

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources. Minutes.

Copyright Notice:

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

Version 3
August 20, 2018

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
LAC QUI PARLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT REFUGE CENTER
14047 20TH STREET, NW
WATSON, MINNESOTA 56295

June 29, 2000

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:
Kathleen Roer, Allan Oehlke, Dwain Otte, Jerome Deal, Clair Nelson, Jack Frost, Jim Dahlvang, Darrell Bruggman, Jim Anderson-MES, Char Kahler, Ginny Imholte, Wayne Edgerton-DNR, Mark Dittrich-MDA

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT:
Lee Coe
Paul Krabbenhoft
Dan Wilson, Department of Health
Rod Massey, Pollution Control Agency

STAFF PRESENT:
Ron Harnack, Doug Thomas, Jeff Nielsen, Tabor Hoek, David Sill, Tom Fischer, Mary Jo Anderson, John Jaschke, Wayne Zellmer

OTHERS PRESENT:
Johnny Larson, Minnesota Association of Townships
Sonja Farmer, Terry Wittnebel, Albert Hoffman, John Rebehn, Lac Qui Parle SWCD
Lou Ann Nagel, Karen Halverson, Norris Peterson, Menno Fokken, and Burton Kuehn, Yellow Medicine SWCD
William Rois, Rick Gronseth, Swift SWCD
Milo Hansen, Lac Qui Parle County
Kent Kanten, FSA
Joe Oschwald, DNR/Waters
Jean Diggins, Laurie Golden, Chippewa SWCD
JoAnn Blomme, Chippewa Land and Resource Management
Kerry Netzke, Duane Carlson, Darold Neperman, Area II MN River Basin
Pauline Moen, Lincoln SWCD
Kurt Deter

Chair Roer called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

** 00-47 **Adopt Agenda** - Moved by Clair Nelson, seconded by Jerome Deal, to adopt the agenda as presented. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Dave Trauba, Wildlife Manager of the Lac Qui Parle Wildlife Management Refuge Center, welcomed BWSR to the Refuge Center.

** 00-48 **Minutes of May 24, 2000** - Moved by Jack Frost, seconded by Allan Oehlke, to approve the minutes of May 24, 2000 as circulated. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Chair Roer thanked Yellow Medicine and Laq Qui Parle SWCDs and their staff for the great tour on Wednesday. Chair Roer asked those attending the meeting today to introduce themselves; as well as board members and BWSR staff.

Reports

Chair's Report - Kathleen Roer reported that she attended the BWSR Wetland Committee meetings. The EQB did not meet in June.

Executive Director's Report - Ron Harnack reported that the Administrative Services Director has been hired, Tammy McGlone will start on July 10. Ron stated that she comes to BWSR will tremendous legislative experience. Ron stated that CREP funding has been a big issue the last several weeks. We have requested approval from Finance to use some the bonding dollars for implementation. Without approval we will have limited capacity to implement CREP. Ron commended board members, agencies, and interest groups, and especially John Jaschke for their efforts on the WCA rule amendments. Ron reported that he will be attending a forum in Indianapolis with the Soil and Water Conservation Society on July 24-25, to discuss the Farm Bill.

Dispute Resolution Committee – Ron Harnack reported that one new appeal has been received from Pine County regarding a wildlife/road exemption issue. Ron stated that the Cub Food issue in Forest Lake is pending. The Shell Rock River watershed district establishment hearing was held in Albert Lea on June 5. The City of Duluth Home Depot appeal is pending.

Wetland Committee - Darrell Bruggman reported that the rule amendment process is on the agenda later today. Darrell commended John Jaschke for his work and Darrell thanked Robyn Molina for the time and efforts she spent copying the document and all those involved in the rule amendment process.

Cost-Share/Soil Conservation Committee - Dwain Otte reported that the FY01 grant allocations are on the agenda later in the meeting.

Education/Public Relations Committee - Ginny Imholte reported that the Education Committee meeting minutes are in board members' packet. Ginny stated that the minutes are also located on the BWSR website. Ginny suggested updating the BWSR website. Ron Harnack stated that the BWSR webpage will soon be updated.

Agency Reports

Mark Dittrich- Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) reported that MDA is involved in research with the U of M/Extension Service Research and Outreach Center, working on a work plan. Mark reported that MDA just received funding from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a project with the PCA for improvement of water quality. Mark stated that the Field Day in Morris will be held on July 13. Mark reported that the Memo of Understanding with MDA, the Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC), and PCA regarding dairy feedlots continues.

Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources (DNR) reported that the Diary Tour was held last week in Nerstrand, great weather and good attendance; Dwain Otte and Jack Frost attended. DNR has had an internal change--Roger Holmes has retired, his position as Fish and Wildlife Director was eliminated. Wayne stated that director positions were given to Ecological Services, Wildlife, and Fisheries. Wayne reported that DNR is funding $500,000 to $600,000 for the CREP marketing positions, to promote CREP with landowners. The positions will be located in SWCD offices and work closely with the districts on CREP. Wayne stated that a meeting with districts, DNR and BWSR will be held July 7 at the Pizza Ranch in Redwood Falls to layout the process. Wayne announced that he will be providing half of his time to BWSR working on the CREP effort; he will continue to work half-time with DNR. Wayne will attend the national Farm Bill conference on July 9-10 in Washington, D.C.

Jim Anderson, Minnesota Extension Service (MES), reported that Jerry Miller, College of Agriculture, is retiring effective June 30. Jerry's replacement is Mike Schmidt, soil scientist with the Soil, Water, and Climate Department. Jim reported that MES is shifting the way they do programming, trying to do a better job in the agency to work on soil and water issues. Jim stated that a team of people in Lamberton, Waseca, and the St. Paul Campus will be working on drainage issues with MDA.

Chair Roer and Ron Harnack recognized the 50th anniversary of Lac Qui Parle SWCD, Swift SWCD, and Yellow Medicine SWCD. The SWCDs appreciated the plaque they received and thanked BWSR for coming to this area of the State. Ron Harnack thanked the SWCDs for their efforts and looks forward to continued successes.

Chair Roer called for a break in the meeting at 10:00 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 10:20 a.m. Chair Roer thanked Yellow Medicine SWCD for the delicious 50th anniversary carrot cake!

Committee Recommendations

Wetland Committee

WCA Rule Amendments - John Jaschke thanked Natasha DeVoe for her efforts on the "1997-98 Wetland Report"; she is currently working on "1999 Wetland Report". John explained that as required by Senate File 83 (2000 Laws of Minnesota, Chapter 382) the BWSR must adopt amendments of the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) Rules by July 14, 2000. The proposed Rules are limited to those necessary to: 1) incorporate the revisions required by 2000 Laws of Minnesota, Chapter 382 (Senate File 83); 2) link to separate rules being adopted by the Department of Natural Resources in Chapter 6115; and 3) incorporate clarifications and process changes needed to reflect current practice. John stated that the BWSR Wetland Committee met on June 22. John distributed the June 28 version to board members. John explained the rule amendments. He also explained the waiver categories, the processes, and the permitting authority. John distributed the resolution for the WCA Rule Adoption - Minnesota Rule Chapter 8420. Chair Roer stated that there will be training for the LGUs on this. Chair Roer thanked John for his great efforts, commending John for his patience throughout the process. Moved by Darrell Bruggman, seconded by Jerome Deal, that the Board authorized the Executive Director to make any changes recommended by the Office of the Revisor of Statutes or the Administrative Law Judge with the Office of Administrative Hearings and to complete the processes necessary to adopt said Rules before July 14, 2000 and put them into effect as quickly as possible thereafter. Motion passed on a voice vote.

** 00-49

Old Business

Limited Duration of Easements for CREP - Ron Harnack explained that the BWSR adopted a policy on June 23, 1999 for funding limited duration easements under CREP. The 2000 Legislature made it clear throughout the capital budget request process that the intent is for conservation easement programs to make perpetual easements for CREP a funding priority. When BWSR adopted the limited duration easement payment rate policy it created the expectation that funding for limited duration applications would be on an equal priority with perpetual to begin July 1, 2000, subject to legislative

review. We currently have six limited duration CREP applications that are pending ($26,000).

Staff recommends two options: 1) Fund the six applications we already have on the books. This is only fair to the landowners and SWCDs involved who were operating under the assumption that they would be funded come July 1. 2) Do not fund the six applications at this time. Wait until the next review and assessment by the RIM/CREP Advisory Committee. This will be in December or January. Refer to the following proposed policy.

Policy Recommendation: No matter what is decided concerning the six limited duration applications we have already received, from this point forward BWSR operate under the following policy: *"Limited duration easement applications received will be evaluated at a meeting of the RIM/CREP Advisory Committee on a semi-annual basis. Decisions to fund will be based on overall application numbers (both limited and perpetual and whether or not we're on pace towards our 100,000 acre CREP enrollment goals".* This will make it clear that in light of our less than ideal bond appropriation, and the legislative priority for perpetual easements, that limited duration CREP easements applications canot be funded on the same non-competitive basis that perpetual applications currently are.

Ron stated that staff recommend Option 1. Moved by Char Kahler, seconded by Clair Nelson, to adopt Option 1. Discussion followed. Allan Oehlke strongly suggested that board members think about things before making changes to the language. Chair Roer asked what in our policy needs to be fixed, or why do we need this new policy? Ron said that as of July 1 we will accept applications for all options without specific priority. Chair Roer stated that this policy supercedes the policy from one year ago regarding limited duration easements. Tabor Hoek suggested a pot of money up front. Wayne Edgerton stated that we should consider the concerns of FSA and stay with the current policy. Motion defeated.

** 00-50 Discussion followed. Moved by Jim Dahlvang, seconded by Jerome Deal, to accept the six pending applications we already have. Motion passed on a voice vote.

** 00-51 Moved by Clair Nelson, seconded by Ginny Imholte, to continue with the policy as it exists with perpetual easements as a priority and allocate up to $1.5M for limited duration easements, first-come, first-serve basis, with review of the policy revisited on a semi-annual basis with input from the RIM Reserve Advisory Committee. Motion passed on a voice vote.

New Business

FY01 SWCD Grant Allocations - Wayne Zellmer presented the allocations and briefly summarized each program. A) Regular Statewide Cost-Share Base Grants ($1,899,188); B) Special Projects ($400,000); C) Special Minnesota River Basin Grants ($571,000); D) Feedlot Water Quality Management Grant ($1,348,558); ** E) General Services ($1,984,764); F) RIM Reserve Service Grant ($748,738). Moved 00-52 by Allan Oehlke, seconded by Dwain Otte, to adopt the recommendations for allocation of our six grant programs as set forth in the proposal from staff. Discussion followed. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Area II Minnesota River Basin Projects, FY01 Work Plan - Tabor Hoek and Kerry ** Netzke presented the work plan. Staff recommends approval of the work plan. Moved 00-53 by Char Kahler, seconded by Mark Dittrich, to approve the FY01 work plan for Area II. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Advisory Comments

Minnesota Association of Townships (MAT) - Johnnie Larson thanked BWSR for inviting MAT to attend the BWSR meeting. He would like to see township officers on the BWSR.

Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD) - Richard Zupp, Vice President of MASWCD, stated that the MASWCD lobbied for the CREP program. Richard reported that MASWCD representatives will attend legislative leadership training in Washington, D.C. in September. Richard stated that MASWCD continues to work with BWSR staff and committees on the resolution process.

Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD) - Ginny Imholte reported that the MAWD summer tour was held last week in the Pelican River Watershed District in Detroit Lakes; excellent attendance. Ginny stated that the new managers orientation was held on June 22.

Upcoming Meetings

- Minnesota River Basin Joint Powers Board Conference, July 12-13 in Chaska. Ron Harnack stated that the CREP initiative recognition will be held on the evening of July 12.
- Local Water Planners Conference, July 17-19, in Bemidji.
- Next BWSR meeting, July 26 in St. Paul
- BWSR Retreat, August 23, Riverwood Conference Center, Monticello. Ron Harnack asked board members to submit retreat ideas to Mary Jo Anderson.

Ron Harnack reminded board members to submit their expense accounts now as the fiscal year ends June 30.

Chair Roer announced that the southern water planning committee will meet immediately following this meeting to review the hearing record for the Shell Rock River Watershed District petition.

Ron Harnack stated that the date of the December BWSR meeting will be held on December 13 or December 20. The date will be confirmed at an upcoming meeting.

Jack Frost thanked Ron Harnack for attending "Water 2000" in Oakdale on June 3.

Chair Roer thanked those in attendance and adjourned the meeting at 12:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kathleen Roer
Chair

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ATTENDANCE ROSTER

	NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE #
1.	Jeff Nielsen	BWSR staff	
2.	Tom Fischer	BWSR - New Ulm	
3.	Tabor Hark	BWSR - Marshall	
4.	David Sill	BWSR - Marshall	
5.	CLAIR NELSON	BWSR Bd.	
6.	Johnny H. Larson	MAT	
7.	Sonja Germer	LqPSWCD	
8.	Albert Hoffman	L.g.d. Comm.	
9.	Morris Peterson	Yellow Med. SWCD	
10.	Duane Otto	BWSR	
11.	Al Ouellette	BWSR	
12.	Menno Fokken	Yel Med SWCD	
13.	Burton Kruck	YEL MED SWCD	
14.	Lou Ann Nagel	Yellow Medicine SWCD	
15.	Karen K. Halverson	Y.M. SWCD	
16.	John Rebehn	LqP SWCD	
17.	Jeff Jarvis	BWSR - St Paul	
18.	William Reis	Swift S & W Supervisor	
19.	Rick Gronseth	Swift Co Dist. Coordinator	
20.	Mike Hanson	Lac Qui Parle Co. - Past State President	
21.	Darryl Wittenberg	LqP SWCD	
22.	Orlan Kahler	BWSR	
23.	Kent Kanten	FSA STC	
24.	Joe Oschwald	DNR - Waters	
25.	Jean Bigg	Clipp SWCD	

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ATTENDANCE ROSTER

	NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE #
1.	JoAnn Blumme	Chippewa Land & Res Mgmt	269-6231
2.	Lavine Golden	Chippewa SWCD	269-2139
3.	Terry Netzke	Area II MN River Basin	507/537-6369
4.	Duane W. Carlson	area #	507-658-3820
5.	Darold Heppermann	11	507-752-7810
6.	Pauline Mehrkens	Lincoln SWCD	507.694.1630
7.	Kurt Deter		320-251-6700
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
25.			

ASSOCIATION OF AMC MINNESOTA COUNTIES

May 22, 2000

The Honorable Jesse Ventura
Governor
State of Minnesota
130 State Capitol
75 Constitution Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55155

Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date 6/6	# of pages ▶ 2
To Jim Birkholz	From Dave Weirens	
Co./Dept. BWSR	Co. AMC	
Phone #	Phone # 224-3344	
Fax # 297-5615	Fax #	

Dear Governor Ventura:

As you recall, I last wrote to you in February regarding the proposed dairy feedlot Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Pollution Control Agency (PCA) and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA). The discussions have reached a point where you should be informed on my opinion on the status of this proposal.

While the effort that has been made by the PCA and MDA in discussing the MOU with counties is appreciated, there still are a number of concerns that have not, and may not be able to be addressed in the current framework of the MOU. These concerns include the apparent high cost of bringing 20 diary inspectors into the feedlot program with little apparent benefit, concerns over increasing confusion among dairy farmers and state and local government officials over regulatory standards, and the long-term impact this new relationship will have on the feedlot program.

With these concerns in mind, the Association of Minnesota Counties is proposing two actions to further the goals of the MOU. First, the Association of Minnesota Counties will promote and work to increase the number of counties who have been delegated regulatory authority under the PCA feedlot program. Our second proposal is to re-start the process of drafting a dairy pollution prevention MOU.

Regardless of whether or not an MOU is signed and implemented, it is important to achieving state goals for environmental protection that more counties become actively engaged in the regulation of animal agriculture. An MOU that appropriately integrates the MDA into feedlot regulation is more likely to occur if all the partners in feedlot management are involved from the beginning.

Thank you for your time in considering our concerns regarding the regulation of dairy feedlots. The Association of Minnesota counties will continue to work with the PCA, MDA and others to ensure that feedlot regulation is cost-effective, service oriented, and responsive to the needs of the public as well as farmers.

125 Charles Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55103-2108
(651) 224-3344, fax (651) 224-6540
www.mncounties.org

Sincerely,

Carolyn E. Engebretson

Carolyn Engebretson, President
Becker County Commissioner

cc: Commissioner Karen Studders, Pollution Control Agency
Commissioner Gene Hugoson, Department of Agriculture
Representative Tim Finseth
Representative Bob Ness
Senator Dallas Sams
Senator Jane Krentz

BOARD RESOLUTION 00-49

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) Rule Adoption – Minnesota Rule Chapter 8420

WHEREAS, the Board of Water and Soil Resources is required by 2000 Laws of Minnesota, Chapter 382, Section 20, to adopt exempt WCA Rules by July 14, 2000.

WHEREAS, the proposed Rules are limited to those necessary to: i) incorporate the revisions required by 2000 Laws of Minnesota, Chapter 382; and ii) link to separate rules being adopted by the Department of Natural Resources in Chapter 6115; and iii) incorporate clarifications and process changes needed to reflect current practice.

WHEREAS, the proposed Rules have been developed in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources and have the input of stakeholders who participated in the development of the legislation and thus the proposed rules have been found acceptable to the great majority of those using and affected by them.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Water and Soil Resources hereby adopts the Wetland Conservation Act Rules (with any changes as noted to the 6/28/00 version) and authorizes the Executive Director to make any changes recommended by the office of the Revisor of Statutes or the Administrative Law Judge with the office of Administrative Hearings and complete the processes necessary to adopt said Rules before July 14, 2000 and put them into effect as quickly as possible thereafter.

By Kathleen Roer
Kathleen Roer, Board Chair

Date June 29, 2000

8420.0100 PURPOSE.

This chapter implements the Wetland Conservation Act of 1991, Laws 1991, chapter 354, as amended by Laws 1993, chapter 175; Laws 1994, chapter 627; ~~and~~ Laws 1996, chapter 462; and Laws 2000, chapter 382. This chapter shall be interpreted to implement the purpose of the act, which is to:

A. achieve no net loss in the quantity, quality, and biological diversity of Minnesota's existing wetlands;

B. increase the quantity, quality, and biological diversity of Minnesota's wetlands by restoring or enhancing diminished or drained wetlands;

C. avoid direct or indirect impacts from activities that destroy or diminish the quantity, quality, and biological diversity of wetlands; and

D. replace wetland values where avoidance of activity is not feasible and prudent.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0102 INTRODUCTION.

The Wetland Conservation Act achieves the purpose in part 8420.0100 by requiring persons proposing to impact a wetland by draining, excavating or filling to first, attempt to avoid the impact; second, attempt to minimize the impact; and finally, replace any impacted area with another wetland of equal function and value. The provisions of the Wetland Conservation Act related to excavation only apply in the permanently and semi-permanently flooded areas of type 3, 4, and 5 wetlands.

Sec. 5, Chap. 382

As specified in greater detail in part 8420.0122, certain projects are exempt from the requirement for a replacement plan under the Wetland Conservation Act.

The Wetland Conservation Act is administered by local government units with oversight provided by the Board of Water and Soil Resources. Enforcement of the act is provided by Department of Natural Resources conservation officers and other peace officers. The Wetland Conservation Act became effective on January 1, 1992, and this chapter and portions of Minnesota Statutes, chapters 103A, 103B, 103E, 103F, and 103G, govern its implementation. The public is encouraged to contact their local government unit or soil and water conservation district for general information on wetlands and the interpretation of this chapter. This part is for general introductory information only. The other parts of this chapter shall control over this part.

STAT AUTH: MS s 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0103 WETLAND FUNCTIONS FOR DETERMINING PUBLIC VALUES.

The public values of wetlands must be based upon the functions of wetlands ~~for~~ , including:

A. water quality, including filtering of pollutants to surface and groundwater, utilization of nutrients that would otherwise pollute public waters, trapping of sediments, shoreline protection, and utilization of the wetland as a recharge area for groundwater;

B. flood water and storm water retention, including the potential for flooding in the watershed, the value of

property subject to flooding, and the reduction in potential flooding by the wetland;

C. public recreation and education, including hunting and fishing areas, wildlife viewing areas, and nature areas;

D. commercial uses, including wild rice and cranberry growing and harvesting and aquaculture;

E. fish, wildlife, and native plant habitats;

F. low-flow augmentation; and

G. other public uses.

STAT AUTH: MS s 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0105 SCOPE.

Wetlands must not be drained, excavated or filled wholly or partially unless replaced by restoring or creating wetland areas of at least equal public value.

This chapter does not prevent the use of the bed of wetlands for pasture or cropland during dry periods if dikes, ditches, tile lines, or buildings are not constructed and the agricultural use does not result in the drainage of the wetlands. This chapter does not prevent filling a wetland to accommodate wheeled booms on irrigation devices if the fill does not impede normal drainage. This chapter does not prevent control of noxious weeds if the control does not drain or fill the wetland. This chapter ~~does not prevent~~ regulates excavation in the permanently and semi-permanently flooded areas of type 3, 4, and 5 wetlands ~~if done in a manner such that the~~

Sec. 5, Chap. 382

~~wetlands are~~ or if excavation results in wholly or partially draine~~d~~ing or fille~~d~~ing wetlands.

This chapter does not apply to the public waters and public waters wetlands as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.005, subdivisions 15 and 15a, which have been inventoried by the commissioner of natural resources according to Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.201~~.~~ except that: (a) for projects affecting public waters wetlands, when the commissioner waives the requirement for a public waters work permit consistent with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 6115, the local government unit will make replacement, banking, wetland boundary, or wetland type, no-loss public road project notification or exemption determinations; or(b) for projects affecting both public waters and wetlands, the local government unit may, by written agreement with the commissioner, waive the requirement for a replacement plan, no-loss or exemption determination if a public waters work permit is required and the commissioner includes the provisions of Minnesota Rule Chapter 8420 in the public waters work permit. This chapter is in addition to other regulations including those of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, United States Department of Agriculture, Minnesota state agencies, watershed districts, and local governments.

Sec. 17, Chap. 382

This chapter does not apply to peat mining as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 93.461, which is subject to the permit to mine and reclamation requirements of Minnesota Statutes, sections 93.44 to 93.51, and the rules of the commissioner adopted under those sections.

This chapter does not require state agencies to obtain local government unit approvals. However, state agencies shall coordinate with local government units when conducting activities in wetlands within the jurisdiction of the local government unit. The state agencies shall follow the same sequencing and replacement requirements as prescribed by this chapter.

Sec. 5 Chap. 382

In addition to the provisions of this chapter, governmental decisions on draining, excavating and filling of wetlands are subject to Minnesota Statutes, chapters 116B and 116D, which provide that an action which is likely to have material adverse effects on natural resources must not be allowed if there is a feasible and prudent alternative consistent with the requirements of the public health, safety, and welfare and the state's paramount concern for the protection of its natural resources. Economic considerations alone do not justify adversely effective actions.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; L 1996 c 462 s 43; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0110 DEFINITIONS.

Subpart 1. Scope. The terms used in this chapter have the meanings given them in this part.

Subp. 1a. Account or wetland bank account. "Account" or "wetland bank account" means a record of wetland banking debits and credits established by an account holder within the state wetland banking system.

Subp. 1b. Account holder. "Account holder," in the state wetland banking system, is a person, corporation, government agency, or organization that is the owner of credits.

Subp. 2. Act. "Act," when not used in reference to a specific state or federal act, means the Wetland Conservation of 1991, Laws 1991, chapter 354, as amended by Laws 1993, chapter 175; Laws 1994, chapter 627; and Laws 1996, chapter 462.

Sec. 5, Chap. 382

Subp. 3. Activity. "Activity" means draining or filling a wetland wholly or partially, or excavating in permanently and semi-permanently flooded areas of type 3, 4, and 5 wetlands.

Subp. 4. Agricultural land. "Agricultural land," means land used for horticultural, row, close grown, pasture, and hayland crops; growing nursery stocks; animal feedlots; farmyards; associated building sites; and public and private drainage systems and field roads located on any of these lands.

Subp. 5. [Repealed, 22 SR 1877]

Subp. 5a. Applicant. "Applicant" is a person, corporation, government agency, or organization that makes an application to withdraw wetland banking credits from the wetland bank.

Subp. 6. Aquaculture. "Aquaculture" means to cultivate plants and animals in water for harvest, including hydroponics and raising fish in fish farms.

Subp. 7. Best management practices. "Best management practices" means state-approved and published practices associated with draining, filling, or replacing wetlands that are capable of preventing and minimizing degradation of surface water and groundwater.

Subp. 8. Board. "Board" means the board of water and soil resources under Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.101.

Subp. 9. City. "City" means a home rule charter or statutory city.

Subp. 10. Commissioner. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources.

Subp 10a. Contractor. "Contractor" means an individual, business or other organization providing a product or service to a landowner or their agent.

Needed for Sec. 4, Chap. 382

Subp. 11. Creation. "Creation" means construction of wetlands in an area that was not wetlands in the past.

Subp. 12. Day. "Day" or "Days" means working days when used in a time period of 15 days or less and calendar days when used in a time period greater than 15 days. The day of the event shall not be used in counting any period of time.

Subp. 13. ~~[Repealed, 22 SR 1877]~~ Degraded Wetland. "Degraded Wetland" means a wetland that provides minimal wetland function and value due to human activities such as drainage, diversion of watershed, filling, excavating, pollutant runoff, and vegetative or adjacent upland manipulation.

Needed for establishing replacement

Subp. 14. Ditch. "Ditch" means an open channel to conduct the flow of water, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 103E.005, subdivision 8.

Subp. 15. Drain or drainage. "Drain" or "drainage" means any method for removing or diverting waters from wetlands. The methods shall include, but are not limited to, excavation of an open ditch, installation of subsurface drainage tile, filling, diking, or pumping.

Subp. 16. Drainage system. "Drainage system" means a system of ditch or tile, or both, to drain property, including laterals, improvements, and improvements of outlets.

Subp. 17. Excavation. "Excavation" means the displacement or removal of ~~the~~ substrate, sediment or other materials by any method.

Consistency with Chapter 6115 (DNR).

Subp. 18. Fill. "Fill" means any solid material added to or redeposited in a wetland that would alter its cross-section or hydrological characteristics, obstruct flow patterns, change the wetland boundary, or convert the wetland to a nonwetland. It does not include posts and pilings for linear projects such as bridges, elevated walkways, or power line structures, or structures traditionally built on pilings such as docks and boathouses. It does include posts and pilings that result in bringing the wetland into a nonaquatic use or significantly altering the wetland's functions and values, such as the construction of office and industrial developments, parking structures, restaurants, stores, hotels, ~~multifamily~~ housing projects, and similar structures. It does not include slash or woody vegetation, if the slash or woody vegetation originated from vegetation growing in the wetland and does not impair the flow or circulation of water or the reach of the wetland.

Subp. 18a. 50 to 80 percent area. "50 to 80 percent area" means a county or watershed with at least 50 percent but less than 80 percent of the presettlement wetland acreage intact.

Subp. 19. Floodplain wetland. "Floodplain wetland" means a wetland located in the floodplain of a watercourse, with no well defined inlets or outlets, including tile systems, ditches, or natural watercourses. This may include the floodplain itself when it exhibits wetland characteristics.

Subp. 20. Flow-through wetland. "Flow-through wetland" means a wetland with both a well defined outlet and one or more well defined inlets, including tile systems, ditches, or natural watercourses.

Subp. 20a. Greater than 80 percent area. "Greater than 80 percent area" means a county or watershed where 80

percent or more of the presettlement wetland acreage is intact and:

A. ten percent or more of the current total land area is wetland; or

B. 50 percent or more of the current total land area is state or federal land.

Subp. 20b. Hayland. "Hayland" means an area that was mechanically harvested or that was planted with annually seeded crops in a crop rotation seeded to grasses or legumes in six of the last ten years prior to January 1, 1991.

Subp. 21. Hydric soils. "Hydric soils" means soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

Subp. 22. Hydrophytic vegetation. "Hydrophytic vegetation" means macrophytic plant life growing in water, soil, or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.

Subp. 23. Impact. "Impact" means a loss in the quantity, quality, or biological diversity of a wetland caused by draining or filling or by excavating in the permanent and semi-permanently flooding areas of Type 3, 4, and 5 wetlands.

Sec. 5, Chap. 382

Subp. 24. Impacted wetland. "Impacted wetland" means a wetland that has been drained, excavated or filled, partially or wholly, and is subject to replacement.

Sec. 5, Chap. 382

Subp. 25. Infrastructure. "Infrastructure" means public water facilities, storm water and sanitary sewer piping, outfalls, inlets, street sub base, roads, and ditches, culverts, bridges, and any other work defined

specifically by a local government unit as constituting a capital improvement within the context of an approved development plan.

Subp. 26. [Repealed, 22 SR 1877]

Subp. 27. [Repealed, 22 SR 1877]

Subp. 28. Isolated wetland. "Isolated wetland" means a wetland without well defined inlets or outlets, including tile systems, ditches, or natural watercourses.

Subp. 29. Landowner. "Landowner" means a person or entity having the rights necessary to drain, excavate or fill a wetland, or to establish and maintain a replacement or banked wetland. Typically, the landowner is a fee title owner or a holder of an easement, license, lease, or rental agreement providing the necessary rights. The right must not be limited by a lien or other encumbrance that could override the obligations assumed with the replacement or banking of a wetland.

Subp. 29a. Less than 50 percent area. "Less than 50 percent area" means a county or watershed with less than 50 percent of the presettlement wetland acreage intact or any county or watershed not defined as a greater than 80 percent area or 50 to 80 percent area.

Subp. 30. Local government unit. "Local government unit" means:

A. outside of the seven-county metropolitan area, a city council or county board of commissioners or their delegate;

B. in the seven-county metropolitan area, a city council, town board, or watershed management organization under Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.205, subdivision 13, or their delegate; and

C. in those cases where an activity or replacement will occur on state land, the agency with administrative responsibility for that land.

Subp. 31. Mining. "Mining" means the removal of peat and metallic minerals as provided in Minnesota Statutes, sections 93.461 and 93.481.

Needed for replacement wetland location, Sec. 5, Chap. 382.

Subp. 31a. Minor Watershed. "Minor watershed" means one of the 5600 minor watersheds established by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources for the "1979 Watershed Mapping Project" pursuant to the Laws of 1977, Chapter 455, Sec. 33, Subd. 7(a).

Subp. 31a~~a~~b. New wetland credit or NWC. "New wetland credit" or "NWC" means wetland replacement credit that can be used for any portion of wetland replacement.

Subp. 31c. Native vegetation. "Native vegetation" means plant species that are indigenous to Minnesota, or that expand their range into Minnesota without being intentionally or unintentionally introduced by human activity.

Needed for establishing replacement credits.

Subp. 32. Nondegraded wetland. "Nondegraded wetland" means a wetland that has not been degraded, ~~partially drained or filled~~. See Subp. 13 for definition of "degraded wetland."

Subp. 32a. Non-invasive vegetation. "Non-invasive vegetation" means plant species that do not typically invade or rapidly colonize existing, stable plant communities.

Needed for establishing replacement credits.

Subp. 32b. On-site. "On-site" means within or directly adjacent to a project.

Needed for replacement wetland location, Sec. 5, Chap. 382.

Subp. 33. Pasture. "Pasture" means an area that was grazed by domesticated livestock or that was planted with annually seeded crops in a crop rotation seeded to grasses or legumes in six of the last ten years prior to January 1, 1991.

Subp. 34. Peace officer. "Peace officer" has the meaning given it in Minnesota Statutes, section 626.84.

Subp. 34a. Presettlement wetland. "Presettlement wetland" means a wetland or public waters wetland that existed in this state at the time of statehood in 1858.

Subp. 35. Project. "Project" means a specific plan, contiguous activity, proposal, or design necessary to accomplish a goal as defined by the local government unit. As used in this chapter, a project may not be split into components or phases for the sole purpose of gaining additional exemptions.

Subp. 36. Project-specific. "Project-specific" means the applicant for the replacement plan approval will construct the replacement as part of the project, rather than obtain the replacement from a wetland bank.

Subp. 37. Public transportation project. "Public transportation project" means a project conducted by a public agency involving transportation facilities open to the public.

Subp. 37a. Public value credit or PVC. "Public value credit" or "PVC" means wetland replacement credit that can only be used for the portion of wetland replacement requir~~inged~~ ~~greater than~~ above a 1:1 ratio.

Clarification.

Subp. 38. Public value of wetlands. "Public value of wetlands" means the public benefit and use of wetlands as determined based upon an assessment of the wetland functions listed in part 8420.0103.

Subp. 39. Public waters wetlands. "Public waters wetlands" means ~~all~~ types 3, 4, and 5 wetlands, as defined in ~~United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular No. 39 (1971 edition), that were inventoried by the Department of Natural Resources as public waters under Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.201.~~ Chapter 6115.0170.

Sec. 17, Chap. 382.

Subp. 39a. Public Waters. "Public Waters" means public waters of the state as defined in Chapter 6115.0170.

Subp. 40. Replacement wetland. "Replacement wetland" means a wetland restored or created or an area designated in part 8420.0540, subpart 2, items D and E, to replace area or public values lost at an impacted wetland.

Subp. 41. Restoration. "Restoration" means reestablishment of an area that was historically wetlands or remains as a degraded wetland. ~~but currently provides no or minimal wetland functions due to manmade alteration such as filling or drainage~~.

Subp. 42. Right-of-way acreage. "Right-of-way acreage" has the meaning given it in Minnesota Statutes, section 103E.285, subdivision 6.

Subp. 43. Riverine wetland. "Riverine wetland" means a wetland contained within the banks of a channel that may contain moving water or that forms a connecting link between two bodies of standing water.

Subp. 44. Set aside. "Set aside" means the cropland acreage annually retired as a condition to landowner participation in United States Department of Agriculture commodity programs.

Subp. 44a. Shoreland wetland. "Shoreland wetland" means a wetland located in the shoreland wetland protection zone.

Subp. 44b. Shoreland wetland protection zone.

A. For local government units that have a shoreland management ordinance approved under Minnesota Statutes, sections 103F.201 to 103F.221, "shoreland wetland protection zone" means:

(1) 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water level of a water basin that is a public water identified in the shoreland management ordinance or the shoreland area approved by the commissioner as provided in the shoreland management rules adopted under Minnesota Statutes, section 103F.211, whichever is less; or

(2) 300 feet from the ordinary high water level of a watercourse identified in the shoreland management ordinance or the shoreland area approved by the commissioner as provided in the shoreland management rules adopted under Minnesota Statutes, section 103F.211, whichever is less; and

B. For local government units that do not have a shoreland management ordinance approved under Minnesota Statutes, sections 103F.201 to 103F.221, "shoreland wetland protection zone" means:

(1) 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water level of a water basin that is a public water that is at least ten acres in size within municipalities and at least 25 acres in size in unincorporated areas; or

(2) 300 feet from the ordinary high water level of a watercourse identified by the public waters inventory under Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.201.

Subp. 45. Silviculture. "Silviculture" means the management of forest trees.

Subp. 46. Soil and water conservation district. "Soil and water conservation district" means a legal subdivision of state government under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103C.

Subp. 47. [Repealed, 22 SR 1877]

Subp. 47a. State wetland banking system, wetland bank, or bank. "State wetland banking system," "wetland bank," or "bank" means a system of identifying wetlands restored or created for replacement credit, providing for, and facilitating and tracking the exchange of wetland banking credits for projects that require replacement plans or wetland mitigation required by other local, state or federal authorities.

Subp. 48. Tributary wetland. "Tributary wetland" means a wetland with a well defined outlet, including tile systems, ditches, or natural watercourses, but without a well defined inlet.

Subp. 49. Utility. "Utility" means a sanitary sewer, storm sewer, potable water distribution, and transmission, distribution, or furnishing, at wholesale or retail, of natural or manufactured gas, electricity, telephone, or radio service or communications.

Subp. 50. Watershed. "Watershed" means the 81 major watershed units delineated by the map "State of Minnesota Watershed Boundaries - 1979" as produced by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Office of Planning and Research, Water Policy Planning Program, with funding from the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources.

Subp. 51. Watershed management organization. "Watershed management organization" means a watershed district wholly within the metropolitan area or a joint powers entity established wholly or partly within the metropolitan area by special law or by agreement that

performs some or all of the functions of a watershed district for a watershed and that has the characteristics and the authority specified under Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.211. Lake improvement or conservation districts are not watershed management organizations.

Subp. 51a. Wetland banking credits. "Wetland banking credits" means acres or parts of acres of restored or created wetland or adjacent upland buffer described by type and topographic setting, or areas as described in part 8420.0540, subpart 2, that have been approved for deposit in the wetland bank.

Subp. 52. Wetlands, a wetland, the wetland, or wetland area.

A. "Wetlands" means lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water.

For purposes of this subpart, wetlands must:

(1) have a predominance of hydric soils;

(2) be inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions; and

(3) under normal circumstances, support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation.

B. "A wetland" or "the wetland" means a distinct hydrologic feature with characteristics of item A, surrounded by nonwetland and including all contiguous wetland types, except those connected solely by riverine wetlands. "Wetland area" means a portion of "a wetland" or "the wetland."

C. Wetlands does not include public waters wetlands and public waters ~~that are~~ unless ~~designated~~ reclassified as wetlands ~~on the public waters inventory maps prepared~~ by the commissioner under Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.201.

Sec. 3, Chap. 382.

D. The wetland size is the area within its boundary. The boundary must be determined according to the United States Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (January 1987). The wetland type must be determined according to United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular No. 39 (1971 edition). The local government unit may seek the advice of the technical evaluation panel as to the wetland size and type.

Subp. 53. Wetlands in a cultivated field. "Wetlands in a cultivated field" means a wetland where greater than 50 percent of its boundary abuts land that was in agricultural crop production in six of the ten years before January 1, 1991.

Subp. 54. Wetlands located on agricultural land. "Wetlands located on agricultural land" means a wetland where greater than 50 percent of its boundary abuts agricultural land.

Subp. 54a. Wetland type. "Wetland type" means a wetland type classified according to Wetlands of the United States, United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39 (1971 edition), as summarized in this subpart.

A. "Type 1 wetlands" are seasonally flooded basins or flats in which soil is covered with water or is waterlogged during variable seasonal periods but usually is well-drained during much of the growing season. Type 1 wetlands are located in depressions and in overflow bottomlands along watercourses, and in which vegetation varies greatly according to season and duration of flooding

and includes bottomland hardwoods as well as herbaceous growths.

B. "Type 2 wetlands" are inland fresh meadows in which soil is usually without standing water during most of the growing season but is waterlogged within at least a few inches of the surface. Vegetation includes grasses, sedges, rushes, and various broad-leafed plants. Meadows may fill shallow basins, sloughs, or farmland sags, or may border shallow marshes on the landward side.

C. "Type 3 wetlands" are inland shallow fresh marshes in which soil is usually waterlogged early during a growing season and often covered with as much as six inches or more of water. Vegetation includes grasses, bulrushes, spikerushes, and various other marsh plants such as cattails, arrowheads, pickerelweed, and smartweeds. These marshes may nearly fill shallow lake basins or sloughs, or may border deep marshes on the landward side and are also common as seep areas on irrigated lands.

D. "Type 4 wetlands" are inland deep fresh marshes in which soil is usually covered with six inches to three feet or more of water during the growing season. Vegetation includes cattails, reeds, bulrushes, spikerushes, and wild rice. In open areas, pondweeds, naiads, coontail, water milfoils, waterweeds, duckweeds, water lilies, or spatterdocks may occur. These deep marshes may completely fill shallow lake basins, potholes, limestone sinks, and sloughs, or may border open water in such depressions.

E. "Type 5 wetlands" are inland open fresh water, shallow ponds, and reservoirs in which water is usually less than ten feet deep and is fringed by a border of emergent vegetation similar to open areas of type 4 wetland.

F. "Type 6 wetlands" are shrub swamps in which soil is usually waterlogged during growing season and is often covered with as much as six inches of water. Vegetation includes alders, willows, buttonbush, dogwoods, and swamp privet. This type occurs mostly along sluggish streams and occasionally on floodplains.

G. "Type 7 wetlands" are wooded swamps in which soil is waterlogged at least to within a few inches of the surface during growing season and is often covered with as much as one foot of water. This type occurs mostly along sluggish streams, on floodplains, on flat uplands, and in shallow basins. Trees include tamarack, arborvitae, black spruce, balsam, red maple, and black ash. Northern evergreen swamps usually have a thick ground cover of mosses. Deciduous swamps frequently support beds of duckweeds and smartweeds.

H. "Type 8 wetlands" are bogs in which soil is usually waterlogged and supports a spongy covering of mosses. This type occurs mostly in shallow basins, on flat uplands, and along sluggish streams. Vegetation is woody or herbaceous or both. Typical plants are heath shrubs, sphagnum moss, and sedges. In the north, leatherleaf, Labrador-tea, cranberries, carex, and cottongrass are often present. Scattered, often stunted, black spruce and tamarack may occur.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0112 INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

This chapter incorporates by reference the following documents and any subsequent updates, addendums or derivations related to them:

A. Wetlands of the United States (United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular No. 39, 1971 edition).

B. United States Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (January 1987).

C. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin, et al., 1979 edition).

D. Criteria and Guidelines for Assessing Geologic Sensitivity of Groundwater Resources in Minnesota (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 1991).

E. United States Geological Survey Hydrologic Unit Map for Minnesota (1974).

F. Minnesota Routine Assessment Methodology for Evaluating Wetland Functions (Board of Water and Soil Resources, Version ~~1~~2.0 - ~~May~~ September 199~~6~~8).

G. Minnesota Wetland Evaluation Methodology for the North Central United States (United States Army Corps of Engineers, September 1988).

H. The Hydrogeomorphic Functional Assessment Methodology (as developed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers based on Wetlands Research Program Technical Report WRP-DE-3, August 1993).

I. Oregon Freshwater Wetland Assessment Methodology (Oregon Division of State Lands, December 1993).

J. Method for the Comparative Evaluation of Nontidal Wetlands in New Hampshire (New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, March 1991).

K. National Wetland Inventory maps (United States Fish and Wildlife Service).

L. ~~Anderson and Craig, 1984,~~ Growing Energy Crops on Minnesota Wetlands: The Land Use Perspective, Anderson and Craig, 1984.

M. Wetland Restoration Guide, Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (December 1982).

N. Native Vegetation in Restored and Created Wetlands, Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (draft version July 2000).

These documents are available through the state law library, except the National Wetland Inventory maps, which are available at Minnesota soil and water conservation district offices. None of the documents are subject to frequent change.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0115 SCOPE OF EXEMPTION STANDARDS.

When considering if a drain, excavation or fill activity qualifies for an exemption listed in a specified clause of Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.2241, the exemption standards in part 8420.0122 apply.

Persons proposing to conduct an exempt activity are encouraged to contact the local government unit or the local government unit's designee for advice on minimizing wetland impacts.

An activity is exempt if it qualifies for any one of the exemptions, even though it may be indicated as not exempt under another exemption.

These exemptions do not apply to calcareous fens as identified by the commissioner.

No exemptions apply to wetlands that have been previously restored or created as a result of an approved replacement plan. All such wetlands are subject to replacement on subsequent drainage, excavation or filling.

~~Nonexempt~~ ~~w~~Wetlands cannot be partially drained, excavated or filled in order to claim an exemption or no-loss determination on the remainder. Therefore, no exemptions or no-loss determinations can be applied to the remaining wetland that would not have been applicable before the impact. Exemptions may not be combined on a project.

Clarification that exemptions cannot be stacked on a project.

Present and future owners of wetlands drained or filled without replacement under an exemption in part 8420.0122, subparts 1 and 2, item B, can make no use of the wetland area after it is drained, excavated or filled, other than as agricultural land, for ten years after the draining or filling, unless it is first replaced under the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.222. Also, for ten years the wetland may not be restored for replacement credit. At the time of draining or filling, the landowner shall record a notice of these restrictions in the office of the county recorder for the county in which the project is located. At a minimum, the recorded document must contain the name or names of the landowners, a legal description of the property to which the restrictions apply, a statement of the restrictions, the date on which the ten-year period expires, the name of the local government which certified the exemption, if such occurred, the signatures of all owners, and an acknowledgment.

A person conducting an activity in a wetland under an exemption in part 8420.0122 shall ensure that:

A. appropriate erosion control measures are taken to prevent sedimentation of the water;

B. the activity does not block fish activity in a watercourse; and

C. the activity is conducted in compliance with all other applicable federal, state, and local requirements, including best management practices and water resource protection requirements established under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103H.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0120 [Repealed, 22 SR 1877]
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0122 EXEMPTION STANDARDS.

Subpart 1. Agricultural activities.

A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for:

A. activities in a wetland that was planted with annually seeded crops, was in a crop rotation seeding of pasture grass or legumes, or was required to be set aside to receive price support or other payments under United States Code, title 7, sections 1421 to 1469, in six of the last ten years prior to January 1, 1991. Documentation, such as aerial photographs, United States Department of Agriculture records, or affidavit of landowner must be required by the local government unit to show and use as evidence for this exemption. Set aside land used for this exemption must be wetland types 1 and 2;

B. activities in a wetland that is or has been enrolled in the federal Conservation Reserve Program under United States Code, title 16, section 3831, that:

(1) was planted with annually seeded crops, was in a crop rotation seeding, or was required to be set aside to receive price support or payment under United States Code, title 7, sections 1421 to 1469, in six of the last ten years prior to being enrolled in the program; and

(2) has not been restored with assistance from a public or private wetland restoration program.

Federal documentation that the wetland is or has been enrolled in the federal Conservation Reserve Program may be used as evidence for this exemption. The landowner must also meet the same requirements of item A, except that the years required are at least six of the ten years preceding the year of enrollment in the federal Conservation Reserve Program. The landowner must also state in writing that the wetland was not restored with assistance from a public or private wetland restoration fund, or that the restoration was done under a contract or easement providing the landowner with the right to drain the restored wetland;

C. activities in a wetland that has received a commenced drainage determination provided for by the federal Food Security Act of 1985, that was made to the county USDA office prior to September 19, 1988, and a ruling and any subsequent appeals or reviews have determined that drainage of the wetland had been commenced prior to December 23, 1985. The landowner must provide United States Department of Agriculture documents confirming that the county USDA office determined before September 19, 1988, that drainage had begun before December 23, 1985, and that the determination has not been overturned by subsequent appeal or review and is not currently under administrative review;

D. (1) activities in a type 1 wetland on agricultural land, except for bottomland hardwood type 1 wetlands, and activities in a type 2 or type 6 wetland that is less than two acres in size and located on agricultural land;

(2) this exemption may be expanded to additional acreage, including types 1, 2, and 6 wetlands that are part of a larger wetland system, when the additional acreage is part of a conservation plan approved by the local soil and water conservation district, the additional draining or filling is necessary for efficient operation of the farm, the hydrology of the larger wetland system is not adversely affected, and wetlands other than types 1, 2, and 6 are not drained or filled;

(3) the exemption in subitem (2) is subject to the size limits included in subitem (1);

E. aquaculture activities including pond excavation and construction and maintenance of associated access roads and dikes authorized under, and conducted in accordance with, a permit issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers under section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, section 1344, but not including construction or expansion of buildings;

F. wild rice production activities, including necessary diking and other activities authorized under a permit issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers under section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, section 1344;

G. normal agricultural practices to control noxious or secondary weeds as defined by rule of the commissioner of agriculture, in accordance with applicable requirements under state and federal law, including established best management practices; and

H. agricultural activities in a wetland that is on agricultural land annually enrolled in the federal ~~Food, Agricultural, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, United States Code, title 16, section 3821, subsection (a), clauses (1) to (3), as amended,~~ Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 and is subject to ~~sections 1421 to 1424 of the federal act~~ United States Code, title 16, sections 3821 to 3823 or subject to subsequent federal farm program restrictions that meet minimum state standards under this chapter and sections 103A.202 and 103B.3355 and that have been approved by the board of water and soil resources, the commissioners of natural resources and agriculture, and the pollution control agency in effect on January 1, ~~1991, except that~~ 2000. ~~l~~Land enrolled in a federal farm program is eligible for easement participation for those acres not already compensated under a federal program. ~~The federal Food, Agricultural, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 has been replaced with the federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996.~~ This exemption may be applied to agricultural land annually enrolled in the federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 as long as wetlands are not drained, excavated or filled beyond what ~~would have been allowed under the federal Food, Agricultural, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, United States Code, title 16, section 3281, subsection (a), clauses (1) to (3), as amended, subject to sections 1421 to 1424 of the federal act in effect on January 1, 1991.~~ is: (i) allowed under the other exemptions in this part; (ii) necessary to replace, maintain or repair existing private drainage infrastructure with a capacity not to exceed that which was originally constructed; or (iii) replaced at a ratio of 1:1 or greater under United States Department of Agriculture provisions. Documentation from the United States Department of Agriculture ~~may~~ must be used as evidence to support this exemption. If the activity would result in loss of eligibility, the landowner cannot qualify for the exemption ~~by withdrawing from the program~~.

Sec. 6, Chap. 382

Sec. 5, Chap. 382.

Explains what specific activities are eligible in order to expedite and unify decisions made by USDA and local government units.

Subp. 2. Drainage.

A. For the purposes of this subpart, "public drainage system" means a drainage system as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 103E.005, subdivision 12, and any ditch or tile lawfully connected to the drainage system.

B. A replacement plan is not required for draining of type 1 wetlands, or up to five acres of type 2 or type 6 wetlands, in an unincorporated area on land that has been assessed drainage benefits for a public drainage system, provided that:

(1) during the 20-year period that ended January 1, 1992:

(a) there was an expenditure made from the drainage system account for the public drainage system;

(b) the public drainage system was repaired or maintained as approved by the drainage authority; or

(c) no repair or maintenance of the public drainage system was required under Minnesota Statutes, section 103E.705, subdivision 1, as determined by the public drainage authority; and

(2) the wetlands are not drained for conversion to:

(a) platted lots;

(b) planned unit, commercial, or industrial developments; or

(c) any development with more than one residential unit per 40 acres.

If wetlands drained under this item are converted to uses prohibited under subitem (2) during the ten-year

period following drainage, the wetlands must be replaced under Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.222.

C. A replacement plan is not required for draining, excavating or filling of wetlands, except for draining types 3, 4, and 5 wetlands that have been in existence for more than 25 years, resulting from maintenance and repair of existing public drainage systems by a public drainage authority pursuant to Minnesota Statute Chapter 103E.

Sec. 5, Chap. 382, also clarifies distinction between Item C. and Item D.

