changes in those figures from the previous reporting year.

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 1998-2003
 Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138 thousand)

NEW BUSINESS #1

Project Title	1998 Agency Priority Ranking	Agency Project Requests for State Funds (\$ by Session)				Statewide Strategic Score	Governor's Recommendation 1998	Governor's Planning Estimate	
		1998	2000	2002	Total			2000	2002
RIM Permanent Wetlands	1	\$20,950	\$20,950	\$20,950	\$62,850		\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Govt Road Replacement	2	6,281	0	0	6,281		0	0	0
Riparian Erosion Control	3	2,400	2,400	2,400	7,200		0	0	0
Area II MN River Grant-in-Aid Program	4	1,625	800	400	2,825		0	0	0
Conservation Farming Grants	5	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000		0	0	0
Grass Lake Prairie Wetland	6	1,500	0	0	1,500		0	0	0
Total Project Requests		\$37,756	\$29,150	\$28,750	\$95,656		\$0	\$0	\$0