D. A replacement plan is not required for draining, excavating or filling of wetlands, except for draining wetlands that have been in existence for more than 25 years, resulting from maintenance and repair of existing drainage systems other than public drainage systems.

For items C and D, the landowner must provide documentation that the wetlands which will be partially or completely drained by the maintenance have not existed for more than 25 years. Documentation may include, but is not limited to: aerial photographs, climatologically records, soil borings, vegetative analysis, elevation surveys, or sworn affidavits.

E. A replacement plan is not required for draining, excavating or filling of wetlands resulting from activities conducted as part of a public drainage system improvement project that received final approval from the drainage authority before July 1, 1991, and after July 1, 1986, if:

(1) the approval remains valid;

(2) the project remains active; and

(3) no additional drainage will occur beyond that originally approved.

F. The public drainage authority may, as part of the repair, install control structures, realign the ditch,

construct dikes along the ditch, or make other modifications as necessary to prevent drainage of the wetland.

G. Wetlands of all types that would be drained as a part of a public drainage repair project are eligible for the permanent wetlands preserve program established under Minnesota Statutes, section 103F.516. The board shall give priority to acquisition of easements on types 3, 4, and 5 wetlands that have been in existence for more than 25 years on public drainage systems and other wetlands that have the greatest risk of drainage from a public drainage repair project.

Subp. 3. Federal approvals. A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for:

A. activities exempted from federal regulation under United States Code, title 33, section 1344(f), as in effect on January 1, 1991.

The local government unit may certify the exemption only if the landowner furnishes proof of qualification for one of the exemptions from the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

This exemption does not apply to a project with the purpose of converting a wetland to a nonwetland, either immediately or gradually, or converting the wetland to another use, or when the fill will result in significant discernible change to the flow or circulation of water in the wetland, or partly draining it, or reducing the wetland area;

~~B. activities authorized under, and conducted in accordance with, an applicable general permit issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers under section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, section 1344, except the nationwide permit in Code of~~

The Corps of Engineers revoked all nationwide permits under Section 404 in Minnesota in January 2000.

~~Federal Regulations, title 33, section 330.5, paragraph (a), clauses (14), limited to when a new road crosses a wetland, and (26), as in effect on January 1, 1991.~~

~~This exemption is for the following nationwide permits as they existed on January 1, 1991, and includes the associated regional conditions: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25, issued under Code of Federal Regulations, title 33, section 330.5. The local government unit may certify such an exemption only if the applicant furnishes proof of qualification for one of these nationwide permits from the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Nationwide permit 14 for a new road does not qualify for this exemption, nor do nationwide permits under numbers not listed in this exemption.~~

~~To qualify for a nationwide permit, the applicant for a United States Army Corps of Engineers permit must meet any regional conditions imposed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and must obtain from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency an individual section 401 certification when required.~~

B. activities authorized under the federal Clean Water Act, section 404, or the Rivers and Harbors Act, section 10, regulations that meet minimum state standards under this chapter and that have been approved by the board of water and soil resources and agriculture, and the pollution control agency.

Section 6, Chap. 382

Subp. 4. Wetland restoration. A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for activities in a wetland restored for conservation purposes under a contract or easement providing the landowner with the right to drain the restored wetland.

The landowner must provide a contract or easement conveyance or affidavit demonstrating that the landowner or a predecessor restored the wetland for conservation

purposes but retained the right to subsequently drain the restored wetland.

Subp. 5. Incidental wetlands. A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for activities in ~~a~~ wetland areas created or reestablished solely as a result of:

Clarifies that the term "create" here is broader than rule definition and thus this exemption can apply to wetlands that have reformed subsequent to effective drainage or being totally filled.

A. beaver dam construction;

B. blockage of culverts through roadways maintained by a public or private entity;

C. actions by public or private entities that were taken for a purpose other than creating the wetland; or

D. any combination of items A to C.

Wetland areas created by beaver activities may be drained by removing those materials placed by beaver. Drainage is permitted by removing or moving materials blocking installed roadway culverts and drainage structures. Additional excavation or removal of other materials is not permitted unless it can be shown by aerial photographs that the proposed activity will not drain or fill wetland that was there before the beaver dam was built or before the culvert became plugged.

Wetlands areas may be drained, excavated or filled if the landowner can show that the wetland was created or reestablished solely by actions, the purpose of which was not to create or reestablish the wetland.

Impoundments or excavations constructed in nonwetlands solely for the purpose of effluent treatment, storm water retention, soil and water conservation practices, and water quality improvements, and not as part of a compensatory wetland mitigation process that may, over time, take on wetland characteristics, are also exempt.

Subp. 6. Utilities; public works. A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for:

A. placement, maintenance, repair, enhancement, or replacement of utility or utility-type service if:

(1) the impacts of the proposed project on the hydrologic and biological characteristics of the wetland have been avoided and minimized to the extent possible; and

(2) the proposed project significantly modifies or alters less than one-half acre of wetlands;

B. activities associated with routine maintenance of utility and pipeline rights-of-way, provided the activities do not result in additional intrusion into the wetland;

C. alteration of a wetland associated with the operation, maintenance, or repair of an interstate pipeline within all existing or acquired interstate pipeline rights-of-way;

D. emergency repair and normal maintenance and repair of existing public works, provided the activity does not result in additional intrusion of the public works into the wetland and does not result in the draining or filling, wholly or partially, of a wetland;

E. normal maintenance and minor repair of structures causing no additional intrusion of an existing structure into the wetland, and maintenance and repair of private crossings that do not result in the draining or filling, wholly or partially, of a wetland; or

F. repair and updating of existing individual sewage treatment systems as necessary to comply with local, state, and federal regulations.

For new placement and enhancement of existing facilities, the utility must demonstrate that the character and extent of the impacts of the proposed project on the wetlands have been minimized.

For maintenance, repair, and replacement, the local government unit may issue a seasonal or annual exemption certification or the utility may proceed without local government unit certification if it is carrying out the work according to best management practices. Work of an emergency nature may proceed as necessary and any drain or fill activities shall be addressed with the local government unit after the emergency work has been completed.

Subp. 7. Forestry. A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for:

A. temporarily crossing or entering a wetland to perform silvicultural activities, including timber harvest as part of a forest management activity, so long as the activity limits the impact on the hydrologic and biologic characteristics of the wetland; the activity does not result in the construction of dikes, drainage ditches, tile lines, or buildings; and the timber harvesting and other silvicultural practices do not result in the drainage of the wetland or public waters; or

B. permanent access for forest roads across wetlands so long as the activity limits the impact on the hydrologic and biologic characteristics of the wetland; the construction activities do not result in the access becoming a dike, drainage ditch, or tile line; filling is avoided wherever possible; and there is no drainage of the wetland or public waters.

This exemption is for roads constructed for the primary purpose of providing access for the conduct of silvicultural activities.

Subp. 8. Approved development. A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for development projects and ditch improvement projects in the state that have received preliminary or final plat approval or have infrastructure that has been installed or has local site plan approval, conditional use permits, or similar official approval by a governing body or government agency, within five years before July 1, 1991. As used in this subpart, "infrastructure" means public water facilities, storm water and sanitary sewer piping, outfalls, inlets, culverts, bridges, and any other work defined specifically by a local government unit as constituting a capital improvement to a parcel within the context of an approved development plan.

Subdividers who obtained preliminary plat approval in the specified time period, and other project developers with one of the listed approvals timely obtained, provided approval has not expired and the project remains active, may drain and fill wetlands, to the extent documented by the approval, without replacement. Those elements of the project that can be carried out without changing the approved plan and without draining or filling must be done in that manner. If wetlands can be avoided within the terms of the approved plan, they must be avoided.

For county, joint county, and watershed district ditch projects, this exemption applies to projects that received final approval in the specified time period.

Subp. 9. De minimis.

A. Except as provided in items B ~~to D~~ and C, a replacement plan for wetlands is not required for draining or filling the following amounts of wetlands as ~~part of a project, regardless of the total amount of wetlands filled as part of a project~~:

Sec. 8, Chap. 382.

(1) 10,000 square feet of type 1, 2, 6, or 7 wetland, excluding white cedar and tamarack wetlands, outside of the shoreland wetland protection zone and that are not fringe areas of type 3, 4, and 5 wetlands in a greater than 80 percent area;

Clarification of wetland typing method.

(2) 5,000 square feet of type 1, 2, 6, or 7 wetland, excluding white cedar and tamarack wetlands, outside of the shoreland wetland protection zone and that are not fringe areas of type 3, 4, and 5 wetlands in a 50 to 80 percent area;

(3) 2,000 square feet of type 1, 2, or 6 wetland, outside of the shoreland wetland protection zone and that are not fringe areas of type 3, 4, and 5 wetlands in a less than 50 percent area;

(4) 400 square feet of wetland types not listed in subitems (1) to (3) outside of shoreland wetland protection zones in all counties; or

(5) 400 square feet of type 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 wetland, in the shoreland wetland protection zone, except that in a greater than 80 percent area, the local government unit may increase the de minimis amount up to 1,000 square feet in the shoreland wetland protection zone in areas beyond the building setback if the wetland is isolated and is determined to have no direct surficial connection to the public water. To the extent that a local shoreland management ordinance is more restrictive than this subitem, the local shoreland ordinance applies.

B. The amounts listed in item A may not be combined on a project.

C. This exemption no longer applies to a landowner's portion of a wetland when the cumulative area of the landowner's portion drained or filled since January 1, 1992, is the greater of:

(1) the applicable area listed in item A, if the landowner owns the entire wetland;

(2) five percent of the landowner's portion of the wetland; or

(3) 400 square feet.

D. ~~Persons proposing to conduct an activity under this subpart shall contact the board at a toll free telephone number to be provided for information on minimizing wetland impacts. Failure of the person to call does not constitute a violation of this subpart.~~

Sec. 8, Chap. 382.

~~E.~~ This exemption may not be combined with another exemption on a project in this part.

Subp. 10. Wildlife habitat. A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for:

A. excavation or the associated deposition of spoil ~~resulting from excavation~~ within a wetland for a wildlife habitat improvement project, if:

Sec. 5, Chap. 382.

(1) the area of deposition, and excavation if within the permanently and semi-permanently flooded areas of type 3, 4, and 5 wetlands, does not exceed five percent of the wetland area or one-half acre, whichever is less, and the spoil is stabilized and permanently seeded to prevent erosion;

(2) the project does not have an adverse impact on any species designated as endangered or threatened under state or federal law; and

(3) the project will provide wildlife habitat improvement as certified by the soil and water conservation district; or

B. duck blinds.

STAT AUTH: MS s 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0200 DETERMINING LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT.

The local government unit responsible for making exemption, wetland type, wetland boundary and no-loss determinations and approving replacement and wetland banking plans shall be determined according to items A to C.

A. Outside the seven-county metropolitan area, the local government unit is the county or city in which the drain or fill activity is located, or its delegate.

B. In the seven-county metropolitan area, the local government unit is the city, town, or water management organization regulating surface-water-related matters in the area in which the drain or fill activity is located, or its delegate. The watershed management plan adopted under Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.231, and related board rules will normally indicate the appropriate local government unit. Lacking an indication, the local government unit must be the city, town, or its delegate.

C. If the activity in a wetland is located in two jurisdictions, the local government unit shall be the one exercising zoning authority over the project or if both have zoning authority, the one in which most of the wetland loss will occur. If no zoning permits are required, the local government unit shall be the one in which most of the wetland loss will occur. If an activity will affect wetlands in more than one local government unit, the board

will coordinate the project review to ensure consistency and consensus among the local government units involved.

D. In those cases where an activity will occur on state land, the local government unit shall be the state agency with administrative responsibility for that land.

From Definition of Local Government unit in part 8420.0110, Subp. 30.

E. A local government unit must provide knowledgeable and trained staff to manage the program or secure a qualified delegate. Otherwise, the board may declare a moratorium as prescribed in part 8420.0260 or take other appropriate legal action to assure compliance.

Minimum qualifications standard established consistent with existing oversight provisions.

The board will resolve all questions as to which government entity is the responsible authority, applying the guidelines in items A to C.

Notwithstanding items A to C, the Department of Natural Resources shall be the approving authority for activities associated with projects requiring permits to mine under Minnesota Statutes, section 93.481 and for projects affecting calcareous fens.

Consistent with parts 8420.1010 to 8420.1070.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0210 EXEMPTION DETERMINATIONS.

A landowner intending to drain or fill a wetland without replacement, claiming exemption under part 8420.0122, may contact the local government unit before beginning draining or filling activities for determination whether or not the activity is exempt. A landowner who does not request a determination may be subject to the enforcement provisions in part 8420.0290 and Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.2372. The local government unit must keep on file all documentation and findings of fact

concerning exemption determinations for a period of ten years.

~~Local government units may offer exemption certificates as part of the wetland program within their jurisdiction.~~ An exemption may appli~~es~~y whether or not the local government unit ~~chooses to issue certificates of~~ has made an exemption determination. If ~~the wetland qualifies for an exemption, and~~ the landowner requests ~~a certificate of~~ an exemption determination, then the local government unit must ~~issue~~ make one.

Makes language consistent with as "determination" is used elsewhere.

The landowner applying for exemption is responsible for submitting the proof necessary to show qualification for the particular exemption claimed. The local government unit may evaluate evidence for an exemption without making a determination.

The local government unit may place the decision authority for exemption ~~applications~~ determinations with the zoning administrator, or establish other procedures it considers appropriate.

The local government unit decision shall be based on the exemptions standards in part 8420.0122. If the decision requires a finding of wetland size or type, the local government unit should seek the advice of the technical panel as described in part 8420.0240. The local government unit decision must be made in compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 15.99, which generally requires a decision to be made within 60 days of receipt of a complete application. The local government unit decision must be mailed to the landowner, members of the technical evaluation panel, the watershed district or water management organization if there is one, the commissioner of natural resources, and individual members of the public who request a copy within ten days of the decision.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0220 NO-LOSS DETERMINATIONS.

A landowner unsure if proposed work will result in a loss of wetland may apply to the local government unit for a determination. A landowner who does not request a determination may be subject to the enforcement provisions in part 8420.0290 and Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.2372. The local government unit must keep on file all documentation and findings of fact concerning no-loss determinations for a period of ten years.

The landowner applying for a no-loss determination is responsible for submitting the proof necessary to show qualification for the claim. The local government unit may evaluate evidence for a no-loss claim without making a determination.

The local government unit may place the decision authority for no-loss ~~applications~~ determinations with the zoning administrator, or establish other procedures it considers appropriate. The local government unit decision must be made in compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 15.99, which generally requires a decision to be made within 60 days of receipt of a complete application. The local government unit decision must be mailed to the landowner, members of the technical evaluation panel, the watershed district or water management organization if there is one, the commissioner of natural resources, and individual members of the public who request a copy within ten days of the decision.

The local government unit shall ~~issue~~ make a no-loss ~~certificate~~ determination if the landowner requests, if the project is consistent with part 8420.0520, Subp. 5, ~~and~~ or if either:

Sec. 5, Chap. 382

A. the work will not drain, excavate or fill a wetland, except for removal of debris such as trees, logs, stumps, and trash provided such removal does not alter the original cross-section of the wetland;

B. water level management activities will not result in the conversion of a wetland to another land use;

C. the activities are in a surface impoundment for containment of fossil fuel combustion waste or water retention, and are not part of a compensatory wetland mitigation program; ~~or~~

D. the activity is being conducted as part of an approved replacement or banking plan or is conducted or authorized by public agencies for the purpose of wetland restoration ~~and the activity is restricted to placing fill in a previously excavated drainage system to restore a wetland to its original condition.~~, fish and wildlife habitat restoration, or repair and maintenance of earthen containment structures; or

E. the activity is limited to excavation and removal of deposited sediment in constructed stormwater management basins or to excavation and removal of contaminated substrate, and the excavated area is stabilized so as to prevent water quality degradation and the excavation is limited to the minimum dimensions necessary for achieving the desired purpose.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0225 WETLAND BOUNDARY OR TYPE DETERMINATIONS.

A landowner may apply for a wetland boundary or type determination from the local government unit. The landowner applying for the determination is responsible for submitting proof necessary to make the determination, including, but not limited to, wetland delineation field data, observation well data, topographic mapping, survey mapping, and information regarding soils, vegetation, hydrology, and groundwater both within and outside of the proposed wetland boundary.

(b) A local government unit that receives an application under paragraph (a) may seek the advice of the technical evaluation panel as described in subdivision 2, and , if necessary, expand the technical evaluation panel. The local government unit may delegate the decision authority for wetland boundary or type determinations with the zoning administrator, or establish other procedures it considers appropriate.

(c) The local government unit decision must be made in compliance with section 15.99. Within ten calendar days of the decision, the local government unit decision must be mailed to the landowner, members of the technical evaluation panel, the watershed district or watershed management organization if there is one, the commissioner of natural resources and individual members of the public who request a copy.

(d) The local government unit decision is valid for three years unless the technical evaluation panel determines that natural or artificial changes to the hydrology, vegetation, or soils of the area have been sufficient to alter the wetland boundary or type.

8420.0230 REPLACEMENT PLAN DETERMINATIONS.

Subpart 1. Application. A landowner intending to drain or fill a wetland who does not qualify for an exemption or no-loss determination shall obtain approval of

a replacement plan from the local government unit before beginning draining or filling. A person who does not do so is subject to the enforcement provisions in this chapter and Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.2372. Within ten days of receipt of an application for an activity affecting less than 10,000 square feet of wetland, the local government unit must mail a summary of the application, which includes information to identify the applicant and the location and scope of the project, to members of the technical evaluation panel, the commissioner of natural resources, and individual members of the public who have requested a copy. The project notification must state when the comment period ends.

Within ten days of receipt of an application for approval of a replacement plan for an activity affecting 10,000 square feet or more of wetland, the local government unit must mail a copy of the application and an invitation to submit comments to members of the technical evaluation panel; the watershed district or water management organization, if there is one; the commissioner of natural resources and individual members of the public who request a copy. Individual members of the public who request a copy must be sent a summary of the application that includes information to identify the applicant and the location and scope of the project. The project notification must state when the comment period ends.

An application for approval of a replacement plan includes a revised application for replacement plan approval and an application for a revision to an approved replacement plan if:

(1) the wetland area to be drained or filled under the revised replacement plan is at least ten percent larger than the area to be drained or filled under the original replacement plan; or

(2) the wetland area to be drained or filled under the revised replacement plan is located more than 500 feet from the area to be drained or filled under the original replacement plan.

Subp. 2. Decision. The local government unit decision shall be based on the replacement standards in parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0630, and on the technical evaluation panel's determination, if there is one, concerning the wetland function and resulting public values, location, size, and type of the wetland being altered. The local government unit decision must be made in compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 15.99, which generally requires a decision to be made within 60 days of receipt of a complete application. The local government unit shall consider and include the technical evaluation panel's recommendation, if there is one, to approve, modify, or reject the proposed replacement plan. The local government unit decision must be mailed to the landowner within ten days of the decision. A summary of the government unit decision must be mailed within ten days of the decision to those required to receive notice of the application.

For wetland replacement plans involving more than one local government unit, approval of all local government units involved or as specified in part 8420.0200 shall constitute final approval of the replacement plan and is required before the project may proceed. The local government unit with jurisdiction for the impact site must approve all components of the replacement plan, following the procedures in parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0630. The local government unit with jurisdiction for the replacement site shall limit the review to evaluation of the replacement site as in parts 8420.0540 to 8420.0630 and make a decision accordingly.

As part of the approval of the replacement plan, the local government unit with jurisdiction for the replacement

site assumes responsibility for ensuring compliance with monitoring provisions according to parts 8420.0600 to 8420.0630. The local government unit with jurisdiction for the replacement site may enter into joint powers agreements with a local government unit with jurisdiction for the impact site, assess fees, or develop other procedures considered necessary to facilitate the process.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0235 WETLAND BANKING PROCEDURES.

For wetland banking procedures, refer to parts 8420.0700 to 8420.0760. Appeals of the local government unit banking decisions are taken according to part 8420.0250.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0240 TECHNICAL EVALUATION PANEL PROCEDURES.

For each local government unit, there is a technical evaluation panel of three persons: a technical professional employee of the board, a technical professional employee of the soil and water conservation district of the county in which the activity is occurring, and a technical professional with expertise in water resources management appointed by the local government unit. For projects affecting public waters or public waters wetlands or affecting wetlands adjacent to the public waters or public waters wetlands, the technical evaluation panel shall also include a technical professional employee of the department of natural

Sec. 10, Chap. 382

resources. For purposes of this section, adjacent means within the shoreland wetland protection zone or one thousand feet, whichever is less. One member selected by the local government unit shall act as the contact person and coordinator for the panel. Two members of the panel must be knowledgeable and trained in applying methodologies of the "United States Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual" (January 1987), "Wetlands of the United States" (United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39, 1971 edition), and "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States" (Cowardin, et al., 1979 edition), ~~and~~ including updates, supplementary guidance or replacements of these methods provided by the board. The panel shall also be knowledgeable and trained in evaluation of wetland functions and the resulting public values. The technical evaluation panel may invite additional wetland experts to help the panel in its work.

The panel shall make technical ~~determinations~~ findings and recommendations on questions of wetland functions and the resulting public values, location, size, and type for replacement plans, wetland banking plans, exemption ~~and~~, no-loss ~~requests~~, and wetland boundary or type determinations avoidance and minimization requests, and for comprehensive wetland protection and management plans if requested to do so by the local government unit, the landowner, or a member of the technical evaluation panel. The panel may review replacement plans exemption, no-loss, wetland banking, and wetland boundary and type proposals and recommend to the local government unit either approval, approval with changes or conditions, or rejection. The local government unit must consider and include the recommendation of the technical evaluation panel in their approval or denial of a plan or determination. The panel shall make no ~~determinations~~ findings or recommendations without at least one member having made an on-site inspection. Panel ~~determinations~~ findings and recommendations must be documented and endorsed by ~~at least two~~ a majority of the ~~three~~ members.

Sec. 10, Chap. 382.

Applicants for exemption, no-loss, wetland boundary, wetland type, replacement plan and banking determinations must reasonably cooperate in providing technical evaluation panels and local government units and agents and employees with access to proposed project sites for investigation, testing, and monitoring. If an applicant refuses to allow access the local government unit may deny an application.

If the local government unit has a comprehensive wetland protection and management plan that delineates location, size, and type for all wetlands, approved by the technical evaluation panel, and subsequently incorporated into local ordinance, then the local government unit can make determinations ~~in place of~~ without calling the technical evaluation panel.

~~The panel, or one of its members when so authorized by all of the members, may assist the local government unit in making wetland size and type determinations when asked to do so by the local government unit as part of making an exemption or no-loss determination.~~

Redundant to above.

If requested by the local government unit, the landowner, or a member of the technical evaluation panel, the panel shall answer technical questions or participate in the monitoring of replacement wetlands according to parts 8420.0600 to 8420.0630, and shall similarly participate in the monitoring of banked wetlands according to parts 8420.0700 to 8420.0760.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0245 OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT WETLAND RULES AND ORDINANCES.

This chapter and the act provide minimum standards. Local government units may require more procedures and more wetland protection, but not less.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0250 APPEALS.

Subpart 1. Appeal of replacement plan, public road project notices, banking plan, exemption, ~~and~~ no-loss, and wetland boundary or type decisions. The decision of a local government unit to approve, approve with conditions, or reject a replacement plan, banking plan, public road project notice, exemption, ~~or~~ no-loss, or wetland boundary or type request becomes final if not appealed to the board within 15 days after the date on which the decision is mailed to those required to receive notice of the decision. This section applies to these determinations which are made under comprehensive wetland protection and management plans.

Sections 13 and 5, Chap. 382

Clarification

Appeal may be made by the landowner, by any of those required to receive notice of the decision, or by 100 residents of the county in which a majority of the wetland is located.

Appeal is effective upon mailing of the petition and payment of a nonrefundable filing fee of $200 to the board with evidence that a copy of the petition has been mailed to the local government unit. The nonrefundable filing fee is not required for appeals petitioned by state agencies. Subsequent to receipt of a petition, the local government unit may require the petitioner to post a letter of credit, cashier's check, or cash in an amount not to exceed $500 per appeal. The amount posted must be returned to the petitioner unless there is a finding under subpart 3 that

Consistent with practice and minimizes administrative tasks.

the appeal is meritless, trivial, or brought solely for the purposes of delay. The local government unit shall then mail a copy of the petition to all those to whom it was required by part 8420.0230 to mail a copy of the notice of decision.

Subp. 2. [Repealed, 22 SR 1877]

Subp. 3. Board appeal procedures. Within 30 days after receiving the petition, the board or its dispute resolution committee or executive director shall decide whether to grant the petition and hear the appeal. The board or its dispute resolution committee or executive director shall grant the petition unless the appeal is deemed meritless, trivial, or brought solely for the purposes of delay or ~~that~~ the petitioner has not posted a letter of credit, cashier's check, or cash if required by the local government unit.~~:~~. ~~that~~ The Board or its dispute resolution committee or its executive director may remand ~~the appealed decision back to the local government unit if:~~ the petitioner has not exhausted all local administrative remedies such as a local government unit public hearing; expanded technical review is needed; or the local government unit's record is not adequate.

Consistent with current practice.

The appeal will be heard by the dispute resolution committee and decided by the board within 60 days after granting the petition. Parties to the appeal are the appellant, the landowner, the local government unit, and in the case of replacement plan appeals, all those required to receive notice of the local government unit decision.

The board or its dispute resolution committee or its executive director may elect to combine related appeals and process as one decision, either multiple appeals on the same project or appeals of different local government unit decisions on the same project.

Upon appeal, the local government unit shall forward to the board the record on which it based its decision. The board will make its decision on the appeal after hearing. Thirty days' notice of the hearing shall be given by the board to the parties. The parties may present written and oral argument. When the local government unit has made formal findings contemporaneously with its decision and there is an accurate verbatim transcript of the proceedings and the proceedings were fairly conducted, the board will base its review on the record. Otherwise it may take additional evidence, or remand the matter.

The board or its dispute resolution committee will affirm the local government unit's decision if the local government unit's findings of fact are not clearly erroneous; if the local government unit correctly applied the law to the facts, including this chapter; and if the local government unit made no procedural errors prejudicial to a party. Otherwise, the board or its dispute resolution committee will reverse the decision, amend it, or remand it with instructions for further proceedings.

Consistent with current practice.

Subp. 4. County or watershed reclassification.

A. 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.

B. One hundred citizens who reside within the jurisdiction of the local government unit may request the local government unit to reclassify a county or watershed

on the basis of its percentage of presettlement wetlands remaining. In support of their petition, the citizens shall provide satisfactory documentation to the local government unit. The local government unit shall consider the petition and forward the request to the board or provide a reason why the petition is denied.

Subp. 5. Metropolitan area public transportation project replacement. Disputes about restoration opportunities for wetland replacement sites for public transportation projects in the seven-county metropolitan area (1) in a county as required in part 8420.0540, subpart 5, (2) using created wetlands, or (3) using wetland banking credits may be appealed to the board's committee for dispute resolution.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0260 PENALTY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT FAILURE TO APPLY LAW.

A. By January 1, 1994, each local government unit of the state, except tribal lands, shall acknowledge, in writing, to the board that it is assuming its responsibilities under this chapter and the act. Local government units from which an affirmative response is not received will be given written notice by the board that there is a 60-day moratorium in the local government unit's jurisdiction on exemption, wetland boundary, wetland type, no-loss, replacement plan, and banking determinations. The board will end the moratorium within the 60 days upon written agreement by the local government unit that it will assume its duties under this chapter and the act. If at the end of the initial 60-day moratorium ~~an~~ written agreement has not been made for the local government unit to apply the law, the board can extend the moratorium until

the local government unit agrees in writing to apply the law.

B. If the board has information that a local government unit is not following this chapter or the act in making exemption, no-loss, replacement plan, public road project notice reviews, wetland boundary, wetland type or banking determinations, or if the local government unit does not have knowledgeable and trained staff, the board shall notify the local government unit in writing of its concerns. The local government unit must respond in writing within 60 days of being notified by the board. If not satisfied with the local government unit's response, or none is received, the board shall ask the local government unit to appear at a hearing before the board to discuss the matter. The board may invite comments from other local governments or state and federal agencies. If ~~it is~~ the Board determine~~d~~s at the hearing, that corrective action is necessary, the board shall write the local government unit directing specific corrective action to occur within 60 days of receiving the board's decision. The notice shall explain the reason for the action.

Clarifies current practice of investigation and action within BWSR's oversight role.

If, after the 60-day period described in this part the local government unit has not corrected the problem to the satisfaction of the board, the board shall declare a moratorium as prescribed in Item A or take other appropriate legal action to ensure compliance.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0268 COMPENSATION CLAIMS AGAINST LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS.

Subpart 1. Intervention. At the request of a local government unit against which a compensation action is

brought based at least in part on the local government unit's application of Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.222, 103G.2241, 103G.2242, 103G.237, or 103G.2372, or rules adopted by the board to implement these sections, the state, through the attorney general, shall intervene in the action on behalf of the local government unit and shall thereafter be considered a defendant in the action. A local government unit making a request under this subpart shall provide the attorney general with a copy of the complaint as soon as possible after being served. If requested by the attorney general, the court shall grant additional time to file an answer equal to the time between service of the complaint on the local government unit and receipt of the complaint by the attorney general.

Subp. 2. Liability of state for certain costs. The state is liable for costs, damages, fees, and compensation awarded in the action based on the local government unit's adoption or implementation of standards that are required by state law, as determined by the court. The local government unit is liable for costs, damages, fees, and compensation awarded in the action based on local standards that are more restrictive than state law and rules.

Subp. 3. Definition. For purposes of this part, "compensation action" means an action in which the plaintiff seeks compensation for taking private property under the state or federal constitution.

STAT AUTH: MS s 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0270 COMPENSATION.

Replacement plan applicants who have completed the local government unit process and the board appeal process, and the plan has not been approved as submitted, may apply

to the board for compensation under Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.237.

The application must identify the applicant, locate the wetland, and refer the board to its appeal file in the matter.

The application must include an agreement that in exchange for compensation the applicant will convey to the state a perpetual conservation easement in the form required by Minnesota Statutes, section 103F.516. The applicant must provide an abstract of title demonstrating the ability to convey the easement free of any prior title, lien, or encumbrance. Failure to provide marketable title negates the state's obligation to compensate.

The applicant must submit official documentation from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the watershed district or water management organization if any, the county, and the town or city, as applicable, that the proposed drain or fill activity and the proposed subsequent use of the wetland are lawful under their respective legal requirements.

The landowner must demonstrate that the proposed drain or fill is a feasible and prudent project and that the replacement plan as proposed is a reasonable good faith effort to fulfill the replacement requirements of parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0630 and the act.

If the plan was approved, but with conditions or modifications, the applicant must show that the conditions or modifications make the replacement unworkable or not feasible. A plan is unworkable or not feasible if the replacement must be on land that the applicant does not own, the applicant has made good faith efforts to acquire a replacement site and not succeeded, and there is not a qualifying replacement available in a wetland bank. A plan is also unworkable or not feasible if it is not possible to

carry out for engineering reasons. The applicant must show that not going ahead with the proposed project will cause the applicant damages and that disallowing the proposed use will enhance the public values of the wetland.

The applicant must submit the requirements in this part in writing, by certified mail, to the board. If the applicant wants to make oral argument to the board, it must be indicated as part of the application. The board may require that the applicant appear before the board.

If the board finds that the applicant has submitted a complete application and proved the requirements in this part, the board shall compensate the applicant as required by law within 90 days after the board received a completed application, provided that within the same time period the applicant must convey to the board a conservation easement in the form required by Minnesota Statutes, section 103F.516. If the board does not provide the required compensation in exchange for the conservation easement, the applicant may drain or fill the wetland in the manner proposed, without replacement.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0280 APPEAL FROM BOARD DECISIONS.

An appeal of a board decision is taken to the state court of appeals and must be considered an appeal from a contested case decision for purposes of judicial review under Minnesota Statutes, sections 14.63 to 14.69.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0290 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES.

Sec. 4, Chap. 382

Subpart 1. Enforc~~ing~~ment authorities. The commissioner, conservation officers, and other peace officers may issue cease and desist orders and restoration and replacement orders.

Changes are to reflect current practice and to incorporate pieces of change noted in other places resulting from 2000 Laws of MN., Chapter 382.

Subp. 2. Cease and desist orders. ~~Site-specific~~ eCease and desist orders may be issued when the enforcement authority has probable cause that a drain, excavation or fill activity is being or has been conducted in a wetland and does not qualify for an exemption or a no-loss determination under parts 8420.0210 and 8420.0220 and is being or has been conducted without prior approval of a replacement plan by a local government unit under part 8420.0230.

A cease and desist order must not be issued if the landowner has a valid ~~certificate of~~ exemption, ~~or~~ no-loss or replacement plan determination from the local government unit or completed a public road project notification, that has not been remanded or reversed on appeal under provisions of part 8420.0250, or has sufficient evidence to support an exemption. ~~Otherwise:~~

~~A. the enforcement authority may issue a cease and desist order upon discovery of the drain or fill activity;~~

~~B. the order may be withheld to give the landowner time to produce the evidence required by part 8420.0122 to the enforcement authority of qualification for an exemption or no-loss determination; or~~

~~C. a cease and desist order may be issued with an effective date three weeks from the date of issuance. The enforcement authority shall exercise this option when the enforcement authority cannot readily make a determination on the facts and circumstances to deny a landowner's claim~~

~~of exemption or no-loss, and continued drain or fill activity would not cause irreparable harm to the wetland.~~

The enforcement authority shall advise the landowner that the landowner's written application, if any, for an exemption, ~~or~~ no-loss or replacement plan determination, should be made immediately to the local government unit and that whatever drain, ~~and~~ fill or excavation work the ~~landowner~~ has been done may require restoration ~~according to a restoration plan designed by the soil and water conservation district,~~ if the application for exemption, ~~or~~ no-loss or replacement plan determination is denied or reversed on appeal.

The enforcement authority issuing a cease and desist order shall promptly submit copies to the soil and water conservation district, local government unit, and Department of Natural Resources.

If an application for an exemption, ~~or~~ no-loss or replacement plan determination is triggered by a cease and desist order, the local government unit ~~or the technical evaluation panel shall~~ ~~make a decision within three weeks from the date of the application. The local government unit or technical evaluation panel shall review evidence of exemption or no-loss produced by the landowner inspect the site if necessary, and determine~~ shall make the determination in accordance with parts 8420.0210 to 8420.0230~~:~~.

~~(1) if the area in question is a wetland; and~~

~~(2) if the activity qualifies for an exemption or no-loss determination under parts 8420.0210 and 8420.0220.~~

In cases where the cease and desist order has been issued to a local government unit, the determination of exemption or no-loss shall be made by the board.

If the ~~decision~~ determination is that the activity is exempt or results in ~~a~~ no-loss of wetland ~~determination~~, the decision maker shall ~~issue certificate of exemption or no-loss~~ request that the enforcement authority rescind the cease and desist order, pending the outcome of any appeal, and notify the soil and water conservation district, the ~~Department of Natural Resources~~ enforcement authority, and the landowner.

If the application is denied, the decision-maker shall immediately notify the soil and water conservation district, the enforcement authority, and the landowner.

Subp. 3. Restoration and replacement orders. The enforcement authority shall issue a restoration order or replacement order when: (a) the drain, excavation or fill has already been completed when discovered, or after a cease and desist order has been issued, and the landowner does not ~~seek~~ apply for an exemption, replacement plan or no-loss determination within three weeks~~;~~; or (b) the local government unit grants the application but it is reversed on appeal; or (c) the local government unit denies the application.

Promptly upon being informed ~~by the enforcement authority~~ of the need, the soil and water conservation district staff person shall inspect the site and prepare a plan in consultation with the local government unit for restoring the site to its prealtered condition~~;~~. Restoration shall be ordered unless the soil and water conservation district person, with the concurrence of the technical evaluation panel and the enforcement authority, concludes that restoration is impossible. The soil and water conservation district shall incorporate its plan into a restoration or replacement order and send it to the enforcement authority for service in person or by certified mail to the landowner.

~~The~~ A restoration order must specify a date by which the landowner must ~~either: A.~~ restore the wetland according to the soil and water conservation district plan and obtain a certificate of satisfactory restoration from the soil and water conservation district~~; or B. Submit a replacement plan to the local government unit.~~

The restoration order ~~shall state that it~~ will be ~~canceled~~ rescinded ~~when~~ if the landowner obtains an ~~certificate of~~ after-the-fact replacement plan, exemption or no-loss determination from the local government unit~~, or a certificate that replacement has been completed according to an approved replacement plan. Otherwise, the landowner must restore the wetland in the manner required by the restoration order~~.

A replacement order must specify a date by which the landowner must submit a replacement plan to the local government unit and a subsequent date by which the landowner must replace the wetland according to the approved replacement plan and obtain a certificate of satisfactory replacement from the soil and water conservation district.

If the soil and water conservation district, with the concurrence of the technical evaluation panel and the enforcement authority, determines that restoration will not restore all the loss caused by the drain, excavation or fill activity, the enforcement authority may order a combination of restoration and replacement, or may order replacement rather than restoration.~~, as determined by the soil and water conservation district with the concurrence of the technical panel and the enforcement authority.~~ The order must direct the landowner to obtain replacement plan approval from the local government unit. The order must specify that if replacement plan approval is not obtained, the landowner must restore the wetland ~~in a manner determined by the soil and water conservation district~~ as ordered.

Each cease and desist, restoration, and replacement order shall ~~tell the landowner~~ state that violation of the order is a misdemeanor.

If, as part of a misdemeanor proceeding, the court orders restoration or replacement, the soil and water conservation district, with the concurrence of the technical evaluation panel and the enforcement authority, shall determine which is appropriate, and if it is restoration, the method of restoration. If the court orders replacement, the landowner must follow the replacement plan process in parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0630 and 8420.0290, Subp. 4 ~~unless the court orders otherwise~~.

Subp. 4. After-the-fact replacement. If a landowner seeks approval of a replacement plan after the proposed project has already ~~impacted~~ affected the wetland, the local government unit may require the landowner to replace the impacted wetland at a ratio not to exceed twice the replacement ratio otherwise required.

Subp. 5. Misdemeanor. A violation of an order issued under this part is a misdemeanor and must be prosecuted by the county attorney where the wetland is located or the illegal activity occurred.

From existing language in M.S. 103G.2372.

Subp. 6. Contractor's responsibility when work drains or fills wetlands.

Sec. 4, Chap. 382.

A. Conditions for employees and agents to drain or fill wetlands. An agent or employee of another may not drain or fill a wetland, wholly or partially, unless the agent or employee has:

(1) obtained a signed statement from the landowner stating that the wetland replacement plan required for the work has been obtained or that a replacement plan is not required; and

(2) mailed a copy of the statement to the local government unit with jurisdiction over the wetland.

B. Violation is separate offense. Work in violation of this part is a misdemeanor.

C. Form for compliance with this section. The board shall develop a form to be distributed to contractors' associations, local government units, and soil and water conservation districts to comply with this part. The form must include:

(1) a listing of the activities for which a replacement plan is required;

(2) a description of the penalties for violating sections Minnesota Statutes 103G.2212 to 103G.237;

(3) the telephone number to call for information on the responsible local government unit;

(4) a statement that national wetland inventory maps are on file with the soil and water conservation district office; and

(5) spaces for a description of the work and the names, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers of the person authorizing the work and the agent or employee proposing to undertake it.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

Sec. 5, Chap. 382.

8420.0300 MINING.

Wetlands may not be drained, ~~or~~ filled or excavated as part of a project for which a permit to mine is required by Minnesota Statutes, section 93.481, except as approved by the commissioner. Draining, excavating or filling of wetlands created by pits, stockpiles, or tailing basins by

actions whose purpose was not to create the wetland are exempt under part 8420.0122.

A. For new mining operations that are permitted and initiated after July 1, 1993:

(1) mining shall not be conducted without first receiving a permit to mine issued under chapter 6130 for iron ore and taconite or chapter 6132 for nonferrous metallic minerals; and

(2) the mining and reclamation operating plans or annual reports submitted by the applicant as required in the permit to mine shall include an approved wetland replacement plan that meets the same principles and standards for replacing wetlands under parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0630.

B. For mining operations in existence before July 1, 1993, and operated on or after that date under a permit to mine issued under chapter 6130 for iron ore and taconite or chapter 6132 for nonferrous metallic minerals:

(1) no draining, excavating or filling activities shall be conducted within wetlands for which these activities were approved but not initiated before July 1, 1993, until the operating plan or annual report as required in the permit to mine includes an approved wetland replacement plan for the undisturbed wetlands. The wetland replacement plan shall meet the same principles and standards for replacing wetlands under parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0630;

(2) for filling activities that were approved and initiated before July 1, 1993, the placement of fill atop a stockpile, roadway, or other mining-related facility that occupies a wetland filled before July 1, 1993, shall be allowed to continue within the areal extent, as it existed on July 1, 1993, of the stockpile, roadway, or other

mining-related facility without the requirement of a replacement plan or amendment of the permit to mine. An expansion of the areal extent of the fill in the wetland requires an approved replacement plan in the operating plan or annual report as required in the permit to mine, according to subitem (1);

(3) for draining activities that were approved and initiated before July 1, 1993, the draining of a wetland to facilitate mining, using ditches and other drainage facilities that existed on July 1, 1993, shall be allowed to continue without the requirement of a replacement plan or amendment of the permit to mine. Maintenance of the ditches and structures shall be allowed without the requirement of a replacement plan or amendment of the permit to mine, provided that as a result of the maintenance, wetlands are not drained beyond the extent that existed as of July 1, 1993. Otherwise, the permit to mine must be amended to provide for replacement according to subitem (1).

C. Applicable procedures are those required for permits to mine.

D. This part shall not apply to peat mining as defined under Minnesota Statutes, section 93.461, that is subject to the mine permit and reclamation requirements under Minnesota Statutes, sections 93.44 to 93.51 and the rules of the commissioner adopted under those sections.

E. Mining that is not subject to the permit and reclamation requirements under Minnesota Statutes, sections 93.44 to 93.51, must replace drained and filled wetlands according to parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0630.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0350 HIGH PRIORITY REGIONS AND AREAS.

Subpart 1. High priority regions. Parts of the state that are high priority regions for preservation, enhancement, restoration, and establishment of wetlands include all of the ~~counties that have lost~~ less than 50 percent ~~or more of their presettlement wetland base~~ areas, which are those listed in part 8420.0540, subpart 5, item B.

In all other counties of the state, high priority regions are high priority areas approved as such by the board according to subpart 2.

Subp. 2. High priority areas.

A. Water management plans prepared by water management organizations in the metropolitan area under Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.231, by counties outside the metropolitan area under Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.311, and by watershed districts outside the metropolitan area under Minnesota Statutes, sections 103D.401 and 103D.405, must identify those areas that qualify as high priority areas for wetland preservation, enhancement, restoration, and establishment. These priority areas shall be included in the next scheduled water management plan update.

B. Plans should give strong consideration to identifying as high priority areas minor watersheds having less than 50 percent of their original wetland acreages, and intact wetlands, diminished wetlands, and the areas once occupied by wetlands that have been diminished or eliminated and could feasibly be restored taking into account the present hydrology and use of the area. Plans should give strong consideration to identifying as high priority areas all type 1 or 2 wetlands, and other wetlands at risk of being lost by permanent conversion to other

uses. When individual wetlands are identified as high priority for preservation and restoration, the high priority area shall include the wetland and an adjacent buffer strip not less than 16.5 feet wide around the perimeter of the wetland and may include up to four acres of upland for each wetland acre.

C. In all counties, plans may identify additional high priority areas where preservation, enhancement, restoration, and establishment of wetlands would have high public value by providing benefits for water quality, flood water retention, public recreation, commercial use, and other public uses. High priority areas should be delineated by minor or major watershed. For the purposes of this part, "watershed" means major or minor watershed or subwatershed. To identify high priority areas, the local government unit shall consider at least the landscape characteristics in subitems (1) to (11).

(1) Land use and cover types. Wetlands located in watersheds having a high proportion of cultivated land, developed areas, or other intensive land use are likely to have high value for water quality, flood water retention, and public recreation. Watersheds with high proportions of intensive land use should be considered as priority preservation and restoration areas.

(2) Wetland and watershed ratio. Wetlands located in watersheds having a low proportion of wetlands relative to the size of the watershed are likely to have high value for water quality, flood water retention, and public recreation. Watersheds with a low wetland and watershed ratio should be considered as priority preservation and restoration areas.

(3) Soil erosion rates. Wetlands located in watersheds where erosion rates are high are likely to have high value for water quality. Watersheds with high erosion

rates should be considered as priority preservation and restoration areas.

(4) Watershed gradient. Wetlands in watersheds where the difference between the highest and lowest points of the watershed is great are likely to have high value for flood water retention and water quality. Watersheds with a high gradient should be considered as priority preservation and restoration areas.

(5) Surface water retention. Wetlands in watersheds where direct runoff is high are likely to have high value for flood water retention and water quality. Watersheds with high levels of direct runoff should be considered as high priority preservation and restoration areas.

(6) Soil fertility. Wetlands in watersheds where soil fertility is high are likely to have high value for wildlife habitat and commercial uses. Watersheds with high soil fertility should be considered as high priority preservation and restoration areas.

(7) Geology. Wetlands in watersheds with high subsurface permeability are likely to have high value for groundwater recharge and water quality. Watersheds with high subsurface permeability should be considered as high priority preservation and restoration areas.

(8) Wetland complexes. Wetlands in watersheds where a diversity of wetland types and sizes are or were historically present are likely to have high value for public recreation. Watersheds with an existing or historical high diversity of wetland types should be considered as priority preservation and restoration areas.

(9) Proximity to population centers. Wetlands in watersheds that are close to population centers are likely to have high value for water quality, flood water

retention, public recreation, and commercial uses. Watersheds near population centers should be considered as high priority preservation and restoration areas.

(10) Public ownership. Wetlands in watersheds with a high proportion of land in public ownership are likely to have high value for public recreation. These watersheds may be considered as high priority preservation and restoration areas.

(11) Significant wildlife use. Wetlands in watersheds with current or historical records of use by significant numbers or species of wildlife or fish are likely to have high value for public recreation and commercial uses. Watersheds with records of significant fish or wildlife use should be considered as high priority preservation and restoration areas.

D. The board will review the inclusion of high priority areas in plans as part of the standard process for plan review established in statute. High priority areas approved by the board that are not in a high priority region listed in ~~item C~~ Subpart 1 become high priority regions with board approval.

Errata in current rule.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0400 WETLAND PRESERVATION AREAS.

Subpart 1. Purpose. Wetlands located in areas that are both high priority regions and high priority areas as identified in part 8420.0350 are eligible for enrollment as wetland preservation areas. A wetland so enrolled is exempt from property tax.

Subp. 2. Landowner application for wetland preservation area. A landowner may apply to the county, if the county chooses to accept wetland preservation areas, for designation of a wetland as a wetland preservation area on forms provided by the board. The applicant must include a strip of upland 16.5 feet wide around the perimeter of the wetland. The applicant may include up to four acres of upland for each acre of wetland.

The application must be accompanied by a restrictive covenant on a form provided by the board. The covenant will contain the same limitations on use that are provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 103F.515, subdivision 4, including a covenant that the enrolled upland area will be vegetated by the landowner to permanent vegetation other than noxious weeds. The covenant must be signed, acknowledged, and ready for recording.

Subp. 3. County review of application. The county may accept the application if the wetland is in a high priority region and high priority area, if it includes the 16.5 foot strip, and is accompanied by the proper covenant.

The county may limit or reject additional upland proposed to be included according to standards the county establishes.

The county may reject the application if the application does not qualify, or send it back for modification and resubmittal if that is appropriate. If the application qualifies, the county may approve it and mark the date of approval on the application. The county shall notify the landowner of the acceptance or denial of the application within 60 days from the date of the application.

Within five days of approval of the application, the county shall forward it to the county recorder for recording of the restrictive covenant or memorialization of

the application on the certificate of title. The county shall also send a copy of the approved application to the county assessor for entry in the assessor's records as a wetland preservation area. The county shall also send copies of the approved application to the soil and water conservation district, the local government unit, and the board.

Subp. 4. Applicable statutes. In addition to this chapter, wetland preservation areas are subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 103F.612 to 103F.616, and the property tax provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 272.02, subdivision 1, clause (10).

Subp. 5. Commencement of wetland preservation area. The wetland is a wetland preservation area commencing 30 days from the date the county notifies the landowner of acceptance of the application under subpart 3.

Subp. 6. Fee. The county may require an application fee to defray administrative costs of the program.

Subp. 7. Maps. The county shall maintain wetland preservation area maps illustrating land covenanted as wetland preservation areas.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0500 PURPOSE.

Parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0630 specify the procedures and criteria for avoiding and minimizing wetland impacts and for ensuring adequate replacement of lost public values for unavoidable wetland impacts.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0505 PREVIOUSLY APPROVED ~~REPLACEMENT PLANS~~ DETERMINATIONS.

Replacement plan~~s~~, exemption, public road project notification, wetland boundary, wetland type and no-loss determinations may be completed under the laws, rules, conditions, and guidelines in effect when they were approved.

Prevents invalidation of previous determinations (a.k.a. "grandfathering").

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242
HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0510 PROCEDURES.

Subpart 1. Generally. No person shall drain or fill a wetland, wholly or partially, or excavate in the temporarily or permanently flooded areas of Type 3, 4 and 5 wetlands without first having a wetland ~~value~~ replacement plan or other determination made ~~approved~~ by the governing body of the local government unit, or the lead local government unit if so designated by the board, consistent with parts 8420.0122 to 8420.0290, and provided that the activity is not prohibited under the special considerations provisions in part 8420.0540, subpart 9.

Sec. 5, Chap. 382.

Subp. 2. Preapplication conference and site visit. Before preparation of a wetland value replacement plan, it is recommended that the landowner meet with the local government unit for a preapplication conference and site visit. The local government unit is encouraged to inform the landowner of all sequencing requirements and the criteria used to evaluate replacement plans. A landowner may submit the information required in part 8420.0520 and request a determination of compliance with the sequencing

requirements from the local government unit before preparing a replacement plan.

Subp. 3. Evaluation. As provided for in part 8420.0240, technical questions concerning the public value, location, size, and type of wetland shall be submitted to the technical evaluation panel. The local government unit may use a technical evaluation panel to predetermine public value, location, size, or type of wetlands under its jurisdiction and use this determination in administering the act. Wetland boundaries must be determined using the methodologies in the United States Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (January 1987). Wetland type must be identified according to Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin, et al., 1979) and according to United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular No. 39 (1971 edition) "Wetlands of the United States." The technical evaluation panel shall provide its determinations to the local government unit for consideration.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0520 SEQUENCING.

Subpart 1. Requirement. Except for wetlands located in cultivated fields that are subject to subpart 8, and calcareous fens that are subject to subpart 9, the local government unit may not consider or approve a wetland replacement plan unless the local government unit finds that the applicant has demonstrated that the activity impacting a wetland has complied with all of the following principles in descending order or priority:

A. avoids direct or indirect impacts to the wetland that may destroy or diminish the wetland under the criteria in subpart 3;

B. minimizes the impact to the wetland by limiting the degree or magnitude of the wetland activity and its implementation under the criteria in subpart 4;

C. rectifies the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected wetland under the criteria in subpart 5

D. reduces or eliminates the impact to the wetland over time by preservation and maintenance operations under the criteria in subpart 6; and

E. replaces unavoidable impacts to the wetland by restoring or, if wetland restoration opportunities are not reasonably available, creating substitute wetland areas having equal or greater public value as provided for in parts 8420.0530 to 8420.0760.

Subp. 2. Application options. An applicant may either submit the information required for sequencing analysis as part of the application for replacement plan approval or apply for a preliminary sequencing determination from the local government unit before preparing a replacement plan. The local government unit may request additional information needed to make a determination. For projects impacting wetland areas less than 10,000 square feet more than the de minimis amount listed in part 8420.0122, subpart 9, item A, the local government unit may provide an on-site sequencing determination without written documentation from the applicant.

Subp. 3. Determination of impact avoidance.

A. Avoidance must be required when indicated by part 8420.0540, subpart 9.

B. Wetland dependence determination:

(1) Based on information provided by the applicant, the local government unit shall determine if the proposed project is wetland dependent. A project is wetland dependent if wetland features, functions, or values are essential to fulfill the basic purpose of the project. A wetland present at the site of a proposed project does not make that project wetland dependent.

(2) A project that has been determined by the local government unit to be wetland dependent is exempt from the analysis of avoidance alternatives in item C.

C. Alternatives analysis:

(1) The applicant shall provide the local government unit with documentation describing at least two alternatives in addition to the proposed project, one of which may be the no-build alternative, that would avoid impacts to wetlands, except that for repair or rehabilitation projects on existing infrastructure only one alternative is required. The alternatives may include consideration of alternate sites or alternative project configurations on the proposed site. The alternatives must be judged by the local government unit as good faith efforts, or the local government unit may require the applicant to redraft them for reconsideration.

(2) The local government unit shall determine whether any feasible and prudent alternatives are available that would avoid impacts to wetlands. An alternative shall be considered feasible and prudent if it is capable of being done from an engineering point of view, is in accordance with accepted engineering standards and practices, is consistent with reasonable requirements of

the public health, safety, and welfare, is an environmentally preferable alternative based on a review of social, economic, and environmental impacts, and would create no truly unusual problems. For projects proposing impacts to type 3, 4, or 5 wetlands, the local government unit shall also determine that there are no environmentally preferable alternatives that would avoid the impact. The local government unit shall consider the following in evaluating alternatives as applicable:

Consistency with Chap. 6115 (DNR).

(a) whether the basic project purpose can be reasonably accomplished using one or more other sites in the same general area that would avoid wetland impacts. An alternate site may not be excluded from consideration only because it includes or requires an area not owned by the applicant that could reasonably be obtained, used, expanded, or managed to fulfill the basic purpose of the proposed project;

(b) the general suitability of alternate sites considered by the applicant;

(c) whether reasonable modification of the size, scope configuration, or density of the project would avoid impacts to wetlands;

(d) efforts by the applicant to accommodate or remove constraints on alternatives imposed by zoning standards or infrastructure, including requests for conditional use permits, variances, or planned unit developments; and

(e) the physical, economic, and demographic requirements of the project. Economic considerations alone do not make an alternative not feasible and prudent.

(3) If the local government unit determines that a feasible and prudent alternative exists that would avoid impacts to wetlands, it shall deny the replacement plan.

If no feasible and prudent alternative is available that would avoid impacts to wetlands, the local government unit shall evaluate the replacement plan for compliance with subparts 4 to 6.

Subp. 4. Determination of impact minimization.

A. The applicant shall demonstrate to the local government unit's satisfaction that the activity will minimize impacts to wetlands. In reviewing the sufficiency of the applicant's efforts to minimize wetland impacts, the local government unit must consider:

(1) the spatial requirements of the project;

(2) the location of existing structural or natural features that may dictate the placement or configuration of the project;

(3) the purpose of the project and how the purpose relates to placement, configuration, or density;

(4) the sensitivity of the site design to the natural features of the site, including topography, hydrology, and existing vegetation;

(5) the value, function, and spatial distribution of the wetlands on the site;

(6) individual and cumulative impacts; and

(7) an applicant's efforts to:

(a) modify the size, scope, configuration, or density of the project;

(b) remove or accommodate site constraints including zoning, infrastructure, access, or natural features; and

(c) confine impacts to the fringe or periphery of the wetland; and

Consistency with Chap. 6115 (DNR).

(d) otherwise minimize impacts.

B. If the local government unit finds that an applicant has not complied with the requirements to minimize wetland impacts, the local government unit shall list, in writing, its objections to the project. If, within 30 days, the applicant does not withdraw the project proposal or indicate intent to submit an amended project proposal satisfying the local government unit's objections, the statement of objections shall constitute a denial.

Subp. 5. Determination of impact rectification. Temporary impacts to a wetland must be rectified by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected wetland.

A. Activities may qualify for a no-loss determination in part 8420.0220 by meeting all of the following conditions:

(1) the physical characteristics of the affected wetland, including ground elevations, contours, inlet dimensions, outlet dimensions, substrate, and hydrologic regime, are restored to preproject conditions sufficient to ensure that all preproject functions and values are restored;

(2) the activity is completed and the physical characteristics of the wetland are restored within six months of the start of the activity; and

(3) the party responsible for the activity provides a performance bond to the local government unit for an amount sufficient to cover the estimated cost to restore the wetland to preproject conditions. The local

government unit shall return the performance bond to the responsible party upon a determination by the local government unit that the conditions in this item and item B have been met.

B. An applicant shall be granted a no-loss determination under the criteria in item A once in a ten-year period for a particular site within a wetland, except that repairs to the original project shall be allowed under the no-loss determination, if the local government unit determines the request to be necessary and reasonable.

C. Wetland impacts that do not qualify for a no-loss determination according to the criteria in item A are subject to replacement under the criteria in parts 8420.0530 to 8420.0630.

Subp. 6. Determination of reduction or elimination of impacts over time. After an activity is completed, further wetland impacts from the draining or filling must be reduced or eliminated by maintaining, operating, and managing the project in a manner that preserves and maintains remaining wetland functions and values. The local government unit must require applicants to implement best management practices to protect wetland functions and values.

Subp. 7. Unavoidable impacts. Unavoidable wetland impacts that remain after efforts to minimize, rectify, or reduce or eliminate them must be replaced according to parts 8420.0530 to 8420.0630.

Subp. 7a. Sequencing flexibility.

A. Sequencing flexibility cannot be implemented unless alternatives have been considered and unless the proposed replacement wetland is certain to provide equal or greater functions and public values as determined based on a functional assessment reviewed by the technical

evaluation panel using a methodology approved by the board. The project sponsor must provide the necessary information and the local government unit must document the application of sequencing flexibility in the replacement plan approval.

B. Flexibility in application of the sequencing steps may be applied, subject to the conditions in item A, as determined by the local government unit if:

(1) the wetland to be impacted has been degraded to the point where replacement of it would result in a certain gain in function and public value;

(2) preservation of a wetland would result in severe degradation of the wetland's ability to function and provide public values, for example, because of surrounding land uses and the wetland's ability to function and provide public values cannot reasonably be maintained through other land use controls or mechanisms;

(3) the only feasible and prudent upland site available for wetland replacement or development has greater ecosystem function and public value than the wetland. Although this is a rare circumstance since there will usually be several options for siting the replacement wetland or development, it may be appropriate if the project sponsor:

(a) demonstrates impact minimization to the wetland;

(b) agrees to perpetually preserve the designated upland site; and

(c) completely replaces the impacted wetland's functions and public values;

(4) alternatives are demonstrably cost prohibitive such that the only available alternatives would make the

projected cost substantially greater than the costs normally associated with similar projects; or

(5) the wetland is a site where human health and safety is a factor.

Subp. 8. Wetlands on cultivated fields. If the wetland is located on a cultivated field, replacement must be accomplished through restoration without regard to the priority order in subpart 1. A wetland drained or filled under this provision must not be converted to nonagricultural land for ten years. The landowner must execute and record a notice of this requirement in the office of the county recorder for the county in which the property is located.

Subp. 9. Calcareous fens. Calcareous fens, as identified by the commissioner, may not be filled, drained, or otherwise degraded, wholly or partially, by any action, unless the commissioner, under an approved management plan, decides some alteration is necessary, as provided in part 8420.1010.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0530 REPLACEMENT PLAN COMPONENTS.

On an application form provided by the local government unit, and with needed attachments supplied by the applicant, the following documentation must be provided, except that for replacement plans utilizing the wetland bank in parts 8420.0700 to 8420.0760, items B(1) and D do not apply; instead the applicant shall submit the wetland banking credit withdrawal form prescribed in part 8420.0740, subpart 2, item E:

A. organizational information, including the following:

(1) the post office address of the applicant;

(2) for corporations, the principal officers of the corporation, any parent companies, owners, partners, and joint venturers, and a designated contact person;

(3) managing agents, subsidiaries, or consultants that are or may be involved with the wetland draining or filling project;

B. either; (1.) a signed statement confirming that the wetland acres and values will be replaced before or concurrent with the actual draining or filling of a wetland, or (2.) an irrevocable bank letter of credit, a performance bond or other security acceptable to the local government unit in an amount sufficient to guarantee the successful completion of the wetland ~~value~~ replacement;

Clarifies current practice.

C. for the impacted wetland:

(1) a recent aerial photograph or accurate map of the impacted wetland area;

(2) the location of the wetland, including the county, watershed name or number, and the quarter section public land survey coordinate of the wetland;

(3) the size of the wetland, in acres or square feet;

(4) the type of wetland using United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular No. 39 (1971 edition) and National Wetland Inventory mapping conventions (Cowardin et al., 1979);

(5) a list of the dominant vegetation in the impacted wetland area;

(6) a soils map of the site showing soil type and substrate, where available;

(7) ~~the estimated size of the watershed that drains surface water into the wetland as determined from a United States Government Survey topographical map or other suitable topographical survey~~;

Unnecessary.

~~(8)~~ the locations of any surface inlets or outlets, natural or otherwise, draining into or out of the wetlands, and if the wetland is within the shoreland wetland protection zone or floodplain of a stream, river, or other watercourse, the distance and direction to the watercourse;

~~(9)~~(8) a map, photograph, or written description of the land use of the immediate watershed;

~~(10)~~(9) the nature of the proposed project, its areal extent, and the impact on the wetland must be described in sufficient detail to allow the local government unit to determine the amount and types of wetland to be impacted and to demonstrate compliance with the replacement sequencing criteria in part 8420.0520, if applicable;

(11)(10) evidence of ownership or rights to the affected areas, including a legal description. When two or more landowners are involved, including both the impact site and the proposed replacement site, a contract or other evidence of agreement signed by all landowners and notarized must be included with the replacement plan. The contract or agreement must contain an acknowledgment of the covenant provisions in item D, subitem (6), by landowners on which a replacement wetland is proposed and the location

and acreage of replacement wetlands. The contract becomes binding upon final approval of the replacement plan;

~~(12)~~ (11) a list of all other local, state, and federal permits and approvals required for the activity; and

~~(13)~~ (12) other information considered necessary by the local government unit for evaluation of the activity;

D. for the replacement wetland, item C, subitems (1) to ~~(9)~~ (8) and ~~(11)~~ (10) to ~~(13)~~ (14), and:

(1) an explanation of the size and type of wetland that will result from successful completion of the replacement plan;

(2) scale drawings showing plan and profile views of the replacement wetland and fixed photo-reference points for monitoring purposes. Photo-reference points should include views of any control structures and enough additional points to adequately depict the entire project;

(3) how the replacement wetland shall be constructed, for example, excavation or restoration by blocking an existing tile; the type, size, and specifications of outlet structures; elevations, relative to Mean Sea Level or established bench mark, of key features, for example, sill, emergency overflow, and structure height; and best management practices that will be implemented to prevent erosion or site degradation;

(4) for created wetlands only, additional soils information sufficient to determine the capability of the site to produce and maintain wetland characteristics;

(5) a timetable that clearly states how and when implementation of the replacement plan shall proceed, and

when construction of the replacement wetland shall be finalized;

(6) a notice in a form provided by the board attached to and recorded with the deed for lands containing a replacement wetland, specifying the following:

(a) the location of the replacement wetland;

(b) that the wetland is subject to the act;

(c) that the fee title owner is responsible for the costs of repairs or reconstruction, if necessary, or for replacement costs;

(d) that reasonable access to the replacement wetland shall be granted to the proper authorities for inspection, monitoring, and enforcement purposes;

(e) that costs of title review and document recording is the responsibility of the fee title owner; and

(f) that the local government unit or board can require necessary repairs or reconstruction work to return the wetland to the specifications of the approved replacement plan and require reimbursement of reasonable costs from the wetland owner, or can require replacement of the wetland according to the act;

(7) a statement that the replacement wetland was not previously restored or created under a prior approved replacement plan;

(8) a statement that the replacement wetland was not drained or filled under an exemption during the previous ten years;

(9) a statement that the replacement wetland was not restored with financial assistance from public conservation programs;

(10) a statement that the replacement wetland was not restored using private funds other than those of the landowner unless the funds are paid back with interest to the individual or organization that funded the restoration and the individual or organization notifies the local government unit in writing that the restored wetland may be considered for replacement;

(11) a plan for monitoring the success of the replacement plan in meeting the project goal in subitem (1), and as specified in parts 8420.0610 and 8420.0620; and

(12) evidence that a person proposing to create or restore a wetland within the easement of a pipeline as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 299J.02, subdivision 11, has first notified the easement holder and the director of the Office of Pipeline Safety in writing. The person may not create or restore the wetland if, within 90 days after receiving the required notice, the easement holder or the director of the Office of Pipeline Safety provides to the person a written notice of objection that includes the reasons for the objection; and

(13) evidence that any drainage or property rights potentially detrimental to the replacement wetland have been acquired, subordinated or otherwise eliminated; and

Current practice in order to validate the permanency of replacement wetland.

(14) a five year vegetation management plan, including seeding rates, seed mixes, herbicide treatments, and control of noxious weeds and invasive or non-native species such as reed canary grass and purple loosestrife.

(15) other information considered necessary for evaluation of the project by the local government unit.

E. The applicant must provide information known to the applicant or readily available concerning the special considerations criteria in part 8420.0540, subpart 9.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0540 REPLACEMENT PLAN EVALUATION CRITERIA.

Subpart 1. Sequencing. Before consideration or approval of a replacement plan, the local government unit must ensure that the applicant has exhausted all possibilities to avoid and minimize adverse wetland impacts according to sequencing in part 8420.0520.

The applicant must demonstrate to the local government unit that the replacement plan complies with this part and part 8420.0550.

8420.0540. Subp. 2. **Type of replacement.**

A. The order of preference for the method of replacement, from most preferred to least preferred, is restoration, then creation.

B. Modification or conversion of non-degraded wetlands from one wetland type to another, for example by impoundment of additional water or excavation, does not constitute ~~adequate~~ replacement credit.

C. Wetlands drained or filled under an exemption may not be restored for replacement credit for ten years after draining or filling.

The following revisions to 8420.0540 were developed by BWSR staff in consultation with the BWSR Interagency Wetland Banking Committee. On November 2, 1999 comments were received from the Interagency Wetland Group and modified accordingly. The purpose of the revisions are four-fold: (1) to consolidate the location of replacement criteria in one location in the rule; (2) to provide incentive for restoration of degraded wetlands in greater than 80 percent counties where public value credit has not value; (3) to provide incentive for vegetative restoration of wetlands that are degraded by invasive species such as purple loose strife; (4) to clarify portions of the rule that are vague, most notably with the regards to certain stormwater facilities and gravel pits. These changes were deemed too technical by the authors for inclusion in the legislation.

D. The following actions are eligible for replacement credit or wetland banking credit as determined by the local government unit in parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0760:

(1) wetland and restoration of the natural hydrology regime and vegetation on completely drained or filled wetlands and created wetlands in upland areas may receive ***new wetland credit*** in an amount not to exceed 100 percent of the total wetland area hydrologically restored;

(2) restoration of the natural hydrology regime and vegetation of jurisdictional wetlands that have been degraded by prior drainage, diversion of the natural watershed, or filling may;

a. in a less than 80 percent areas , receive public value credit in an amount up to 50 percent of the degraded wetland area; and

b. in a greater than 80 percent area, receive new wetland credit in an amount not to exceed 25 percent of the total wetland area hydrologically restored.

(3) reestablishment of permanent vegetative cover on a wetland that was planted with annually seeded crops, was in a crop rotation seeded to pasture grasses or legumes, or was required to be set aside to receive price supports or other payments under United States Code, title 7, sections 1421 to 1469, in six of the last ten years prior to January 1, 1991. Replacement credit may not exceed 50 percent of the total wetland area vegetatively restored;

~~(1)~~(4) reestablishment of permanent native, non-invasive vegetative cover on a wetland that was planted with annually seeded crops, was in a crop rotation seeded to pasture grasses or legumes, or was required to be set aside to receive price supports or other payments under United States Code, title 7, sections 1421 to

Note: Current rules allow 50 percent new wetland credit for a wetland area that was annually seeded, in rotation, or set aside for 6 or more years out of 10 years.

1469, in six of the last twenty years prior to the date of application for a replacement plan or bank plan in accordance with one of the following considerations:

a. if the wetland was annually seeded, in rotation, or set aside for six or more of the last twenty years, the wetland is eligible for public value credit not to exceed 50 percent of the wetland area; or

b. if the wetland was annually seeded, in rotation, or set aside for ten or more years of the last twenty years, the wetland is eligible for new wetland credit based on the percent of the time the wetland area was annually seeded, in rotation, or set aside during the prior twenty year period.

~~(2)~~ (5) buffer areas of permanent native, non-invasive vegetative cover established or preserved on upland adjacent and contiguous to replacement wetlands and adjacent existing wetlands, provided that the upland buffer ~~must be established at the time of wetland replacement,~~ must have a minimum width of 16.5 feet and the buffer vegetative establishment or preservation plan must be approved by the Technical Evaluation Panel. ~~r~~Replacement credit for the buffer may not exceed 75 percent of the replacement wetland area and may only be used as public value credits for replacement above a 1:1 ratio;

Note: Changes to (5) and (6) describe upland buffer areas that are eligible for wetland credits.

~~(3)~~ (6) wetland~~s~~ areas restored for conservation purposes under terminated easements or contracts, ~~provided that~~ are eligible for up to 75 percent ~~of the restored wetland area is eligible for~~ new wetland credit and adjacent upland buffer areas reestablished to permanent native, non-invasive vegetative cover are eligible for public value credit above a 1:1 ratio in an amount not to exceed 25 percent of the post-restoration wetland area; ~~and~~

~~(4) water quality treatment ponds constructed to pretreat storm water runoff prior to discharge to wetlands, public waters, or other water bodies, provided that the water quality treatment ponds must be associated with an ongoing or proposed project that will impact a wetland and replacement credit for the treatment ponds may not exceed 75 percent of the treatment pond area and may only be used for public value credit above a 1:1 ratio.~~

Note: this section was removed to Section E for continuity purposes.

(7) reestablishment and maintenance of permanent native, non-invasive vegetation cover on a wetland that is dominated by invasive or exotic species may receive public value credit. Replacement credit may not exceed 25 percent of the total wetland area vegetatively restored and the vegetative restoration and maintenance plan must be approved by the Technical Evaluation Panel. The Technical Evaluation Panel may require a monitoring period in excess of 12 months after the vegetative restoration is completed before approving the site for replacement credit); and

Note: Section (7) was added to provide incentive for vegetative restoration.

(8) wetland areas established in non-wetland areas due to mineral extraction activities may be allowed for new wetland credits if all of the following criteria are met:

Specific criteria included for gravel pit conversions to wetland.

a. Application for replacement credit is made within ten years after the last day that extraction activities have taken place; and

b. The COE has approved the use of the area for wetland replacement; and

c. A wetland establishment and management plan have been approved by the TEP and implemented by the landowner or authorized; and

d. The wetland area meets the criteria in standards in part 8420.0550; and

e. If the land is not state owned, a conservation easement in favor of the state has been accepted by the state and recorded in the county recorder=s office or if the land is state owned, covenants and restrictions are recorded that identify the wetland area is a replacement wetland subject to the provisions of this chapter.

~~E. The local government unit may allow constructed storm water detention basins constructed in non-wetlands for new wetland credit if the basin conforms to the following specifications:~~

Note: The following Section E. was deleted in entirety and replaced with a new Section E. for ease of reading.

~~(1) the basin design uses a two-cell system in which the upstream cell has a 24-hour retention time for a two-year storm event;~~

~~(2) the downstream cell is designed for a maximum 12-inch rise in water level for a ten-year storm event;~~

~~(3) the standards in part 8420.0550 are followed; and~~

~~(4) the design goal is a palustrine emergent wetland.~~

~~Only the downstream cell can be counted for new wetland credit, and the replacement plan must include a plan and schedule for maintenance of the storm water basin system. Storm water detention basins allowed for replacement are not eligible for the exemptions in part 8420.0122 and are subject to parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0630.~~

~~Storm water management basins constructed for the primary purpose of controlling or treating storm water runoff from impervious surfaces or developed areas, not conforming to the specifications in subitems (1) to (4), are not considered wetlands.~~

E. The local government unit may allow constructed storm water treatment basins for replacement credit provided:

(1) the local governmental unit has adopted, implemented, and funded a storm water management plan that provides for the removal of sediments whenever the phosphorus removal efficiency drops below 50 percent efficiency based on actual water quality monitoring data, calibrated modeling, or physical measurement of the pond volume,

(2) the basins are constructed in non-wetland areas that are directly tributary to public waters, wetlands or other waters of the state that are not storm water treatment ponds, and

(3) the basins are associated with an ongoing or proposed project that will impact a wetland.

Credits are determined according(a)through (d) below:

(a) public value credit may be allowed for up to 75 percent of the normal pool area of a isolated one-cell, wet detention basin or the upper cell of a two-cell system provided the basin is designed and constructed to retain at least 60 percent of the phosphorus loading expected in the runoff from a one year - 24 hour storm based on the fully developed watershed tributary to the basin.

(b) public value credit may be allowed for up to 75 percent of the one-year design pool area of a storm water infiltration area that also has an established native, non-invasive vegetative cover.

(c) new wetland credit may be allowed for up to 100 percent of the normal pool area of the downstream cell of a two-cell, wet detention system provided:

1. the two cells are completely separated by a barrier for up to the ten-year critical event;

2. the upstream basin meets the criteria in E., (3), (a), above;

3. the downstream cell is designed for a maximum 24-inch rise in water level for the ten-year critical storm event;

4. the standards in part 8420.0550 are followed; and

5. the design goal is a palustrine emergent wetland for the downstream cell.

(d) Buffer areas installed adjacent to two-celled systems that are consistent with 8420.0540, Subp. 2 may be allowed for public value credit in an amount up to 75 percent of the acreage of the downstream cell of a two-cell system, provided the buffer is applied only to the downstream cell, is no narrower than 16.5 feet at any one location, and is adjacent to the entire periphery of the downstream cell.

(e) Storm water detention basins allowed for replacement are not eligible for the exemptions in part 8420.0122 and are subject to parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0630.

Subp. 3. Timing of replacement. Replacement of wetland values must be completed before or concurrent with the actual draining or filling of a wetland, unless an irrevocable bank letter of credit or other security acceptable to the ~~responsible~~ local government unit is submitted to the ~~responsible~~ local government unit to guarantee successful completion of the replacement. All wetlands to be restored or created for replacement must be designated for replacement before restoration or creation. Submission to the local government unit of the information required in part 8420.0530 and subsequent approval shall be considered evidence of designation for replacement, provided the information is submitted before the actual

restoration or creation. The exceptions contained in subpart 5 do not apply to replacement completed using wetland banking credits established by a person who submitted a complete wetland banking application to a local government unit by April 1, 1996.

Subp. 4. ~~Location of replacement wetlands. Replacement wetlands shall be located within the same watershed or county as the impacted wetlands, except that greater than 80 percent areas may accomplish replacement in less than 50 percent areas. When environmentally preferable, replacement wetlands should be located as close to the impacted wetland as possible, preferably in the same watershed.~~ WETLAND REPLACEMENT SITING.

Sec. 5, Chap. 382.

(a) Siting wetland replacement must follow this priority order:

(1) on site or in the same minor watershed as the affected wetland;

(2) in the same watershed as the affected wetland;

(3) in the same county as the affected wetland;

(4) in an adjacent watershed or county to the affected wetland; and

(5) statewide, for: (i) wetlands affected in greater than 80 percent areas; and (ii) for public transportation projects, except that wetlands affected in less than 50 percent areas must be replaced in less than 50 percent areas, and wetlands affected in the seven-county metropolitan area must be replaced in the affected county or, if no restoration opportunities exist in the county, in another seven-county metropolitan area county.

(b) The exemption in paragraph (a), clause (5), does not apply to replacement completed using wetlands banking credits established by a person who submitted a complete wetland banking application to a local government unit by April 1, 1996.

(c) When reasonable, practicable, and environmentally beneficial replacement opportunities are

not available in siting priorities listed in paragraph (a), the applicant may seek opportunities at the next level.

(d) For the purposes of this section, "reasonable, practicable, and environmental beneficial replacement opportunities" are defined as opportunities that:

(1) take advantage of naturally occurring hydrogeomorphological conditions and require minimal landscape alteration;

(2) have a high likelihood of becoming a functional wetland that will continue in perpetuity;

(3) do not adversely affect other habitat types of ecological communities that are important in maintaining the overall biological diversity of the area; and

(4) are available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics consistent with overall project purposes.

(e) Regulatory agencies, local government units, and other entities involved in wetland restoration shall collaborate to identify potential replacement opportunities within their jurisdictional areas.

Subp. 5. Replacement for public transportation projects.

A. Wetlands impacted by public transportation projects may be replaced statewide, except that wetlands impacted in a less than 50 percent area must be replaced in a less than 50 percent area, and wetlands impacted in the seven-county metropolitan area by public ~~highways~~ roads must be replaced in the affected county, or, if no restoration opportunities exist in the county, in another seven-county metropolitan area county.

B. The board must maintain a public list of restoration opportunities within the seven-county metropolitan area. The list will be maintained for informational purposes only. Replacement of wetlands may be accomplished under the rules for wetland banking as provided for in parts 8420.0700 to 8420.0760

C. For projects involving draining, excavating or filling of wetlands associated with a new public transportation project in a greater than 80 percent area, public transportation authorities, other than the state department of transportation, may purchase wetland banking credits if available from the state wetland bank established with proceeds from Laws 1994, chapter 643, section 26, subdivision 3, paragraph (c). Wetland banking credits may be purchased at the least of the following, but in no case shall the purchase price be less than $400 per acre:

(1) the cost to the state to establish the credits;

(2) the average estimated market value of agricultural land in the township where the road project is located, as determined by the commissioner of revenue; or

(3) the average value of the land in the immediate vicinity of the road project as determined by the county assessor.

Public transportation authorities in a less than 80 percent area may purchase wetland banking credits from the state at the state's cost to establish wetland banking credits.

D. A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for individual projects that result in the filling, or excavating or draining of wetlands for the repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or replacement of a currently serviceable existing state, city, county, or town public road necessary, as determined by the public transportation authority, to meet state or federal design or safety standards or requirements, excluding new roads or roads expanded solely for additional traffic capacity

Sec. 5, Chap. 382

lanes. This item only applies to authorities for public transportation projects that:

(1) minimize the amount of wetland filling, excavating or draining associated with the project and consider mitigating important site-specific wetland functions on site; and

(2) except as provided in clauses (3) and (4), submit ~~annual~~ project-specific reports and any changes or addendums ~~by January 15~~ to the board, the technical evaluation panel, the commissioner of natural resources, and members of the public requesting a copy at least 30 days prior to construction that indicate the location, amount, and type of wetlands ~~that have been filled or drained during the previous year and a projection of the location, amount, and type of wetlands~~ filled or drained by the project or,

Sec. 5, Chap. 382.

(3) alternatively, convene an annual meeting of the parties required to receive notice to review projects to be commenced during the upcoming year~~.~~or,

(4) alternatively for minor and emergency maintenance work impacting less than 10,000 square feet, the public road authority may submit project-specific reports, within 30 days of commencing the activity, to the board that indicate the location, amount, and type of wetlands that have been filled, excavated or drained.

E. The technical evaluation panel shall review minimization and delineation decisions made by the public transportation authority and provide recommendations regarding on-site mitigation if requested to do so by the local government unit, a contiguous landowner, or a member of the technical evaluation panel.

F. Those required to receive notice of public transportation projects may appeal minimization,

delineation, and on-site mitigation decisions made by the public transportation authority to the board according to the provisions of part 8420.0250.

G. Changes to wetland impacts proposed in item D shall be reported to the board within 6 months from the date of the change being finalized.

~~G~~H. Except for state public transportation projects, for which the state Department of Transportation is responsible, the board must replace the wetlands and wetland areas of public waters if authorized by the commissioner or a delegated authority, drained, excavated or filled by local government public transportation projects on existing roads. Replacement of the wetlands must occur in critical rural and urban watersheds.

~~H~~I. Public transportation authorities at their discretion may deviate from federal and state design standards on existing road projects when practical and reasonable to avoid wetland filling or draining, provided that public safety is not unreasonably compromised. The local road authority and its officers and employees are exempt from liability for any tort claim for injury to persons or property arising from travel on the highway and related to the deviation from the design standards for construction or reconstruction under this item. This item does not preclude an action for damages arising from negligence in construction or maintenance on a highway.

Subp. 5a. Presettlement wetland acres and areas.

A. For purposes of this part, the following counties are greater than 80 percent areas: Aitkin; Beltrami; Carlton; Cass; Clearwater; Cook; Crow Wing; Hubbard; Isanti; Itasca; Kanabec; Koochiching; Lake; Lake of the Woods; Mille Lacs; Pine; ~~and~~ St. Louis; and Wadena.

Based on data approved by BWSR.

B. For purposes of this part, the following counties are less than 50 percent areas: Big Stone; Blue Earth; Brown; Carver; Chippewa; Clay; Cottonwood; Dakota; Dodge; Douglas; Faribault; Fillmore; Freeborn; Goodhue; Grant; Hennepin; Houston; Jackson; Kandiyohi; Kittson; Lac Qui Parle; Le Sueur; Lincoln; Lyon; Mahnomen; Marshall; Martin; McLeod; Meeker; Mower; Murray; Nicollet; Nobles; Norman; Olmsted; Pennington; Pipestone; Polk; Pope; Ramsey; Red Lake; Redwood; Renville; Rice; Rock; Roseau; Scott; Sibley; Stearns; Steele; Stevens; Swift; Traverse; Wabasha; Waseca; Washington; Watonwan; Wilkin; Winona; Wright; and Yellow Medicine.

C. For purposes of this part, the following counties are 50 to 80 percent areas: Anoka; Becker; Benton; Chisago; Morrison; Otter Tail; Sherburne; and Todd~~; and Wadena~~.

WETLAND AREAS

Figure 1.

Graphic to go here currently not available h/s

Insert Map.

Subp. 6. Size of replacement wetlands. Replacement wetlands must be of a size sufficient to ensure that they provide equal or greater public value than the wetland that was drained or filled. Except in greater than 80 percent areas, for a wetland located on nonagricultural land, the minimum size of the replacement wetland must be in the ratio of two acres of replaced wetland for each acre of drained or filled wetland. For a wetland located on agricultural land, or in greater than 80 percent areas, the minimum size of the replacement wetland must be in the ratio of one acre of replaced wetland for each acre of drained or filled wetland. The actual replacement ratios required for a replacement wetland may be more than the minimum, subject to the evaluation of wetland functions and values in subpart 10.

Except in greater than 80 percent areas, future owners may make no use of the wetland after it is altered, other than as agricultural land for a period of ten years unless future replacement to achieve a 2:1 ratio occurs. The landowner shall record a notice of this restriction in the office of the county recorder in which the project is located.

Subp. 7. Carbon balance. When it is necessary to replace a drained or filled peatland, the replacement wetland must be revegetated with planted or naturally invading vegetation established within three growing seasons.

Subp. 8. Ecological consistency. Restoration and replacement of wetlands must be accomplished according to the ecology of the landscape area affected. A replacement plan that would result in wetlands or wetland characteristics that do not naturally occur in the landscape area in which the replacement will occur will not be approved.

Subp. 9. Special considerations. The factors in items A to I, when identified as being applicable to an impact site or a replacement site, must be considered by the local government unit in the review of replacement plans.

A. Federal or state-listed endangered species. A replacement plan for activities that involve sites where species listed in parts 6134.0200 to 6134.0400 are known to be present will not be approved if it is determined that the proposed activities will constitute a taking of those listed species under Minnesota Statutes, section 84.0895. Limited information on the presence of listed species at a particular site is available from the Department of Natural Resources' natural heritage program. Activities that

involve taking listed species are subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 84.0895.

B. Rare natural communities. A replacement plan for activities that involve the modification of a rare natural community as determined by the Department of Natural Resources' natural heritage program will not be approved if the local government unit determines that the proposed activities will permanently adversely affect the natural community.

C. Special fish and wildlife resources. A replacement plan for activities that would have a significant adverse impact that cannot be mitigated on a special or locally significant fish and wildlife resource will not be approved. These activities include, but are not limited to:

(1) fish passage and spawning areas;

(2) colonial waterbird nesting colonies;

(3) migratory waterfowl concentration areas;

(4) deer wintering areas; and/or

(5) wildlife travel corridors.

Activities involving streams must not block fish passage unless approved by the Department of Natural Resources.

D. Archaeological or historic sites. A replacement plan for activities that involve the modification of known archaeological or historical sites on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as designated by the state historic preservation officer, will not be approved if the local government unit determines that the proposed

activities will have a significant adverse impact on the archaeological or historical value of the site.

E. Groundwater sensitivity. A replacement plan for activities will not be approved if the local government unit determines the activities would have a significant adverse impact on groundwater quality. The publication "Criteria and Guidelines for Assessing Geologic Sensitivity of Ground Water Resources in Minnesota" (MDNR, 1991) may be used as a guide in determining potential impacts.

F. Sensitive surface waters. A replacement plan will not be approved if the local government unit determines the activities will have a significant adverse impact on the water quality of outstanding resource value waters listed in part 7050.0180 or on trout waters designated by the commissioner.

G. Education or research use. Wetlands known to be used for educational or research purposes must be maintained or adequately replaced.

H. Waste disposal sites. The local government unit must evaluate the type and amount of waste material found at the site. Activities involving known or potential hazardous wastes or contaminants must be conducted according to applicable federal and state standards.

I. Consistency with other plans. The local government unit must consider the extent to which proposed activities are consistent with other plans, such as watershed management plans, land use plans, zoning, and master plans.

Subp. 10. Evaluation of wetland functions and values.

A. Evaluation options. Replacement wetlands must replace the functions and values that are lost from a wetland that is drained or filled. When environmentally

preferable, a replacement wetland should replace the same combination of functions and values provided by the impacted wetland. Replacement of wetland functions and values may occur at more than one location. The wetland type index system in items D and E uses relative values of wetland functions compared across wetland types to evaluate the adequacy of wetland replacement. The local government unit may allow the evaluation of wetlands by measuring and comparing public values specified in Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.3355, with a scientifically accepted methodology in items G and H.

B. Wetland types: wetlands classification equivalency chart. For purposes of this part, the following table serves as a key for using Table 2 (item D, subitem (1)) and Table 4 (part 8420.0550, subpart 3) and as a wetland classification equivalency chart for the wetland classification developed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Cowardin et al. 1979), and the approximate wetland type from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular No. 39 (1971 edition).

Table 1. Wetland Classification Equivalency Chart. The Cowardin classification includes system, subsystem, class, subclass, and/or water regime. The Circular 39 wetland type is approximated.

Cowardin System	Circular 39
L1 (all)	5*
L2ABF	4
L2ABG	5
L2ABH	5
L2EMA	5
L2EMB	5
L2EMF	4
L2EMG	4
L2EMH	5
L2RS	5
L2UB	5
L2US	4

PABF	4
PABG	4
PABH	5
PEMA	1
PEMB	2, 8
PEMC	3
PEMD	3
PEME	2
PEMF	3
PEMG	4
PEMH	4
PEMJ	1
PEMU	3
PEMW	1
PEMY	3
PEMZ	4
PFOA	1L**
PFO1B	7
PFO2B	~~8~~7
PFO4B	~~8~~7
PFO5B	7
PFO6B	7
PFO7B	~~8~~7
PFOC	7
PFOD	7
PFOF	7
PFOJ	1L**
PFOU	1L**
PFOW	1L**
PFOY	7
PMLB	8
PRB (all)	5
PSSA	6
PSS1B	6
PSS2B	8
PSS3B	8
PSS4B	8
PSS5B	6

PSS6B	6
PSS7B	8
PSSC	6
PSSD	6
PSSF	6
PSSG	6
PSSH	6
PSSJ	6
PSSW	6
PSSY	6
PSSZ	6
PSSU	6
PUBB	~~4~~3
PUBF	4
PUBG	5
PUBH	5
PUS (all)	~~1~~3
R1	R2***
R2 (all)	R2***
R3 (all)	R3***
R4 (all)	R4***
R5	R4***

* Circular No. 39 does not classify deep water as a wetland type, but for purposes of this table, these areas can be approximated as a type 5.

** 1L wetlands by Circular No. 39 are Type 1 Bottomland Hardwoods.

*** No equivalent. Circular No. 39 does not address riverine wetlands.

"K" water regimes are often municipal/industrial water facilities.

NOTE: In the case of wetland identified using the Cowardin system with both numerator and denominator wetland types, the numerator type is considered the dominant

wetland type, with the exception that the denominator wetland type is to be used when the numerator wetland type vegetation is dead.

STATE OF MINNESOTA WATERSHED BOUNDARIES - 1979

Insert Map.

(81 MAJOR WATERSHED UNITS)

Figure 2.

Graphic to go here currently not available here. no h/s

LIST OF 81 MAJOR WATERSHED UNITS OF MINNESOTA

1 Lake Superior (north)
2 Lake Superior (south)
3 St. Louis River
4 Cloquet River
5 Nemadji River
7 Mississippi River (Headwaters, Lake Winnibigoshish)
8 Leech Lake River
9 Mississippi River (Grand Rapids)
10 Mississippi River (Brainerd)
11 Pine River
12 Crow Wing River
13 Redeye River (Leaf River)
14 Long Prairie River
15 Mississippi River (Sartell)
16 Sauk River
17 Mississippi River (St. Cloud)
18 North Fork Crow River
19 South Fork Crow River
20 Mississippi River (Metro)
21 Rum River
22 Minnesota River (Headwaters)
23 Pomme de Terre River
24 Lac qui Parle River
25 Minnesota River (Granite Falls)

26	Chippewa River	
27	Redwood River	
28	Minnesota River (Mankato)	
29	Cottonwood River	
30	Blue Earth River	
31	Watonwan River	
32	Le Sueur River	
33	Minnesota River (Shakopee)	
34	St. Croix River (Upper)	
35	Kettle River	
36	Snake River	
37	St. Croix River (Stillwater)	
38	Mississippi River (Red Wing) and Lake Pepin	
39	Cannon River	
40	Mississippi River (Winona)	
41	Zumbro River	
42	Mississippi River (La Crescent)	
43	Root River	
44	Mississippi River (~~H~~Revo)	*Errata in existing rule.*
46	Upper Iowa River	
47	Wapsipinican River (Headwaters)	
48	Cedar River	
49	Shell Rock River	
50	Winnebago River (Lime Creek)	
51	West Fork des Moines River (Headwaters)	
52	West Fork des Moines River (Lower)	
53	East Fork des Moines River	
54	Bois de Sioux River	
55	Mustinka River	
56	Otter Tail River	
57	Red River of the North (Headwaters)	
58	Buffalo River	
59	Marsh River	
60	Wild Rice River	
61	Sandhill River	
62	Upper and Lower Red Lake	
63	Red Lake River	
65	Thief River	
66	Clearwater River	

67 Grand Marais Creek (Red River of the North)
68 Snake River
69 Tamarack River (Red River of the North)
70 Two River
71 Roseau River
72 Rainy River (Headwaters)
73 Vermillion River
74 Rainy River (Rainy Lake)
75 Rainy River (Manitou)
76 Little Fork River
77 Big Fork River
78 Rapid River
79 Rainy River (Baudette)
80 Lake of the Woods
81 Big Sioux River (Medary Creek)
82 Big Sioux River (Pipestone)
83 Rock River
84 Little Sioux River

~~C. Replacement ratios for in-kind replacement.~~

When wetland functions lost as a result of drainage, excavation or filling are replaced by restoring, or creating a wetland of the same type, ~~and having~~ or within the same ~~topographic setting~~ county or, in the same watershed ~~and with the same topographic setting ratio as described in item D, subitem (2), and related definitions~~, the replacement shall be considered to be in-kind and the minimal replacement ratio shall be used to determine the necessary size of the replacement wetland. For impacted wetlands on agricultural land, or in ~~counties or watersheds in which~~ greater than 80 percent ~~or more of the presettlement wetland acreage exists~~ areas, the minimum replacement ratio is 1:1, requiring an equal area be replaced for the area impacted. ~~Except f~~For ~~counties or watersheds in which~~ less than 80 percent ~~or more of the presettlement wetland acreage exists~~ areas and~~,~~ for impacted wetlands on nonagricultural land, the minimum replacement ratio is 2:1, requiring two times the impacted area be replaced.

D. Out-of-kind replacement ratios. If the wetland functions lost as a result of drainage or filling are to be replaced by creating a wetland or restoring a wetland of a different type or in a different ~~topographic setting~~ county than the impacted wetland, or if the replacement wetland is in a different watershed ~~other~~ than the impacted wetland ~~or had different inlet and outlet characteristics than the impacted wetland~~, the replacement shall be considered to be out-of-kind and the local government unit shall use the replacement ratios in ~~this subpart~~ Table 2 to determine the amount of replacement wetland needed to replace the lost wetland values.

~~(1) Wetland type ratio. Differences in wetland functions and values among wetland types are to be evaluated and replaced using the wetland type ratio table in this part, to be applied as specified in subitem (4). The wetland type ratio table incorporates an evaluation of public values as specified in Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.3355, for the purposes of comparison among wetland types.~~

If a wetland to be drained or filled exhibits more than one wetland type as determined by the technical evaluation panel, and more than one wetland type is proposed to be drained or filled, the local government unit shall use the following procedure to determine needed replacement. The acreage of each wetland type to be ~~converted to nonwetland~~ impacted shall be determined. ~~The wetland type ratio table shall then be used to determine the amount of replacement wetland for each wetland type.~~ The sum of the replacement for each wetland type shall be the resultant acreage requirement ~~for the wetland type ratio~~.

Table 2. ~~Wetland type ratio values for use in determining wetland replacement ratios for out-of-kind replacement. Circular No. 39 wetland types include Type 1~~

~~(seasonally flooded basin or flat), Type 1L (bottomland hardwoods), Type 2 (wet meadow), Type 3 (shallow marsh), Type 4 (deep marsh), Type 5 (shallow open water), Type 6 (shrub swamp), Type 7 (wooded swamp), Type 8 (bog), R2 (lower perennial river), R3 (upper perennial river), and R4 (intermittent river).~~

~~Impacted Wetland~~	~~Replacement Wetland~~					
	~~1~~	~~1L~~	~~2~~	~~3~~	~~4~~	~~5~~
~~1~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~
~~1L~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~
~~2~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~
~~3~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~
~~4~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~
~~5~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~
~~6~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~
~~7~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~
~~8~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~
~~R2~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~
~~R3~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~
~~R4~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~

~~Impacted Wetland~~	~~Replacement Wetland~~					
	~~6~~	~~7~~	~~8~~	~~R2~~	~~R3~~	~~R4~~
~~1~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~3.0~~
~~1L~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~3.0~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~2.0~~
~~2~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~2.0~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~3.0~~
~~3~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~3.0~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~3.0~~
~~4~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~3.0~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~3.0~~
~~5~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~3.0~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~2.0~~
~~6~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~2.0~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~2.0~~
~~7~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~2.0~~	~~3.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~3.0~~
~~8~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~1.0~~	~~2.0~~	~~1.5~~	~~2.0~~

~~R2 3.0 1.5 3.0 1.0 1.0 1.5~~

~~R3 3.0 1.5 3.0 2.0 1.0 2.0~~

~~R4 3.0 1.5 2.0 1.0 1.0 1.0~~

Replacement Type	Impact Location	
	>80% Area or Ag Land	<80% Area and Non-Ag land
In-kind (same wetland type or same watershed or same county).	1:1	2:1
Out-of-Kind: direct replacement	1.5:1	2.5:1
Out-of-Kind: banking	1.25:1	2.25:1

Simple and equivalent alternative to replace most of item D. Also, has concurrence of federal regulatory agencies (USACOE, USEPA).

*See Table 1 of item B for wetland classification equivalency.

~~(2) Topographic setting ratio. If t~~The topographic setting characteristics of a replacement wetland ~~differ~~ and an ~~from those of the~~ impacted wetland, ~~the following ratios~~ shall be ~~applied~~ described, as specified ~~in subitem (4).~~ below:

~~The topographic setting ratio does not apply when replacement for impacts within a greater than 80 percent area is accomplished in a less than 50 percent area or to wetland replacement projects conducted by the board for public transportation projects on existing roads.~~

~~Table 3. Topographic Setting Ratios.~~

~~Impacted Wetland Topographic Setting~~	~~Replacement Wetland~~ Shoreland	Riverine	Floodplain
~~Shoreland~~	~~0~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.4~~
~~Riverine~~	~~0~~	~~0~~	~~0.2~~
~~Floodplain~~	~~0~~	~~0~~	~~0~~
~~Flow Through~~	~~0~~	~~0~~	~~0~~

~~Tributary 0 0 0~~
~~Isolated 0 0 0~~
~~Impacted Replacement~~
~~Wetland Wetland~~

~~Topographic~~ Flow-Through, Tributary, and Isolated
~~Setting~~

~~Shoreland 0.6 0.8 1.0~~
~~Riverine 0.4 0.6 0.8~~
~~Floodplain 0.2 0.4 0.6~~
~~Flow-Through 0 0.2 0.4~~
~~Tributary 0 0 0.2~~
~~Isolated 0 0 0~~

~~(3) Local public value ratio. A local government unit may by ordinance establish additional local public value ratios to address wetland conservation or preservation issues of local concern. These ratios must have a minimum value of zero and should be based on wetland management objectives of a local water management plan adopted under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103B or 103D. The local public value ratios must be applied as specified in subitem (4).~~

~~(4) Application of replacement ratios. The required replacement ratio for out-of-kind replacement shall be the sum of the wetland type ratio plus the topographic setting ratio plus the local public value ratio. When this ratio is less than the minimum in-kind ratio of 1:1 for wetlands on agricultural land or in greater than 80 percent areas, or 2:1 for wetlands on nonagricultural lands in less than 80 percent areas, the minimum in-kind ratio shall be the required replacement ratio.~~

E. Determining impacts of partial drainage. In cases where wetlands will be partially or incompletely

drained, the amount of wetland to be replaced must be determined as follows:

The area impacted by partially draining a wetland is determined in two parts. The wetland area where the hydrology is totally removed must be replaced in its entirety. The area that is partially drained must be replaced in an amount that is at least 50 percent of the acreage of the remaining wetland area or determined by an assessment of the wetland functions listed in part 8420.0103, using a methodology chosen by the technical evaluation panel from one of the methodologies established or approved by the board.

Consistency with federal requirements.

~~Calculation of partial drainage is explained by the following example:~~

~~Partial drainage of a ten-acre Type 3 (PEMC) wetland to a five-acre Type 1 (PEMA) wetland would require replacing five acres of Type 3 wetland plus 2.5 acres of Type 3 wetland for a total of 7.5 acres of Type 3 acres of replacement wetland.~~

~~F. Determining credit for restoration of partially drained wetlands.~~

~~The determination of acres credited for fully restoring the hydrology of a wetland that has been partially, but demonstrably, affected by drainage, is in two parts. The first is the new wetland credit (NWC) caused by the restoration, for example, if the prerestoration wetland is one acre and postrestoration will be three acres, the new wetland credit is two acres. The second credit is for the change in value of the prerestoration wetland acres. This is the public value credit (PVC) and is equal to 50 percent of the acreage of the prerestoration wetland.~~

~~The credit for increase in new acres can be used in its entirety. The public value credit can only be used for that portion of wetland replacement requiring greater than a 1:1 ratio.~~

~~Calculation of partial restoration credits is explained by the following example:~~

~~A partially drained five acre Type 1 (PEMA) wetland is to be restored to its former state, which would be a ten acre Type 3 (PEMC) wetland.~~

~~New Wetland Credit = five acres of Type 3 (PEMC) wetland~~

~~Public Value Credit = 2.5 acres of Type 3 (PEMC) wetland (50 percent of five acres of prerestoration acreage)~~

G. Alternative Evaluation Methodologies. The local government unit may evaluate the replacement plan using a scientifically accepted methodology that evaluates all wetland functions specified in Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.3355, for both the impacted and replacement wetlands. Such alternative methodologies must be approved by the board, in consultation with the commissioners of natural resources and agriculture, and local government units. Currently acceptable alternative methodologies include: "Minnesota Routine Assessment Methodology for Evaluating Wetland Functions" (Board of Water and Soil Resources, Version ~~1~~2.0 - ~~May~~ September 199~~6~~8); "Minnesota Wetland Evaluation Methodology (for the North Central United States)" (United States Army Corps of Engineers, September 1988); The Hydrogeomorphic Functional Assessment Methodology (as developed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers based on Wetlands Research Program Technical Report WRP-DE-3, August 1993); Oregon Freshwater Wetland Assessment Methodology (Oregon Division of State Lands, December 1993); and Method for the Comparative Evaluation

of Nontidal Wetlands in New Hampshire (New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, March 1991). Other methodologies may be used following board approval and publication in the Environmental Quality Board Monitor.

When using alternative evaluation methodologies to evaluate replacement plans, the ratio of impact wetland to replacement wetland must not be less than the minimum acreage requirements as listed in subpart 6, except as provided for in part 8420.0650, subpart 2. When using an alternative evaluation methodology to evaluate a wetland replacement plan, the replacement wetland must be projected to have an equal or greater functional level than the impacted wetland for each of the functions listed in part 8420.0103, unless the technical evaluation panel determines that the overall functional level for each of the functions will be maintained within the local government unit's jurisdiction.

H. Special cases or appeals. For projects of unusual complexity, or replacement plans that have been denied and are being appealed, and for which the local government unit believes an alternative evaluation process may produce a substantially different replacement requirement, the local government unit may evaluate the replacement plan using the current version of the Minnesota wetland evaluation methodology or another scientifically accepted methodology approved by the board, in consultation with the commissioner, that evaluates all wetland functions and values for both the impacted and replacement wetlands.

When using a board-approved methodology to evaluate replacement plans, the ratio of impact wetland to replacement wetland must not be less than the minimum acreage requirements as listed in subpart 6. Further, the topographic setting ratio in item D, subitem (2), and the local public value ratio, if any, in item D, subitem (3), must also be considered when using a board-approved methodology.

I. Adequacy decision. A replacement plan that fails to meet the requirements in items A to H must be considered inadequate in replacing lost functions and values and shall not be approved by the local government unit. A replacement plan that has been considered by the local government unit and not approved may be revised and resubmitted for consideration by the local government unit. As required by part 8420.0250, the decision of a local government unit to approve, approve with conditions, or not approve a replacement plan becomes final if not appealed to the board within 15 days after the date on which the decision is mailed to those required to receive notice of the decision. ~~Before~~ Within 30 days of completing construction of ~~the~~ a replacement wetland ~~may proceed~~, the notice specified in part 8420.0530, item D, subitem (6), must be recorded and proof of recording provided to the local government unit.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0550 WETLAND REPLACEMENT STANDARDS.

Subpart 1. General requirements. The standards and guidelines in this part shall be used in wetland creation and restoration efforts to ensure adequate replacement of wetland functions and values.

Table 4, in subpart 3, provides technical specifications for constructing wetland types. In evaluating a wetland replacement plan, the local government unit must determine whether the wetland type stated as the replacement plan goal will result from the replacement plan specifications. If a wetland type other than the replacement plan goal is likely to result, the local

government unit must evaluate the plan based on this determination.

Subp. 2. Specific requirements. The standards in items A to H shall be followed in all wetland replacements unless the technical evaluation panel determines that a standard is clearly not appropriate.

A. Water control structures must be constructed using specifications provided in the Minnesota Wetland Restoration Guide or their equivalent. Control structures may be subject to the Department of Natural Resources dam safety regulations.

B. Best management practices must be established and maintained adjacent to the entire perimeter of all replacement wetlands.

C. For replacement wetlands where the dominant vegetation of the wetland type identified as the replacement goal in part 8420.0530, item D, subitem (1), is not likely to recover naturally in a five-year period, wooded and shrub wetlands especially, the replacement wetland must be seeded or planted with appropriate species, as determined by the technical evaluation panel. If the replacement wetland is seeded or planted, the seed or planting stock should be of local wetland origin to preserve local genotypes. During the monitoring period, the applicant must take reasonable steps to prevent invasion by any species, for example, purple loosestrife and Eurasian water milfoil, that would defeat the revegetation goal of the replacement plan.

D. Erosion control measures as determined by the soil and water conservation district must be employed during construction and until permanent ground cover is established to prevent siltation of the replacement wetland or nearby water bodies.

E. For all restored wetlands where the original organic substrate has been stripped away and for all created wetlands, provisions must be made for providing an organic substrate. When feasible, the organic soil used for backfill should be taken from the drained or filled wetland.

F. The bottom contours of created types 3, 4, and 5 wetlands should be undulating, rather than flat, to provide a variety of water depths to be consistent with part 8420.0540, subpart 8.

G. Sideslopes of created wetlands and buffer strip must not be steeper than 5:1, five feet horizontally for every one foot vertically as averaged around the wetland. Sideslopes of 10:1 to 15:1 are preferred.

H. Created wetlands should have an irregular edge to create points and bays to be consistent with part 8420.0540, subpart 8.

Subp. 3. Table 4. Physical characteristics of wetlands referencing the wetland classification equivalency chart found in part 8420.0540, subpart 10, item B.

WETLAND TYPE	MEAN DEPTH*	WATERSHED RATIO	DOMINANT VEGETATION**	DEPRESSIONAL?
FORESTED				
(T1)	INTMTNT	---	TREES	SOMETIMES
(T7)	SATUR'D	>3:1	TREES	YES
(T7)	6" - 3'	>5:1	TREES	YES
SCRUB-SHRUB				
(T6)	INTMTNT	---	SHRUBS	YES
(T6)	SATUR'D	>3:1	SHRUBS	YES

(T8)	SATUR'D	>3:1	SHRUBS	
SOMETIMES				
(T6)	SAT.-INT.	---	SHRUBS	YES
EMERGENT				
(T1)	INTMTNT	---	HERB/EMERG	YES
(T2)	SATUR'D	>3:1	HERB/EMERG	YES
(T3)	6" - 2'	>5:1	HERB/EMERG	YES
(T4)	2' - 4'	>10:1	HERB/EMERG	YES
DEEP MARSH				
(T5)	4' - 6'	>15:1	AQUATIC BED	YES
(T5)	4' - 6'	>15:1	ALGAE/FLOATG	YES
LAKES				
(T5)	>6'	>25:1	ALGAE/FLOATG	YES
(T5)	<6'	>25:1	HERB	YES
RIVERINE				
R2	> 2'	---	ALGAE, SUB	FLOWAGE
R3	6" - 2'	---	ALGAE, SUB	FLOWAGE
R4	INTMTNT	---	RIPARIAN	FLOWAGE

* INTMTNT = Intermittent or temporarily flooded, SATUR'D = Saturated in the rooting zone

** HERB = Herbaceous, EMERG = Emergent, SUB = Submergent, FLOATG = Floating-leaved

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0600 MONITORING.

The purpose of wetland value replacement monitoring is to ensure that the replacement wetland achieves the goal of replacing lost functions and values.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0610 DURATION OF MONITORING.

Monitoring shall be by means of an annual report as specified in part 8420.0620 and shall continue for five years following completion of the wetland replacement project, or until the technical evaluation panel deems the replacement wetland to be fully functional. Through written notification to the applicant, the local government unit may extend the required monitoring period for not more than an additional five-year period if the goal of the replacement plan has not been achieved, but may be achieved with more time.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0620 MONITORING ANNUAL REPORT.

Subpart 1. Purpose. The purpose of the annual report is to describe actual wetland restoration or creation activities completed during the past year, activities planned for the upcoming year, and the information in subpart 2. The applicant shall submit the annual report to the local government unit where the replacement wetland is located on a date determined by the local government unit until the applicant has fulfilled all of the requirements of the local government unit. The local government unit,

at its discretion, may prepare the annual report for the applicant.

Subp. 2. Report content. The annual report shall include the following information and other site-specific information identified by the local government unit:

A. a description of the project location, size, current wetland type (Cowardin classification), and desired wetland type (goal);

B. a comparison of the as-built specifications versus the design specifications (first annual plan only) and a rationale for significant changes;

C. hydrology measurements: at least three seasonal water level elevations during the period April through October (msl or referenced to a known bench mark);

D. a list of the dominant vegetation in the wetland, including common names of the vegetation exceeding 20 percent coverage and an estimate of coverage, for example, 50 percent willow, 20 percent cattail, and 30 percent sedge; and

E. color photographs of the project area taken anytime during the period June through August, referenced to the fixed photo-reference points identified on the wetland replacement plan and labeled accordingly.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0630 MONITORING DETERMINATIONS BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT

The local government unit responsible for monitoring as determined under part 8420.0230:

A. must inspect the project when construction is complete and certify compliance with construction specifications, and may inspect the project at any time during the construction and monitoring period, and any time after that to assess the long-term viability of the replaced wetland. When the local government unit certifies that the construction specifications have been met, the local government unit shall so advise the applicant and return any bond or other security that the applicant had provided;

B. may order corrective action at any time during the required monitoring period if it determines that the goal of the approved replacement plan will not be met, and may require the applicant to prepare an amended wetland value replacement plan for review and approval by the local government unit, which describes in detail the corrective measures to be taken to achieve the goal of replacing lost wetland functions and values;

C. shall make a finding based on a site visit at the end of the monitoring period as to whether the goal of the replacement plan has been met. If the goal of the replacement plan has not been met, the local government unit shall order corrective action and extend the monitoring period; and

D. shall require one or more of the following actions if during the monitoring period the local government unit finds that the goal of the replacement plan will not be met:

(1) order the applicant to prepare and implement a new replacement plan;

(2) issue a cease and desist order on the draining and filling activity if it has not been completed;

(3) order restoration of the impacted wetland;

(4) obtain forfeiture of a bond or other security and use the proceeds to replace the lost wetland values;

(5) ask the district court to order the applicant to fulfill the replacement plan; or

(6) other actions that the local government unit determines necessary to achieve the goal of the replacement plan

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0650 LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE WETLAND PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS.

Subpart 1. General requirements; notice and participation.

A. As an alternative to the rules adopted under Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.2242, subdivision 1, and the public value criteria established or approved under Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.3355, a comprehensive wetland protection and management plan may be developed by a local government unit, or one or more local government units operating under a joint powers agreement, provided that:

(1) a notice is made at the beginning of the planning process to the board, the commissioner of natural resources, the Pollution Control Agency, local government

units, and local citizens to actively participate in the development of the plan; and

(2) the plan is implemented by ordinance as part of the local government unit's official controls under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 394, for a county; Minnesota Statutes, chapter 462, for a city; Minnesota Statutes, chapter 366, for a town; and by rules adopted under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103D, for a watershed district; and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103B, for a watershed management organization.

B. An organization that is invited to participate in the development of the local plan, but declines to do so and fails to participate or to provide written comments during the local review process, waives the right during board review to submit comments, except comments concerning consistency of the plan with laws and rules administered by that agency. In determining the merit of an agency comment, the board shall consider the involvement of the agency in the development of the local plan.

Subp. 2. Plan contents. A comprehensive wetland protection and management plan may:

A. provide for classification of wetlands in the plan area based on:

(1) an inventory of wetlands in the plan area;

(2) an assessment of the wetland functions listed in ~~Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.3355~~ part 8420.0103, using a methodology chosen by the technical evaluation panel from one of the methodologies established or approved by the board ~~under that section~~; and

Change to rule references.

(3) the resulting public values;

B. vary application of the sequencing standards in ~~Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.222, subdivision 1, paragraph (b)~~ part 8420.0540, Subp. 6, for projects based on the classification and criteria set forth in the plan;

C. vary the replacement standards of ~~Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.222, subdivision 1, paragraphs (f) and (g)~~, part 8420.0540, Subp. 6 based on the classification and criteria set forth in the plan, for specific wetland impacts provided there is no net loss of public values within the area subject to the plan, and so long as:

(1) in a 50 to 80 percent area, a minimum acreage requirement of one acre of replaced wetland for each acre of drained or filled wetland requiring replacement is met within the area subject to the plan; and

(2) in a less than 50 percent area, a minimum acreage requirement of two acres of replaced wetland for each acre of drained or filled wetland requiring replacement is met within the area subject to the plan, except that replacement for the amount above a 1:1 ratio can be accomplished as described in part 8420.0540, subpart 2;

D. in a greater than 80 percent area, allow replacement credit, based on the classification and criteria set forth in the plan, for any project that increases the public value of wetlands, including activities on adjacent upland acres; and

E. in a greater than 80 percent area, based on the classification and criteria set forth in the plan, expand the application of the exemptions in ~~Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.2241, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (4)~~ part 8420.0122, Subp. 1, Item D, to also include nonagricultural land, provided there is no net loss of wetland values.

Subp. 3. Board review and approval; mediation; judicial review.

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. The board shall include in the response to the local government unit the scientific justification, if applicable, for the board's concerns with the plan. Upon receipt of the board's concerns with the plan, the local government unit has 60 days to revise the plan and resubmit the plan to the board for reconsideration, or the local government unit may request a hearing before the board. The board shall hold a hearing within the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the local government within 60 days of the request for hearing. After the hearing, the board shall, within 60 days, prepare a report of its decision and inform the local government unit.

E. If, after the hearing, the board and local government unit disagree on the plan, the board shall, within 60 days, initiate mediation through a neutral party. If the board and local government unit agree in writing not to use mediation or the mediation does not result in a resolution of the differences between the parties, then the board may commence a declaratory judgment action in the

district court of the county where the local government unit is located. If the board does not commence a declaratory judgment action within the applicable 60-day period, the plan is deemed approved.

F. The declaratory judgment action must be commenced within 60 days after the date of the written agreement not to use mediation or 60 days after conclusion of the mediation. If the board commences a declaratory judgment action, the district court shall review the board's record of decision and the record of decision of the local government unit. The district court shall affirm the plan if it meets the requirements of this part.

Subp. 4. Effective date; replacement decisions.

A. The plan becomes effective as provided in subpart 3, items D to F, and 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~~ and other determinations consistent with the plan.

Subp. 5. Plan amendments. Amendments to the plan become effective upon completion of the same process required for the original plan.

Subp. 6. Water planning processes apply. Except as otherwise provided for in this part, all other requirements relating to development of the plan must be consistent with the water plan processes under Minnesota Statutes, sections 103B.231 and 103B.311.

STAT AUTH: MS s 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0700 PURPOSE.

The purpose of parts 8420.0700 to 8420.0760 is to provide standards for the establishment and administration of a state wetland banking system as authorized by Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.2242.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0710 [Repealed, 22 SR 1877]
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0720 PRINCIPLES OF WETLAND BANKING

Subpart 1. Goal. Implementation of a wetland banking system must comply with the purposes and goals of the act by achieving a no-net loss in the quantity, quality, and biological diversity of Minnesota's existing wetlands.

Subp. 2. Sequencing prerequisite. The state wetland banking system may only be used for replacement of drained or filled wetlands when the local government unit determines that the applicant has complied with all of the sequencing requirements of part 8420.0520~~; that the project would otherwise be allowed if adequate replacement could be secured by the applicant; that project specific replacement is not reasonable or desirable;~~ and that the owner of the account agrees to the withdrawal of wetland banking credits from the account.

Subp. 3. Geographic limitations. Wetland banking is allowed for any impact~~; however, wetland impacts should be replaced in a location that either most closely resembles lost functions and public values at the impact site or in a location that maximizes important wetland functions and~~

~~public values~~ subject to the requirements of part 8420.0540, Subp. 4.

Subp. 4. Eligible wetlands. Restored wetlands are eligible for deposit into the wetland bank. Created wetlands are eligible for deposit in the wetland bank in counties in which 80 percent or more of the presettlement wetlands are intact. In other counties, created wetlands are eligible for deposit in the bank only if they are created by excavation in nonwetlands, by dikes or dams along public or private drainage ditches, or by dikes or dams associated with the restoration of previously drained or filled wetlands.

Subp. 5. Ineligible wetlands. Wetlands that are drained or filled under an exemption in part 8420.0122 and subsequently restored are not eligible for deposit in the wetland bank. Modification or conversion of nondegraded naturally occurring wetlands from one type to another are not eligible for enrollment in ~~a~~ the statewide wetlands bank.

Subp. 6. Account balance. Accounts must maintain a positive balance. A wetland bank account shall specify acreage by wetland type deposited by the account holder minus subsequent withdrawals.

Subp. 7. Wetland banking credit transfers. Wetland banking credits may be transferred to another account holder providing the fee title or easement is transferred also, and providing all the remaining wetland banking credit for a wetland remains in one account. Wetland banking credits may be withdrawn by an applicant and partial withdrawals are allowed. The account holder is responsible for the success of the wetland until completion of monitoring. After completion of monitoring, the fee title owner or easement or license holder and anyone who has contracted with the owner is responsible for maintaining the wetland and replacing it according to this

chapter if the wetland is subsequently drained or filled, by structural failure, or otherwise.

Subp. 8. Deed recording. For wetlands proposed for deposit, a deed covenant in a format provided by the board or a conservation easement granted to and accepted by the State of Minnesota must be recorded ~~stating~~ that provides for perpetual preservation of the banked wetland's functions. ~~the subject wetland was or will be restored or created for mitigation banking purposes.~~

Subp. 9. Qualification. A wetland cannot be deposited for wetland banking credit that cannot, under parts 8420.0500 to 8420.0630, be used for replacement.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0730 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY.

Subpart 1. Establishment. The board shall establish a state wetland bank. The board or the board's assignee is responsible for management of the bank including recording all bank transactions, maintaining bank records, and ensuring that the operation of the bank complies with parts 8420.0700 to 8420.0760. The board shall notify all local government units upon establishment of the bank. Any separate banking system including those established by local governments must comply with parts 8420.0700 to 8420.0760 and must be approved by the board and the commissioner.

Subp. 2. Deposit prerequisites. To be deposited into the wetland bank, a wetland must be certified as eligible for deposit by the local government unit in which it is located, according to part 8420.0740, subpart 1. The method of certification by local government units is

optional, but wetland banking credits may not be deposited into the bank within that local government units jurisdiction without certification. If a local government unit elects to certify wetlands for the wetland bank, the local government unit is also responsible for ensuring that the monitoring provisions in part 8420.0750 are fulfilled. A local government unit may decline to certify all wetlands within its jurisdiction or, based on a comprehensive local water or wetland protection and management plan, a local government unit may elect to certify wetlands for deposit into the wetland bank only in selected areas, for example, high priority regions and areas. If the local government unit elects to reject or limit banking, it must do so by rule or ordinance, as applicable.

~~Subp. 3. Annual report. Each local government unit participating in the wetland bank shall submit an annual report to the board on a form prescribed by the board.~~

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0740 PROCEDURES.

Subpart 1. Deposits and credits.

A. Restored wetlands are eligible for deposit into the wetland bank. Created wetlands are eligible for deposit in the wetland bank in counties in which 80 percent or more of the presettlement wetlands are intact. In other counties, created wetlands are eligible for deposit in the bank only if they are created by excavation in nonwetlands, by dikes or dams along public or private drainage ditches, or by dikes or dams associated with the restoration of previously drained or filled wetlands. Modification or conversion of nondegraded naturally occurring wetlands from

one type to another are not eligible for enrollment in ~~a~~ the ~~statewide~~ wetlands bank.

B. Wetland replacement credits approved before July 1, 1993, are eligible for deposit into the state wetland banking system if the wetland replacement credit was authorized by a public agency specifically for a wetland bank that has been approved by the commissioner. Also, wetland replacement credits that have been deposited in a local government unit bank before July 1, 1993, and after January 1, 1992, are eligible for deposit into the state wetland banking system if the deposit meets all the criteria in parts 8420.0700 to 8420.0760 based on a site inspection and review by the board and the commissioner.

C. After July 1, 1993, wetlands restored or created without prior local government unit approval as specified in this part are not eligible for deposit into the wetland bank.

D. The minimum wetland acreage eligible to establish an account in the wetland bank is 0.1 acres.

E. There is no maximum wetland acreage eligible for deposit in the wetland bank. The local government unit, upon recommendation of the technical evaluation panel, must identify the acreage that will receive credit. ~~As an incentive to encourage the deposit of small wetlands, the local government unit shall assign wetland banking credit to wetland acreage as follows:~~

~~Wetland Acreage~~	~~Wetland Banking Credit~~
~~0 to 10 acres~~	~~100 percent~~
~~over 10 acres~~	~~90 percent~~

~~The local government unit may modify the credit given, up to a maximum of 100 percent, if agreed to by the technical evaluation panel.~~

F. The initial deposit of wetland banking credits must be done by the fee title owner or easement or license holder of the wetland.

G. Except as provided for in item B, in order to deposit wetland acres into the wetland bank, the depositor must notify the local government unit in writing, before restoration or creation, that the proposed wetland is specifically designated for deposit into the wetland bank. This notification may be part of the documentation requested in item H. In cases where excess wetland acreage is expected to result from a specific replacement plan according to parts 8420.0530 to 8420.0550, the owner must indicate on the replacement plan that the excess acreage is to be considered available for wetland banking.

H. In cases where a wetland is proposed to be restored or created solely for wetland banking purposes, ~~that is, the wetland is not part of a project-specific~~ wetland replacement plan, the depositor must submit to the local government unit a bank plan containing the information required in part 8420.0530, items A and D.

A copy of the bank plan shall be mailed to members of the technical evaluation panel, members of the public who have requested a copy, the commissioner of natural resources, the district office of the United States Army Corps of Engineers and ~~members of~~ the watershed district or watershed management organization if there is one. Based on input from the technical evaluation panel and other comments received, the local government unit must determine the likelihood that the restoration or creation will be successful and~~, if affirmative,~~ approve, modify or reject the banking plan ~~and advise the depositor of the wetland banking credits likely to be accepted into the wetland bank~~. The local government unit decision must be made in compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 15.99, which generally requires a decision to be made within 60 days of

Changes are based on current practice and are consistent with procedures for replacement plans.

receipt of a complete application. The local government unit decision must be mailed to the landowner within ten days of the decision. A summary of the government unit decision must be mailed within ten days of the decision to those required to receive notice of the application. Approval of the plan shall be considered official acknowledgment that the wetland is designated for replacement.

I. In cases where a wetland is to be restored or created by an agency, department, or subdivision of the local government unit for deposit into the wetland bank, the local government unit must prepare the information required in part 8420.0530, items A and D, and notice this information according to item H.

J. The proposed wetland must be restored or created within two years of approval or the bank plan must be resubmitted for consideration. Upon approval, the depositor shall restore or create the wetland and notify the local government unit when construction has been completed. The technical evaluation panel shall inspect the site when construction is completed to ensure that construction specifications and the vegetation management plan have been followed. Failure to follow approved construction specifications and the vegetation management plan is sufficient grounds for the local government unit to deny consideration of the wetland for banking.

K. No sooner than six months after construction has been completed and approved for restored wetlands, and no sooner than one year after construction has been completed and approved for created wetlands, the depositor shall contact the local government unit to request a final determination of wetland bank acceptability and approved quantities of wetland banking credits for deposit. The technical evaluation panel shall ensure that sufficient time has been allowed for the wetland to become established, especially vegetation and hydrology, before

making this determination. If the technical evaluation panel has reason to believe that the wetland characteristics may change substantially, the panel must postpone its recommendation to the local government unit until the wetland has stabilized.

Based on a site visit, the technical evaluation panel will determine the size and type of wetland as well as topographic setting characteristics and, if applicable, the new wetland credits and public value credits resulting from the to be deposited wetland. The technical evaluation panel will provide the information to the local government unit.

L. The local government unit shall ~~notify the depositor of its findings as to the suitability of the wetland~~ consider the recommendations of the technical evaluation panel and comments from those required to receive a copy of the banking plan prior to developing findings and approveding wetland banking credits. ~~If the~~ depositor chooses to proceed with a deposit into the bank, the depositor must record the notice specified in part 8420.~~0530~~0720, ~~item D, subitem (6)~~subpart 8, and submit proof of the recording to the local government unit for the wetlands to be deposited. If the depositor chooses not to proceed with the deposit, the depositor may return the wetland to its preconstruction condition without replacement within five years. At any time within the five-year period, the depositor may request ~~certification for~~ the board to deposit any or all eligible and approved credits into the bank or may amend the bank plan and resubmit the plan to the local government unit for approval ~~and subsequent~~ board certification. After five years, any activity in the wetland is subject to this chapter.

M. To be deposited into the bank, the following information concerning the wetland must be submitted to the board by the depositor or by local government unit in which the wetland is located:

(1) name, address, and telephone number of the depositor;

~~(2) location of the wetland, including legal description, public land survey coordinates, county, and watershed~~ a complete copy of the bank plan, application and supporting documents, and a survey or accurate map of the land area that will be subject to restrictions;

(3) a copy of the deed for the property containing the wetland ~~with the required covenant recorded~~;

(4) size of the wetland acreage to be deposited, to the 0.1 acre, by wetland type and topographic setting characteristics and, if applicable, the new wetland credits and public value credits; and

(5) certification that the wetland is approved for deposit into the bank.

N. The board shall acknowledge the deposit to the depositor and local government unit and officially enter the information in item M into the wetland bank. Information on deposited wetlands shall be available from the board on request according to subpart 2, item D.

O. Wetlands deposited into the wetland bank, on which withdrawals have occurred, are subject to replacement for any subsequent drainage or filling.

P. Wetlands deposited into the wetland bank are subject to the monitoring provisions in part 8420.0750.

Subp. 2. Withdrawals.

A. Before consideration of use of the wetland bank, applicants must satisfy the requirements of part 8420.0520. It must be clearly demonstrated that the applicant has made

a good faith effort to avoid, minimize, rectify, or reduce or eliminate over time the impact on the wetland, and that no feasible and prudent alternative to the impact exists. The local government unit must certify that the project would otherwise be allowed if adequate replacement could be secured by the applicant and that the applicant has made a good faith effort to do so and has not succeeded in locating a site.

B. ~~The use of the wetland bank is allowed~~ Wetland bank credits may be used to mitigate wetland losses authorized by local government units, or other local, state and federal regulatory authorities provided the impacted wetland is within the State of Minnesota and the credit withdrawal procedures of this chapter are followed.

C. When using the wetland bank to replace drained or filled wetlands, the replacement must comply with part 8420.0540.

D. The board, on request, will provide the following information to persons making inquiries concerning available wetland bank deposits with a local government unit jurisdiction, county, or watershed:

(1) account holder: name, address, and telephone number;

(2) available wetlands: wetland acres by type and topographic setting characteristics, and, if applicable, the new wetland credits and public value credits;

(3) location: section, township, range, county, and watershed.

E. The applicant may then contact, negotiate, and purchase the required wetland banking credits from the account holder. When the account holder and applicant come to agreement, the applicant will provide requested

information on a ~~notarized~~ wetland banking credit withdrawal form developed by the board, and include the wetland banking credit withdrawal form as part of the wetland replacement plan transmitted to the local government unit. The wetland banking credit withdrawal form will include information indicating the wetland type by acres for withdrawal, location of banked wetland, and the topographic setting characteristics and, if applicable, the new wetland credits and public value credits of the banked wetland.

F. The local government unit must circulate the applicant's wetland replacement plan and the wetland banking credit withdrawal form to identify specific wetland banking credits as the applicable replacement wetland, using the public comment and review process in part 8420.0230 and to the local government unit whose jurisdiction covers the location of the wetland banking credits. The local government unit must contact the board to verify that replacement credits indicated on the wetland banking credit withdrawal form are available before final approval of wetland bank withdrawals.

G. On approval of the applicant's wetland replacement plan using wetland banking credits as wetland replacement, the local government unit shall notify the board to debit the appropriate banked wetland by type and acreage. The board will complete the accounting transactions and send a notice of wetland banking credit withdrawal to the account holder and the applicant. No sale withdrawal, transfer or use of wetland credits is valid until the board debits a wetland bank account. Wetland credits may be only used once.

H. The applicant shall not be allowed to begin proposed drain or fill activities until the local government unit formally approves the wetland replacement plan using the acknowledged wetland banking credits as replacement and the applicant has received notice of

withdrawal of the wetland banking credits from the board or local government unit.

I. An individual, corporation, local government unit, a state or federal agency, or other organization may buy and hold wetland banking credits from account holders in the bank for later use or resale. Transfer of wetland banking credits must be accomplished through use of a board wetland banking credit transfer form, and must be maintained in an account in the state wetland banking system. An account will be established for the individual or organization on presentation to the board of a wetland banking credit transfer form, and ~~required organization information~~ evidence that a conservation easement granted to and accepted by the State of Minnesota has been recorded. The board will notify both account holders on transfer of the wetland banking credits. ~~An account transfer must be accompanied by transfer of the fee title or easement. A wetland banking credit for a wetland may not be split between accounts. Wetland banking credits may also be transferred between banks approved by the board.~~

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0750 AUDITING AND MONITORING.

Subpart 1. Annual report and audit.

A. The board will develop wetland bank deposit, withdrawal, and credit transfer and withdrawal forms and distribute them to local government units indicating a desire to certify restored wetland banking credits for deposit in the wetland bank.

B. The wetland bank data file maintained by the board will contain at least the following information:

(1) wetland acres by type, topographic setting characteristics, restoration or creation date, and bank acceptance date, fee owner, location by (public land survey coordinates, local government unit, county, and watershed of the banked wetland); and

(2) previous withdrawals against each banked wetland by impact wetland (wetland acres by type, topographic setting characteristics, and, if applicable, the new wetland credits and public value credits, date of wetland impact), ownership (fee owner, address, telephone number) and location (public land survey coordinates, local government unit, county, and watershed of the impacted wetland).

C. The board may periodically inspect wetland bank records and correspondence maintained by a local government unit to determine compliance with this part.

D. ~~An annual~~ wetland bank status report shall be prepared as part of the report required by Minnesota Statutes 103G.2373 and distributed by the board to applicable local government units, soil and water conservation districts, watershed districts, watershed management organizations, the departments of natural resources and agriculture, and on request.

Subp. 2. Monitoring.

A. After the wetland is entered into the bank, the local government unit responsible for monitoring under part 8420.0230 and the account holder shall continue monitoring according to parts 8420.0600 to 8420.0630. The account holder is responsible for the success of the wetland until completion of monitoring, even after all the credit has been withdrawn.

B. The board shall inspect wetlands deposited into the wetland bank at least once each five years to ensure that the wetlands conform to conditions specified in the approved bank plan, and to make a determination of needed corrective action.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.0760 ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.

A. Enforcement of parts 8420.0700 to 8420.0750 is governed by part 8420.0290 and Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.2372.

B. If, on inspection, the board determines that wetlands deposited in the wetland bank are not in compliance with this chapter, the board must prescribe corrective measures to the local government unit to bring the wetland into compliance.

C. If satisfactory remediation does not result, the board may refuse future wetland bank certifications by the local government unit and require all wetland replacements to be on a project-specific basis.

D. If a local government unit determines that a banked wetland does not substantially meet the specifications in the approved bank plan, the local government unit must notify the board, and the board shall restrict further withdrawals from the account until the local government unit notifies the board that the wetland has been brought into compliance. The board may also restrict withdrawals when a local government unit is the account holder and the board determines that a banked wetland does not substantially meet the specifications in the approved bank plan.

E. The local government unit or the board can undertake reconstruction work and require reimbursement of reasonable costs from the fee title owner or easement or license holder.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.1010 PURPOSE.

The purpose of parts 8420.1010 to 8420.1060 is to provide minimum standards and criteria for the identification, protection, and management of calcareous fens as authorized by Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.223. Calcareous fens may not be drained or filled or otherwise altered or degraded except as provided for in a management plan approved by the commissioner.

Part 8420.0122 does not apply to calcareous fens.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.1020 IDENTIFYING CALCAREOUS FENS.

A calcareous fen is a peat-accumulating wetland dominated by distinct groundwater inflows having specific chemical characteristics. The water is characterized as circumneutral to alkaline, with high concentrations of calcium and low dissolved oxygen content. The chemistry provides an environment for specific and often rare hydrophytic plants.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.1030 PROCEDURES TO LIST CALCAREOUS FENS.

A. The commissioner shall investigate wetlands to determine if the wetland is properly identified as a calcareous fen.

B. The commissioner shall maintain a current list of known calcareous fens in the state and their location.

C. The commissioner shall provide an updated list of calcareous fens to the board for further distribution.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.1040 MANAGEMENT PLANS.

Calcareous fens may not be drained or filled or otherwise altered or degraded except as provided for in a management plan approved by the commissioner. The commissioner will provide technical assistance to landowners or project sponsors in the development of management plans.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355; 103G.2242

HIST: 18 SR 274; 22 SR 1877
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.1050 RESTORATION.

The commissioner may approve management plans to restore or upgrade a previously damaged calcareous fen.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

8420.1060 APPEALS.

A. A landowner or project proposer may challenge the commissioner's determination that a wetland is a calcareous fen or the commissioner's calcareous fen management plan by demanding a hearing. The hearing will be carried out in the same manner as water permit hearings under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103G.

B. The hearing must be demanded within 30 days after mailed notice of the commissioner's decision to the project proposer, otherwise the decision becomes final and may not be challenged by the project proposer.

C. Appeal of the commissioner's decision after the hearing must be done in the manner provided for appeals from contested case decisions in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14.

STAT AUTH: MS s 14.06; 103B.101; 103B.3355

HIST: 18 SR 274
Current as of 04/24/00

Clarifies that same enforcement procedures used as for other wetlands.

8420.1070 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

Enforcement procedures shall be conducted consistent with the provisions of Minnesota Statute Sections 103G.141 and 103G.2372.

June 16, 2000

TO: Board Members

FR: Tim Fredbo, Easement Program Manager

RE: Limited Duration Easements for CREP
- Strategy for policy adopted June 23, 1999

ISSUE
The Board adopted a policy for funding limited duration easements under CREP last June (a copy of the June 23, 1999 Board meeting minutes with the adopted policy is attached). The 2000 Legislature has made it clear throughout our capital budget request process that their intent is for the conservation easement programs to make perpetual easements for CREP a funding priority.

BACKGROUND
When the policy was adopted it was our intent to begin funding limited duration easement applications beginning on July 1, 2000 on a non-competetive basis as long as we had concurrence from the Legislature. It has been clear that legislative intent throughout the 2000 session has been that priority be given to perpetual easements.

When the BWSR adopted the limited duration easement payment rate policy it created the expectation that we would begin funding limited duration applications on July 1, 2000 when money from the 2000 appropriation would become available. At that time, the BWSR envisioned a far greater appropriation than was ultimately received. The USDA Farm Service Agency, and some landowners and some farm groups are clearly counting on the BWSR to fund some limited duration CREP easement applications. We currently have 8 limited duration CREP applications on 226 acres that are pending ($26,000.00). These landowners and their respective SWCDs have been operating under the assumption that they would be funded once the 2000 appropriation became available.

Many SWCDs have routinely been presenting limited duration options to interested landowners. The fact that we only have 8 applications currently on the books tells me that limited options are not now, and will likely not become, that popular.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION
Option 1: Fund the ~~8~~ 6 applications we already have on the books. This is only fair to the landowners and SWCDs involved who were operating under the assumption that they would be funded come July 1. **Recommended option**.

Option 2: Do not fund the ~~8~~ 6 applications at this time. Wait until the next review and assessment by the RIM/CREP Advisory Committee. This will be in December or January. Refer to the following proposed policy.

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

No matter what is decided concerning the 8 limited duration applications we have already received, from this point forward I propose the BWSR operate under the following policy:

> ***Limited duration easement applications received will be evaluated at a meeting of the RIM/CREP Advisory Committee on a semi-annual basis. Decisions to fund will be based on overall application numbers (both limited and perpetual) and whether or not we're on pace towards our 100,000 acre CREP enrollment goals.***

This will help make it clear that in light of our less than ideal bond appropriation, and the legislative priority for perpetual easements, that limited duration CREP easements applications cannot be funded on the same non-competetive basis that perpetual applications currently are.

reported that MES has scheduled two tours to look at water treatment sites. The first site tour is July 20 in Apple Valley, and the second site tour is July 29 in Lino Lakes. A demonstration of drainage practices will be held August 10-11-12 at the Southern Service Research Center in Waseca. Jim reported that the Global Conference on Agriculture will be held at the St. Paul Campus the week of July 12-13-14.

Mark Dittrich, Department of Agriculture, reported that Farmfest will be held in July.

Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources (DNR) reported that Commissioner Garber is sending a letter of support to Washington, D.C. regarding the CRP federal program. Wayne announced that DNR will have a River Friendly Farmer Program display in the DNR building at the State Fair this year. Wayne invited board members to attend the DNR dairy farm at Nerstrand State Park. Tours of the rotational grazing farm will be conducted on August ~~27-28~~ 20-21.

Committee Recommendations

Cook County Water Plan - Ginny Imholte reported that the adhoc committee reviewed
** the Cook County Water Plan and recommends approval. Moved by Ginny Imholte,
99-35 seconded by Paul Krabbenhoft, to approve the Cook County Water Plan. Wayne Edgerton reported that DNR is in support of the plan. Motion passed on a voice vote.

New Business

Minnesota River Watershed Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) Conservation Easement Options and Payment Rates - Kevin Lines updated the board on CREP activities and accomplishments during the past three years. Kevin's last working day for BWSR, in partnership with DNR, will be tomorrow. Staff proposes BWSR concurrence and approval to enroll eligible lands under the following conservation easement options and payment rates for the Minnesota River Watershed CREP.

Option 1:	CREP Permanent Conservation Easement
Option 2:	CREP 35 Year Conservation Easement (15 year CRP enrollment + 35 year RIM Reserve Conservation Easement = 50 years total enrollment)
Method:	CREP Permanent easement payment (option 1) x 75% = 35 year Conservation payment rate
Example:	$600/acre x 75% = $450/acre
Option 3:	CREP 20 Year Conservation Easement (15 year CRP enrollment + 20 year RIM Reserve Conservation Easement = 35 years total enrollment)
Method:	CREP Permanent easement payment (option 1) x 50% = 20 year Conservation Easement payment rate
Example:	$600/acre x 50% = $300/acre

Option 4: Marginal Pastureland for CREP 15 year CRP enrollment + 35 year RIM Reserve Conservation Easement = 50 years total enrollment
Method: CREP Permanent easement payment rate (option 1) x 25% = 35 year marginal pasture conservation easement payment rate
Example: $600/acre x 25% = $150/acre

Option 2 and Option 3 beginning July 1, 2000 with legislative concurrence; and Option 4 beginning July 1, 1999.

Discussion followed. Option 4 effective date would be July 1, 1999. Kevin acknowledged Greg Larson's and Ron Harnack's efforts and the support of DNR, PCA and Agriculture on the CREP/RIM program. Kevin also acknowledged board conservationists Tom Fischer, Peter Waller, Chris Hughes, Dave Peterson, David Sill and Tabor Hoek for their efforts in administering the CREP. Kevin stated that Minnesota can achieve the 100,000 acres if fully funded, this is a great program. Moved by Allan Oehlke, seconded by Glenn Annexstad, to approve the four options for CREP. Motion passed on a voice vote. Ron stated that Kevin has been an asset to CREP, this has been a great joint cooperative effort with DNR.

** 99-36

Ron thanked Kevin for all his commitment and motivation to securing approval of CREP and in getting the program up and operational. He also thanked DNR for allowing Kevin the mobility assignment to work on CREP.

Chair Roer called for a break at 10:30 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 10:40 a.m.

Sunrise Watershed District Establishment Petition - Ron Harnack reported that staff have reviewed the establishment petition and requests the Board order the hearing for the establishment of the Sunrise Watershed District. Moved by Allan Oehlke, seconded by Jerome Deal, to order an establishment hearing for the Sunrise Watershed District in Anoka County. Motion passed on a voice vote.

** 99-37

Doug Thomas reported that LCMR approved the BWSR work plan which included funding projects through the FY00 local water planning challenge grants, which the Board took action on at the May meeting.

Administrative Guidelines for Watershed Plan Content in the Red River Basin - Doug Thomas briefly summarized the administrative guidelines for watershed plan content in the Red River Basin and recommends adoption by the board. The guidelines have been reviewed and endorsed by the mediation group. Moved by Jerome Deal, seconded by Ginny Imholte, to approve the administrative guidelines for third generation watershed districts focused on Wild Rice, Roseau and Boise de Sioux watershed districts as high priority. Motion passed on a voice vote.

** 99-38

PROPOSED FY 01 SOIL and WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT GRANTS

At the June 2000Board Meeting, Members are requested to approve FY 01 Soil and Water Conservation District Grants for six BWSR grant programs. These grant programs are:

A) Regular Statewide Cost Share Base Grants
B) Special Projects
C) Special MN River Basin
D) Feedlot Water Quality Management Grants
E) General Services
F) RIM Reserve Services

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 - $1,899,188 - These base grants are for the installation of conservation practices. These grants have been 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. FY 01 Regular Statewide Cost Share Base Grant funding recommendations are listed on the enclosed spreadsheet.

B) Special Projects - $400,000 - This Program is a provision of established FY 01 State Cost Share Policy. These grants are to address erosion, sediment control, or water quality protection or improvement measures. Innovative and unique projects are given highest priority. Applications are competitive and are accepted annually from SWCDs. Thirty-six of the highest ranking applications were considered for funding. These applications were reviewed by their Board Conservationist and the BWSR Grants Team. A brief synopsis of these and funding recommendations are included in the Board Packet. This recommendation reserves $20,000 for pilot rock inlet projects.

C) Special Minnesota River Basin Grants - $571,000 - This annual grant is to be used in the Minnesota River Basin for the accelerated application of water quality improvement practices. This $500,000 grant Program includes $71,000 of roll-over funds. Applications are competitive and may be received from single SWCDs or SWCD groups. The BWSR administers these grants via the State Cost Share Program. Thirteen applications were received requesting $1,320,750. FY 01 application and funding recommendation summaries are attached.

D) Feedlot Water Quality Management Grant - $1,348,558 - One hundred four applications were received requesting $3,187,415. Grant funds must be used for waste management systems for small feedlots (less than 500 animal units) to benefit water quality. Grant funds may not be used for new or expansion feedlot projects. The State Cost Share Program is used to administer and implement this Program. The 2000 Minnesota legislature deleted the funding priorities for "Feedlot operators who have received a notice of violation" and "Feedlots in counties that are conducting or have completed a level 2 or level 3 feedlot inventory". However, the Cost Share Committee felt that these two funding priorities still have some merit and retained them as funding priorities #4 and #5, respectively.

Thus, funding priorities for this Program are ranked as follows:

Priority	
1	Feedlot operations where FLEVAL indicates a high pollution potential
2	Feedlots in riparian locations
3	Practices that *will* be applied in calendar year 2000
4	Feedlot operators who have received a notice of violation
5	Feedlots in counties that are conducting or have completed a level 2 or level 3 feedlot inventory

SWCDs may request an amount for their technical and administrative costs up to ten % of individual project funds requested. Application reviews and funding recommendations are made by the BWSR Grants Team. The G - Team also recommends that for FY 02 allocations, funding priorities 1 and 2 should be reversed, as riparian feedlots are a higher resource concern than high FLEVAL ratings.

These FY 01 proposed grants are listed on the enclosed spreadsheet.

E) General Services Grant - $1,984,764 - This base grant is for expenditures necessary to the operations of the district. It is noncompetitive. These FY 01 proposed grants are listed on the enclosed spreadsheet.

F) RIM Reserve Service Grant - $748,738 - 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 FY 01 proposed grants are listed on the enclosed spreadsheet.

H:FY01GRAN

FY 01 SPECIAL PROJECT APPLICATIONS

SWCD	PROJECT	PURPOSE	FUNDING REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMM.
Blue Earth	City of St. Clair Streambank Protection Reduce Sediment,	By stabilizing the bank, this will protect the landowners from losing their houses and garages. Along with protecting the landowners, it will help reduce sedimentation in the LeSueur River.	$47,000	$47,000
Blue Earth	Twp. Road 131 Erosion Control Structure	To stop the eroding of soil from the road ditch and hillside and to provide safety to road users as the embankment drops rapidly hundreds of feet to the edge of the Watonwan River. The erosion has threatened the township road and also the public utilities running along the road.	$16,500	$16,500
Carlton	Clear Creek Protection Project	To reduce nutrient and sediment loading to Clear Creek. To stabilize hoof erosion along the banks. To eliminate gully and rill erosion adjacent to the creek. To provide water-cooling shade to the creek and wildlife habitat.	$2,550	$0
Cass	Southwest Winnie Bioengineered Erosion Control Project	(a) To prevent erosion by establishing bioengineered toe slope protection and vegetative cover. (b) Eliminate sedimentation deliver to Lake Winnibigoshish. (c) Protect structures and banks on 12 leased properties.	$18,000	$0
Clearwater	Clearwater River Channel and Floodplain Stabilization Project - Greenwood 27	There are three purposes: Stabilization of 3,500' of channel bottom; Stabilization of three major streambank erosion sites through shaping, structural installations, and bioengineering, and; Floodplain Stabilization through bank armoring, grade stabilization, and floodplain subwatershed treatment.	$40,000	$25,000
Dakota	Low Impact Development Industrial-Park Retrofits for Trout Stream Protection	This project is part of a much larger Low Impact Development (LID) initiative to encourage incorporation of innovative urban stormwater management practices in new and existing developments. The purpose of the project is to retrofit LID stormwater management practices into an existing industrial park adjacent to the South Branch of the Vermillion River.	$40,000	$0
Dakota	Vermillion Buffer Initiative	The purpose of this project is to promote the establishment of ecologically viable riparian buffers along the Vermillion River. The Vermillion Buffer Initiative will complement efforts by the Friends of the Mississippi River, Dakota SWCD, DNR and others.	$10,000	$10,000
Dakota	Chub Lake Water Quality Improvement Project	The purpose of the project is to reduce the amount of sediment entering Chub Lake by reducing the runoff velocity and stabilizing the soils associated with concentrated flow along a road right-of-way.	$40,000	$0
Dodge	Streambank Restoration; Bryon Sportsman's Club	Demonstrate the use of bioengineering techniques to stabilize 300 feet of stream bank and create deep pools for improved small mouth bass habitat in a mid-sized southeastern MN stream.	$18,100	$18,100
Douglas	Alexandria Stormwater Control Basin	Treat the storm water before it enters Lake Henry, and to improve the water quality that leaves the city lakes and enters in the Douglas County chain of lakes.	$40,000	$0

FY 01 SPECIAL PROJECT APPLICATIONS

SWCD	PROJECT	PURPOSE	FUNDING REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMM.
Goodhue	Bitter Creek Structure	To construct a runoff control structure on a 143 acre sub-watershed of Bitter Creek. This will fix an eroding gully, and reduce runoff from 4.9" (25 year frequency) rain from 170 cfs to 25 cfs.	$14,250	$14,250
Hennepin	Bassett Creek Streambank Stabilization and Restoration	The project will restore an eroded shoreline along the south bank of Bassett Creek located at the historic Glenwood Falls, including a 50-foot section of severely eroded shoreline resulting from a failed spillway. Partners include the MN Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Bassett Creek WMO, Bryn Mawr Neighborhood Group, City of Minneapolis Public Works, and Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board.	$40,000	$40,000
Hennepin	Elm Creek Mississippi River Streambank Stabilization - Phase 2	Special Project CS funded Phase 1 last year and protected 500 linear feet of stream bank from the confluence toward the dam. Phase 2 will complete the restoration from the Mill Pond dam by protecting the wing walls, spillway, and streambank. The area is located in a park and HCD macroinvertebrates monitoring site.	$30,000	$30,000
Kanabec & Pine	Shoreland Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Snake River Watershed	The purpose of the projects are to control and minimize the amount of erosion, sediment, and phosphorus loading into the receiving surface water bodies involved at each particular site.	$40,000	$0
Koochiching	City of Ranier - Seven Oaks Park - Shoreline Protection	Protect water quality and fisheries resources by reducing/eliminating erosion and sedimentation. Preserve this shoreline from further degradation in order to encourage continued public use and enjoyment of this site.	$10,140	$8,750
Lac Qui Parle	MN Riverbank Stabilization CSAH #18	The proposed scope of riverbank erosion control on this highway right-of-way will prevent soil loss and stabilize the riverbank. Preventing further erosion of the highway right-of-way will protect public safety.	$27,400	$0
Lake of the Woods	Dunnell Lakeshore Protection Project	The project will eliminate soil erosion at the site, reduce the amount of sedimentation and phosphorous entering Lake of the Woods, protect fish spawning habitat, and project lakeshore property and neighboring landowners from erosion.	$6,975	$0
Lincoln	Medary Creek Protection (Continuation)	The construction of these Water and Sediment Control Basins will control the extreme gully erosion, thus, eliminating tons of sedimentation and protecting the overall water quality entering Medary Creek and then the Missouri River.	$11,775	$11,775
Lyon	Stabilization of River Bank; Yellow Medicine River	Streambank stabilization of a section of the Yellow Medicine River as it passes through the city of Minneota. Existing stabilization method of concrete retaining wall is failing and needs to be replaced.	$40,000	$0
McLeod	Streambank Stabilization	Protect the township road from the river. We will protect 405 feet of river bank. Approximately 40 tons of soil will be saved. (This is a well traveled township road being threatened by the river.	$13,250	$0

FY 01 SPECIAL PROJECT APPLICATIONS

SWCD	PROJECT	PURPOSE	FUNDING REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMM.
McLeod	Streambank Stabilization	Protect the township from the creek. In years to come, the creek will endanger the road. We will protect 225 ft. of creek bank. Approximately 56 tons of soil will be saved.	$24,750	$0
Morrison	Two Rivers and Pike Creek feedlot and pasture impact reduction project.	Our goal is to reduce the size of the feedlots and pastures along the river by fencing out all livestock and creating vegetated buffer strips to reduce the degradation of Two Rivers and Pike Creek. This is a proven cost efficient manner of improving water quality and reducing pollution.	$30,000	$20,000
Murray	Currant Lake Shoreline Stabilization	This project aims to alleviate severe erosion conditions present along the western shore of Currant Lake. Historically, high lake water levels this decade, compounded by an improperly constructed spillway have resulted in very steep banks, thus, allowing continued shoreline and water quality degradation.	$29,525	$29,525
Pennington	Rondorf-Chapman Group	The desired outcome of this project is to protect water quality and safety of the landowners. Reducing the grade of the ditch will flatten the side slopes, decreasing the weight placed on the critical point with saturated soils. A rock chute will be placed near the end of the channel to convey water down approximately 15 feet in elevation.	$30,000	$20,000
Pine	Island Lake-Pine County	To stop the erosion of an active gully, improve the public safety of the immediate neighborhood, and eliminate a major source of sediment loading that has negative impacts on Island Lake's fishery.	$18,750	$18,750
Rice	Ron Kes Streambank Stabilization	The purpose of the project is to stabilize approximately 190 feet of Spring Brook by using a combination of rip rap and bioengineering techniques. Desired outcomes include preventing further soil loss and improving trout/wildlife habitat.	$11,600	$11,600
Scott	Dan Walcome Streambank Stabilization Project	The purpose of the project is to eliminate an actively eroding streambank site along the Credit River. Expected outcomes include elimination of sedimentation, protection of property, and as a demonstration site.	$18,000	$18,000
Scott	City of Jordan Streambank Stabilization Project	The purpose of the project is to eliminate an actively eroding streambank site along the Sand Creek. Expected outcomes include elimination of sedimentation, protection of property and as a demonstration site.	$40,000	$0
Sibley	Crow River Blind Intake Projects	Replace open tile inlets with blind intakes in the Buffalo Creek Watershed of the Crow River, reduce sedimentation, and to promote and increase the awareness of drainage issues, possible solutions and how sedimentation affects surface water quality through educational efforts.	$5,000	$0
So. St. Louis	Island Lake Shoreline Erosion Stabilization Demonstration Project	The purpose of this project is to install two quality shoreline stabilization projects and use the outcomes as demonstrations and examples for other Island lake landowners.	$20,000	$15,000

FY 01 SPECIAL PROJECT APPLICATIONS

SWCD	PROJECT	PURPOSE	FUNDING REQUESTED	FUNDING RECOMM.
Todd	Ag Waste Management System	The purpose of this project is to install a manure management system with a year's storage, which incorporates a nutrient management plan that will allow the producer to apply the livestock waste at the proper time to utilize the nutrients at agronomic rates.	$40,000	$10,000
Traverse	Sedimentation Reduction on Lake Travers (#1)	The project's purposes are to reduce sediment loading, improve and protect the water quality, and improve fish habitat of the lake, and also prevent further degradation of the shores of Lake Traverse.	$27,500	$0
Wadena	Wadena County Parks "Tree Farm Landing" Campsite Erosion Control Project	If completed, this project will stabilize and revegetate an excessively eroding 100' of very high streambank, where this spring alone, 3' of bank has already been lost, delivering 4,500 tons of soil directly to the Crow Wing River.	$4,500	$4,500
West Polk	Dufault Erosion Control Structure	Install a grade stabilization structure to control concentrated flow of runoff and prevent further damage to cropland, benefit water quality, and reduce excessive sediment from entering a creek and the Red Lake River.	$11,250	$11,250
Yellow Medicine	Blind Intake Cost Share Program	Improve water quality in new or existing subsurface drainage by installing blind intakes. Blind intakes will be installed in place of existing open tile intakes. The blind intakes will filter and reduce soil sediments that are presently flowing down the existing tile lines and directly into the rivers and streams. Reducing or eliminating sediment will directly improve the water quality in our country.	$18,750	$0
Yellow Medicine	Twp. Board-Yellow Med. Streambank Protection	Correct streambank erosion by stabilizing side slopes of channel with rock riprap and vegetative cover where needed.	$27,430	$0
		TOTALS	$862,995	$380,000

H:01SPA.XLS

SPECIAL MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN COST SHARE - FY2001

FY2001 $ 500,000 (up to 20% for Tech/Admin)
Roll-over $ 71,000 (No Tech/Admin allowed)
Total $ 571,000

SWCD/LGU	PROJECT TITLE & INFORMATION	PROJECT COST	REQUEST Practice Tech/Admin	**RECOMMEND** Practice Tech/Admin	Comments
BERBI...Blue Earth River Basin Initative (mulitple SWCDs)	"Accelerated Implementation of Conservation Practices" ...reduce amounts of sediment and nutrient getting into the greater Blue Earth River system.	184,574,207	240,000 60,000 300,000	80,000 20,000 100,000	Continuation of project begun in FY94. Have received $1,397,765 for FY94-FY00. As of 12/99: 136 projects done, 39 to do.
Chippewa, Swift, Douglas, and Pope SWCDs	"Chippewa River Watershed"...improve water quality by encouraging landowners to increase installation of conservation practices to address sediment and nutrient loading.	750,000	80,000 20,000 100,000	56,000 14,000 70,000	Continuation of project begun in FY97. Have received $303,000 for FY97-FY99. As of 4/99: 18 projects done, 16 to do.
Lac qui Parle and Yellow Medicine SWCDs	"Lac Qui Parle River Sub-basin Project"...reduce the amounts of sediments and nutirents entering ditches, streams and LQP River through promotion and implementation of BMPs with emphasis on upland treatment.	179,000	107,400 26,850 134,250	48,000 12,000 60,000	Continuation of project begun in FY97. Have received $340,000 for FY97-FY00. As of 3/00: 34 projects done, 6 to do.
LeSueur SWCD	"Ag Best Management Practices"...reduce sediment transport from cropland in the MN River Watershed areas of the county; to replace the $200,000+ federal cost-share no longer available to the county.	150,000	92,000 18,000 110,000	85,700 12,800 98,500	Continuation of project started in FY99. Have received $185,000 for FY99-FY00. As of 5/99: 39 done, 10 to do.
Lincoln SWCD	"Lake Hendricks / Lac qui Parle Watershed Project"...continue working downstream in the upper reaches of the lake watershed, implementing BMPs to reduce sedimentation, pollutants and peak flows entering ditches.	100,000	60,000 15,000 75,000	32,000 8,000 40,000	Continuation of project begun in FY98. Have received $100,000 for FY98 & FY00. As of 4/00: 10 projects done, 2 to do.
SWCDs in the Cottonwood River Watershed	"Cottonwood River Watershed Project"...achieve the highest water quality attainable by the adoption of BMPs on sensitive areas to address high concentrations of total suspended solids, phosphorous, nitrates and bacteria affecting the river.		255,000 45,000 300,000	85,000 15,000 100,000	Continuation of project begun in FY00. Have received $80,000 in FY00. As of 4/00: 17 projects done, 13 to do.
SWCDs in the Redwood River Watershed	"Redwood River Watershed Project"...address the amounts of sedimentation and nutrients carried down the river to Lake Rewood and MN River through the application of BMPs on agricultural land.		120,000 20,000 140,000	43,000 7,000 50,000	Continuation of project begun in FY94. Have received $909,287 for FY94-FY00. As of 3/00: 85 projects done, 18 to do.
Scott SWCD	"Woody Peters Streambank Stabilization"...stabilization of an actively eroding streambank site to eliminate erosion and sedimentation from entering Sand Creek and MN River; protect the Peters' homesite.	35,000	22,500 0 22,500	22,500 0 22,500	Immediately adjacent to several other stream-bank stabilization initiatives completed by the SWCD in 1997, 1998 and working on in 2000. Will not except partial funding.
Scott SWCD	"Dan Ruehling Streambank Stabilization"...stabilization of a severely eroding streambank site to eliminate erosion and sedimentation from entering an unnamed tributary of the MN River; protect the farmstead buildings.	50,000	30,000 0 30,000	30,000 0 30,000	Will not accept partial funding.

SWCD/LGU	PROJECT TITLE & INFORMATION		REQUEST Practice Tech/Admin	RECOMMEND Practice Tech/Admin	COMMENTS
Blue Earth SWCD	"City of St. Clair Streambank Stabilization"...river is eroding a 400 feet stretch of LeSueur River streambank threatening local residences and a garage; reduce sedimentation and protect private property.	162,000	7,000 0 7,000	- 0 -	Several funding sources partnering on this: City/Landowners $40,500, BERBI $20,000, SWCD $22,500, and Legislature/BWSR. C-S Special Project application submitted.
Scott SWCD	"Merlin Stier Water and Sediment Basins"...conservation tillage / cropping have reduced sheet/rill erosion, but not ephemrial gully erosion; construct 5 water & sediment basins adjacent to J.D.#2, unnamed tributary of MN River.	15,000	9,000 0 9,000	- 0 -	Will not accept partial funding.
Sibley SWCD	"Sibley County - MN River Watershed Blind Intakes Program" ... replace open tile intakes with blind intakes to reduce sedimentation and nutrient levels entering drainage systems that discharge to streams and MN River.	53,333	40,000 10,000 50,000	- 0 -	
Watonwan SWCD	"Stewardship Incentives for Wind Erosion Control...provide a 3-tier incentives approach to manage soil susceptible to wind erosion; the more practices, the higher the C-S incentive (ie. 1 practice = 50%, 2 = 60%, 3 = 75%).	48,000	36,000 7,000 43,000	- 0 -	
			1,098,900 221,850 1,320,750	411,200 88,800 500,000 71,000 571,000	 (17.88%) Roll-over

NOTE: The 71,000 C-S Roll-over which does not allow for any Technical/Administration use is to be allocated as follows:

22,500 Scott SWCD
30,000 Scott SWCD
18,500 LeSueur SWCD
71,000 Total Rollover

a:bdmbr.wpd

County Summary for Recommended Feedlot Water Quality Management Grant Allocations
FY 2001 Final List: Fleval

Sort Order is by Met Deadline, Fleval#, Riparian, Start Date, LOE or NOV, and MPCA Confirmed Inventory.

County Applicant	Appl #	Met Deadline	LOE or NOV	MPCA Confirmed Inventory	Fleval#	Riparian	Start Date	Total Project Cost	Requested Project Funds	Requested T/A Funds	Total Requested Funds	Recommended Funding Cap of $50,000/Project	Number of Projects Funded	Funded	Funded Accum Total
CARVER	1	YES	NO	YES	32	NO	2000	$6,800	$5,100	$510	$5,610	$5,610			
CARVER	2	YES	NO	YES	35	NO	2001	$4,150	$3,112	$311	$3,423	$3,423			
CARVER	3	YES	NO	YES	20	NO	2000	$2,820	$2,115	$211	$2,326	$2,326			
CARVER	4	YES	NO	YES	23	NO	2001	$2,650	$1,987	$199	$2,186	$2,186			
CARVER	**5**	YES	YES	YES	50	NO	2001	$52,500	$39,375	$3,937	$43,312	$43,312			
CARVER	6	YES	NO	YES	30	NO	2001	$8,250	$6,187	$619	$6,806	$6,806			
CARVER	7	YES	NO	YES	20	NO	2001	$12,500	$9,375	$937	$10,312	$10,312			
CARVER Total												$68,365	1	$43,312	$43,312
DAKOTA	1	YES	YES	YES	41	YES	2000	$24,450	$18,338	$1,834	$20,172	$20,172			
DAKOTA	**2**	YES	YES	YES	50	YES	2000	$25,700	$19,275	$1,928	$21,203	$21,203			
DAKOTA	3	YES	YES	YES	0	NO	2000	$64,300	$48,225	$4,822	$53,047	$50,000			
DAKOTA	**4**	YES	YES	YES	45	YES	2000	$41,500	$31,125	$3,113	$34,238	$34,238			
DAKOTA Total												$125,613	2	$55,441	$98,753
FAIRBAULT	1	YES	YES	YES	40	YES	2000	$48,970	$18,309	$1,831	$20,140	$20,140			
FAIRBAULT Total												$20,140	0	$0	$98,753
FILLMORE	1	YES	NO	YES	43	NO	2001	$50,000	$37,500	$3,750	$41,250	$41,250			
FILLMORE	2	YES	NO	YES	24	NO	2000	$50,000	$37,500	$3,750	$41,250	$41,250			
FILLMORE	3	YES	NO	YES	38	YES	2000	$24,000	$18,000	$1,800	$19,800	$19,800			
FILLMORE	**4**	YES	NO	YES	58	NO	2001	$30,000	$22,500	$2,250	$24,750	$24,750			
FILLMORE	5	YES	NO	YES	32	NO	2000	$45,000	$33,750	$3,375	$37,125	$37,125			
FILLMORE	**6**	YES	NO	YES	55	YES	2000	$50,000	$37,500	$3,750	$41,250	$41,250			
FILLMORE	**7**	YES	YES	YES	46	NO	2001	$60,000	$45,000	$4,500	$49,500	$49,500			
FILLMORE Total												$254,925	3	$115,500	$214,253
GOODHUE	1	YES	NO	YES	25	NO	2000	$85,000	$13,750	$1,375	$15,125	$15,125			
GOODHUE	**2**	YES	NO	YES	49	YES	2000	$35,000	$26,250	$2,625	$28,875	$28,875			
GOODHUE	3	YES	NO	YES	24	YES	2000	$43,550	$32,662	$3,266	$35,928	$35,928			
GOODHUE	4	YES	NO	YES	26	NO	2000	$13,333	$10,000	$1,000	$11,000	$11,000			
GOODHUE	5	YES	NO	YES	16	NO	2001	$83,500	$50,000	$0	$50,000	$50,000			
GOODHUE	6	YES	NO	YES	38	NO	2000	$130,000	$50,000	$0	$50,000	$50,000			
GOODHUE Total												$190,928	1	$28,875	$243,128
KANDIYOHI	1	YES	NO	YES	27	YES	2001	$45,000	$33,750	$3,375	$37,125	$37,125			
KANDIYOHI	2	YES	NO	YES	0	NO	2001	$54,445	$40,834	$0	$40,834	$40,834			
KANDIYOHI	3	YES	NO	YES	0	YES	2001	$55,000	$41,250	$0	$41,250	$41,250			
KANDIYOHI Total												$119,209	0	$0	$243,128
LAC QUI PARLE	1	YES	NO	YES	26	YES	2000	$20,000	$15,000	$1,500	$16,500	$16,500			
LAC QUI PARLE Total												$16,500	0	$0	$243,128
LINCOLN	**1**	YES	YES	YES	50	NO	2000	$93,000	$47,999	$2,000	$49,999	$49,999			
LINCOLN Total												$49,999	1	$49,999	$293,127
MCLEOD	**1**	YES	NO	YES	44	YES	2000	$39,512	$29,634	$0	$29,634	$29,634			
MCLEOD	2	YES	NO	YES	40	NO	2000	$23,000	$17,250	$0	$17,250	$17,250			
MCLEOD Total												$46,884	1	$29,634	$322,761
MORRISON	**1**	YES	YES	YES	82	YES	2000	$75,000	$35,000	$3,500	$38,500	$38,500			
MORRISON	2	YES	YES	YES	41	YES	2000	$15,000	$11,250	$1,125	$12,375	$12,375			
MORRISON	3	YES	NO	YES	42	YES	2000	$47,000	$25,250	$2,525	$27,775	$27,775			
MORRISON Total												$78,650	1	$38,500	$361,261
OLMSTED	1	YES	NO	YES	29	YES	2000	$88,300	$20,173	$0	$20,173	$20,173			
OLMSTED	2	YES	NO	YES	18	YES	2000	$69,000	$7,600	$0	$7,600	$7,600			
OLMSTED	3	YES	NO	YES	10	YES	2000	$110,000	$22,227	$0	$22,227	$22,227			

County Summary for Recommended Feedlot Water Quality Management Grant Allocations
FY 2001 Final List: Fleval

Sort Order is by Met Deadline, Fleval#, Riparian, Start Date, LOE or NOV, and MPCA Confirmed Inventory.

County Applicant	Appl #	Met Deadline	LOE or NOV	MPCA Confirmed Inventory	Fleval#	Riparian	Start Date	Total Project Cost	Requested Project Funds	Requested T/A Funds	Total Requested Funds	Recommended Funding Cap of $50,000/Project	Number of Projects Funded	Funded	Funded Accum Total
												$50,000	0	$0	$361,261
OLMSTED Total															
PINE	1	YES	NO	YES	9	NO	2000	$30,000	$7,500	$0	$7,500	$7,500			
												$7,500	0	$0	$361,261
PINE Total															
POPE	**1**	YES	YES	YES	52	YES	2000	$58,000	$43,500	$4,000	$47,500	$47,500			
POPE	2	YES	YES	YES	20	YES	2000	$5,000	$3,750	$500	$4,250	$4,250			
												$51,750	1	$47,500	$408,761
POPE Total															
RICE	**1**	YES	NO	YES	51	NO	2000	$65,000	$46,000	$4,000	$50,000	$50,000			
RICE	**2**	YES	NO	YES	54	YES	2000	$65,000	$46,000	$4,000	$50,000	$50,000			
RICE	3	YES	NO	YES	28	YES	2000	$40,000	$30,000	$3,000	$33,000	$33,000			
RICE	**4**	YES	NO	YES	52	YES	2000	$65,000	$46,000	$4,000	$50,000	$50,000			
RICE	5	YES	NO	YES	41	NO	2000	$32,000	$24,000	$2,400	$26,400	$26,400			
RICE	**6**	YES	YES	YES	70	YES	2000	$45,000	$33,750	$3,375	$37,125	$37,125			
												$246,525	4	$187,125	$595,886
RICE Total															
ROCK	**1**	YES	YES	YES	55	YES	2000	$85,000	$45,000	$4,500	$49,500	$49,500			
ROCK	**2**	YES	YES	YES	55	YES	2000	$20,000	$15,000	$1,500	$16,500	$16,500			
ROCK	**3**	YES	YES	YES	45	YES	2000	$75,000	$30,000	$3,000	$33,000	$33,000			
ROCK	4	YES	YES	YES	38	YES	2000	$20,000	$15,000	$1,500	$16,500	$16,500			
ROCK	**5**	YES	NO	YES	55	YES	2000	$75,000	$50,000	$5,000	$55,000	$50,000			
ROCK	6	YES	NO	YES	25	NO	2000	$15,000	$10,000	$1,000	$11,000	$11,000			
ROCK	7	YES	NO	YES	18	NO	2000	$47,000	$35,000	$3,500	$38,500	$38,500			
												$215,000	4	$149,000	$744,886
ROCK Total															
ROOT RIVER	**1**	YES	YES	YES	53	NO	2000	$21,300	$15,975	$1,597	$17,572	$17,572			
ROOT RIVER	2	YES	YES	YES	31	YES	2000	$36,500	$27,375	$2,737	$30,112	$30,112			
ROOT RIVER	3	YES	YES	YES	31	NO	2000	$61,459	$46,094	$3,600	$49,694	$49,694			
ROOT RIVER	4	YES	YES	YES	26	NO	2000	$8,500	$6,375	$637	$7,012	$7,012			
ROOT RIVER	5	YES	NO	YES	0	NO	2000	$21,000	$15,750	$1,575	$17,325	$17,325			
ROOT RIVER	6	YES	NO	YES	0	NO	2000	$16,000	$12,000	$1,200	$13,200	$13,200			
												$134,915	1	$17,572	$762,458
ROOT RIVER Total															
SCOTT	1	YES	NO	YES	13	YES	2001	$30,000	$22,500	$2,250	$24,750	$24,750			
SCOTT	2	YES	NO	YES	20	YES	2000	$5,100	$3,825	$375	$4,200	$4,200			
SCOTT	3	YES	NO	YES	30	YES	2000	$3,700	$2,775	$225	$3,000	$3,000			
SCOTT	4	YES	NO	YES	12	YES	2000	$4,000	$3,000	$300	$3,300	$3,300			
												$35,250	0	$0	$762,458
SCOTT Total															
STEARNS	1	YES	YES	YES	42	YES	2000	$75,000	$45,455	$4,545	$50,000	$50,000			
STEARNS	2	YES	YES	YES	0	NO	2000	$61,000	$45,455	$4,545	$50,000	$50,000			
STEARNS	**3**	YES	YES	YES	52	YES	2000	$50,000	$37,500	$3,750	$41,250	$41,250			
STEARNS	**4**	YES	YES	YES	56	NO	2000	$115,000	$45,455	$4,545	$50,000	$50,000			
STEARNS	**5**	YES	YES	YES	47	NO	2000	$81,000	$45,455	$4,545	$50,000	$50,000			
STEARNS	**6**	YES	YES	YES	65	YES	2000	$61,000	$45,455	$4,545	$50,000	$50,000			
STEARNS	7	YES	YES	YES	42	YES	2000	$70,000	$45,455	$4,545	$50,000	$50,000			
STEARNS	8	YES	YES	YES	30	NO	2000	$61,000	$45,455	$4,545	$50,000	$50,000			
STEARNS	9	YES	YES	YES	12	NO	2000	$61,000	$45,455	$4,545	$50,000	$50,000			
STEARNS	10	YES	YES	YES	11	NO	2000	$61,000	$45,455	$4,545	$50,000	$50,000			
STEARNS	11	YES	YES	YES	5	NO	2000	$61,000	$45,455	$4,545	$50,000	$50,000			
STEARNS	12	YES	YES	YES	36	YES	2000	$45,000	$33,750	$3,375	$37,125	$37,125			
STEARNS	13	YES	YES	YES	24	YES	2000	$61,000	$45,455	$4,545	$50,000	$50,000			
												$628,375	4	$191,250	$953,708
STEARNS Total															
STEELE	**1**	YES	NO	YES	46	YES	2000	$80,000	$45,500	$4,500	$50,000	$50,000			

County Summary for Recommended Feedlot Water Quality Management Grant Allocations
FY 2001 Final List: Fleval

Sort Order is by Met Deadline, Fleval#, Riparian, Start Date, LOE or NOV, and MPCA Confirmed Inventory.

County Applicant	Appl #	Met Deadline	LOE or NOV	MPCA Confirmed Inventory	Fleval#	Riparian	Start Date	Total Project Cost	Requested Project Funds	Requested T/A Funds	Total Requested Funds	Recommended Funding Cap of $50,000/Project	Number of Projects Funded	Funded	Funded Accum Total
												$50,000	1	$50,000	$1,003,708
STEELE Total												$34,650			
TODD	1	YES	NO	YES	24	YES	2000	$42,000	$31,500	$3,150	$34,650				
												$34,650	0	$0	$1,003,708
TODD Total												$7,875			
WABASHA	1	YES	YES	YES	37	NO	2001	$10,000	$7,500	$375	$7,875	$49,350			
WABASHA	2	YES	NO	YES	36	NO	2000	$66,000	$47,000	$2,350	$49,350	$19,687			
WABASHA	3	YES	NO	YES	33	YES	2001	$25,000	$18,750	$937	$19,687	$50,000			
WABASHA	**4**	YES	NO	YES	60	NO	2001	$125,000	$47,619	$2,381	$50,000	$50,000			
WABASHA	5	YES	NO	YES	40	NO	2001	$100,000	$47,619	$2,381	$50,000	$18,900			
WABASHA	**6**	YES	NO	YES	52	NO	2000	$24,000	$18,000	$900	$18,900	$23,625			
WABASHA	7	YES	NO	YES	42	NO	2001	$30,000	$22,500	$1,125	$23,625	$20,475			
WABASHA	8	YES	NO	YES	37	NO	2001	$26,000	$19,500	$975	$20,475	$47,250			
WABASHA	9	YES	NO	YES	33	NO	2001	$60,000	$45,000	$2,250	$47,250	$25,200			
WABASHA	**10**	YES	NO	YES	53	NO	2001	$32,000	$24,000	$1,200	$25,200	$11,025			
WABASHA	11	YES	NO	YES	23	NO	2001	$14,000	$10,500	$525	$11,025				
												$323,387	3	$94,100	$1,097,808
WABASHA Total												$16,500			
WATONWAN	**1**	YES	NO	YES	43	YES	2001	$20,000	$15,000	$1,500	$16,500	$22,275			
WATONWAN	2	YES	NO	YES	38	YES	2001	$27,000	$20,250	$2,025	$22,275	$10,725			
WATONWAN	3	YES	NO	YES	36	NO	2001	$13,000	$9,750	$975	$10,725	$10,725			
WATONWAN	4	YES	NO	YES	0	NO	2001	$13,000	$9,750	$975	$10,725				
												$60,225	1	$16,500	$1,114,308
WATONWAN Total												$44,000			
WINONA	**1**	YES	YES	YES	55	NO	2000	$95,000	$40,000	$4,000	$44,000	$27,500			
WINONA	**2**	YES	YES	YES	83	YES	2000	$65,000	$25,000	$2,500	$27,500	$44,000			
WINONA	**3**	YES	YES	YES	78	YES	2001	$105,000	$40,000	$4,000	$44,000	$22,000			
WINONA	4	YES	YES	YES	38	NO	2001	$45,000	$20,000	$2,000	$22,000	$38,500			
WINONA	5	YES	NO	YES	32	NO	2001	$65,000	$35,000	$3,500	$38,500	$48,125			
WINONA	6	YES	NO	YES	5	NO	2000	$120,000	$43,750	$4,375	$48,125	$33,000			
WINONA	**7**	YES	YES	YES	61	NO	2002	$85,000	$30,000	$3,000	$33,000				
												$257,125	4	$148,500	$1,262,808
WINONA Total												$35,750			
WRIGHT	**1**	YES	NO	YES	61	YES	2000	$65,000	$32,500	$3,250	$35,750	$50,000			
WRIGHT	**2**	YES	NO	YES	56	YES	2000	$75,000	$50,000	$0	$50,000	$35,750			
WRIGHT	3	YES	NO	YES	36	YES	2000	$65,000	$32,500	$3,250	$35,750				
												$121,500	2	$85,750	$1,348,558
WRIGHT Total												$3,187,415	35	$1,348,558	
Grand Total	**104**														

PROPOSED FY 2001 GRANTS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

	COST SHARE GRANTS				SERVICE GRANTS		
SWCD	BASE GRANTS	SPECIAL PROJECTS	SPECIAL MN RIVER	FEEDLOT	GENERAL SERVICES	RIM SERVICES	GRANT TOTALS
AITKIN	$7,902				$22,377	$4,318	**$34,597**
ANOKA	$17,459				$22,752	$4,318	**$44,529**
BECKER	$39,711				$21,573	$1,818	**$63,101**
BELTRAMI	$15,423				$21,492	$1,318	**$38,233**
BENTON	$14,869				$21,707	$4,318	**$40,894**
BIG STONE	$22,600				$20,903	$4,318	**$47,821**
BLUE EARTH	$31,980	$63,500			$21,466	$23,568	**$140,513**
BROWN	$19,842				$21,519	$23,568	**$64,929**
CARLTON	$7,698				$21,332	$1,068	**$30,098**
CARVER	$30,449			$43,312	$22,028	$4,318	**$100,108**
CASS*	$10,107				$18,957	$1,186	**$30,250**
CHIPPEWA	$17,078				$21,519	$23,568	**$62,165**
CHISAGO	$17,961				$22,055	$4,318	**$44,334**
CLAY	$29,776				$21,734	$8,068	**$59,578**
CLEARWATER	$13,216	$25,000			$21,385	$1,818	**$61,419**
COOK	$4,561				$21,010	$1,068	**$26,639**
COTTONWOOD	$24,034				$21,519	$36,068	**$81,621**
CROW WING	$9,220				$21,117	$1,068	**$31,405**
DAKOTA	$36,391	$10,000		$55,441	$23,074	$1,818	**$126,724**
DODGE	$17,633	$18,100			$21,787	$1,818	**$59,338**
DOUGLAS	$27,897		$70,000		$22,350	$4,318	**$124,565**
EAST OTTER TAIL*	$28,744				$21,546	$4,318	**$54,608**
EAST POLK	$17,187				$21,439	$4,318	**$42,944**
FARIBAULT	$21,497				$21,787	$13,068	**$56,352**

PROPOSED FY 2001 GRANTS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

	COST SHARE GRANTS				SERVICE GRANTS		
SWCD	BASE GRANTS	SPECIAL PROJECTS	SPECIAL MN RIVER	FEEDLOT	GENERAL SERVICES	RIM SERVICES	GRANT TOTALS
FILLMORE	$38,821			$115,500	$22,323	$4,318	**$180,962**
FREEBORN	$27,677				$21,653	$13,068	**$62,398**
GOODHUE	$41,358	$14,250		$28,875	$22,270	$8,068	**$114,821**
GRANT	$17,347				$21,573	$4,318	**$43,237**
HENNEPIN	$18,072	$70,000			$27,202	$8,068	**$123,342**
HUBBARD	$9,798				$20,983	$1,318	**$32,099**
ISANTI	$11,531				$22,350	$4,318	**$38,199**
ITASCA	$8,473				$21,439	$1,068	**$30,980**
JACKSON	$25,913				$21,090	$23,568	**$70,571**
KANABEC*	$7,865				$21,358	$1,318	**$30,542**
KANDIYOHI	$24,034				$21,894	$13,068	**$58,996**
KITTSON	$9,882				$21,680	$4,318	**$35,880**
KOOCHICHING	$4,719	$8,750			$21,198	$1,818	**$36,485**
LAC QUI PARLE	$35,404				$21,385	$23,568	**$80,357**
LAKE	$7,370				$21,090	$1,068	**$29,528**
LAKE OF THE WOODS	$5,937				$20,903	$1,318	**$28,158**
LE SUEUR	$27,677		$98,500		$21,975	$23,568	**$171,720**
LINCOLN	$20,062	$11,775	$40,000	$49,999	$22,162	$23,568	**$167,567**
LYON	$25,250				$21,707	$23,568	**$70,525**
MAHNOMEN	$12,229				$20,956	$1,318	**$34,503**
MARSHALL	$14,867				$21,144	$8,068	**$44,079**
MARSHALL-BELTRAMI	$8,480				$21,332	$1,318	**$31,130**
MARTIN	$35,293		$100,000		$21,492	$13,068	**$169,853**
MC LEOD	$23,039			$29,634	$21,412	$4,318	**$78,403**

PROPOSED FY 2001 GRANTS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

	COST SHARE GRANTS				SERVICE GRANTS		
SWCD	BASE GRANTS	SPECIAL PROJECTS	SPECIAL MN RIVER	FEEDLOT	GENERAL SERVICES	RIM SERVICES	GRANT TOTALS
MEEKER	$28,665				$21,251	$8,068	**$57,984**
MILLE LACS	$13,771				$21,466	$1,818	**$37,054**
MORRISON	$35,068	$20,000		$38,500	$22,404	$4,318	**$120,290**
MOWER	$14,654				$22,779	$13,068	**$50,501**
MURRAY	$20,610	$29,525			$21,037	$4,318	**$75,490**
NICOLLET	$15,082				$21,707	$23,568	**$60,357**
NOBLES	$38,038				$21,224	$4,318	**$63,580**
NORMAN	$24,254				$21,546	$4,318	**$50,118**
NORTH ST. LOUIS	$6,144				$21,412	$1,318	**$28,874**
OLMSTED	$51,281				$23,422	$4,318	**$79,021**
PENNINGTON	$15,674	$20,000			$21,358	$4,318	**$61,350**
PINE	$15,424	$18,750			$21,546	$1,318	**$57,037**
PIPESTONE	$22,044				$21,332	$4,318	**$47,693**
POPE	$33,968			$47,500	$21,278	$23,568	**$126,314**
RAMSEY	$13,997				$21,787	$0	**$35,784**
RED LAKE	$9,907				$20,929	$1,318	**$32,155**
REDWOOD	$16,418		$150,000		$21,787	$36,068	**$224,273**
RENVILLE	$16,082				$21,894	$36,068	**$74,044**
RICE	$25,345	$11,600		$187,125	$24,226	$8,068	**$256,365**
ROCK	$22,803			$149,000	$21,787	$4,318	**$197,908**
ROOT RIVER	$31,311			$17,572	$23,932	$4,318	**$77,133**
ROSEAU	$16,859				$21,385	$1,818	**$40,062**
SCOTT	$28,445	$18,000	$52,500		$22,189	$4,318	**$125,452**
SHERBURNE	$7,024				$23,342	$4,318	**$34,684**

PROPOSED FY 2001 GRANTS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

	COST SHARE GRANTS				SERVICE GRANTS		
SWCD	BASE GRANTS	SPECIAL PROJECTS	SPECIAL MN RIVER	FEEDLOT	GENERAL SERVICES	RIM SERVICES	GRANT TOTALS
SIBLEY	$18,806				$21,466	$4,318	**$44,589**
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	$10,978	$15,000			$21,412	$1,318	**$48,708**
STEARNS	$62,883			$191,250	$23,610	$8,068	**$285,811**
STEELE	$14,874			$50,000	$22,243	$13,068	**$100,185**
STEVENS	$31,782				$21,680	$4,318	**$57,780**
SWIFT	$16,489				$21,278	$23,568	**$61,335**
TODD	$30,655	$10,000			$22,270	$1,318	**$64,243**
TRAVERSE	$10,463				$21,653	$8,068	**$40,185**
WABASHA	$29,981			$94,100	$21,975	$4,318	**$150,374**
WADENA	$9,024	$4,500			$21,358	$4,318	**$39,200**
WASECA	$14,768				$21,546	$8,068	**$44,382**
WASHINGTON	$18,404				$22,618	$1,818	**$42,840**
WATONWAN	$12,887			$16,500	$21,144	$23,568	**$74,099**
WEST OTTER TAIL	$34,212				$21,546	$8,068	**$63,826**
WEST POLK*	$25,071	$11,250			$21,439	$1,318	**$59,078**
WILKIN	$16,199				$21,734	$4,318	**$42,250**
WINONA	$24,692			$148,500	$22,886	$4,318	**$200,397**
WRIGHT	$25,896			$85,750	$23,154	$4,318	**$139,118**
YELLOW MEDICINE	$23,926		$60,000		$21,734	$23,568	**$129,227**
ALLOCATED TOTALS	**$1,899,188**	**$380,000**	**$571,000**	**$1,348,558**	**$1,984,764**	**$748,738**	**$6,932,248**

PROPOSED FY 2001 GRANTS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

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

*NOTES:

KANABEC COST SHARE BASE GRANT PENALIZED $2,125 FOR COST SHARE PROGRAM VIOLATION.
WEST POLK COST SHARE BASE GRANT PENALIZED $1,612 FOR COST SHARE PROGRAM VIOLATION.
EAST OTTER TAIL COST SHARE BASE GRANT PENALIZED $3,900 FOR COST SHARE PROGRAM VIOLATION.
CASS BASE GRANTS PENALIZED 10% FOR LATE FINANCIAL REPORT.

H:FY01SWCD

ANNUAL PLAN – FISCAL 2001

JULY 1, 2000 – JUNE 30, 2001



AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER
BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

2000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BROWN COUNTY
- CHARLES GUGGISBERG - 1ST VICE CHAIR
- ANDREW LOCHNER

COTTONWOOD COUNTY
- KENNETH ELG
- MARLOWE NELSEN

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY
- ALBERT HOFFMAN
- ARVID GOLLNICK

LINCOLN COUNTY
- DUANE SCHALEK - TREASURER
- LARRY HANSEN

LYON COUNTY
- CLARENCE BUYSSE - 2ND VICE CHAIR
- JASPER VANDELANOTTE

MURRAY COUNTY
- DUANE CARLSON - SECRETARY
- STEVE JOHNSON

PIPESTONE COUNTY
- ERIC PETERSEN
- MARVIN TINKLENBERG

REDWOOD COUNTY
- DAROLD NEPERMAN - CHAIRMAN
- JOSEPH SCHOUVIELLER

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY
- LOUIS SHERLIN
- JOANN COOVER

AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

AREA II ANNUAL PLAN
FISCAL 2001

➢FUNDING

		Local Match
Annual Allocation from the State of Minnesota *(75/25)*	$ 189,000.00	
Technical Services Agreement (details on Attachment I)	[143,268.75]	$ 47,756.25
Available Project Funds	[45,731.25]	15,243.75
Remaining Project Funds from FY'00	52.856.25	17,968.75
1996 $250,000 Bonding Allocation for Road Retentions - Balance Remaining *(75/25)*	0.00	0.00*
1998 $500,000 General Appropriation for Floodwater Retention - Balance *(60/40)*	243,202.95	136,540.00 **
FUNDING AVAILABLE FOR FISCAL 2001	**$ 485,059.20**	**$ 217,508.75**
		Total = $702,567.95

*Local match of $195,426.47 was provided, surpassing required amount of $83,333.00 by $112,093.47.
**Local match of 196,460.00 has been provided to date of the $333,000 required.

➢2001 WORK PLAN

Office staff:

Kerry Netzke, Coordinator Joe DeSchepper, Engineering Technician Jared Johnson, Summer Technician

Focus: Administratively, the staff has underwent some major changes in the last year with the retirement of the staff engineer in July 1999. Advertising of the position took place, however the interested parties did not have the qualifications and/or experience needed for this engineering specialization. The Board of Directors requested proposals from several engineering consultants to provide engineering services until a staff engineer can be located. The firm of Bolton & Menk, Inc. was selected and began their services in March 2000. This arrangement has been working wonderfully and we are currently able to provide and afford the same services as with an engineer on staff.

Another milestone in the past fiscal year was an agreement reached with the Department of Natural Resources addressing fisheries and fish passage concerns as related to retention projects. A tour of in-place projects was hosted by Area II in August 1999 as well as explanations of how these structures operate and the fundamental design behind them. Of biggest concern to the Fisheries Division, was the velocities of the water through and exiting the pipe culvert and the duration of those higher velocities. Through several iterations, the DNR provided guidelines which would minimize the adverse impacts for fish passage and yet would provide for a viable flood control structure. These guidelines will continue to be addressed on a case-by-case basis as it is not the intent of agreement to make site conditions better than what is already existing.

Financially, the 1996 Road Retention Bonding funds were expended in entirety. Another busy construction season is projected for summer 2000 and it is anticipated that the $243,202.95 appropriation (1998 Floodwater Retention) will be encumbered and possibly paid out by the end of the calendar year. Additional funding is needed to continue the implementation of road retention projects as the interest only continues to grow. Area II will work with BWSR in an attempt to secure a general appropriation for continued floodwater retention projects. Controversy over the Marshall Flood Control Project is resulting in a cry for upstream retention above Marshall to prevent any floodwaters from having the opportunity to crossover into the Cottonwood River Basin.

AREA II ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL 2001

PROJECTS FUNDED	STATE	AREA II	MATCH SOURCE	
Coon Creek Dam Construction - Lyon County	$ 104,099.78	$ 0.00	$ 42,103.00	Lyon County
Lake Marshall 19 Road Retention - Lyon County	58,284.00	0.00	19,784.55	Lyon County
Amiret 33E Road Retention - Lyon County	39,355.94	0.00	13,118.65	Lyon County
Amiret 33W Road Retention - Lyon County	39,871.08	0.00	13,290.36	Lyon County
Citterman Small Dam Repair - Lincoln County	3,281.25	0.00	1,093.75	YMRWD & landowner
Steffes Small Dam Repair - Lincoln County	1,970.00	0.00	4,949.81	YMRWD & landowner
Fairchild Small Dam Repair - Yellow Medicine County	6,435.00	145.00	2,000.00	LQP-YB Watershed District
Pankonin Dam Repair - Brown County	11,250.00	0.00	3,750.00	Landowner
Anderson Wetland Restoration - Lincoln County	2,500.00	0.00	4,099.28	Ducks Unlimited, USF&WS
	$ 267,047.05	$ 145.00	$ 104,189.40	***(72/28 cost-share average)***

COMPLETED PROJECTS

➢ **Steffes Small Dam Repair - Lincoln County**

This former ACP dam was reconstructed with funding stemming from the Yellow Medicine River Watershed District and the landowner. Besides serving as a sediment basin, the dam will impound floodwaters in significant rainfall/snowmelt runoff periods, and will provide wildlife habitat.

➢ **Anderson Wetland Restoration - Lincoln County**

Partnered with U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Ducks Unlimited, and the landowner to restore a drained basin for waterfowl production purposes with additional floodwater retention built into the project. A sheetpile structure was designed by Area II to create a permanent pool of approximately 16 acres, which increases to 25 acres during rainfall/runoff to store 61 acre-feet of floodwaters.

➢ **Fairchild Small Dam Repair - Yellow Medicine County**

This former ACP dam, which was formerly used for livestock watering purposes, was reconstructed with funding stemming from the Lac qui Parle-Yellow Bank Watershed District and the landowner. Besides serving as a sediment basin, the dam will impound floodwaters in significant rainfall/snowmelt runoff periods, and will provide wildlife habitat. This project is located approximately one mile west of the proposed Lazarus Creek Floodwater Retention Project, approximately seven miles west from the City of Canby.

[CONTINUED]

COMPLETED PROJECTS *[CONTINUED]*

- **Citterman Small Dam Repair - Lincoln County**
  This former ACP dam was reconstructed with funding stemming from the Yellow Medicine River Watershed District and the landowner. Besides serving as a sediment basin, the dam will impound floodwaters in significant rainfall/snowmelt runoff periods, and will provide wildlife habitat.

- **Coon Creek 28 Dry Dam Construction - Lyon County**
  A 7' earthen embankment was constructed upon an open drainage way to impound up to 320 acre-feet of floodwaters, creating a temporary floodpool of 48 acres. Flood flows are reduced from 1405 cfs to 573 cfs (a 90% reduction). The project is located approximately 12 miles southwest of the City of Marshall, approximately one mile from Coon Creek , a major contributor to the Redwood River.

- **Lake Marshall 19 Road Retention - Lyon County**
  The project involved a culvert downsizing, approximately two miles south of the City of Marshall, upon an unnamed tributary to Meadow Creek, a tributary of the Cottonwood River. Flood flows are reduced from 627 cfs to 347 cfs (a 45% reduction).

- **Amiret 33E Road Retention - Lyon County**
  The project involved a culvert downsizing to create a temporary floodpool of 16.5 acres to impound 120 acre-feet of floodwaters. Flood flows are reduced from 390 cfs to 37 cfs (a 90% reduction). This project is located approximately ten miles southeast of the City of Marshall, upon an unnamed tributary to Meadow Creek, a tributary of the Cottonwood River.

- **Amiret 33W Road Retention - Lyon County**
  The project involved a culvert downsizing to create a temporary floodpool of 21 acres to impound 212 acre-feet of floodwater. Flood flows are reduced from 595 cfs to 41 cfs (a 93% reduction). This project is located approximately ten miles southeast of the City of Marshall, upon an unnamed tributary to Meadow Creek, a tributary of the Cottonwood River.

Scheduled Projects: The primary efforts of the office staff will be on the feasibility, design, and installation of road retention structures, small dams, and small dam repairs within the nine county area. Project prioritization includes: feasibility, cost, local support, emergency situations (such as bridge failures) and timing with scheduled construction plans. The following projects have been prioritized by the Area II Board of Directors and have been contracted with the engineering firm of Bolten & Menk, Inc. to be designed for construction.

	Project Status	***Anticipated Funding***
➢***INITIAL AGREEMENT***		
Norman Township Section 16 - Yellow Medicine County	New Dam Construction - Awaiting soils report and WCA 15-day comment period. DNR and Corps permits and easements are approved. July construction.	1998 Appropriation
North Hero Township Section 35 - Redwood County	Pre-Design complete, awaiting soils report to finalize design and initiate bidding process.	FY'00 Project Funds
Sodus 4 Small Dam Repair - Lyon County	Finalization of design, construction quotes to be obtained.	1998 Appropriation
Sodus 5 Dam Construction - Lyon County	Pre-Design complete and approved by landowner who enrolling entire quarter section into CREP. Awaiting soils reports to finalize design and initiate bidding process.	1998 Appropriation
Charlestown 34 Dam Construction - Redwood County	Pre-Design complete. Arranging soil borings and final design. Late summer construction anticipated.	1998 Appropriation
Sodus 11 Small Dam Repair - Lyon County	Design complete. Reviewing alternative repair methods.	FY'00 Project Funds
➢***AMENDMENT #1***		
Marble 14 Road Retention - Lincoln County	Failing culvert in need of repair. Preliminary Design Phase.	
Germantown 4 - Cottonwood County	Township roadway is a new school bus route for the fall. Roadway requires upgrading and is an excellent site for retention.	
Lynd Township Section 20 - Lyon County	Preliminary Design Phase (downstream of Lynd 16).	
Lynd Township Section 16 - Lyon County	Preliminary Design Phase, to be designed in conjunction with Lynd 20.	
Monroe 10 Road Retention - Lyon County	Preliminary Design Phase.	
Monroe 4 Road Retention - Lyon County	Preliminary Design Phase.	

➢***ADDITIONAL PROJECTS WITH HIGH PRIORITY***

Norman Township, Section 35N - Yellow Medicine County
Norman Township, Section 35S - Yellow Medicine County
Springdale Township, Section 21 - Redwood County
Springdale Township, Section 28 - Redwood County
Springdale Township, Section 32 - Redwood County
North Hero Township, Section 34 - Redwood County
Springdale Township, Section 30 - Redwood County
Hantho Township, Section 25 - Lac qui Parle County
Monroe Township, Section 10 - Lyon County
Nordland Township, Section 22 - Lyon County
Amiret Township, Section 17 - Lyon County
Monroe Township, Section 36 - Lyon County
Monroe Township, Section 30 - Lyon County
Ann Township, Section 2 - Cottonwood County

LARGE PROJECTS

➢*LQP-25 {LAZARUS CREEK} FLOODWATER CONTROL PROJECT*

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

Project Status - Plans and specifications finalized by Houston Engineering, Inc. in December 1999.
Engineering fees in excess of $146,799.90 have been funded through the Area II's project funds.
The DNR granted the Protected Waters/Dam Safety Permit in January 1999.

Funding Status - $ 1.5 Million Requested from the 2000 Legislature. $500,000 local match requirement (75/25).

May 1999	Vetoed by Governor Ventura.
May 10, 2000	Project was included in the Senate's Bonding Bill proposal for $1.25 million, however was accidentally allowed to drop out due to the marathon committee meeting.
May 17, 2000	Representative Marty Seifert made an attempt upon the House floor to override the Governor's veto from the previous year, but the motion failed with 63-65 vote.

Next Step - The watershed district has requested the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to reconsider the project for the P.L. 83-566 Small Projects Program. NRCS has agreed to review the project since the current design is greatly different from the original Soil Conservation Service design from the 1980's. The first checkpoint will be to determine a federal cost-benefit ratio for the project to determine federal involvement. A meeting with Mr. Bill Hunt, NRCS State Conservationist, was had on the evening of June 7, 2000 in Granite Falls. Despite the upcoming retirement of Bill Stoelkes, the NRCS Chief Economist, Bill Hunt committed NRCS to determine the federal feasibility within a period of two months. In the event that federal involvement is feasible, construction would possibly began as early as 2001 depending upon the availability of federal funds.

ROAD RETENTION BONDING FUNDS STATUS

➢**APPROPRIATED AMOUNT:** $ 250,000.00 **($0.00 Balance)**

➢**STATUS OF 25% LOCAL MATCH:** Local match spent to date has surpassed the $83,333.33 (required 25% local match) by $112,093.47.

➢**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:** The shaded rows indicate the projects reaching completion. Due to the snow and flood disasters of 1997, contractors and county governments found themselves overwhelmed with work, which delayed the completion progress for several projects. LCMR has allowed alternate sites to be added to this list due to the disaster consequences.

PROJECT	*STATE SHARE*	*LOCAL SHARE*	*TOTAL*	*COMPLETION DATE*
Hendricks 8 Road Retention - Lincoln County				*Questionable*
Lyons 3 Road Retention - Lyon County	**$ 53,125.00**	**$ 96,186.78**	**S149,311.78**	**November 1996**
Monroe 24 Road Retention - Lyon County	~~$ 30,000.00~~ **-0-**	~~$10,000.00~~ **-0-**	~~$ 40,000.00~~ **-0-**	**Fall 1998** (funded 100% by MNDOT)
Amboy 8 Road Retention - Cottonwood				***No easement obtained***
Ann 6 Retention Modification - Cottonwood	**$ 22,500.00**	**$ 12,105.00**	**$ 34,605.00**	**November 1997**
North Hero 10 Road Retention - Redwood	**$ 54,750.00**	**$18,250.00**	**$ 73,000.00**	**Fall 1998**
Island Lake 22 Road Retention - Lyon	**$ 56,875.00**	**$ 49,100.14**	**$ 105,975.14**	**Fall 1998**
Gales 31 Road Retention - Redwood County				***No easement obtained***
Alt #1 Gales 35 Road Retention - Redwood County				***No easement obtained***
Alt #2 Hansonville 23 Road Retention - Lincoln				***No easement obtained***
Alt #3 Coon Creek 28 Dam - Lyon County	**4,466.00**	**- 0 -**	**4,466.00**	**Fall 1998**
Alt #4 Lake Marshall 19 Road Retention - Lyon	**58,284.00**	**19,784.55**	**78,068.55**	**Fall 1999**
TOTALS Initial Project	$ 250,000.00	$ 83,333.33	$ 333,333.33	
FINAL PROJECT	**$ 250,000.00**	**$ 195,426.47**	**$ 445,426.47**	***(56/44 cost-share average)***

FLOODWATER RETENTION FUNDS STATUS

➢**APPROPRIATED AMOUNT**: $ 500,000.00 **($ 243,202.95 Balance)**

➢**STATUS OF 40% LOCAL MATCH:** $196,460.00 local match has been provided to date.

➢**APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE:** For grants to assist local governments in acquiring and constructing floodwater retention systems in Area II of the Minnesota River Basin.

➢ **PROJECT STATUS:** With this new appropriation from the 1998 legislature, the following list of tentative projects has been submitted to LCMR for advisory approval. In similar fashion to the first bonding appropriation, the intent will be to distribute the funding to as many projects and counties as possible utilizing the sponsors contribution for local match.

PROJECT	*LOCATION*	*STATE FUNDING*	*LOCAL FUNDING*	*STATUS*
Banks Small Dam Repair	Lyon County	1,500.00	5,025.00	***Completed November 1998***
Black Rush Lake Wetland Restoration	Lyon County	51,000.00	106,815.00	***Completed Summer 1999***
Anderson Wetland Restoration	Lincoln County	2,500.00	4,099.25	***Completed Fall 1999***
Amiret 33W Road Retention	Lyon County	39,871.08	13,290.36	***Completed Fall 1999***
Amiret 33E Road Retention	Lyon County	39,355.94	13,118.65	***Completed Fall 1999***
Coon Creek 28 Dam	Lyon County	99,633.78	42,103.00	***Completed Fall 1999***
Pankonin Dam Repair	Brown County	11,250.00	3,750.00	Applying for permits.
Steffes Small Dam Repair	Lincoln County	1,970.00	4,950.00	***Completed Fall 1999***
Fairchild Small Dam Repair	Yellow Medicine County	6,435.00	2,145.00	***Completed Fall 1999***
Citterman Small Dam Repair	Lincoln County	3,281.25	1,093.75	***Completed Spring 2000***
		256,797.05	196,460.00	
Unappropriated Projects		243,202.95	136,540.00	
TOTAL		500,000.00	333,000.00	

ATTACHMENTS

ANNUAL PLAN – FISCAL 2001

ATTACHMENT I –
FISCAL 2001 TECHNICAL OFFICE BUDGET

ATTACHMENT II –
PAST FUNDING SCENARIOS FOR COST-SHARED ROAD RETENTION PROJECTS

AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER
BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

ATTACHMENT I
FISCAL 2001 TECHNICAL OFFICE BUDGET

OFFICE OPERATIONS

Personal Services:

*Directors' Compensation	$ *11,000.00**
*Directors' FICA	*1,000.00**
Employees' Salaries	70,000.00
Employees' FICA	5,300.00
Employees' Medical Insurance	3,000.00
Employees' Retirement	3,300.00
Employee' FlexPlan	250.00
Total Personal Services	**$ 93,850.00**

Supplies:

Office	$ 2,500.00
Field	1,000.00
Capital Outlay	1,000.00
Total Supplies	**$ 4,500.00**

Other Services and Costs:

*Directors' Expenses	$ *5,500.00**
Employees' Expenses	2,000.00
Continuing Education	1,000.00
Professional Services	40,000.00
Maintenance & Repairs	2,000.00
Telephone	1,000.00
Postage	1,500.00
Vehicle Expense	2,500.00
*Director's Insurance	*2,000.00**
Other Insurance	9,000.00
Rent	6,675.00
Miscellaneous & Other Expenses	4,000.00
*Miscellaneous Expenses - Directors	*100.00**
Subsurface Investigations	25,000.00
Other Technical Services and Testing	10,000.00
Total Other Services and Costs	**$ 112,275.00**

TOTAL OFFICE OPERATIONS	**$ 210,625.00**
Total Ineligible for Cost-Share by the State	*19,600.00**
Total Eligible for Cost-Share by the State	$ 191,025.00
STATE SHARE OF ELIGIBLE COSTS	**$ 143,268.75 (75%)**
Local Share of Eligible Costs	47,756.25 (25%)
Costs Ineligible for Cost-Share	*19,600.00**
NET BUDGETED LOCAL COSTS	$ 67,356.25

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

SUMMARY:

Technical Office Grant	***$ 143,268.75***
Projects Grant	***45,731.25***
Annual Allocation from State of Minnesota	***$ 189,000.00***

ATTACHMENT II
PAST FUNDING SCENARIOS FOR COST SHARED RETENTION PROJECTS

PROJECT	COMPLETION DATE & LOCATION	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COSTS	BWSR AMOUNT (% of Total)	OTHER STATE FUNDING	AREA II AMOUNT (% of Total)	LOCAL AMOUNT (% of Total)
Pankonin Small Dam Repair	Summer 2000 Brown County	15,000.00	11,250.00 (75%)	0.00	0.00	3,750.00 (25%)
Amiret 33W Road Retention	Fall 1999 Lyon County	53,161.44	39,871.08 (75%)	0.00	0.00	13,290.36 (25%)
Amiret 33E Road Retention	Fall 1999 Lyon County	52,474.59	39,355.94 (75%)	0.00	0.00	13,118.65 (25%)
Lake Marshall 19 Road Retention	Fall 1999 Lyon County	78,068.55	58,284.00 (74.6%)	0.00	0.00	19,784.55 (25.3%)
Coon Creek 28 Dam	Fall 1999 Lyon County	146,202.78	104,099.78 (71.2%)	0.00	0.00	42,103.00 (28.8)
Anderson Wetland Restoration	Summer 1999 Lincoln County	6,599.25	2,500.00 (37.9%)	0.00	0.00	4,099.25 (62.1%)
Fairchild Small Dam Repair	Summer 1999 Yellow Med. Co.	8,580.00	6,435.00 (75.0%)	0.00	145.00 (1.7%)	2,000.00 (23.3%)
Steffes Small Dam Repair	Summer 1999 Lincoln County	8,920.00	1,970.00 (22.1%)	2,000.00[1] (22.4)	0.00	4,950.00 (55.5%)
Black Rush Lake Wetland Restoration	Summer 1999 Lyon County	263,362.00	51,000.00 (19.4%)	105,547.00 [3] (40.0%)		106,815.00 (40.6%)
Banks Small Dam Repair	Fall 1999 Lyon County	13,727.6	1,500.00 (10.9%)	7,202.60 [1] (52.5%)	0.00	5,025.00 (36.6%)
North Hero 10 Road Retention	Summer 1998 Redwood County	~$84,318.00	$54,750.00 (65.9%)	~$11,318.00[1] (13.4%)	$18,250.00 (21.6%)	In-kind construction inspection
Island Lake 22 Road Retention	Fall 1998 Lyon County	$231,790.15	$56,875.00 (24.5%)	$125,815.00[2] (54.3%)	$0.00	$49,100.15 (21.2%)
Fortier 15 Road Retention	Summer 1997 Yellow Med. Co.	$41,138.10	0.00	0.00	$30,000.00 (73.0%)	$11,138.10 (27.0%)
Ann 6 Modification	Fall 1997 Cottonwood Co.	$30,235.00	0.00	$22,500.00[5] (74.4%)	$5,000.00 (16.6%)	$2,375.00 (9.0%)

continued on backside

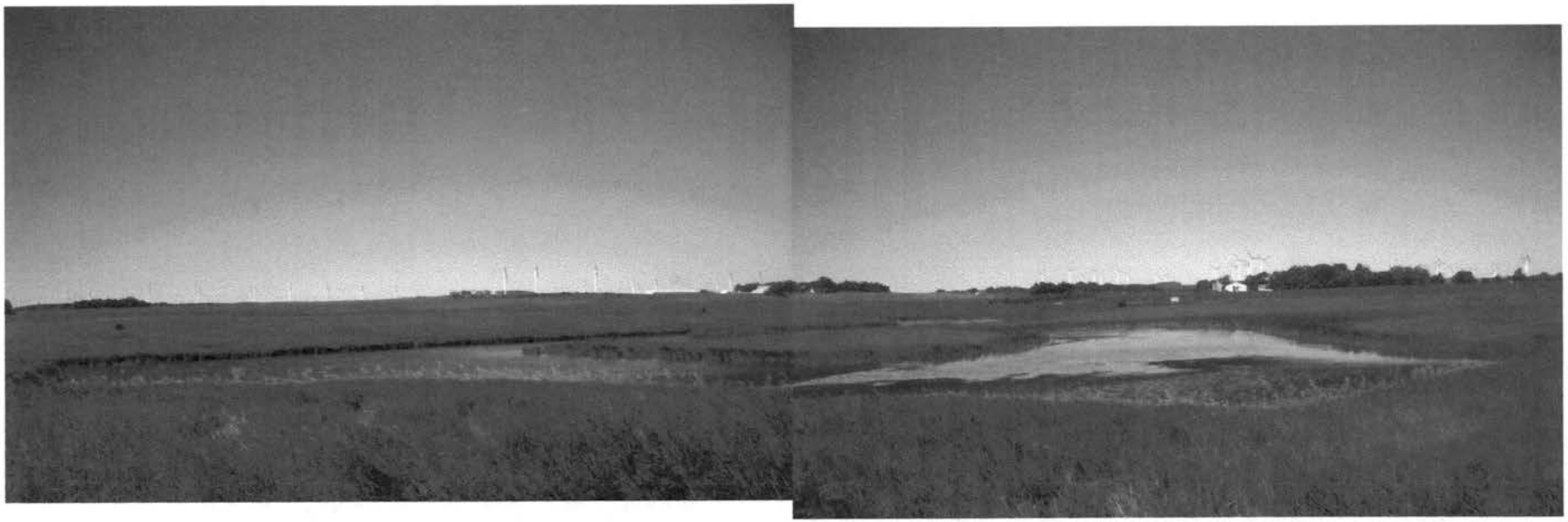
ATTACHMENT II
PAST FUNDING SCENARIOS FOR COST SHARED RETENTION PROJECTS

Lyons 3 Road Retention	Fall 1996 Lyon County	$202,408.30	$11,232.52 $41,864.00[4] (26.2%)	$53,125.00[5] (26.2%)	$10,444.17 (5.2%)	$85,742.61 (42.4%)
North Hero 31 Road Retention	Fall 1996 Redwood County	$103,820.59	$21,242.48 (20.4%)	$53,445.00[2] $17,651.11[1] (68.5%)	$7,080.83 (6.9%)	$4,401.17 (4.2%)
Nordland 30/29 Road Retention	Summer 1996 Lyon County	$30,172.15	$21,000.00 $4,500.00[4] (84.5%)	0.00	0.00	$4,672.15 (15.5%)
Nordland 7 Road Retention	Summer 1996 Lyon County	$82,487.65	$30,000.00 (36.4%)	26,000.00[4] (31.5%)	0.00	$26,487.65 (32.1%)
Lake Stay 9 Road Retention	Summer 1996 Lincoln County	$142,030.00	$18,750.00 (13.2%)	$95,330.00[2] $6,500.00[1] (71.7%)	$6,250.00 (4.4%)	$15,200.00 (10.7%)
Gorecki-Jeremiason Road Retention	Fall 1995 Lincoln County	$113,970.25	$20,625.00[4] (18.1%)	$3,000.00[1] (2.6%)	$6,875.00 (6.0%)	$83,470.25 (73.3%)
Hendricks 35 Road Retention	Fall 1995 Lincoln County	$94,594.43	$11,945.00 $9,283.93[4] (22.4%)	59,608.57[2] (63.0%)	$4,473.00 (4.7%)	$9,283.93 (9.8%)
Storden 2 Road Retention	Summer 1995 Cottonwood Co.	$16,570.00	$5,800.00 (35.0%)	0.00	$1,926.00 (9.7%)	$8,844.00 (53.3%)
Germantown 6 Road Retention	Fall 1994 Cottonwood Co.	$43,797.95	12,736.50 (29.1%)	$21,240.002 (48.5%)	$4,245.50 (9.7%)	$5,575.95 (12.7%)
CSAH 16 Road Retention	Fall 1994 Yel. Med. Co.	$15,846.91	$10,522.00 (66.4%)	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[1] $34,042.82[3] (16.4%)	$19,087.18 (7.1%)	$130,000.00 (48.5%)
CSAH 19 Road Retention	Fall 1994 Lincoln County	$140,000.00	$22,500.00 (16.1%)	$34,042.82[3] $10,000.00[2] (31.4%)	$18,457.18 (13.2%)	$55,000.00 (39.3%)
TOTALS		$2,287,650.69	$1,443,505.15 (63.1%)		$844,145.54 (36.9%)	

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

As of June 2000

Minett-Krantz Reservoir
June 2000



Note: Looking west with the Zond Wind Generators dotting the background horizon.

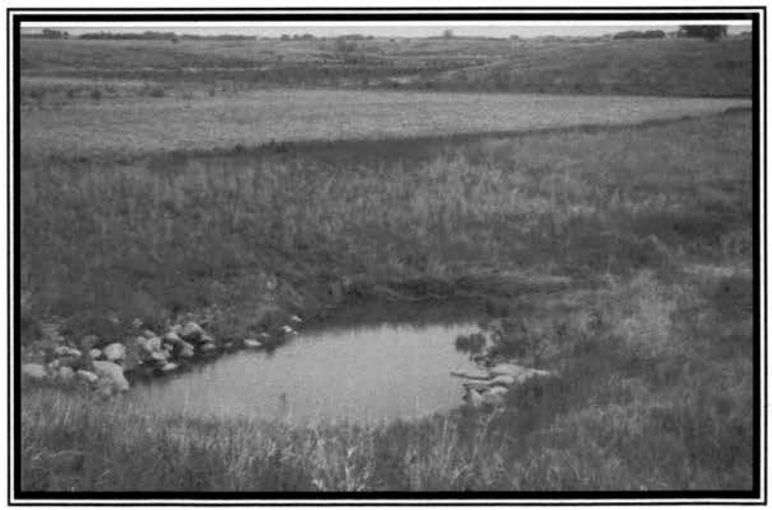
North Hero 35 Road Retention
Redwood County – June 2000



Other Downstream Tree Plantings



Upstream Tree Plantings



Downstream Plunge Pool and
Tree Plantings



Close-up of New Tree Plantings

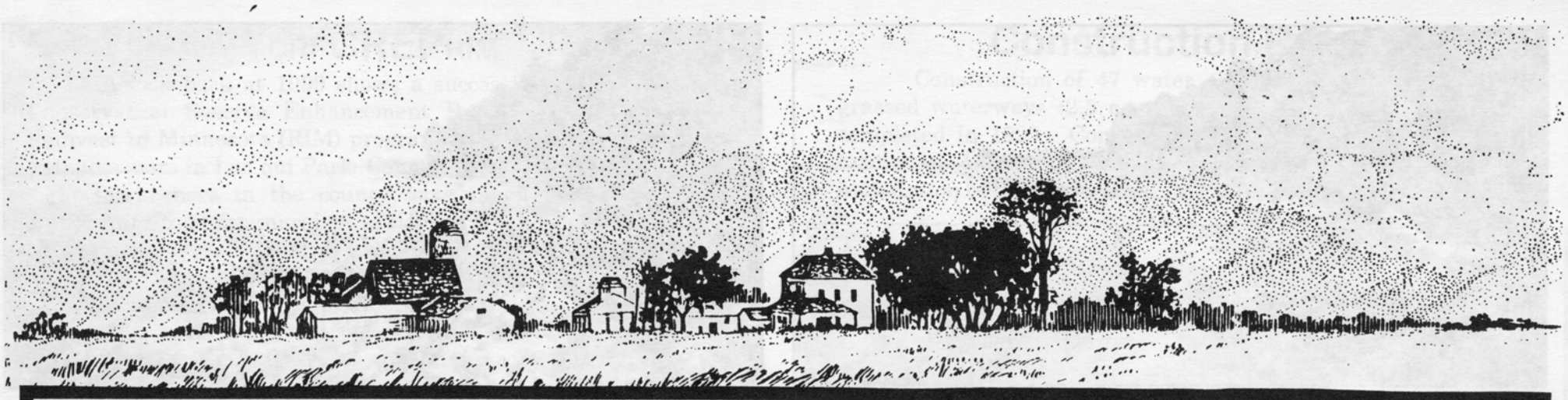
6/28-29/00



CONSERVATION

Our Future Depends On It

America's 3,000 local conservation districts work with federal and state conservation partners to ensure a productive nation in harmony with a quality environment.



Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District

525 First Street East
Madison MN 56256
320-598-7321 ext. 3

1999 Annual Report

The mission of the Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District is to take available technical, financial, and educational resources, whatever their source, and focus or coordinate them so that they meet the needs of the local land user to help him/her protect Lac qui Parle's natural resources.

Chairman's Note

1999 was another successful year for the Lac qui Parle Soil and Water Conservation District. From the education programs and the land retirement programs, to the engineering projects, the conservation effort has been well served. Thank you to all of you who have worked with the District for making 1999 a good year for conservation.

John Rebehn

SUPERVISORS
John Rebehn....Chairperson
Milo Moen....Vice-Chairperson
Daren Schmidt....Secretary
Nancy Breberg....Treasurer
Ed Radermacher....Publicity & Relations

DISTRICT EMPLOYEES
Sonja Farmer....District Manager
Terry Wittnebel....Administrative Assistant
Mary Larson....District Engineering Technician
Curtis Nordaune....District Engineering Technician
Brian Fernholz....District Easement Technician

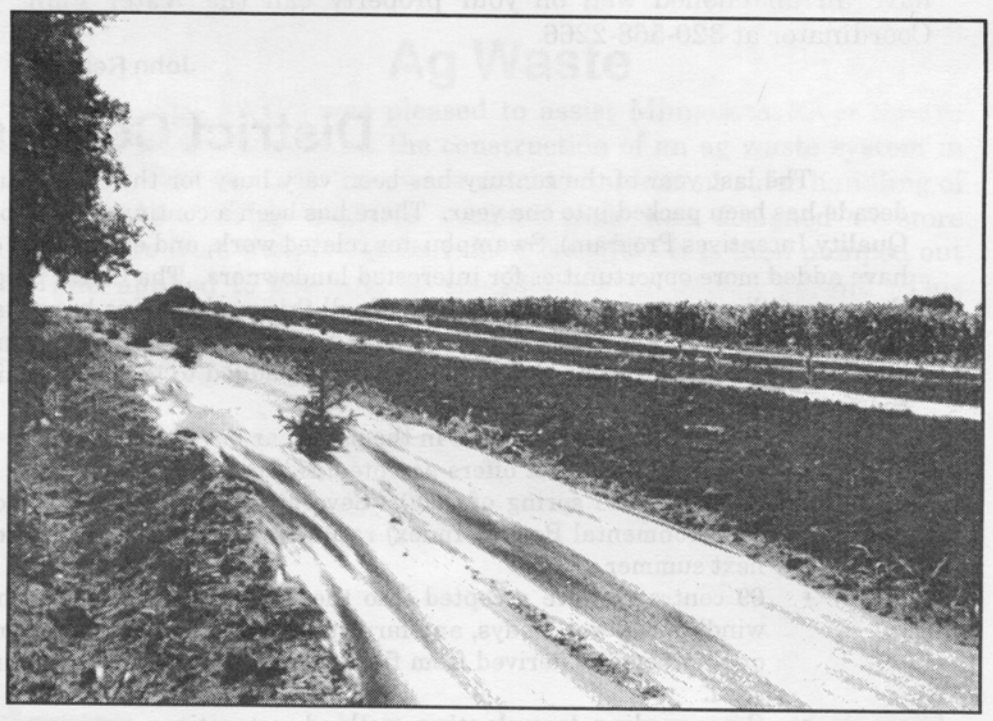
Assisted by **USDA NRCS**
Burton Hendrickson....District Conservationist
Brian DeVetter....Soil Conservation Technician

All programs of the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Lac qui Parle Soil and Water Conservation District are offered on a nondiscriminatory basis, without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, or handicap.

Funds from the Lac qui Parle County Water Plan sponsor the mailing of this publication.

Tree Program

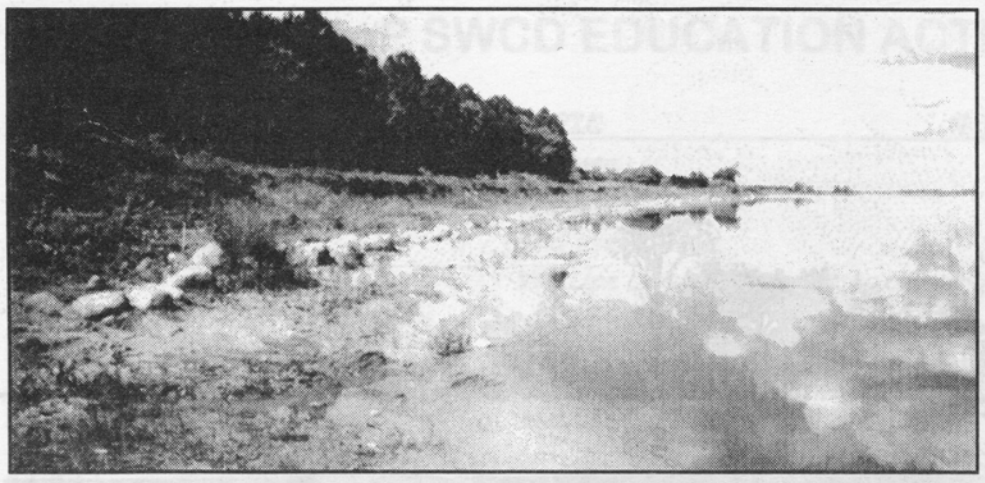
The LqP SWCD tree program had 18 wildlife plantings in 1999. This larger-than-normal number of wildlife plantings came from the CRP program which offered landowners scoring advantages to plant trees and shrubs to improve wildlife habitat. One new farmstead windbreak, 5 additions to farmstead windbreaks, and 1 field windbreak were planted. The District also laid 41,140 feet of fabric mulch and 431 tree mats to help with weed control and moisture retention around trees.



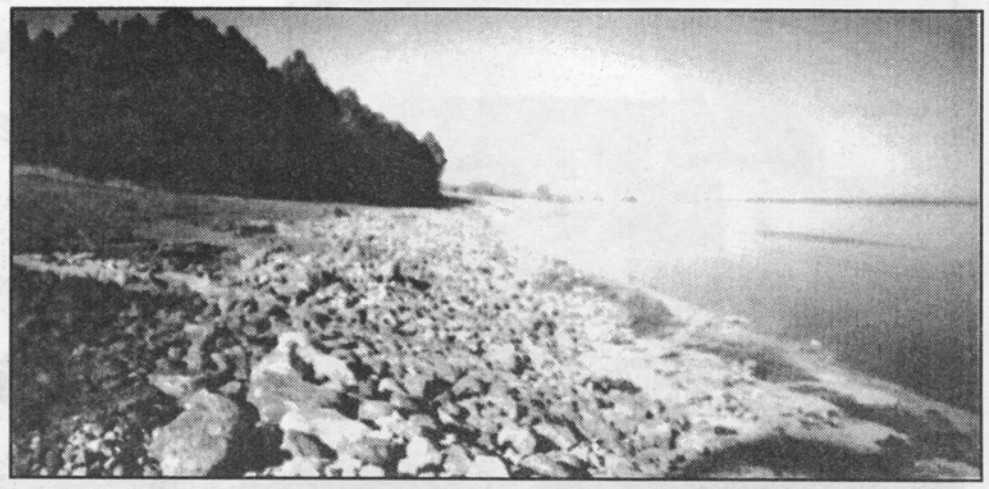
Living Snow fence

The LqP SWCD and LqP County received a grant through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for establishment of living snow fences in Lac qui Parle County. It is a program that will compensate $1100 per acre in the easement area, which will require a 30 year easement. The snow storage area is compensated $500 per acre for inconvenience caused by the extra snow. If eligible, the land may also be enrolled into the continuous CRP for living snow fences.

There is still limited funding available. If you would like more information on this program please contact Mary at the SWCD office.



Before – eroded shoreline at Hantho Beach



After – fieldstone used to stabilize Hantho Beach

Special Project - Hantho Beach

Hantho Beach has recently been renovated. It was an exciting project to watch. Noah Borstad, working on his Eagle Scout badge, worked with DNR and the Lac qui Parle Lake Association to create a parking lot and boat ramp at the end of County Highway 68. The parking lot and boat ramp will increase use in the area. DNR planned to stabilize the shoreline that consisted of steep, eroding banks. The shoreline was estimated to be retreating at the rate of 1 to 3 feet per year. Approximately 30-40 feet have disappeared in the last 10-15 years. The LqP SWCD worked with several organizations to secure funds for an additional 400 feet of shoreline stabilization. Those organizations were: Lac qui Parle Lake Association, Lac qui Parle Lake Association Watershed Project, Lac qui Parle County, Lac qui Parle Pheasants Forever, Chippewa Pheasants Forever, MinnKota Sportsmens Club and Appleton Sportsmens Club. A total of 1900 feet were stabilized using field stone for a more natural look. Many positive comments about the outcome of Hantho Beach are made. When out for a drive, stop by and check it out.

Water Plan Report

In 1999 the Water Plan cost-shared on the sealing of 104 abandoned wells in the county. Over $39,500 was paid to local landowners for sealing wells. A total of 502 abandoned wells have been sealed in Lac qui Parle County since the inception of the cost-share program in 1992.

Of the 104 wells, 31 were in the city of Nassau. The cost-share for the sealing was used as match leverage for the grant that funded Nassau's rural water system.

The well sealing cost-share program is on-going. If you have an abandoned well on your property call the Water Plan Coordinator at 320-568-2266.

John Rebehn

Transect Survey Results

County	Corn Planted into >15% Residue	Soybean Planted into >30% Residue	Residue Trend Analysis Percent of Cropland meeting Residue Targets				
			1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
Lac qui Parle	34%	37%	36	76	48	39	40

1999 Outstanding Conservationists
Gary & LouAnn Nagel receive award from
District Chairman John Rebehn



District Conservationist Report

The last year of the century has been very busy for the NRCS and SWCD office in Lac qui Parle County. It has sometimes felt like a whole decade has been packed into one year. There has been a continuation of programs such as CRP (Conservation Reserve Program), EQIP (Environmental Quality Incentives Program), Swampbuster related work, and engineered conservation work like terraces, but there have been additions or changes that have added more opportunities for interested landowners. The CREP program is one example of a new opportunity that has gotten off to a good start in the county this past year. Fortunately, with all this workload we have also had some new help added to the staff. In June Brian DeVetter began work as a Soil Conservation Technician with NRCS. This position had been empty for several years and his help is much appreciated. We have also experienced some new computer capabilities being added to the office which should help us provide better service to our clients as we learn how to use them.

Some major accomplishments in the past year have included:

- Getting 82 contract offers accepted in the 18th CRP signup. These contracts cover 2747 acres, which started October 1, 1999, and will be seeded in the spring of 2000. Several involve wetland restorations as this practice is consistently scoring the best with the CRP EBI (Environmental Benefit Index) rating system and have the best chance of being accepted. These restorations hopefully will be completed next summer.
- 69 contracts were accepted into the 19th CRP signup, which is the continuous option available for such practices as filter strips, field windbreaks, waterways, and farmstead windbreaks. These contracts cover 720 acres. While each contract may be relatively small the water quality benefits derived from filter strips is often quite high and the payment rates and incentives offered to landowners to enroll are quite good.
- Grass seeding, tree planting, wetland restorations, prairie restorations and similar practices have been certified as completed on over 6000 acres of previously enrolled CRP contracts. There are nearly 550 active CRP contracts from the 14th through 17th signups with seedings in all stages from just-seeded to well-established. They all have to have status reviews completed until the final practices are considered applied and established.
- Engineering accomplishments were very good this past year thanks to the help of Curtis Nordaune in his part-time District Technician position, and the excellent weather for construction this past fall.
- A major and continuing workload has been Swampbuster-related activities and 1026 drainage requests. Over 300 requests have been processed in the past year and many of these require field work to determine allowable maintenance levels, making certified wetland determinations and/or processing appeals. The Farm Bill imposed restrictions on wetland activities have been around since 1985, but the late fall with drying conditions appears to have contributed to several instances of possible conversions of wetlands. Doing ditch work with backhoe, scrapers, ditch witches, excessive plowing, and tiling without the proper 1026 paperwork completed can lead to uncomfortable and very costly situations for all involved. With the current farm economic climate, losing USDA program eligibility could prove disastrous.

As we move into the new century, and begin to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the LqP SWCD, the NRCS staff in Madison looks forward to providing assistance to local landowners as they attempt to protect their natural resources from degradation, and take advantage of the many programs and opportunities currently available to them.

Burton Hendrickson

CRP CREP RIM

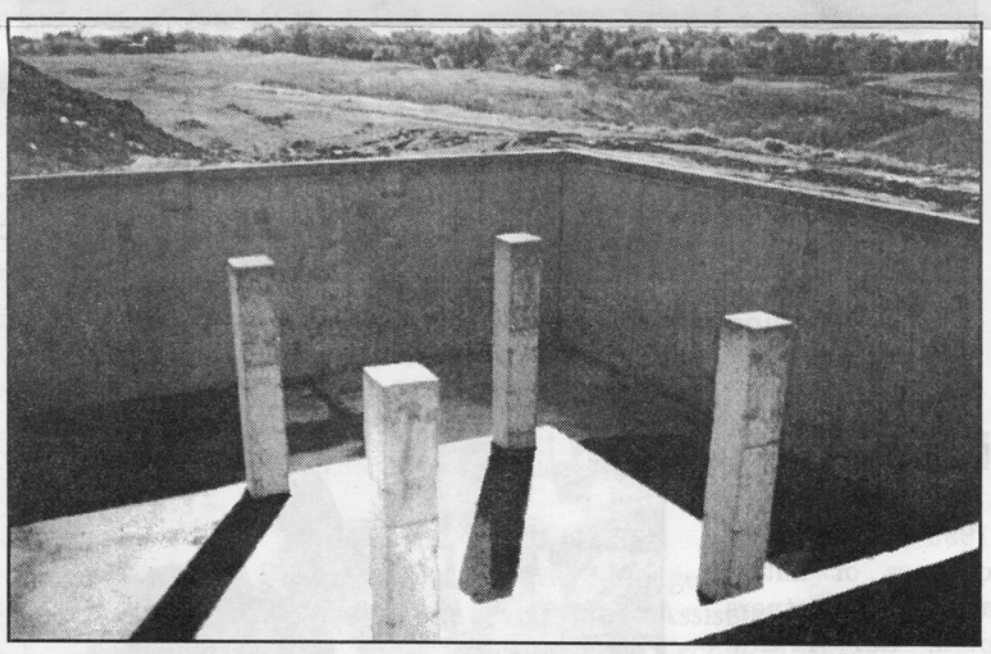
A look back at 1999 shows a successful year for both the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) and the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) program. CREP has been available to landowners in Lac qui Parle County for the past year. Twenty-eight landowners in the county have taken advantage of the opportunity to retire marginal agricultural land in the Minnesota River Basin. Over 1400 acres have been enrolled into CREP in Lac qui Parle County. Over 2.5 million state and federal dollars will be distributed to 28 landowners in LqP County alone.

This year, landowners were given the option of enrolling CRP filter strips into RIM and continue to collect CRP payments. Of the 10 RIM applications, 6 were accepted. In turn, nearly 100 acres will be permanently retired into the RIM program.

The Lac qui Parle SWCD would like to encourage landowners in LqP County to participate in CREP. It's not often landowners are given the opportunity to participate in a program that makes as much economic and environmental sense as CREP does.

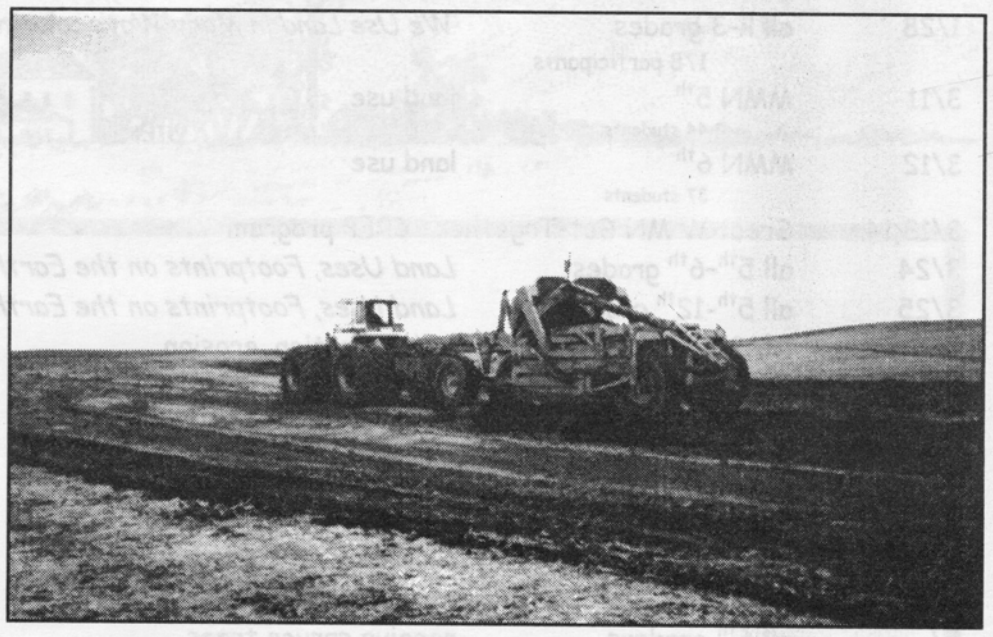
Affiliates

Affiliate Program funds are used within the County to promote a conservation ethic through the education of present and future generations of landusers. A special thank you to the individuals and businesses who help insure that the SWCD could carry on its educational and promotional programs in 1999. They are: Lac qui Parle Coop Oil Company; Larson Tiling; Farmers Coop Elevator, Dawson; State Bank of Marietta; Minnwest Central Bank; Haugen Insurance Agency; Bellingham Farmers Coop Elevator; United Prairie Bank; Klein National Bank; Pheasants Forever; Ron & Nancy Breberg; Larry & Sonja Farmer; Milo & Evelyn Hanson; Randolph Windingstad; Peggy Crosby; Irvin & Veronica Adelman; Paul Schwendemann; AMPI; Farmers Union Insurance Co; Dawson Coop Credit Union; Dawson Ag Service. If you are interested in protecting and enhancing Lac qui Parle County's soil, water, and other resources by adding your name to our list of Affiliate, contact any of the District supervisors or call the office for more information.



Construction Report

Construction of 47 water and sediment control basins, 2 grassed waterways (2.5 acres), and 1 diversion (1000 feet) were completed in 1999. Construction went well into December. An estimated 1500 tons of soil were saved each year with the installation of these practices.



Ag Best Management Practices (BMP) Loan Program

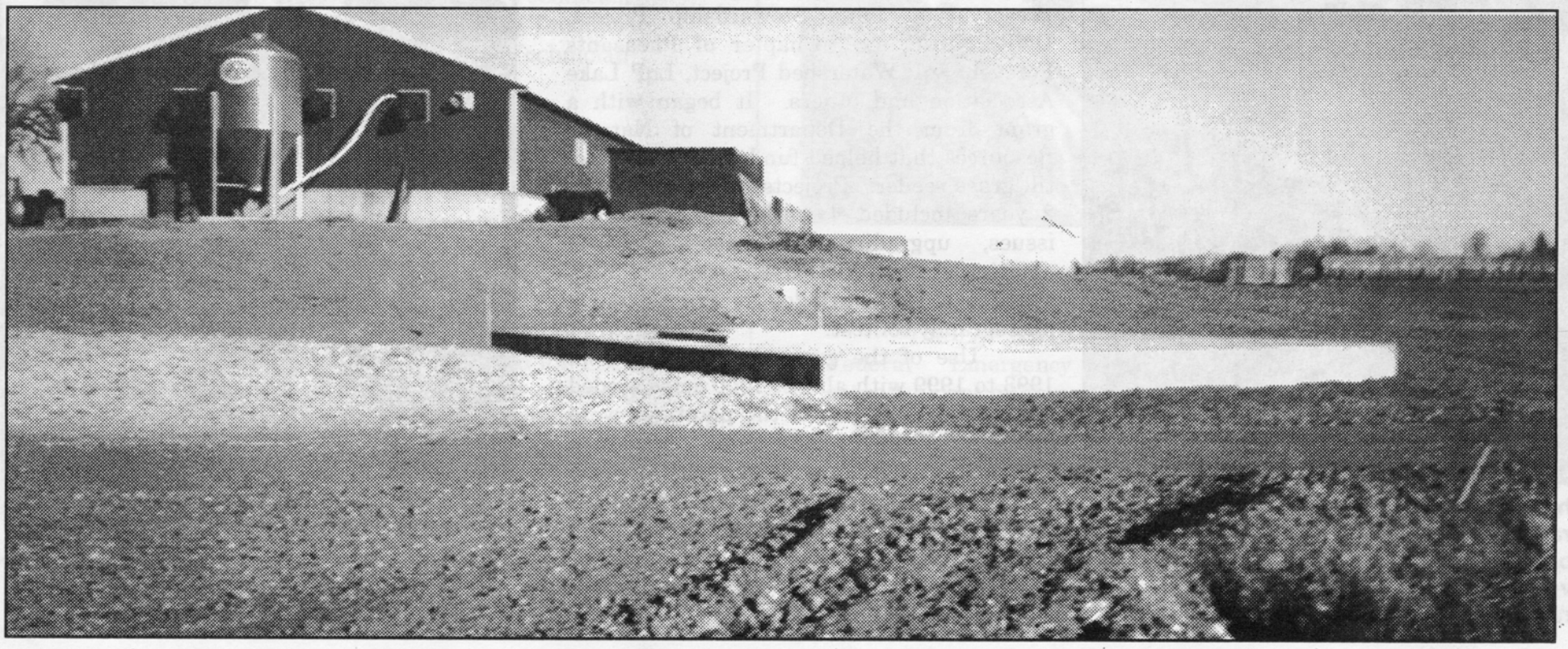
The Ag BMP State Revolving Funds Loan Program caught on a bit more in Lac qui Parle County in 1999. Eight people in the county took advantage of these 3% loans to replace failing septic systems for a total of $35,674.

Structure erosion control projects are also eligible for loans. Cost-share usually only pays up to 75% of the eligible costs. Three individuals took advantage of the BMP loan program to pay the remaining costs of cost-shared projects. $17,283.19 10-year loans were made in 1999 to cover these landowners costs.

Other Best Management Practices eligible for low-interest loans include ag waste management and conservation tillage equipment and planters. If you have a septic system that needs to be replaced or are interested in accessing this loan program for other Ag Best Management Practices, stop into the office and check it out.

Ag Waste

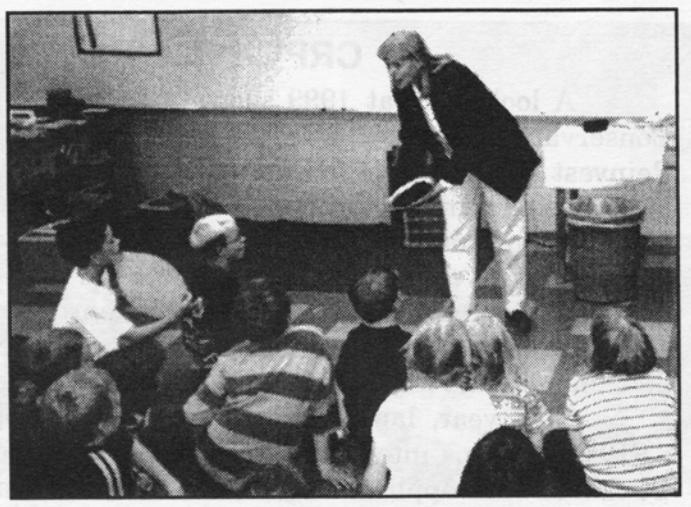
The SWCD was pleased to assist Minnesota River Source Joint Powers staff with the construction of an ag waste system in 1999. Cost share dollars were used to implement safer handling of ag waste. This concrete manure tank was designed to store manure from the grower barn for 6 months. It is then pumped out and applied to the land as specified by the MPCA permit. This waste management system will help protect both ground and surface water.



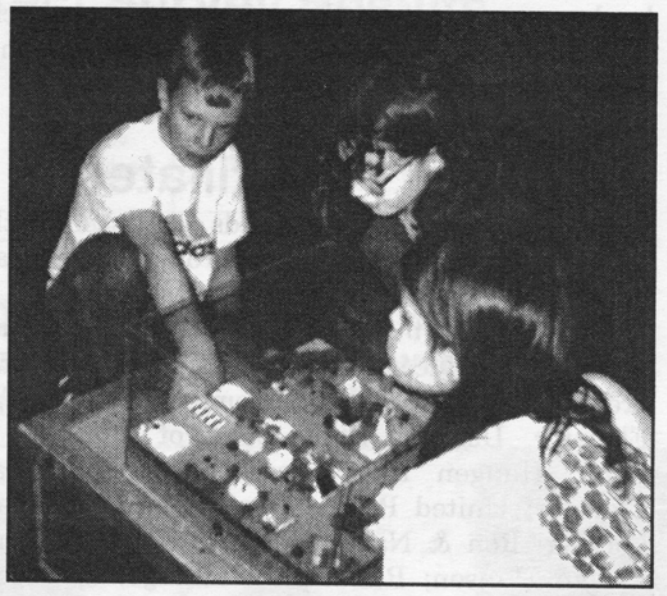
1999 LqP SWCD EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

DATE	AUDIENCE	TOPIC	# PRESENTATIONS
1/11	Bellingham k-3	land use	2 (15 min.)
1/12	DB k-3	land use	8 (15 min.)
1/14	MMN k-3	land use	8 (15 min.)
1/28	all k-3 grades 178 participants	*We Use Land in Many Ways* coloring contest	
3/11	MMN 5th 44 students	land use	1 (1 hour)
3/12	MMN 6th 37 students	land use	1 (30 min.)
3/13,14	Great W MN Get-Together	CREP program	continous
3/24	all 5th-6th grades	*Land Uses, Footprints on the Earth* poster contest	
3/25	all 5th-12th grades	*Land Uses, Footprints on the Earth* essay contest	
4/6	DB 3rd 36 students	soil formation, erosion	1 (45 min.)
4/8	women landusers Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Chippewa counties	Backyard Conservation	3 hours
4/14,15,16	MMN 4th	resource consumption	3 afternoons
4/22	Bellingham k-6	Arbor Day tree planting	3 (15 min.)
4/25-5/2	all residents	Soil & Water Stewardship Week	continuous
5/4	DB 7th-8th	watersheds, water quality	1 (2½ hours)
5/	all 6th graders	receive spruce trees	
9/8-12	LqP county fair	booth on land use	continuous
9/15,16	Environmental Fair 2500 6th graders from 14 county area	natural resources	all day
11/23	MMN 5th	land use affects H_2O quality	1 (1 hour)

In addition, information or assistance was given to: two 5th grade students preparing Science Fair projects; request for activity books to use with church group; judge at MMN Science Fair; resource material to a LqP Valley instructor for environmental studies course curriculum development; assisted Yellow Medicine SWCD at two 5th grade field days. This list does not include newsletters or articles submitted to weekly newspapers.



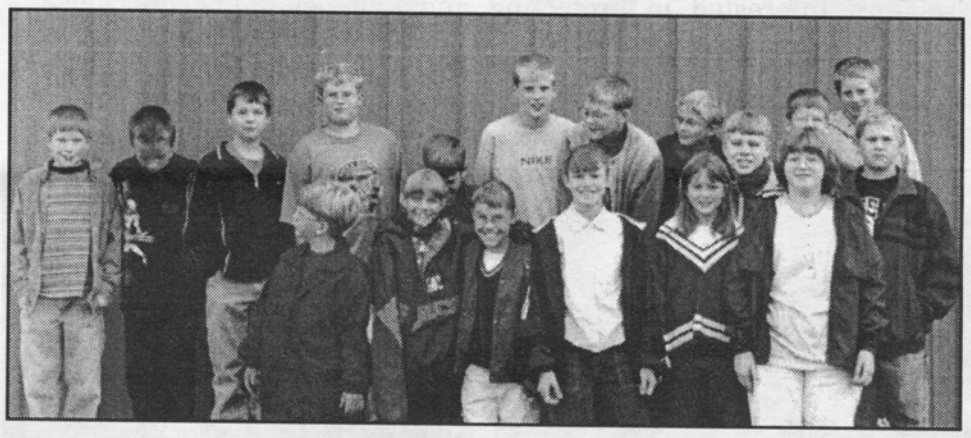
DB 3rd grade: soil formation & erosion



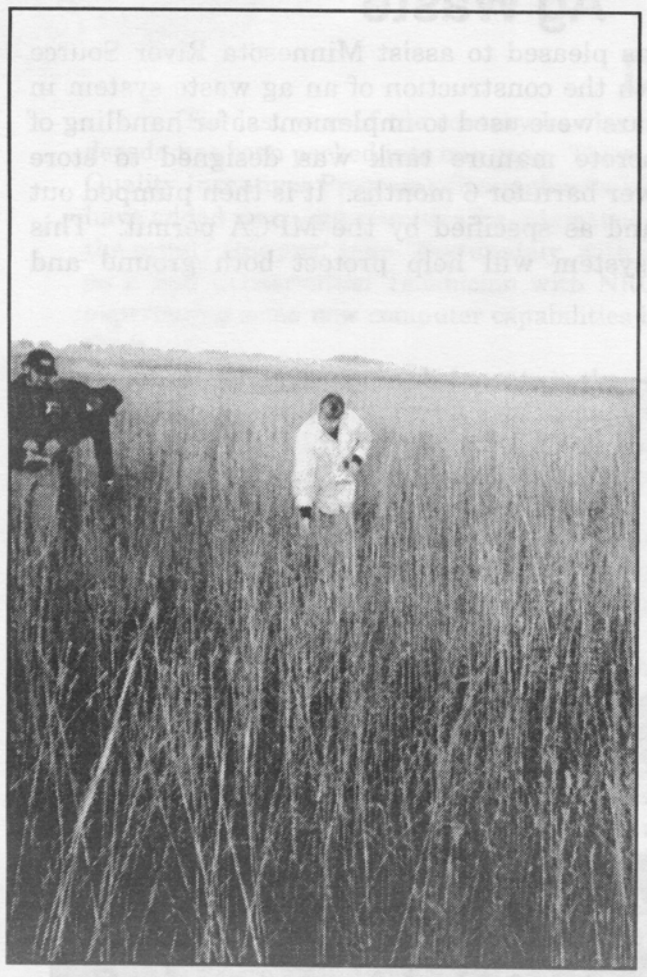
MMN 5th grade: land-use affects water quality

1999 Contest Winners

COLORING (K-3rd grade) Kayln Gloege, Brandy Larson, Stephanie Nevins, Tanner Siegert, Marissa Kemen, Justin Gabrielson, Leah Hickey, Noah Olson, Whitley Strei, Christa Rheingans; POSTER (5th-6th grade) Amber Moen, Whitney Hansen, Luke Roggenbuck, Ryan Kellen, Erin Weber, Chris Ludvigson, Matt Liebe, Brittany Schmidt, Leah Enger, Alicia Trost; ESSAY (5th-12th grade) Leah Enger, Greg Redeppening, Jared Wollschlager. AREA ESSAY WINNER 2nd place Leah Enger; AREA & STATE POSTER WINNER 2nd at both levels Whitney Hansen.



Bellingham 6th graders at Environmental Fair

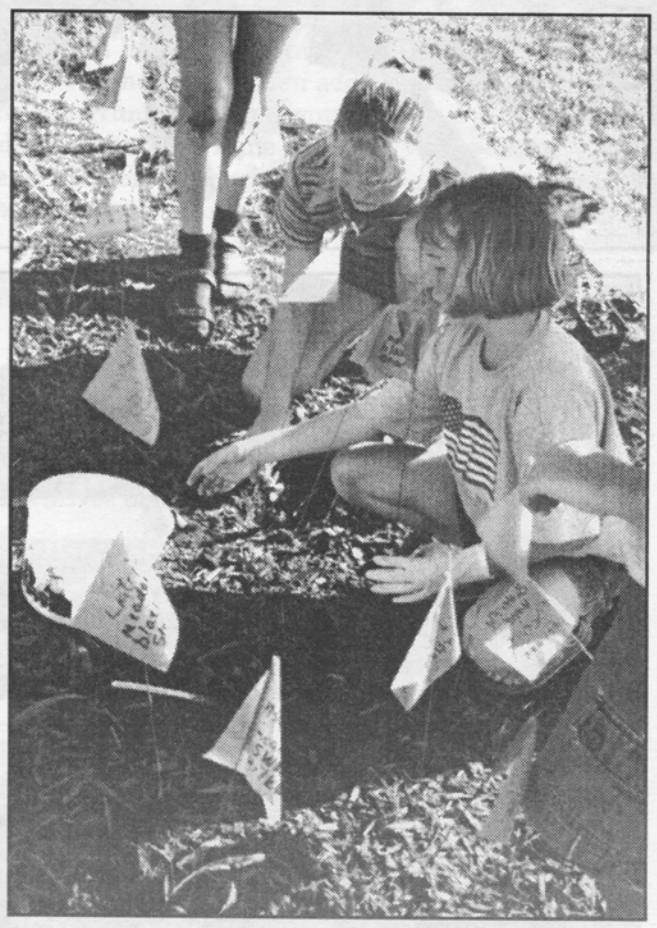


The last of the 4 workshops was on native prairie plant identification and seed collection. Participants had a perfect evening for exploring an original native prairie area and collect seed.

Prairie Initiative

The Lac qui Parle SWCD concluded a 2-year initiative in 1999 to increase awareness of the uniqueness of native prairie with special partners! Partners included Ducks Unlimited, LqP Prairie Preservation, Land Stewardship Project, DNR, NRCS, LqP Chapter of Pheasants Forever, LqP Watershed Project, LqP Lake Association and others. It began with a grant from the Department of Natural Resources that helped fund the SWCD's no-till grass seeder. Projects completed in the 2 years included 4 workshops on prairie issues, upgrading the native prairie planting at the SWCD tree storage building, a series of news articles on prairie and a photography contest.

Use of the grass drill tripled from 1998 to 1999 with almost 1000 acres seeded with the drill. Most of the plantings were done on CRP acres, and most were native specie plantings. We all win with projects like this! A specialized piece of equipment is available to landowners to use and wildlife habitat is expanded and improved in the County making it a more diverse, beautiful area to live in.



Madison Go-Getters 4-H members helped plant wildflower gardens at the SWCD native prairie demonstration site.



Lac qui Parle
Soil & Water
Conservation District
525 First Street East
Madison MN 56256
320-598-7321 ext. 3

Celebrating 50 Years of Service
1950 - 2000

Spring 2000 Newsletter

The Mission of the Lac qui Parle Soil and Water Conservation District is to take available technical, financial, and educational resources, whatever their source, and focus or coordinate them so that they meet the needs of the local land user to help him/her protect Lac qui Parle's natural resources.



One farm surplus we DON'T have !



WATCH YOUR STEP !



SUPERVISORS
John Rebehn....Chairperson
Milo Moen....Vice-Chairperson
Daren Schmidt....Secretary
Nancy Breberg....Treasurer
Ed Radermacher....Publicity & Relations

DISTRICT EMPLOYEES
Sonja Farmer....District Manager
Terry Wittnebel....Administrative Assistant
Mary Larson....District Engineering Technician
Curtis Nordaune....District Engineering Technician
Brian Fernholz....District Easement Technician

Assisted by **USDA NRCS**
Burton Hendrickson....District Conservationist
Brian DeVetter....Soil Conservation Technician

May is Arbor Month



It's Our 50th Anniversary! Let's Celebrate!!

Landowners trying to relieve flooding and erosion problems in the Ten Mile Creek watershed of southeastern Lac qui Parle County and several townships in the northeastern part of Yellow Medicine County prompted the formation of the LqP and Yellow Medicine Soil Conservation Districts.

The charter creating the Lac qui Parle Soil Conservation District was granted April 19, 1950. Included in the District were the townships of Baxter, Camp Release, Maxwell, and Ten Mile Lake.

You are invited to join us in celebrating 50 years of protecting soil and water in Lac qui Parle County! Coffee and cookies will be served from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Wednesday, April 19, in the District office in Madison. Stop in to visit with us and check out the display of our 50 year history. Register for door prizes! Use any of the driving tours found in this newsletter to see our work in the field. ***See you then!***

April 3 – May 7 Soil & Water Stewardship Week

Community Waters is the theme for the 2000 Soil and Water Stewardship Observance. This annual observance, celebrated between the last Sunday in April and the first Sunday in May, reminds us of our individual responsibilities to care for the soil and water resources upon which we depend.

We are reminded of the need to join together in community efforts to keep our waters clean and healthy. This will usually require attention to how the lands around each community are treated. Keeping community waters clean and plentiful takes effort from everyone, not just during Soil and Water Stewardship Week, but all year long.

Did you order hand-plant or replacement trees from us?

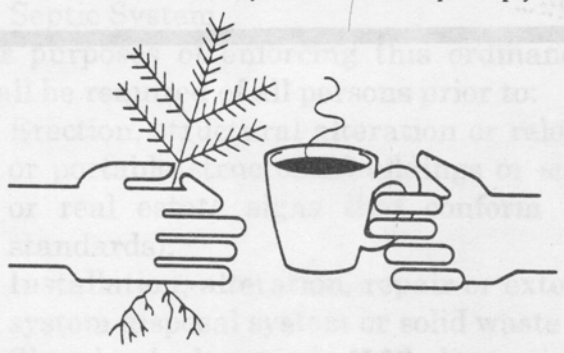
TREE PICK-UP DAY

Wednesday, April 19

10:00 - 4:00

Tree Building on Highway 40 in Madison

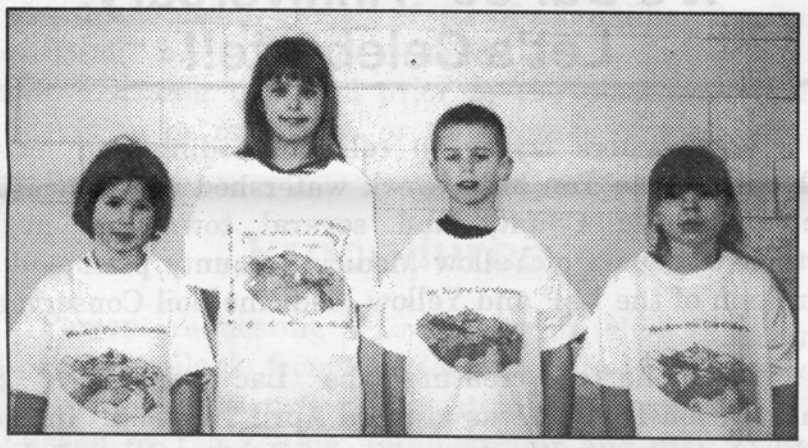
Please call if you are unable to pick up your trees at this time.

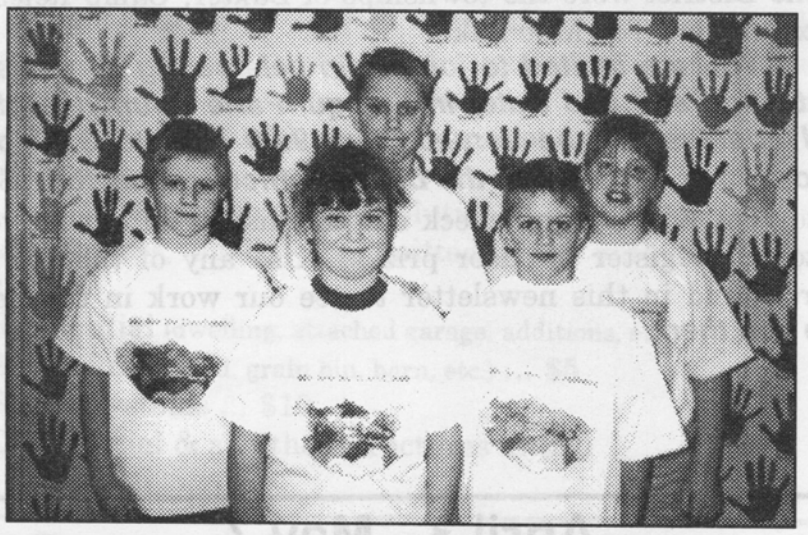


Stop by the **50th Anniversary Open House** at the office for coffee & a cookie on your way to the tree building!

Congratulations!

Winners in the K-3 coloring contest *We Are the Caretakers* were awarded special T-shirts using the colored entry of each winner. Congratulations to Andrea Barber (K), Zachery Moen (1st), Katelyn Halldorson (1st), Courtney Bailey (1st), Ryan Swenson (1st), Tyler Robertson (2nd), Alicia Oman (3rd), Noah Olson (3rd), Damian Bach (3rd), P.J. Thole (3rd).





Prairie Restoration (CP25) Seedings on CRP

Landowners seeding the CP25 (Prairie Restoration) option for CRP, TAKE NOTICE ...

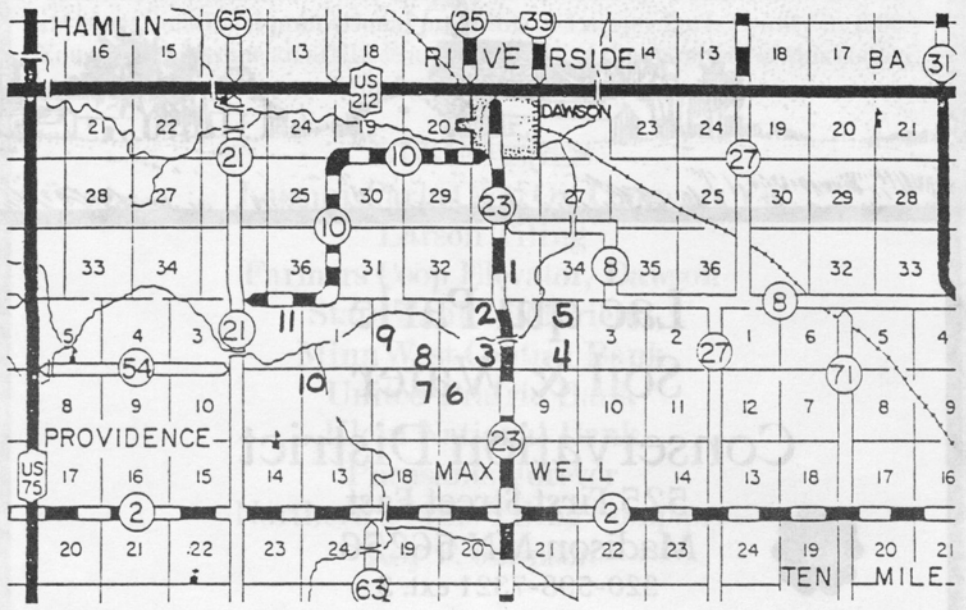
This mixture has some very specific requirements that MUST be met in order to certify the seeding for cost-share. Many seed vendors have put together mixes and are promoting them as CP25 eligible, but the mix must be suitable for your soil types and specific conditions. It would be wise to have your seed mix approved by NRCS before purchasing. We also have information in the office to help you develop you own individual CP25 mix. Stop in if you have questions.

Driving Tour

Conservation Practices

Southern Lac qui Parle County

Maxwell, Riverside, Providence



1,4,9 Donn Mork **grass waterway – an aluminum drop structure outlets into LqP River, 3 water & sediment control basins just over the hill to east of buildings, CRP, terraces, diversions, farmstead windbreak**

- Conservation Farmer 1980
- past Supervisor

2 A. Robert Lee **terraces, diversions, waterways, & waterways into River**

3 Ron Breberg **structures into River, terraces, diversions, farm pond, CRP**

- Breberg Brothers – Conservation Farmers 1989
- Ron – past Supervisor
- Nancy - current Supervisor

5 Dennis Olson **CRP, wildlife tree planting**

6,7 Mike Swenson **broad base water & sediment control basin, waterway**

- terraces & 638's will be constructed on site #11 in fall of 2000

10 Michael Westby **terraces**

8,11 Marc Gruenwald **tile outlet terraces, steep backslope terraces**

Will you be seeding a CRP field this spring?

As you make plans for spring seeding of your CRP fields, keep in mind that NRCS will require the following information to be provided by the landowners before any seeding will be approved for USDA cost-share:

- An invoice showing the species name and variety of each grass seed planted (such as Forestburg Switchgrass, Tomahawk Indiangrass, etc.); the bulk pounds being sold; the pure live seed pounds; and the price per pound for each seed.
- An invoice showing the bulk or PLS amounts (pounds or ounces) of forbs/legumes being planted, and the price.
- One original seed tag from each lot for each variety of grass seed and forb/legume being planted.
- For local harvest prairie mixes, the invoice and seed tags must show the origin, species composition, purity and germination, and bulk amounts being sold.

Seeding mixtures, species used, seeding rates, seeding dates, seeding methods and maintenance must also meet NRCS technical guide requirements. All seed used for the CRP must be labeled and sold in accordance with the Minnesota Seed Law.

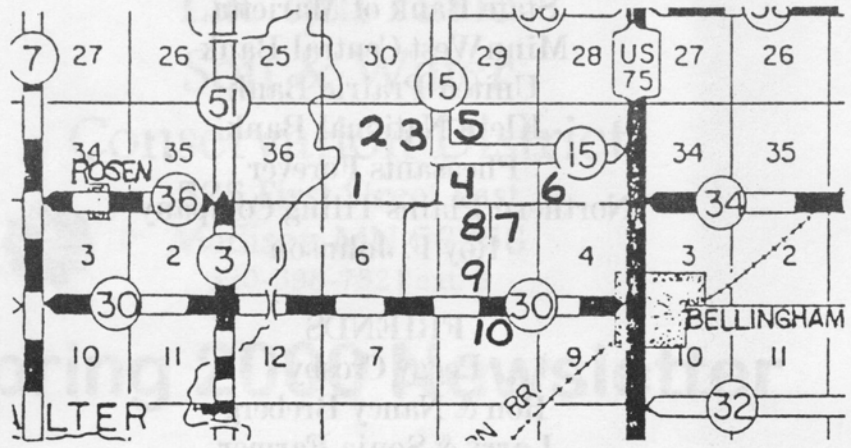
Over the past 50 years many of you have worked with us to keep your topsoil in the field by installing various types of conservation practices. These Driving Tours include just a sampling of the great conservation work that has been done in Lac qui Parle County. Give the office a call if you would like a "conservation practice guide" before driving a tour (it explains the purpose and benefits of each kind of practice).

Driving Tour

Conservation Practices

Northwest Lac qui Parle County

Agassiz, Perry



1,4,5 Willard Strei **tile outlet terrace, level storage terraces, diversions**

- Willard installed more feet of terraces & diversions than any other farmer in Lac qui Parle County
- Conservation Farmer 1957
- past Supervisor

2 Agassiz section 31

Although difficult to see from the road, the Kibler Lake (to the northeast in the center of the section) **watershed is about 80% protected** from erosion. 8 farmers have constructed terraces making this the most concentrated area with terraces in the county.

3 Ray Schuelke **terraces & CRP**

- Conservation Farmer 1977

6 Agassiz section 33, Perry sections 4,5

This flatter area edged by steep hills was once a **glacial lake bottom** and the hills defined the shoreline of the lake.

7,8 Robert Ronglien **grassed waterway & tile outlet terraces**

- Conservation Farmer 1998

9 Charles Weber **broadbase & steep grassed backslope terraces, CRP**

10 Larry Weber **steep back slope & level storage terraces**

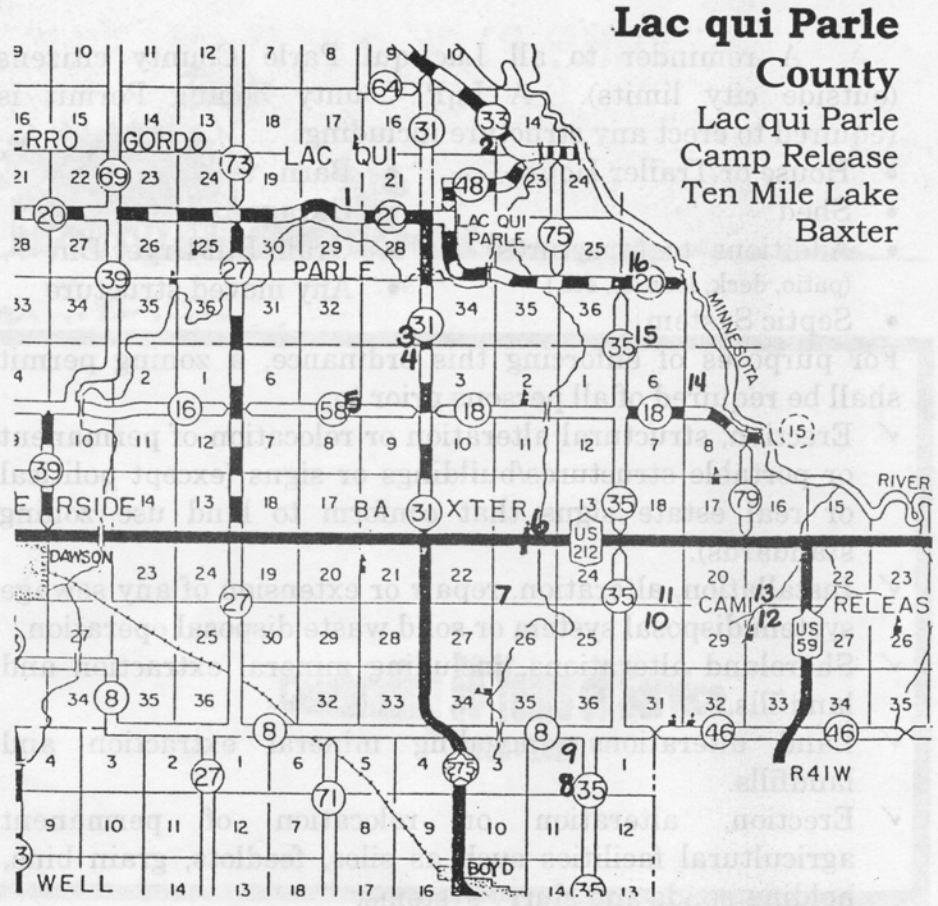


"Washed up"with washouts.

Driving Tour - Conservation Practices

Eastern Lac qui Parle County

Lac qui Parle
Camp Release
Ten Mile Lake
Baxter



1 Jon Roisen **steep grassed backslope terraces**

- Conservation Farmer 1982

2 Roy Johnson, Val Johnson **terraces, field windbreaks, farm ponds**

- Roy was LqP SWCD's first Conservation Farmer in 1954
- host for Terraceville 1959 (state conservation field days)
- past Supervisor

3 Harold Solem **tile outlet terraces (note blocks in road ditch)**

Baxter, Camp Release, & Ten Mile Lake were the original townships of the Lac qui Parle Soil Conservation District

4 Jeff Johnson **terraces, field & farmstead windbreak**

- Conservation Farmer 1990

5 sections 4,5,8 were once part of **Glacial Lake Benson**

6 sections 14,23 **Ten Mile Creek** became Judicial Ditch 8

concern over flooding in this area created interest in forming a Soil Conservation District; it became a national pilot watershed project resulting in this ditch

7 Floyd Lee **contour strip cropping & terraces**

- examples of conservation work installed in the 1950's & 1960's

8 Lon Moen **terraces, diversion, field windbreaks, ridge tillage**

9 Doug Dejong **steep back slope terrace, farmstead windbreak**

10 Rodney Jans **tile outlet terrace**

11 Spencer Mitlyng **tile outlet terraces**

- active in the formation of the District;
- became one of the District's first Supervisors

12 Ted Landmark **tile outlet terrace, steep back slope terrace**

13 David Landmark **diversion terrace, water & sediment control basin (638)**

14 Gary Sonstegard **tile outlet terrace**

15 Melvin Johnsrud **old & new terraces, field windbreak, CRP**

- Conservation Farmer 1981

16 Dean W. Olson **old terraces & contour strips now in CRP, field windbreak**

- Conservation Farmer 1979
- past Supervisor

Lac qui Parle County Zoning Permit Ordinance

A reminder to all Lac qui Parle County citizens (outside city limits). A LqP County Zoning Permit is required to erect any structure including:

- House or Trailer House
- Shed
- Additions to structures (patio, deck, lean-to, etc.)
- Septic System
- Barn
- Garage
- Grain Bin/Dryer Bin
- Any moved structure

For purposes of enforcing this ordinance, a zoning permit shall be required of all persons prior to:

- ✓ Erection, structural alteration or relocation of permanent or portable structures/buildings or signs (except political or real estate signs that conform to land use zoning standards).
- ✓ Installation, alteration, repair or extension of any sewage system disposal system or solid waste disposal operation.
- ✓ Shoreland alterations, including mineral extraction and landfills.
- ✓ Land alterations, including mineral extraction and landfills.
- ✓ Erection, alteration or relocation of permanent agricultural facilities such as silos, feedlots, grain bins, holding ponds and slurry systems.
- ✓ Location of all essential services.
- ✓ Fences (not including open fences), retaining walls, berms and landscaping higher than 2 feet.
- ✓ Within the flood plain, prior to erection, addition, or alteration of any building, structure, or portion thereof; prior to the use or change of use of a building, structure, or land; prior to the change or extension of a nonconforming use; and prior to the placement of fill, excavation or materials, or the storage of materials or equipment.

Procedures

Persons requesting a Zoning Permit shall fill out an application available from the Zoning Office in the Lac qui Parle County Courthouse. Application requirements will be established by the Zoning Administrator and may include, but are not limited to the following information: a site plan showing the nature, location, dimensions of the lot, existing and proposed structures, locations to be filled or where materials will be stored, and the location of the foregoing in relation to shoreline, if applicable.

A fee, established by resolution of the County Board of Commissioners, shall be submitted along with the permit application.

- Residential (dwelling, attached garage, additions, etc.) ... $10
- Agriculture (shed, grain bin, barn, etc.) ... $5
- Septic Systems ... $10
- Commercial & all other structures ... $20

Summer Conservation Camp Scholarships Available

Kids ages 10 to 17 living in Lac qui Parle County are eligible for a summer conservation camp scholarship from the SWCD. If you are interested in more information, contact Sonja at 320-598-7321 extension 3. There are 2 different camps, one in northern Minnesota and one in the Black Hills, to serve different age groups.

Funds from the Lac qui Parle County Water Plan sponsor the mailing of this publication.

A Special Thank You to Our Affiliates 2000

These individuals and businesses help insure that the District can carry on its educational and promotional programs in Lac qui Parle County in 1999. You too can become an affiliate and help protect the resources of this county for future generations.

BUSINESSES

Lac qui Parle Coop Oil Company
Larson Tiling
Farmers Coop Elevator, Dawson
State Bank of Marietta
MinnWest Central Bank
United Prairie Bank
Klein National Bank
Pheasants Forever
Northern Plains Tiling Company
Roy F. Johnson

FRIENDS

Peggy Crosby
Ron & Nancy Breberg
Larry & Sonja Farmer
AMPI
Farmers Union Insurance Co
Dawson Coop Credit Union
Bellingham Farmers Coop Elevator

Plow Furrows & Swampbuster Are They Compatible?

A fact sheet is available to answer this question.

Stop by the office & pick one up, or give us a call at 320-598-7321 ext. 3 we'll mail one to you.

Are YOU Affecting the Flow of Water In the Lac qui Parle – Yellow Bank Watershed District

By:

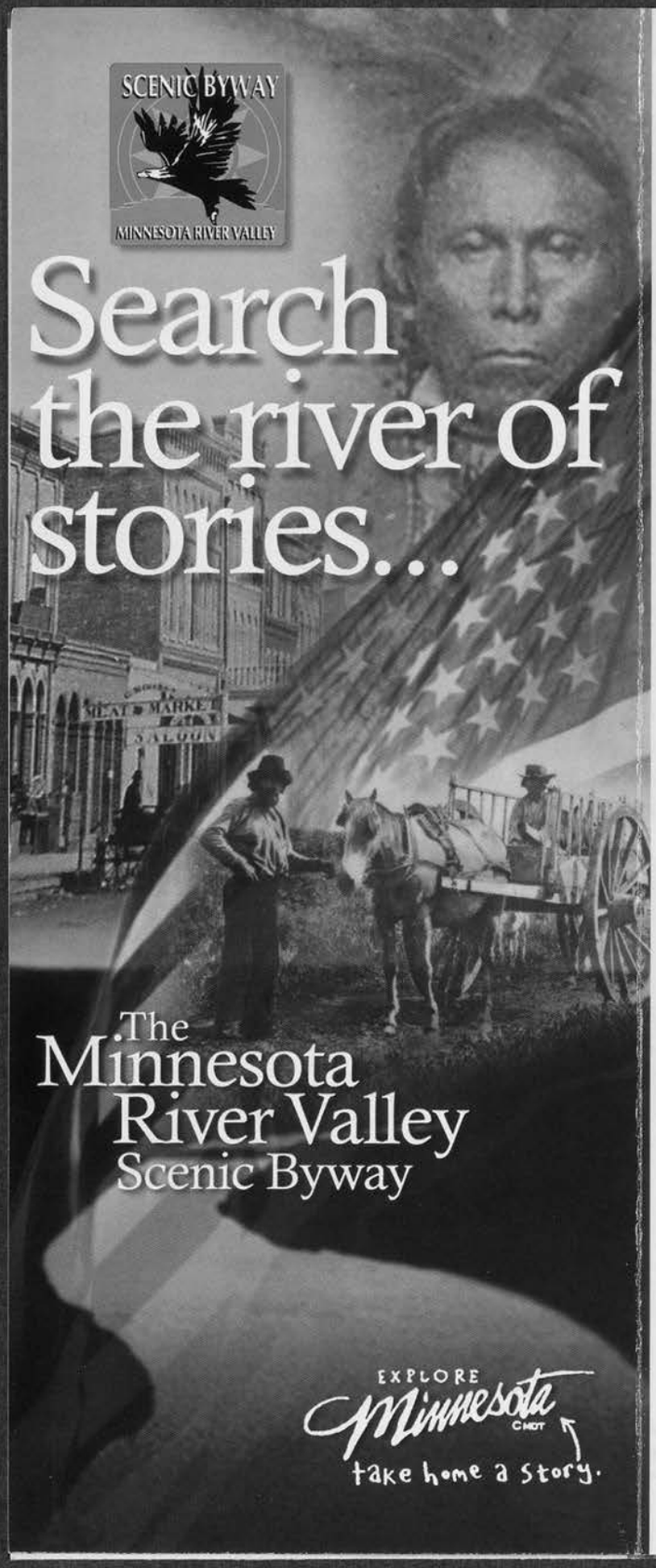
- Cleaning Waterways
- Installing New Tile
- Installing Seepage Lines
- New Waterways
- Pumping
- Repair Broken Tile
- Installing New Culverts
- Ditching
- Cleaning Ditches
- Diking
- Replacing Culverts
- Or ANY other types of Drainage

A Lac qui Parle – Yellow Bank Watershed Permit and USDA AD-1026 from the FSA office **MUST be approved before** any work can begin. If you or your contractor are doing a project without a permit, the LqP-Yellow Bank Watershed District will stop the project and you and/or the contractor will be fined up to $750 and/or legal action may be taken.

As of January 1, 1998, any expenses incurred by the Watershed Board, Watershed representative, and./or legal fees will be charged back to the involved parties.

To Apply for Permits or For More Information, Call:

LqP Environmental Office.....320-598-3132
Lac qui Parle Watershed District Office...320-598-3117
600 6th Street, Courthouse, Madison MN 56256



August, 1862

Bolting the door tightly, Susan Brown climbed the stairs to her third floor bedroom. As she entered, moonlight danced across the floor and a soft breeze moved the curtains. Shivering, she walked to the window and looked toward the river. Even the darkness of night could not hide the beauty of the Minnesota River valley. With a deep breath, Susan closed the curtains against the cool evening air. The comfort of the feather bed did not quiet her son's warnings from ringing in her ears. Sam and his sister Ellen had returned with rumors of impending trouble between the Dakota (Sioux) and the U.S. government with the settlers caught in the middle.



Disturbed by the news, Susan wished her husband Joseph were back from New York. Finally, a restless sleep filled with dreams overtook her. She watched neighbors welcome Joseph with cries of "Brown, Brown". Suddenly awake, Susan realized those shouts were not a dream but people outside the window. Danger filled the air; as her neighbors shouted warnings of approaching war parties. Instantly, activity filled the house. The hired man scurried after the horses while others gathered treasured possessions. Unable to catch the horses, he returned with three teams of oxen pulling lumber wagons. With Susan's signal, the neighbors clambered into two of the wagons as the Brown family boarded the third. The drivers hurried the oxen toward the safety of Fort Ridgely, at least three hours away. Susan glanced back at her grand home, now vacant and silhouetted in the moonlight. She wondered what fate had in store for her family. Would they ever return?

History

Even the darkness of night could not hide the beauty of the Minnesota River valley.

On the other side of the river . . .

First rays of the August sun stretched across the horizon as Wicahpewastewin (Good Star Woman) and her mother left their Dakota village to gather wood. Leaves fluttered in the breeze as robins sang their morning song. Laying out a carrying strap in readiness, they began to pick up sticks for their cooking fire. Still holding the first branches, the women looked at each other as gunfire broke the silence of morning. Fearing danger from their long-time enemy the Anishinabeg (Ojibwe), they hurried back to alert the others.



Photo by Amos Owen



As they arrived, a young boy ran into the village, so frightened he could barely speak. Breathlessly, he told of Dakota warriors attacking workers and fur traders at the Lower Agency (a government outpost). Tension filled the air and the children began to cry with fright. Some of the men decided to request protection from their friends at the fort, while others loaded guns and painted their bodies in the colors of war. The women hurried to the riverbank to offer prayer for the safety of sons, husbands and brothers. Everyone in the village knew war would spill the blood of many. What would happen to the Dakota in such a poorly matched war?



Story by
Carol Erpelding

Communities







Come experience the river valley . . .

For Susan Brown and Good Star Woman, the Minnesota River provided more than water for drinking and washing. It was a thread in the fabric of daily life. The bounty of the valley offered food and shelter to people living here. And the river was a busy passageway linking eastern woods with western prairies - a route used by trappers, traders, and explorers as well as the Dakota.

The river valley remains as beautiful as ever, even if time has brought changes. Hardwood forests, 3.8 billion year old granite outcrops, and lush prairie grasses remain for you to enjoy. State and local parks dot the valley inviting you to get out-of-doors all year long, while museums and historic sites offer vivid stories of prairie life. Fishing and hunting are leisure activities rather than necessities. Canoes still travel this winding and majestic river, not for transportation but for recreation and relaxation.

The rich prairie soil that attracted 19th century farmers is still the backbone of agriculture. Today massive four-wheel drive tractors work fields where oxen once strained against their wooden yokes. You might just discover one of those same hand-hewn yokes for sale in an antique shop.

Close your eyes and imagine becoming an explorer for a day. Relax in the tranquility of Big Bluestem prairie grasses. Watch for Dakota Skipper butterflies among Purple Coneflowers. Scan the expansive blue sky for Bald Eagles, or wait quietly at the river's edge to catch a glimpse of deer at sunset. Too much quiet? How about a threshing show with chugging and puffing, turn-of-the-century steam engines? A 19th century musket demonstration? Cross-country skiing? Power shopping in unique specialty stores? Take home one of our stories. We've got plenty to share!



Visit our website at
www.mnrivervalley.com
or call **1-800-473-3404** or write to
St. Peter Tourism and Visitors Bureau
101 S. Front St.
St. Peter, MN 56082-2500

The Minnesota Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration have funded this brochure.

Cover photos; ox cart, Minnesota Historical Society
Dakota man, Federicks, Washington, D.C., Minnesota Historical Society

Bird's Eye View New Ulm, Minnesota, 1860;
Brown County Historical Society, New Ulm, Mn

Copyright ©2000, by The Minnesota River Valley Scenic Byway Alliance.
All Rights Reserved. • Printed on Recycled Paper.

Trip planning for your road to memories . . .

Where to begin your venture into the valley:



Not too far away:

Distances in miles using most direct route.

	Ortonville	Granite Falls	Redwood Falls	Mankato	Le Sueur
Minneapolis/ St. Paul, MN	184	137	132	92	70
Rochester, MN	257	199	151	84	107
Duluth, MN	281	245	271	237	217
Bemidji, MN	218	224	233	288	268
Int'l Falls, MN	324	341	342	369	349
Sioux Falls, SD	143	130	138	155	181
Des Moines, IA	409	345	302	220	243
Fargo, ND	129	177	224	305	284
Omaha, NE	319	309	268	284	311
Chicago, IL	581	531	526	433	464
Rapid City, SD	475	465	478	495	521
Milwaukee, WI	531	455	442	356	388
Winnipeg, MB	351	405	451	531	510



River & Land

"I am the river . . .
I am the messenger
from the Old Ones
who have traveled
upon me . . .
I am your voice
to the future.
. . . I am the river."

- Excerpt from "The River"
by Cindy Reinitz







Suggested Itineraries:

Exploring the Minnesota River Valley Scenic Byway may take you as little as two days or a full week . . . there are enough stories for an entire lifetime.

Planning your venture into the valley along one or several of these byway itineraries can make the most of your time. You'll find distinctly different sights with each segment and each byway community has a variety of lodging, restaurants and vehicle services.



Browns Valley to Ortonville
Catch the big one on Big Stone Lake.



Ortonville to Montevideo
Watch 250,000 Canadian geese at Lac qui Parle refuge.



Montevideo to Granite Falls
Spend a tranquil day canoeing the river.



Granite Falls to Redwood Falls
The only place in Minnesota you can camp in a tipi.



Redwood Falls to New Ulm
See three waterfalls in Minnesota's largest city park.



New Ulm to Mankato
Fill your stein in Little Germany.

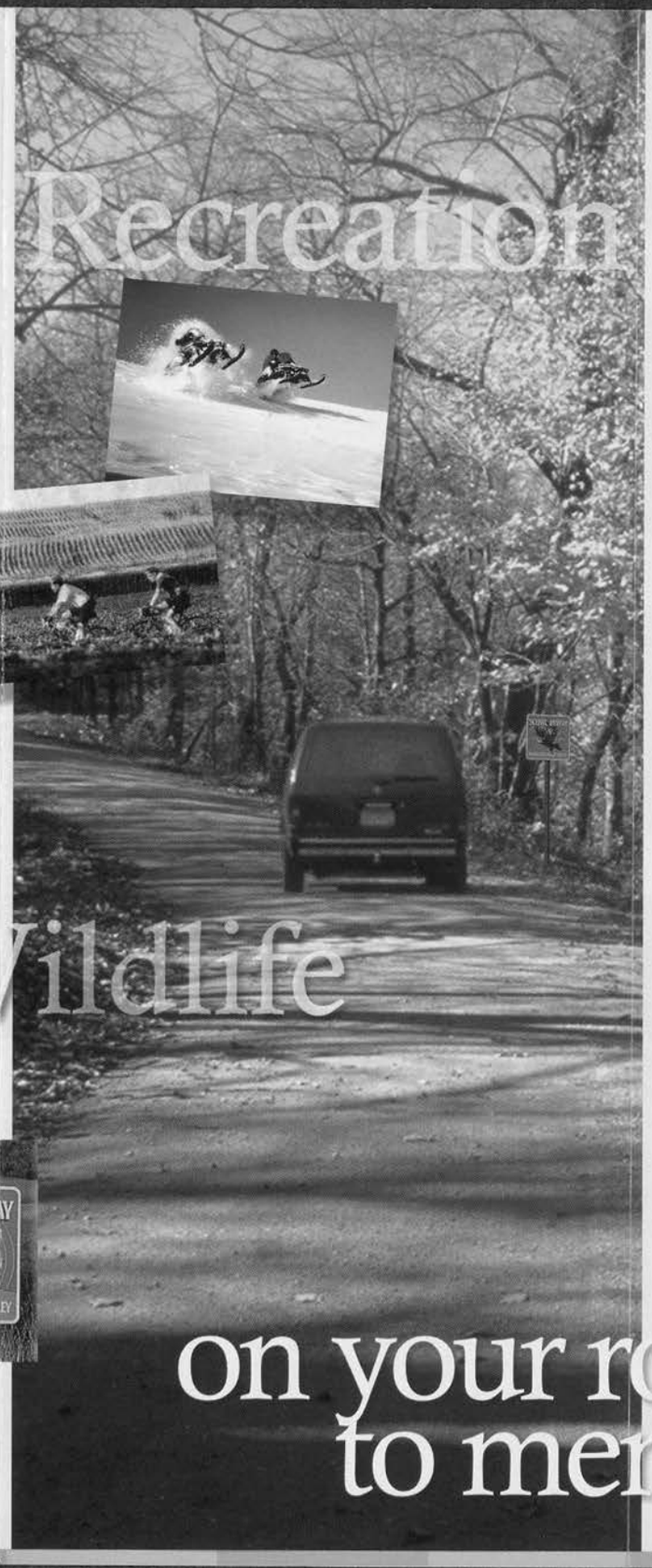


Mankato to near Belle Plaine
Chart the course of steamboats where they once churned up river.

Travel Tips:

- Look for this sign to mark your way along the byway.
- Drive safely and pull over when taking photos or viewing wildlife.
- Be aware of farm vehicles using the roadways.
- Some portions of the byway are gravel roads. Please exercise caution.





Byway Etiquette:

- Please do not litter.
- Respect the rights of private property owners. Please do not climb fences or gates.
- Help us preserve this beautiful landscape by not picking flowers and native grasses.

Stay Overnight:

Lodging choices along the Byway include charming bed and breakfasts, full service hotels, cozy motels, RV parks, and campgrounds. Chambers of commerce and visitor centers are happy to provide detailed information. Please see opposite side for contact information.

Where to Get More Information:

For more information about the Minnesota River Valley Scenic Byway please contact:

www.mnrivervalley.com
800-473-3404

For travel information, contact:
Minnesota Office of Tourism
800-657-3700
www.exploreminnesota.com

For highway information, contact:
Minnesota Department of Transportation
800-542-0220
www.dot.state.mn.us

For state park information, contact:
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
888-646-6367
www.dnr.state.mn.us

For historic site information, contact:
Minnesota Historical Society
800-657-3773
www.mnhs.org



Your road to memories . . .

The Minnesota River Valley Scenic Byway

Map Legend

- Minnesota River Valley Scenic Byway Paved Surface
- Minnesota River Valley Scenic Byway Gravel Surface
- Alternative Route Paved Surface
- Alternate Route Gravel Surface
- Minnesota River
- Interstates
- U.S. Highways
- State Highways
- County Roads
- Information Centers

Scale 0 5 10 20 mi.

Discovery Sites of the Minnesota River Valley Scenic Byway . . .

MAP KEY

C - 2	Continental Divide
C - 2	Browns Valley Man
C - 2	Samuel J. Brown Memorial
E - 3	Big Stone County Museum
E - 3	Big Stone County Courthouse
E - 3	Ortonville Historic District
E - 3	Headwaters of the Minnesota River

MAP KEY

G - 4	Arv Hus Museum
G - 4	Norwegian Stabbur
G - 4	Chippewa Prairie
F - 5	Lac qui Parle County Historic Center
F - 5	Lac qui Parle Village
G - 5	Lac qui Parle Mission / Fort Renville
H - 5	Camp Release Monument

MAP KEY

H - 5	Milwaukee Railroad Heritage Center Depot
H - 5	Historic Chippewa City
H - 6	Olof Swensson Farm Museum
H - 6	Andrew J. Volstead House
H - 7	Minnesota Machinery Museum
H - 6	3.8 Billion Year Old Rock / Yellow Medicine Co. Museum
H - 6	Bison Kill Site

MAP KEY

I - 7	Wood Lake Battlefield
I - 7	Joseph R. Brown State Wayside
I - 7	Rudi Memorial
I - 7	Belview Depot Museum
J - 8	Redwood County Museum
J - 8	Ramsey Falls and Zoo

MAP KEY

K - 7	Renville County Historical Museum
K - 7	Morton Monuments
K - 7	Birch Coulee Battlefield State Historic Site
K - 7	St. Cornelia's Church
J - 8	Gilfillan Estate
L - 9	Depot Museum & Sleepy Eyes Monument
L - 8	Harkin Store

MAP KEY

M - 9	Glockenspiel
M - 9	Wanda Gag House
M - 9	Lind House
M - 9	August Schell Brewery and Museum
M - 9	Brown County Historical Museum
M - 9	Hermann Monument
M - 9	Defender Monument

MAP KEY

O - 10	Winter Warrior Sculpture/Union Depot
O - 10	R. D. Hubbard House
O - 10	Blue Earth County Heritage Center
N - 8	Norseland
O - 9	Julien Cox House
O - 9	City of St. Peter Historic District
O - 9	Traverse des Sioux Treaty Site History Center
O - 8	Ottawa Village
O - 8	W. W. Mayo House
O - 8	Le Sueur Museum
O - 7	Joseph R. Brown Minnesota River Center/Sibley Co. Museum
O - 7	Henderson Historic District
O - 7	Rush River State Wayside

Venture into the Valley!

Here are more places to see and things to do.

- Golf Courses
- River Access Points
- Recreation Trails
- Casinos
- Farmers' Markets
- Antique Stores & Specialty Shops
- Festivals and Events
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Wildlife Viewing
- Whitewater Canoeing

Parks, Wildlife Areas and Historic Sites

MAP KEY

E - 3	1	Big Stone Lake State Park
E - 4	2	Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge
H - 5	3	Chippewa Prairie Nature Conservancy Preserve
G - 5	4	Lac qui Parle State Park
G - 5	5	Lac qui Parle Wildlife Management Area
I - 7	6	Upper Sioux Agency State Park
N - 8	7	Alexander Ramsey Park
K - 8	8	Lower Sioux Agency History Center
L - 8	9	Fort Ridgely State Park and History Center
M - 9	10	Flandrau State Park
N - 9	11	Swan Lake Wildlife Management Area
N - 10	12	Minneopa State Park
O - 10	13	Sakatah Singing Hills Trail
O - 9	14	Gustavus Adolphus Arboretum and Sculpture Garden
0 - 8	15	Mayo Park and Arboretum

Byway Communities

Ortonville
Big Stone Lake Area Chamber of Commerce
41 2nd St. NW
Ortonville, MN 56278-1406
(800) 568-5722
www.bigstonelake.com

Montevideo
Montevideo Area Chamber of Commerce
110 N. 1st St.
Montevideo, MN 56265-1402
(800) 269-5527
www.montevideomn.com

Granite Falls
Granite Falls Chamber of Commerce
155 7th Ave.
Granite Falls, MN 56241-1505
(320) 564-4039
www.granitefalls.com

Redwood Falls
Redwood Area Chamber and Tourism
200 S. Mill St.
Redwood Falls, MN 56283
(800) 657-7070
www.redwoodfalls.org

New Ulm
New Ulm Chamber of Commerce
1 N. Minnesota St.
New Ulm, MN 56073-1727
(888) 4-NEW ULM
www.newulm.com

Mankato and North Mankato
Mankato Chamber and Convention Bureau
122 S. River Front Drive
Mankato, MN 56001-3619
(800) 657-4733
www.mankato.com

St. Peter
St. Peter Tourism and Visitors Bureau
101 S. Front St.
St. Peter, MN 56082-2500
(800) 473-3404
www.tourism.st-peter.mn.us

Le Sueur
Le Sueur Area Chamber of Commerce
500 N. Main St.
Le Sueur, MN 56058-5500
(507) 665-2501
www.le-sueur.mn.us

Heritage & Antique Sites

Appleton
C&D Woods, 740 Munsterman
1 1/2 blocks south of Jct. Hwy 7 & 59
(320) 289-2473, Open: Mon.-Sat., 9-5

Benson
Swift County Historical Museum, West Hwy 12
(320) 843-4467, Open: Tues.-Sun., 9-4

Canby
Antique Emporium, Main Street
(507) 223-5066, Open: Mon.-Sat., 10-5

Eaton's Victorian Rose B & B, 201 4th Street W
(507) 223-5474, (888) 212-7673
Open: by chance or appt. if not a guest; rates: $70-75

Clarkfield
Prairie Mercantile, Hwy 59 So.
(320) 669-8802, Open: Mon.-Sat., 10-5

Net's Antique Shack
8 mi. So. of Clarkfield on Hwy 59 then 2 mi. west
(320) 669-7199, Open: Sat. & Sun., Weekdays by chance or appt.

Correll
The Stock Shoppe, W Hwy 7
(320) 596-2150, (320) 596-2336
Open: Thurs.: 1-5:30 p.m., Fri. & Sat.: 10-5:30

Gluek
Busy B's Antiques, Downtown
(320) 367-2767, Open: Mon.-Sat.: 10-4, Closed Feb.

Granite Falls
The Valley Troll, 1/2 block N Jct. Hwy 212 & 23
(320) 564-4041, Open: Tues.-Fri.: 10-5; Sat.: 10-4, Mondays also June-Dec.

Red Lodge Trading Post, 172 Hwy 212 E
(320) 564-3688, Open: Mon.-Sat.: 10-5

Hancock
Another Man's Treasure, 569 6th Street
(320) 392-4000, Open: Mon.-Sat.: 10-5; Sun.: 12-5

Hanley Falls
Minnesota's Machinery Museum
2 blocks NW Jct. Hwy 23 & Cty Rd 18
(507) 768-3522, Open: May-Sept.; Wed.-Mon.: 1-5

Madison
The Old Barn Antiques, 101 8th Avenue
(320) 598-3669, Open: Weekdays, 9-12; Sat.: 11-4

Lac qui Parle County Historic Center,
Jct. Hwy 75 & 40
(320) 598-7678, Open: May-Oct; Mon.-Fri.: 9-4:30, Sun. 1:30-5

Maynard
Corky's Corner Antiques, Hwy 23
(320) 367-2930 Open: May-Oct.: 9-5; Winters: Mon.-Sat.: 11-5

Milan
Bestefar's Butikk, Main Street
(320) 734-4488, Open: By chance or appt.

Arv Hus Museum, Main Street
(320) 734-4829 guided tour, Open: By chance or appt.

Montevideo
Marie's Antiques & Doug's Trimming & Gardens,
7025 Hwy 7 SW
(320) 269-9182, Open: May-Dec.; Tues.-Sat.: 11-4
Jan.-Apr. by chance/appt.

Historic Chippewa City, Jct. Hwy 7 & 59
(320) 269-7636, Open: Memorial Day-Labor Day; Mon.-Fri.: 9-5; Sat., Sun. & Holidays, 1-5 p.m. Admission

Olof Swensson Farm Museum
6 mi. E of Montevideo on Hwy 7 then 5 mi. S on Cty R. 6
Open: Memorial Day-Labor Day; Sun.: 1-5; Admission.

Lac qui Parle Mission, 6 mi. N of Montevideo on Hwy 59 then 2.2 mi. W on Cty Rd 13
(320) 269-7636, Open: Late April-Labor Day; Mon.-Sun.: 8-8

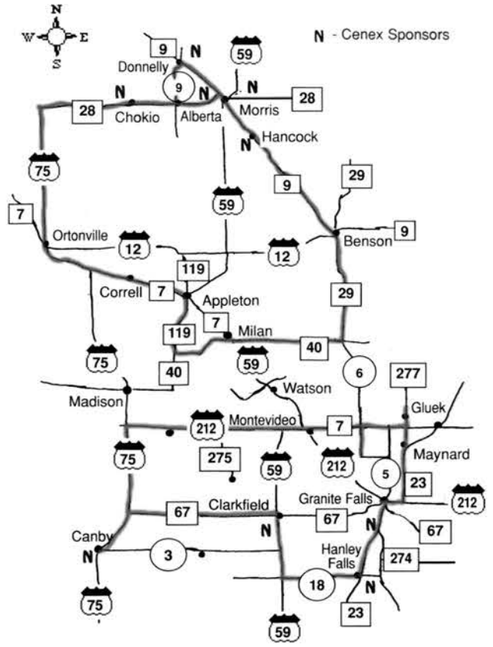
Morris
Stevens Cty. Museum & Historical Society,
116 W 6th St.
(320) 589-1719, Open: Mon.-Fri.: 9-5; Weekends by appt.

Keepers, 107 E 5th Street
(320) 589-2159, Open: Mon.-Sat.: 10-6; Sun.: 12-4

The American House, 410 E 3rd Street
(320) 589-4054
Open: By chance or appt. if not a guest;
Rates: $40-60

Ortonville
Shorewood Castle Suites, 535 NW 2nd Street
(320) 839-3395, Open: By appt.; Rates: $45-55

Big Stone Cty. Historical Society & Museum,
Jct. Hwy 75 & 12
(320) 839-3359, Open: Mon.-Sat.: 10-5; Sun: 12-4



Local Tourist Information Centers
All phone numbers are area code (320)

Benson Area Chamber of Commerce
203 14th Street So. Benson
843-3618

Big Stone Lake Area Chamber of Commerce
41 NW 2nd Street, Ortonville
839-3284

Granite Falls Area Chamber of Commerce
155 7th Avenue, Granite Falls
564-4039

Montevideo Area Chamber of Commerce
110 N. 1st St. Ste. 2, Montevideo
269-5527

Morris Area Chamber of Commerce
507 Atlantic Avenue, Morris
589-1242

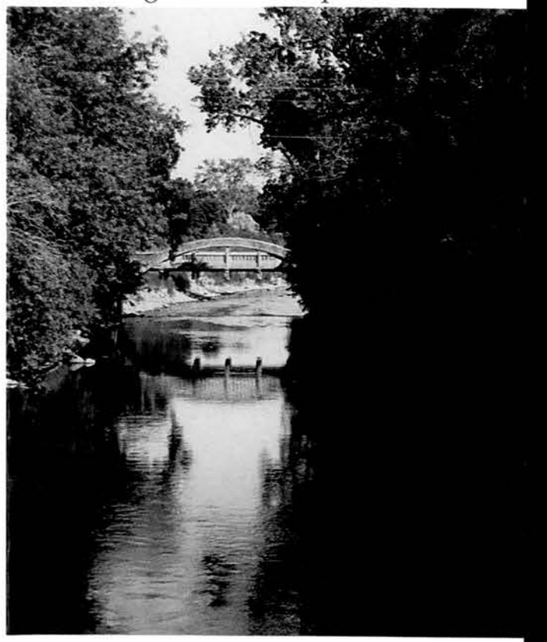
Madison Area Chamber of Commerce
404 6th Avenue, Madison
598-7373

CENEX facilities for fuel and friendly service

Alberta	Main Street
Canby	1204 St. Olaf Ave. N., Hwy 75 N
Chokio	Main & Hwy 28
Clarkfield	1218 10th Avenue, Jct. Hwy 59 & 67
Donnelly	5th & Atlantic, Hwy 9
Granite Falls	1297 Granite Street, Jct. Hwy 212 & 23
Hancock	355 Atlantic Avenue
Hanley Falls	Main Street, 4 blocks NW of Jct. Hwy 23 & Cty Rd 18
Morris	1000 Atlantic Ave., 2 blocks south of Jct. Hwy 9 & 28
Morris	103 Atlantic Avenue, Hwy 59 & 9

Western Minnesota Prairie Waters

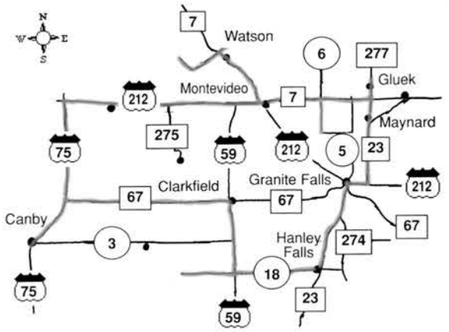
Heritage & Antique Tours





EXPLORE MINNESOTA

Self-Guided Discovery Tours



Begin your tour in Canby where you may visit the Antique Emporium in downtown Canby on Highway 75, stop at Eaton's Victorian Rose Bed and Breakfast living museum, or drive a short distance to beautiful Clark's Lake west of town.

Continue north on Highway 75 and go east on Highway 212 to the city of Montevideo. Nestled on 20 acres at intersections of Highway 7 and 59 (2 blocks north on Highway 7), Historic Chippewa City is home to 23 buildings replicating a late 1800s village complete with town square, boardwalks and a centrally located gazebo. Your tour will take you directly into each log cabin, church, school, millinery shop, bank, and general store. A sure hit for all ages. Admission.

Take Highway 59/7 north 6 miles (past Watson) and 2.2 miles west on County Road 13 to the Lac qui Parle Mission. See where the first church bell tolled in Minnesota and the site where the Bible was translated into the Dakota language. Inside, exhibits describe the missionaries and their work, the Dakota people and Joseph Renville, the man who linked their worlds. Come hear the echoes of your past. Free

Return to Highway 59/7 and travel south towards Montevideo. Tucked away in a rural setting just outside Montevideo on Highway 7 is Marie's Antiques. The store is not large but it is worth the drive to see it. The antique store is combined with her husband's art gallery and located in the middle of a huge garden where the Pederson's grow vegetables and fruit. They sell produce right on the porch with the art and antiques inside. Marie's Antiques sell everything from glassware and old books to pictures, dolls, and old tools.



If you travel east on Highway 7 just 6 miles then 5 miles south on County Road 6 you will enjoy the Swensson Farm Museum. This turn of the century 22-room brick farmhouse is situated on a 17-acre farmstead complete with 1880s timber-framed barn, grist mill remain and family burial plot. Come see the home of one of Minnesota's most "innovative immigrants." Take a visit into history. On the National Registry. Admission.

Travel 5 miles north on County Road 6 back to Highway 7 and then travel east to state highway 277. Turn and travel north 2.5 miles to Busy B's Antiques which is located in an old country general store in Gluek. They'll take you back in time with all of their glassware, toys, furniture, shakers, and much more.

Travel south on 277 to Maynard and catch Highway 23 on the east end of town. Stop at Corky's Antiques, located along Highway 23, or travel south to Granite Falls, in the beautiful Minnesota River Valley. Conveniently located just inside the city limits is Red Lodge Trading Post which features the finest American Indian Art of the southwest. Products for sale include kachinas, silverwork, pottery, Navajo rugs, turquoise, Ojibwa beadwork and star quilts, Plains Indian artwork merchandise, Pipestone art work and peace pipes, unique sandpaintings and more.



Velkommen til The Valley Troll, a Scandinavian gift shop located only one-half block north of the Highway 212 and 23 intersection. Watch for the Scandinavian flags proudly displayed. This unique gift shop features quality gifts from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland and also features wonderful books, greeting cards, Tom Clark gnomes, Firelight oil lamps and much more!

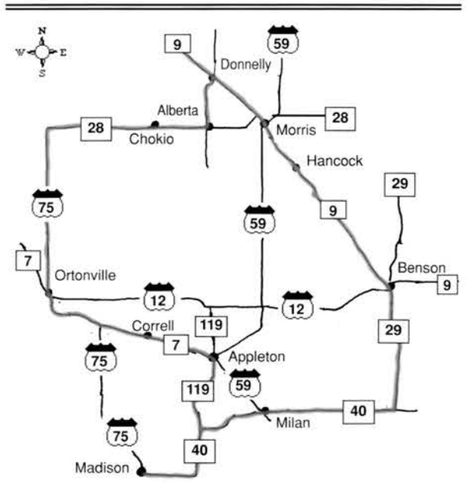
For a change of pace, continue on Highway 23 south to Minnesota's Machinery Museum in Hanley Falls. Plan to spend a minimum of 1 1/2 hours experiencing this enormous six-acre museum filled with agricultural history. You will especially enjoy the farm home rooms, country art, and gift shop. Huge tractors from as early as 1912 and a new building filled with vintage automobiles are a sight you don't want to miss.



From Hanley Falls travel County Road 18 west to Highway 59. To get to Net's Antique Shack - "country with a knack" - keep heading west two miles past Oraas County Park. Net's features a large variety of antiques and collectibles - frequently getting new items. Many unique items, furniture, pictures, pottery, glassware and much more - all at a reasonable price.

From Oraas County Park, travel north 8 miles on Highway 59 to Prairie Mercantile, located on the south end of Clarkfield. Here are 15 merchants under one roof offering a wide selection of antiques, collectibles, giftware, hardanger, quilting pieces and supplies, craft items and more.

Highway 67 west will take you back to Highway 75 and the city of Canby. We hope you have enjoyed your self-guided tour.



Begin your tour on Highway 9, north of Donnelly, which was designated as a Wildflower Route in 1990. This route has remnant patches of native grasses, wildflowers, trees and shrubs growing along the roadside. Continue south through the city of Donnelly and into Morris.

Call ahead and plan on staying at The American House, 410 E. 3rd Street, for the evening or after a full day of touring. The American House is a Victorian home with country charm, original stencil and parquet hardwood floors, stained glass windows, and furnished with family heirlooms and antiques. Full country breakfast is served in the dining room. The bath with shower is shared. This B & B is located one block from the University of Minnesota, Morris.

Head to Keepers, 107 E. 5th Street, an antique and specialty gift shop featuring an ever-changing inventory of antiques, reproductions, and unique gifts for all ages. Experience enjoyable shopping in a renovated old house in downtown Morris.

Don't forget to stop at the Stevens County Museum, 116 West 6th Street. This award winning educational institution is active in preserving and interpreting the unique past of the people who have chosen to live on the prairie. The museum is housed in the Morris Carnegie Library Building which was built in 1905 and is operated by the Stevens County Historical Society. Free admission.



Traveling south on Highway 9 you may stop by Another Man's Treasure, which features antiques and collectibles, in Hancock or continue on to Benson.

The Swift County Historical Museum, west Highway 12, contains displays depicting pioneer life in Swift County and has an original log home within its museum. Dr. Scofield, a leading medical doctor and civic leader, is a special feature. Each month there is a special program or display recognizing history.

Travel south on Highway 29 until you reach Highway 40. Go west on Highway 40 to Milan where you will find Bestefar's Butikk (translation: Grandpa's Store) located on Main Street. Grandpa isn't always there, but Grandma usually is. They have children's books, some crafts, but mostly old stuff.

Also on Main Street is the Arv Hus Museum which houses a permanent collection of items which have been gathered from the surrounding area and depicts the culture and development of the area through the years. There is also a photo display which is unique to the museum and documents the history of this community on the prairie very nicely.

Travel west on Highway 40 to the city of Madison. You can stop and shop at the Old Barn Antiques, 101 8th Avenue, or head straight to the Lac qui Parle County Historic Center located at the corner of Highways 75 and 40. This center contains artifacts from the Native American past, a research library, and rooms containing pioneer memorabilia, medical items and old furniture. The Ethel Mehlum doll collection is featured. Also on the grounds is a log cabin, country school, and agricultural display featuring pioneer life. Donations accepted.

You will need to backtrack on Highway 40 until you get to Highway 119. Travel Highway 119 north to Appleton and stop by C & D Woods, located 1 1/2 blocks south of the Highway 7 & 59 junction. Travel Highway 7 to the Stock Shoppe located in Correll. This family business has many antiques plus crafts, custom sewing, floral arrangements and stenciling.

Continue on Highway 7 which connects with Highway 75 into Ortonville. Big Stone County Historical Society and Museum is located at the intersection of Highway 75 and 12. This is the site of Paul Bunyan's boat anchor and a turn-of-the-century 60 foot excursion boat. The museum interprets the history of Big Stone County with special emphasis on the granite industry and Big Stone Lake. Opening the summer of 1998 is the North American Wildlife Taxidermy Collection of Charles Hanson in a 1930's general store and the Rausch Brothers Monument Company Fossil Collection.

The Shorewood Castle Suites, 535 NW 2nd Street, would be a wonderful place to settle in for a relaxing evening. Shorewood Castle is a 100-year-old brick home. They have two Victorian suites both with private entrances: the Maid Marion suite (lakeside with deck) and the Rapunzel's Room (has the tower in it). Each have two separate bedrooms, a kitchen, dining room and bathroom. Continue north on Highway 75 to Highway 28. Head east on Highway 28 through the cities of Chokio and Alberta. You may decide to go north from Alberta on County Road 9 back to Highway 9 or continue on into the city of Morris.

We hope you have enjoyed your self-guided tour.



For more information please call during business hours:

Benson Area Chamber of Commerce
203 14th St. South • Benson, MN 56215
320/843-3618

Big Stone Lake Area Chamber of Commerce
41 NW 2nd St. • Ortonville, MN 56278
1-800/568-5722 320/839-3284

Granite Falls Area Chamber of Commerce
155 W. 7th Ave., Box 220 A
Granite Falls, MN 56241
320/564-4039

Madison Area Chamber of Commerce
404 6th Ave. Madison, MN 56256
320/598-7373

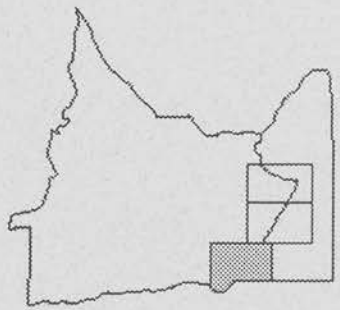
Montevideo Area Chamber of Commerce
110 N. 1 St. Montevideo, MN 56265
1-800/269-5527 320/269-5527

Morris Area Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture
507 Atlantic Ave. • Morris, MN 56267
320/589-1242

Area city offices staffed during regular business hours:

City of Appleton	320/289-1363
City of Canby	507/223-7295
City of Chokio	320/324-7450
City of Clara City	320/847-2142
City of Clarkfield	320/669-4435
City of Clinton	320/325-5227
City of Dawson	320/769-2154
City of Donnelly	320/246-3225
City of Echo	320/925-4190
City of Graceville	320/748-7911
City of Hancock	320/392-5285
City of Hanley Falls	507/768-3570
City of Kerkhoven	320/264-2581
City of Maynard	320/367-2140
City of Milan	320/734-4411

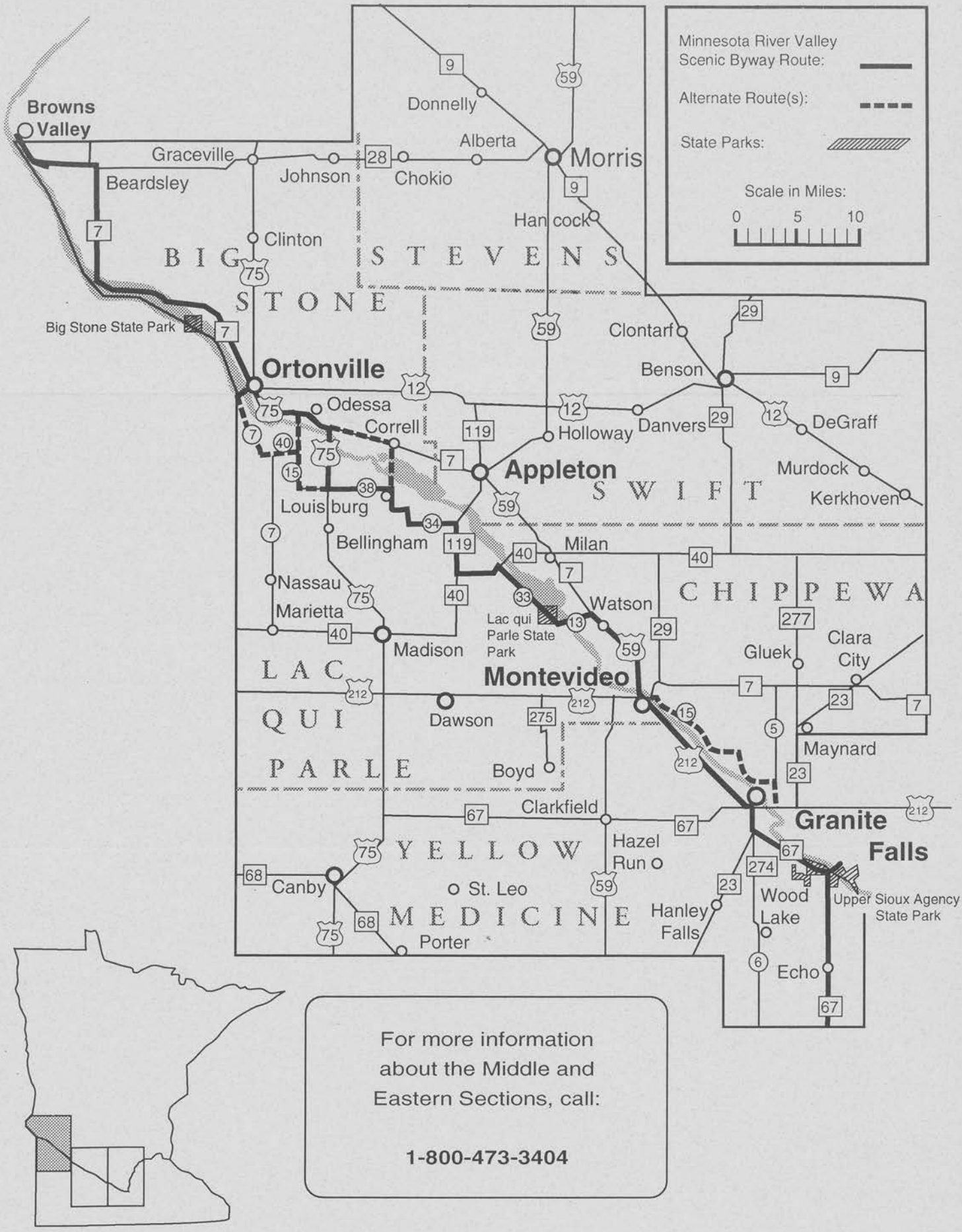
Western Minnesota Prairie Waters
323 W. Schlieman Ave.
Appleton, MN 56208
1-800/269-5527



Minnesota River Valley Scenic Byway

WESTERN SECTION
(Browns Valley to Granite Falls)

Come Explore the Minnesota River Valley
We've Got Something For Everyone!


Minnesota River Valley Scenic Byway Route:
Alternate Route(s):
State Parks:
Scale in Miles:
0 5 10
Browns Valley
Graceville
Beardsley
Donnelly
Alberta
Morris
Johnson
Chokio
Hancock
Clinton
BIG STONE
STEVENS
Big Stone State Park
Ortonville
Clontarf
Benson
Odessa
Correll
Holloway
Danvers
DeGraff
Appleton
SWIFT
Murdock
Kerkhoven
Louisburg
Bellingham
Milan
Nassau
Marietta
Watson
CHIPPEWA
Lac qui Parle State Park
Madison
Gluek
Clara City
LAC QUI PARLE
Montevideo
Dawson
Maynard
Boyd
Clarkfield
Granite Falls
YELLOW MEDICINE
Hazel Run
Canby
St. Leo
Wood Lake
Upper Sioux Agency State Park
Hanley Falls
Porter
Echo
For more information about the Middle and Eastern Sections, call:
1-800-473-3404

POINTS OF INTEREST ALONG THE MINNESOTA RIVER VALLEY SCENIC BYWAY

NOTICE: Some of these sites listed in this brochure charge admission fees

1. Upper Sioux Agency State Park

Eight miles SE of Granite Falls on TH 67, the 1,100-acre park includes an interpretive center, 14 miles of groomed multi use trails and a unique "horse campground" with 14 miles of horse riding trails. The Upper Sioux Agency was established by the federal government in 1854 as a center for instructing the Dakota Indians in the farming methods of white settlers. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (320) 564-4777.

2. Firefly Creek Casino

Five minutes SE of Granite Falls on TH 67 east. Live blackjack, 400 nickel-quarter-dollar slot machines, Flying Eagle Restaurant and Lounge, Smoke and Gift Shop featuring authentic Native American crafts. Open 24 hours, Friday- Sunday; 8am-2am Monday-Wednesday. (320)564-2121.

3. Wood Lake Monument

On County Road 18, west of TH 67, between Granite Falls and Echo. This site commemorates the battle of Wood Lake fought here September 23, 1862 between the forces of General Sibley and Little Crow. A granite monument was erected by the state in 1919 in memory of those who died in this battle.

4. Minnesota's Machinery Museum

One and one-half blocks west of TH 23, Hanley Falls. Five large buildings contain a marvelous collection of antique tractors, gas engines, implements and tools in mint condition. Many fond memories will surface as you stroll through the farm home rooms and general store. New in 1996, is a building to display vintage automobiles. Plan 1-1/2 hours to experience rural Minnesota's finest look at yesterday and today's agriculture and transportation. Open 1-5 daily May through September. Closed Tuesdays. (507)768-3522

5. Andrew J. Volstead House

Located at 163 9th Ave., Granite Falls. U.S. Congressman Andrew J. Volstead, co-author of the Capper-Volstead Act which established farmer cooperatives and of prohibition, lived in this home which is on the National Register of Historic Places. The front parlor is a museum of Volstead memorabilia. May be seen during business hours Monday-Friday.
(320)564-3011

6. Yellow Medicine County Historical Museum

At the intersection of TH 23 & 67 in Granite Falls. The museum displays geology, archaeology and Native American artifacts. Items exhibited show the life of the early settlers and their progress through the pioneer years. Authentic log cabin and church on the site. Open May through October, Tuesday-Friday, 11am-3pm; Saturday-Sunday noon-4pm.
(320) 564.4479 or 564-4039.

7. Olof Swensson Farm Museum

From Montevideo go 6 miles east on Hwy. 7, turn right and go 5 miles south on County Road 6, turn left and go 1/4 mile on County Road 15. The Olof Swensson Farm Museum contains a 22-room house, timber-framed barn, family burial cemetery and remains of a grist mill. Constructed in 1901, the house contains original furnishings from this unique Norwegian/Swedish family. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Open weekends May through September. (320)269-7636.

8. Chippewa City

Located at 151 Pioneer Drive, Jct.. of TH 59 & 7, Montevideo. Twenty-three unique buildings in a turn-of-the century building. Stroll the boardwalks as you reminisce of times gone by. Visit the Millinery Shop, Law Office, School House and our authentic log cabins. A 1915 Seagraves Pumper and a 1914 Dodge hearse are also on display. Open May through September, Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm; Saturday-Sunday 1pm-5pm. (320)269-7636.

9. Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Depot

South 1st St. at Park Ave., Montevideo. This building is currently undergoing restoration by the Milwaukee Road Heritage Center and the Chippewa County Historical Society. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (320)269-7636

10. Camp Release State Monument

Located 1-1/2 miles west of Montevideo on TH 212 in Lac qui Parle County. The Camp Release Monument was erected in 1894 by the State of Minnesota to commemorate the release of 259 captives during the United States/Dakota Conflict. This was the first state park in Minnesota.

11. Lac qui Parle Mission Site

County Road 13, Kragero Township, Chippewa County. Located on the shores of Lac qui Parle Lake, this National Register site was home to the first Protestant mission in the state. Early missionaries made the first translation of the Bible into the Dakota language and a Dakota/English hymnal was developed at this site. A short trail with interpretive signs is also on the site.

12. Largest Cottonwood in Minnesota

Eight miles northwest of Montevideo on TH 59 to Chippewa CSAH 13, turn left and go 2.2 miles and turn right on Chippewa County Road 32. Located approximately 1 mile on the right hand side. Two years after Minnesota became a state in 1858, a cottonwood seed took root in Chippewa County. Among the largest cottonwoods in the state today, this 134-year old ancient tree has a crown and a trunk 30 feet in diameter. Only a small sign and footpath that goes up over a hill mark this spot.

13. Fort Renville

From Watson, 1 mile northwest on TH 7, turn left on County Road 13, go 2.2 miles, turn right on CR 32 and go 1 mile on left side of road. This roadside rest area marks the location of a fur trading post established by Joseph Renville in 1826 to trade with the Dakota Indians.

14. Lac qui Parle ("lake which talks") State Park

Lac qui Parle CSAH 33. This 530 acre park consists of 56 campsites, 33 picnic sites, swimming beach, drive-in boat launch, 6 miles of hiking and horseback trails, horseback campgrounds, 5 miles of cross country ski trails and several canoe access points. In fall, thousands of geese descend on the lake in the nearby Lac qui Parle Wildlife Refuge. Bald eagles perch in nearby trees, deer are commonly seen, and fishing is popular year-round. Completion of the Lac qui Parle Learning Center will provide 1,100 square feet for environmental education purposes, house the offices for the Lac qui Parle Refuge and the Lac qui Parle State Park, and will serve as a general information site for the area. (320)752-4736.

15. Lac qui Parle Lake ("lake which talks")

Lac qui Parle Lake is stocked with three million walleye fry every third year. There are over 30 other fish species including bluegill, largemouth bass, rock bass, northern pike, yellow perch, black crappie, white crappie and white bass. Catfish are usually abundant at the handicapped accessible fishing pier on the southeastern side of State Hwy. 40 causeway. There are nine designated access sites along its 42 miles of shoreline.

16. Lac qui Parle Wildlife Management Area

Located on the lower end of Lac qui Parle Lake between Watson and Milan. Canada geese use Lac qui Parle Wildlife Management Area as a stopover during fall migration. Fall is the best time to see the largest concentration of Canada geese. Flocks of up to 100,000 can be seen during peak migration in late October. Bald eagles can also be seen nesting on an island sanctuary.

17. Lac qui Parle Village

Six miles east of Dawson on TH 212, 5-1/2 miles north on County Road 31, then 1/2 mile east on the township road to the village site. This prairie town and its cemetery lie above the scenic Lac qui Parle River Valley. Between 1871 and 1884 the village was the county seat, the only commercial center in the county, and a rendezvous point for Scandinavian, German, Irish, English and eastern United States emigrants. A centennial marker stands near the village's first courthouse site. A cemetery 1/2 mile west of the village has early pioneers and a Civil War veteran buried in a beautiful prairie setting overlooking the river valley.

18. Red River Trails

Six miles east of Dawson on TH 212, 5-1/2 miles north on County Road 31, then 1/2 mile east of the township road to Lac qui Parle Village, turning left on second street into the village to the bridge road. Retrace the path of midwestern settlers along the Red River trails by following ancient Indian pathways. The trails in Lac qui Parle were the earliest cart routes in Minnesota, beginning in the 1820s. Wagon ruts embedded in the prairie sod near Ten Mile Creek crossing and in Lac qui Parle Village are all that remain of the military road. Near the mission site a trail remnant can be seen in the prairie hillside above the Lac qui Parle River Valley.

19. Native Prairie in the Region - Chippewa Prairie

From Milan travel northwest on TH 59 about 3 miles northwest of Milan, then take the county line gravel road west 2 miles to the preserve. Chippewa Prairie's 1,102 acres represent a small remnant of the once vast northern tall grass prairie ecosystem. For hundreds of years, the area was home to the Dakota Indians who camped along the river, harvesting wild plants and following the vast herds of buffalo, elk, white-tailed deer and migrating waterfowl. The first permanent European settlers began arriving in the 1870s attracted by the rich prairie soil. Along the river, at present-day Chippewa Prairie, the boulder-strewn terraces and steep ravines proved too difficult to plow. Here the prairie continued to bloom, interrupted mainly by grazing livestock and seasonal mowing. Adjacent to the Chippewa Prairie is Lac qui Parle State Wildlife Management Area and up river is the Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge. Together, these three natural areas host a large array of wildlife.

20. Canoeing the Minnesota River

A gentle river seldom interrupted by rapids, the Minnesota River is one of the few canoe rivers in southwestern Minnesota and offers some of the most impressive landscapes in this part of the state. Call the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources at 1.800.285.2000, or (612)296-2316 in the metro area, for a map of the river showing portages, campsites, rest areas, rapids and more. A canoe trail is open along the river mid-April to September 30 in Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge. The best canoeing is during high water time in the spring.

21. Canada Geese

This tourist is actually the area's best-known attraction–the Canada goose. Bird watchers and hunters alike delight in the immense flocks that stop in the area while migrating from and returning to their northern homes. The geese that stop over in our region are part of the eastern prairie population of Canada geese which nest in norther Manitoba along the western shore of Hudson Bay and migrate through Manitoba, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Typically they winter in Missouri, although in recent years they have spent the winter in Minnesota.

22. Marsh Lake

Two miles south of Appleton on TH 119, turn right on the first gravel road marked by a Marsh Lake Dam sign. Marsh Lake is a man-made reservoir on the Minnesota River which has one of the only two nesting colonies of the white pelican in Minnesota. View them close-up below the Marsh Lake dam as well as other locations along the river. This is also an excellent spot for shore fishing.

23. Lac qui Parle County Historic Center

At the corner of Hwy 75 and 40 in Madison. Contains Native American artifacts, a research library, log cabin, medical items, Veterans display, old furniture, and township row display. A country school and agriculture building displays memorabilia from pioneer life. Also featured is the Ethel Mehlum doll collection. May through October, Monday-Friday, 9am-4:30pm; Sunday 1:30-5pm. (320)598-7678.

24. Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area

Go 3 miles south of Marietta on County Road 7 and 1 mile west on the township road. The 379-acre lake is heavily utilized by waterfowl and shore birds during spring migration. On an irregular basis, the site harbors breeding populations of eared grebes, Wilson's phalaropes and 130 other species on these outings. Snowy egrets, although rare in Minnesota have become expected here. A spring bird watch outing draws national attention every April.

25. More Native Prairie - Plover Prairie Preserve

From TH 75 turn east on County Road 38 and drive for 2 miles. Then turn north and drive for 1 mile. At this intersection the preserve is located on the northwest and northeast quarters. Plover Prairie occupies 655 acres of level, rocky terrace along the Minnesota River Valley. The native prairie ranges from flat, well-drained mesic black soil prairie to wet prairies with swales and cattail marshes. Wetland depressions pockmark the prairie while a glacial hill, or kame, is located in the central portion of the east unit of the preserve. A large population of small white lady's slipper is one of several important features of the preserve. There is also excellent habitat for the upland sandpiper and marbled godwit, both of which are listed as "special concern" by the state of Minnesota. Numerous other interesting species of plants and animals can be found on the preserve.

26. Stabbur

From Milan go 3 miles east on TH 40, then turn south (right) for 1 mile and east again for 1/2 mile. This traditional Norwegian Stabbur is located on the Don Peterson farm and was designed by Halvard Peterson of Vinstra, Norway.

27. Arv Hus Museum

Main street in Milan. This museum contains exhibits from privately-owned sources and items donated to the Milan Arv Hus organization. A special collection of Milan area photographs is also on display. Thursday-Saturday 10am-4pm. (320)734-4868.

28. Big Stone County Museum

Located at the junction of TH 12 & 75. The museum was built on the site of the familiar Paul Bunyan anchor. Featured displays include a turn of the century excursion boat, information on the granite industry, Big Stone Lake, and many other facets of county life dating from the Civil War to present.

29. Big Stone County Courthouse

Located at 20 SE 2nd Street, Ortonville. Constructed in 1902 of brick and native granite, this building was renovated in the 1970s and 1980s. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (320)839-2123.

30. County War Memorial

Big Stone County Courthouse lawn, 20 SE 2nd St. This memorial was erected in 1920 and is a square granite monument topped with carved eagles and a globe.

31. Ortonville Commercial Historic District

Vicinity of 2nd Street, Madison and Monroe Avenues, Ortonville. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

32. Ortonville Free Library

412 NW 2nd St., Ortonville. Built in 1915 with Andrew Carnegie funds, it houses a modern library. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (320)839-2494.

33. Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge

Approximately 1 mile southeast of Ortonville, off of TH 7/75. The Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge consists of 10,795 acres of marsh and open water created by the three-mile dam across the Minnesota River Valley. More than 230 bird species have been observed in the area since 1971. The refuge offers a four-mile self-guided auto tour. You will see western prairie grasslands, flooded forest, mixed habitat and wetlands. A foot trail provides a close-up view of prairie plants, river meanders and wildlife. The 100 acres of granite rock outcrops support unusual species of cactus and other plants and provide an excellent view of the refuge. Pick up the tour leaflet at the first tour stop.

34. Big Stone State Park

North of Ortonville on TH 7. Big Stone State Park, on the shores of Big Stone Lake, has two main recreational areas: *Bonanza* area (15 miles north of Ortonville) offers primitive camping, hiking, picnicking, swimming and bird watching among its virgin prairies and a Learning Center that is leased for educational purposes to several area school districts. Future plans include increasing its availability to communities and area visitors. The *Meadowbrook* area (8 miles north of Ortonville) has tent/trailer camping with hookups; a picnic/playground area; hiking path and fishing. (320)839-3663.

35. Big Stone Lake

On the border between Minnesota and South Dakota in Big Stone County along TH 7. Big Stone Lake is well known for its walleye. It is the site of Little Lindy Joe/Zercom Marine MWC Ortonville Walleye Tourney. Big Stone Lake is stocked with 7 million walleye fry every other year. The best spot for walleye is the northern end of the lake, early in the season. The lake contains more than 30 other species of fish including northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, white crappie, bullhead, channel catfish and perch. Anglers can choose from 12 public accesses, and a handicapped accessible pier at the public access in Ortonville. A Minnesota fishing license allows you to fish anywhere on or around Big Stone Lake.

36. Browns Valley Man

Located one-half mile east of Browns Valley on TH 28/7. In 1933 an archaeologist discovered a skeleton of a man estimated to be 9,000 years old, making the skeleton one of the oldest found in the New World. Stop at the roadside rest and learn more about this historic find.

37. Wadsworth Trail

One-half mile west of Browns Valley on TH 28/7. An original pioneer trail extending from St. Cloud to Ft. Sisseton (Ft. Wadsworth) South Dakota blazed in 1864.

38. Samuel Jerome Brown Memorial

West Broadway Avenue in Browns Valley. The "Paul Revere" of the northwestern frontier known for his noble and kind hearted character. This memorial has a restored log cabin built by Samuel's father, Major Joseph R. Brown, which exhibits many artifacts of this earlier pioneer's life. The cabin served as a trading post, stage line stop, tavern and inn.

39. Continental Divide

Minnesota/South Dakota border approximately 2 miles west of Browns Valley on TH 28/7. A wayside rest park offers information on this high point between the two watersheds that drain north and south from this point. Bodies of water to the north drain to Hudson Bay while water to the south drains to the Gulf of Mexico.

40. Stevens County Historical Museum

West 6th St., Morris. This nationally recognized museum examines the rich past of Stevens County. It is housed in the Carnegie Library building, built in 1905 and added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The museum also has a research library for public use. Open year round, Monday-Friday 9am-5pm. (320)589-1719.

41. Lund-Hoel House Museum

Located at 101 4th Street, Canby. This National Register property was built by John G. Lund in 1891 and sold to Rev. Olaf Hoel in 1903. The house is of American Victorian Style with 15 rooms. Open Memorial Day through Labor Day, Tuesday-Saturday 10am-4pm; Sundays 1-4pm. (507)223-5613 or 223-7371.

November

4 **Gnometown Extravaganza** - November 4, 2000. Contact: Dawson Chamber 320.769.2981

9 **Norsefest** - Madison. November 9-11, 2000. Contact: Madison Chamber of Commerce 320.598.7301

11 **Down Christmas Lane Craft Show** - Clarkfield Jr. High & Elementary, Clarkfield. November 11, 2000. Contact: 320.564.4084

17 **Dawson Area Artisan Show** - November 17-19, 2000. Contact: Dawson Chamber 320.769.2981

24 **Santaland USA** - Madison. November 24, 2000. Contact: Madison Chamber of Commerce 320.598.7301

24 **Christmas Smorgasbord** - Appleton. November 24, 2000. Contact: Appleton Chamber of Commerce 320.289.1527.

25 **Milan Craft Sale** - Milan. November 25, 2000. Contact: Chris Kleven 320.734.4411

December

2 **Norwegian Christmas in the Village-Historic Chippewa City** - Montevideo. December 2, 2000. Contact: Chippewa County Historical Society 320.269.7636

2 **Christmas Parade** - Madison. December 2, 2000. Contact: Madison Chamber of Commerce 320.598.7301

3 **An "Old Fashioned Christmas"** - Ortonville. December 3, 2000 at Big Stone County Historical Museum. Contact: 320.839.3359

9 **Christmas in Milan** - Milan. December 9, 2000. Contact: Chris Kleven 320.734.4411

2001

January

28 **Ole & Lena Days** - Granite Falls. January 28-February 3, 2001. Contact: Granite Falls Chamber of Commerce 320.564.4039

For more information during business hours call these area phone numbers.

Appleton Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 98
Appleton, MN 56208
320.289.1527

Bellingham Chamber of Commerce
Main St. Box 295
Bellingham, MN 56212
320.568.2125

Benson Area Chamber of Commerce
203 14th St. South
Benson, MN 56215
320.843.3618
www.edccs.com\benson

Big Stone Lake Area Chamber of Commerce
41 NW 2nd St. • Ortonville, MN 56278
1.800.568.5722
www.bigstonelake.com
spinkert@bigstonelake.com

Canby Chamber of Commerce
Canby, MN 56220
507.223.7150

Dawson Chamber of Commerce
674 Chestnut St.
Dawson, MN 56232
320.769.2981

Granite Falls Area Chamber of Commerce
155 W. 7th Ave., Box 220
Granite Falls, MN 56241
320.564.4039 www.granitefalls.com
Email: gfchamber@kilowatt.net

Madison Area Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 70 • Madison, MN 56256
320.598.7301

Montevideo Area Chamber of Commerce
110 N. 1 St. • Montevideo, MN 56265
320.269.5527
www.montechamber.com
cvb@maxminn.com

Morris Area Chamber of Commerce
& Agriculture
507 Atlantic Ave. • Morris, MN 56267
320.589.1242

Western Minnesota
Prairie Waters
Rivers and Roots

Western MN Prairie Waters
323 W. Schlieman Ave.
Appleton, MN 56208
1.800.269.5527
www.prairiewaters.com
pwaters@info-link.net

Western Minnesota Prairie Waters

2000

Calendar of Events

For More Information Call:

1.800.269.5527

Western Minnesota Prairie Waters
323 W. Schlieman Ave.
Appleton, MN 56208

Calendar of Events
2000

April

28 **M.O.U. Sponsored Salt Lake Bird Watching Weekend** - Marietta/Madison. April 28, 2000. Contact: Madison Chamber 320.598.7301

29 **Border Waters Walleye Fishing Opener** - Big Stone Lake. April 29, 2000. Contact: Big Stone Lake Area Chamber of Commerce 1.800.568.5722

May

5 **2nd Annual Big Stone Birding Festival** - May 5-7, 2000. Contact: Big Stone Lake Area Chamber of Commerce 1.800.568.5722

6 **SD USAF Team Walleye Tournament** - Ortonville. May 6, 2000. Contact: Big Stone Lake Area Chamber of Commerce 1.800.568.5722

7 **MN USAF Team Walleye Tournament** - Ortonville. May 7, 2000. Contact: Big Stone Lake Area Chamber of Commerce 1.800.568.5722

13 **Syttende Mai** - Milan. May 13, 2000. Contact: Chris Kleven 320.734.4411

20 **Canoe Spring Observation Trip** - Many locations. May 20-21, 2000. Contact: CURE 320-269-2105.

20 **Berkly Trilene/Lindy-Little Joe MWC Ortonville Walleye Tourney** - Ortonville. May 20-21, 2000. Contact: Big Stone Lake Area Chamber of Commerce 1.800.568.5722

June

7 **Heart of the Prairie Festival** - Clarkfield. June 7, 2000. Contact: City 320.669.4435

9 **Boyd Good Time Days** - Boyd. June 9-11, 2000. Contact: City of Boyd 320.855.2242

10 **Car Show** - Montevideo. June 10, 2000. Contact: Montevideo Area Chamber of Commerce. 320.269.5527

12 **Fiesta Days** - Montevideo. June 12-18, 2000. Contact: Montevideo Area Chamber of Commerce 320.269.5527

14 **Pioneerland Band Festival Parade** - Benson. June 14, 2000. Contact: Benson Chamber of Commerce 320.843.3618

16 **Hat Daze** - Canby. June 16-18, 2000. Contact: Canby Chamber of Commerce 507.223.7150

21 **Western Fest Celebration and Stampede Rodeo** - Granite Falls. June 21-24, 2000. Contact: Granite Falls Chamber of Commerce 320.564.4039

22 **Riverfest** - Dawson. June 22-24, 2000. Contact: Ruth Solem 320.769.2063

30 **Toquatennial Days** - Graceville. June 30-July 2, 2000. Contact: Mary Lane 320.748.7911

July

2 **Summerfest Racing Days 2000** - Madison. July 2-8, 2000. Contact: Madison Chamber of Commerce 320.598.7301

4 **Annual Maynard Lions Fourth of July Celebration** - Maynard. July 4, 2000. Contact: Gloria Sims 320.367.2459

4 **Independence Day Celebration** - Hancock. July 4, 2000. Contact: City Office 320.392.5285

6 **Quilt Shops on the Prairie Shop Hop** - SW Minnesota. July 6-17, 2000. Contact: A Simpler Thyme 320.769.2656

7 **Prairie Fest Days** - Clara City. July 7-8, 2000. Contact: June Swanson 320.847.2280

8 **Inkpa Days** - Big Stone City, S.D. July 8-9, 2000. Contact: Big Stone Lake Area Chamber of Commerce 1.800.568.5722

9 **Lac qui Parle Mission Sunday** - Watson. July 9, 2000. Contact: Chippewa County Historical Society 320.269.7636

13 **Yellow Medicine County Fair** - Canby. July 13-16, 2000. Contact: Canby Chamber of Commerce 507.223.7150

14 **Prairie Pioneer Days** - Morris. July 14-16, 2000. Contact: Morris Area Chamber 320-589-1242

15 **Alberta Street Dance** - Alberta. July 15, 2000. Contact: City 320.324.7559

15 **Kid Day** - Benson. July 15, 2000. Contact: Benson Area Chamber of Commerce 320.843.3618

19 **Stinker Days** - Madison. July 19, 2000. Contact: Madison Chamber of Commerce 320.598.7301

27 **Big Stone County Fair** - Clinton. July 27-30, 2000. Contact: 320.325.5227

29 **Kerkhoven Town and Country Day**. July 29, 2000. Contact: Kelly Hauge 320.264.1160

30 **Heritage Day** - Madison. July 30, 2000. Contact: Lac qui Parle County Historical Society 320.598.7678

August

4 **Upper Sioux Wacipi** - Granite Falls. August 4-6, 2000. Contact: Upper Sioux Community Travel Center 320.564.2360

5 **Tri-State Horsemen Trail Ride** - Ortonville. August 5-6, 2000. Contact: Big Stone Lake Chamber of Commerce 1.800.568.5722

5 **Norsk Reise Fest** - Swensson Farm Museum, Maynard. August 5, 2000. Contact: Chippewa County Historical Society 320.269.7636

9 **Stevens County Fair** - Morris. August 9-13, 2000. Contact: Ron Staples 320.589.2650

10 **Prairie Preservation Annual Picnic** - Lac qui Parle Village. August 10, 2000. Contact: Lynn Lokken 320.752.4224

12 **Heritage Fair** - Canby. August 12, 2000. Contact: Antique Emporium 507.223.5066

12 **Pioneer Power Threshing Show** - Hanley Falls. August 12-13, 2000. Contact: Minnesota's Machinery Museum 507.768.3522

14 **Chippewa County Fair** - Montevideo. August 14-16, 2000. Contact: Montevideo Area Chamber of Commerce 320.269.5527

17 **Swift County Fair** - Appleton. August 17-20, 2000. Contact: Elaine Mitteness 320.843.4099

18 **MVAFPMA Threshing Show** - rural Montevideo. August 18-20, 2000. Contact: Doug Norman 320-269-7015.

18 **Cornfest** - Ortonville. August 18-20, 2000. Contact: Big Stone Lake Area Chamber of Commerce 1.800.568.5722

21 **Wood Lake Community Fair** - Wood Lake. August 21-23, 2000. Contact: Norman Barge. 507.485.3476

25 **Donnelly Centennial & Threshing Bee** - Donnelly August 25-27, 2000. Contact: Harry Kruize 320.589.2337 or 320.246.3498

September

4 **Labor Day Celebration** - DeGraff. Labor Day. Contact: Melanie Simmonds 320.843.3175

7 **Lac qui Parle County Fair** - Madison. September 7-10, 2000. Contact: Madison Chamber of Commerce 320.598.7301

15 **Applefest** - Appleton. September 15-17, 2000. Contact: Chamber of Commerce 320.289.1527

15 **Dawson Harvestfest** - September 15-16, 2000. Contact: Dawson Chamber 320.769.2981

17 **Fly-In** - Canby. September 17, 2000. Contact: Dave Hentges 507.223.5942

17 **MN River Revival** - Watson. September 17, 2000. Contact: CURE 320.269.2105

24 **Airfest** - Madison. September 24, 2000. Contact: Madison Chamber of Commerce 320.589.7301

October

5 **Oktoberfest/Car Show** - Madison. October 5-7, 2000. Contact: Madison Chamber of Commerce 320.598.7301

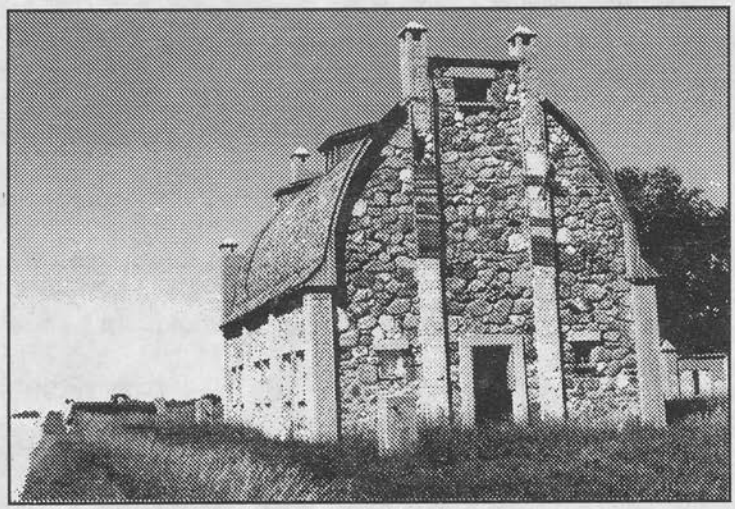
21 **Fall Craft Show** - Benson. October 21, 2000. Contact: Benson Area Chamber of Commerce 320.843.3618

Natural, Cultural and Historic Sites

in the

Western Minnesota Prairie Waters Area

Big Stone, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Stevens, Swift, and Yellow Medicine Counties



Western Minnesota Prairie Waters

Rivers and Roots

1-800-269-5527

www.prairiewaters.com
pwaters@info-link.net

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

Eul's Hardware - 700 Atlantic Avenue, Morris. Constructed in 1883 to house the First National Bank, this is believed to be the oldest building on Atlantic Avenue

Halverson Building - corner of Atlantic Avenue and 6th Street, Morris. Built in 1895, this is the only building left in Morris with its date of construction displayed on the cornice.

Hotel William - 558 Pacific Avenue, Hancock. Current site of the Williams Home, this structure was built by Isaac Lemaster in 1885.

Columbian Hotel - downtown Ortonville. Built in 1896, it is currently being restored. Lobby bar and restaurant open seasonally.

Ortonville Commercial Historic District - vicinity of 2nd Street and Madison and Monroe Avenues, Ortonville.

Hutterite Colony - There are 14 families who live as a colony S. of Graceville, MN. The families of the Big Stone Hutterian Bretheran hold property in common and pay the same taxes. They maintain their own school and retain their German language. The colony is located 2 miles W. of Graceville, then 3 miles S. Call 320-748-7961 for a tour appointment.

Shannon Hotel - Studdan Avenue and 2nd Street, Graceville.

Canby Commercial Historic District - vicinity of 1st and 2nd Streets and Street Olaf Avenue. Downtown Canby offers late 1890s architecture along with unique shopping opportunities.

Lundring Service Station - 210 1st Street E. Canby.

Commercial Bank - 6th Street, Dawson.

Hotel Lac qui Parle - 202 6th Avenue, Madison.

Chippewa County Bank - 1st Street and Lincoln Avenue, Montevideo. This building was constructed in 1899. Martin Granum planned the building to be Romanesque revival style with Italianate features. On National Register.

J.M. Tollefson Law Office - 727 6th Street, Dawson. This structure was built in 1892 by Christopher Anderson. Previously a bank and was robbed in April 1930. The robbers stole $2,600 and locked the employees in the vault.

Chicago, Milwaukee Street Paul and Pacific Depot - Main and Center Streets, Clinton.

RESIDENCES/CHURCHES

Kongsvinger Lutheran Church - Rendsville Township. Approximately 2.5 miles N. of Donnelly on Co. Rd. 9 Constructed in 1899, this is the oldest church still in use in Stevens County.

Scandia Lutheran Church - Framnas Township. From Morris, go 5 miles E. on Hwy. 28, approximately 1.5 miles N. of Co. Rd. 3. Established in 1870, this was the first church in Stevens County The church building on this site was built in 1882.

Schott Stone House - Chokio, 1st Street E. In Chokio go North on Co. Rd. 13, turn left on Railway Avenue (first street after railroad crossing). Railway Avenue turns into 1st Street E. This is the second house on the right.

Charles H. Budd House - 219 N. 3rd Street, Montevideo. Charles Budd, prominent banker and businessman in Montevideo, constructed a Queen Anne style home in the early 1900s. On National Register.

Henry Gippe Farmstead - 2.5 miles N. on US Hwy. 59 from Montevideo, Tunsberg Township, Chippewa County. This farmstead was the home of Henry Gippe, one of the first settlers in Chippewa County. His German style home was constructed in 1886 of bricks homemade from local clay. On National Register.

Olof Swensson Farmstead - Co. Hwy. l5 and 6, Granite Falls Township, Chippewa County. This 17 acre farmstead has a 22 room brick-faced house, timber framed barn, remains of a grist mill, and the family burial plot. Open Sunday afternoon from 1-5 P.M.., Memorial Day to Labor Day. Call 320.269.7636. On National Register.

Yellow Medicine Lutheran Church - located off Hwy. 23 in Hanley Falls. The building was erected in 1898. The congregation first conducted services along the Yellow Medicine River four miles W. of Hanley Falls in 1868. The nationwide Lutheran Vespers radio program begins each broadcast with the sound of the bell from this church.

Julian A. Weaver House - 837 Minnesota Avenue, Granite Falls. This house, build for railroad man J.A. Weaver, features prominent gables of the Greek revival Style with Italianate vertical massing and detailing. On National Register.

Andrew J. Volstead House - 163 9th Avenue, Granite Falls. U.S. Congressman Andrew J. Volstead, author of Capper- Volstead Act which established farmer cooperatives, lived in this home. The front parlor is a museum of Volstead memorabilia.

Street Pauli Lutheran Church - Hwy. 75, 2 mi. S. of Clinton. This church with a pump organ is still used for services occasionally during the summer.

Sabin S. Murdock House - Calra Avenue, Murdock. This home was constructed by the founding father of the City of Murdock.

Governor Elmer Benson's Home - 150 W. Rooney, Appleton. Visit the house of a former governor of Minnesota. Now a private home.

Christian F. Uytendale Farmstead - Co. Hwy. 25, Benson Township, Swift County.

Lund-Hoel House Museum - 101 W 4th Street, Canby. This four story museum, built by John G. Lund in 1891 was sold to Rev. Olaf Hoel in 1903. The museum is open weekends, Memorial Day to Labor Day.

Frank & Mollie Eaton's Home - 201 4th Street W, Canby. Museum and Bed and Breakfast Early Victorian home, restored to the late 1800 - early 1900s. Tours by reservation $3.00 per person. Call 507-223-5474.

Stabbur - from Milan: 3 miles E. on Hwy. 40, and I mile out go 1/2 mile E. This traditional Norwegian stabbur is located on the Don and Alta Peterson family farm. It was created by Halvard Peterson of Vinstia, Norway.

Lac qui Parle Mission Site - W. on Co. Road. 13, near Watson. Located on the shores of Lac qui Parle Lake, this site was home to one of the earliest missions in the state. Early missionaries made the first translation of the Bible into the Dakota language. Open the last week in April to Labor Day. Call 320-269-7636

HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

District School No. 13 - Co. Road. 25, Artichoke Township, Big Stone County. Octagon shaped building.

Odessa Jail - Main and 2nd Streets, Odessa.

Artichoke Lake General Store and Log Cabin - Hwy. 12 and 75, Ortonville. Houses the North American Waterfowl collection at the Big Stone County museum.

Ortonville Free Library - 412 NW 2nd Street, Ortonville. Built in 1905 with Andrew Carnegie funds, houses the modern library.

Graceville Carnigie Library - Main Street, Graceville. Preservation Committee working towards a varied-use community building.

Swede Prairie Progressive Farmers Club - Co. Hwy. 9, Swede Prairie Township Yellow, Medicine County.

Upper Sioux Agency - 8.5 miles S.E. of Granite Falls on Hwy. 67 (Upper Sioux Agency State Park), Yellow Medicine County. The Agency was established by the federal government in 1854 as a center for instructing the Dakota people in farming methods of white settlers. The agency never realized its mission, for by 1862 frequent food shortages, delays in annuity payments and dissension between farmer and non-farmer Native Americans set the scene for war. In the conflict that followed, most of the Agency buildings were destroyed. One remaining structure - a brick duplex - has been restored to its pre 1862 appearance, and the foundations of others are marked.

Monson Lake State Park - CCC/WPA Rustic Style Historic Resources. Off Co. Rd. 95, Monson Lake State Park, Hayes Township, Swift County.

Swift County Courthouse - Idaho Avenue and 14th Street, Benson. Constructed 1897-98. Swift County's bicentennial project was the purchase and installation of a clock and carillon chimes in the courthouse tower.

Montevideo Carnegie Library - 201 N. 3rd Street, Montevideo. This restored building was constructed by Martin Gramun. It served the community from 1907 to 1958. On the National Registry.

Camp Release State Monument - 1 1/2 miles W. of Montevideo on US Hwy. 212, Lac qui Parle County. The Camp Release Monument was erected in 1894 by the State of Minnesota to commemorate the release of 259 captives during the United States/Dakota Conflict. Was designated as the first state park in Minnesota.

Dawson Carnegie Library - 677 Pine Street, Dawson. The library was constructed in 1916.

Lac qui Parle County Courthouse - 600 6th Street, Madison.

Louisburg School -1st and 3rd Streets, Louisburg.

Madison Carnegie Library - 401 6th Avenue, Madison.

Madison City Hall - 6th Avenue, Madison.

Morris Industrial School for Indians Dormitory - S. edge of the Mall on the University of Morris Campus, Morris. Built in 1897 shortly after the federal government took over administration of the Morris Indian School (founded in 1887 by the Sisters of Mercy). It was used as the W. Central School of Agriculture from 1909-1963.

Morris Carnegie Library - 116 W. 6th Street, Morris. This is the current home of the Stevens County Museum and Historical Society. The building is on the National Register.

The Alberta Teachers House Manse House - In 1916 Alberta was selected as an experimental project for rural teachers housing. This was the first school manse to be built in the United States.

The Chimneys, Lewis H. Stanton House - 907 Park Avenue, Morris. Built in 1881 by Lewis Stanton, son of Edwin Stanton who was the Attorney General under President Buchanan and Secretary of War under President Lincoln.

Great Northern Railroad Depot - Chokio. Built in 1884, the depot was relocated to its present site on 1st Avenue S. in 1984 by the Chokio Research and Development Organization.

Schott Stone Barn - SW. of Chokio. 3 miles W. on Hwy. 28, 5.2 miles S. on Co. Rd. 19, on E. side of the road. This barn is composed totally of field stone and cement and took nearly 20 years to complete. There are two other stone buildings at this site: Castleswanhill (an agricultural structure) and a windmill. Pictured on front cover.

University of Minnesota, Morris - Established in 1959, UMM is one of the few public liberal arts colleges in the nation.

HISTORIC SITES

Fort Renville - from Watson: one mile N. on Hwy. 7, turn left on Co. Rd.13, go 2.2 miles, turn right and go 1 mile. Located on the left side of the road, with an overlook. Location of Joseph Renville's fur trading post.

Ambush Park - W. Hwy. 9 Benson. Site of Ojibwe and Chippewa ambush and conflict on April 1838 at the Chippewa River junction.

Williamson Mission - Located along Hwy. 67 about 5 miles S.E. of Granite Falls. Also called Pejuhuta zizi Mission, was established in 1852 by the Rev. T.S. Williamson, a missionary. This site was destroyed by the conflict.

Hazelwood Mission - located along Hwy. 274, 4 miles S. of Granite Falls. Established in 1854 on Hazel Creek, on the top of Doncaster Hill. Hazelwood Mission was destroyed during the conflict of 1862.

Wood Lake Monument - on Co. Rd. 18, W. of Hwy. 67 between Granite Falls and Echo. This site commemorates the battle of Wood Lake fought here September 23, 1862, between the forces of General Sibley and Little Crow.

Gluek - Early railroad town in Chippewa County. The town was laid out the day the first train arrived. For more historical information about Gluek, contact Judi Boike, 320-367-2767.

Chokio Memorial Park Mural - Chokio. Located in the Chokio Memorial Park on the E. side of Main Street, this mural depicts Chokio historical scenes. It was painted by Jenny Lee and Doris Benson.

Gager's Station Mural, U.S. Post Office - 105 E. 6th Street, Morris. 1943 WPA mural by Alfred Sissler depicting an imaginary scene at Gager's Station. It's on the east wall of lobby.

Samuel Smith Statue - Summit Cemetery, Morris. A veteran of the battle, Samuel Smith was the model for the Union soldier in the First Minnesota's monument on the Gettysburg battlefield. In 1916, Smith d a replica made and placed in the Summit Cemetery as a memorial to all Civil War soldiers.

Wadsworth Trail Monument - East Side Park, Morris. Erected in 1929 by the Wadsworth Trail Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate the Wadsworth Trail where it passed through Stevens County.

County War Memorial - Big Stone Courthouse lawn, Ortonville. This memorial was erected in 1920 and is a square granite monument topped with carved eagles and a globe.

Graceville Wayside Monument - Graceville. This monument commemorates the establishment of a trading post and townsite.

MUSEUMS

Stevens County Museum - 116 W. 6th Street, Morris. 320-589-1719. Admission: Free. The museum features displays from all periods of Stevens County history. Of special interest is the Gustavian ceiling mural by Lisa Johannes.

Swift County Historical Museum - Benson, 320-843-4467. Admission: Free. The museum features displays depicting pioneer life in Swift County.

Lund-Hoel House Museum - Canby, 101 4th Street, 507-223-5613/ 507-223-7371. Admission: Free The house is of American-Victorian style with 15 rooms.

Yellow Medicine County Historical Museum - Granite Falls, at the intersection of Hwy. 23 & Hwy. 67. 320-564-4479 Admission: Adults $1, Children .50. The museum displays geology, archaeology and Native American artifacts.

Kerkhoven Civic Center- Kerkhoven - 208 N. 10th Street, 320-264-2141. By appointment. Admission: Free Museum contains both regional and local pioneer era displays.

Lac qui Parle County Historic Center - Madison, 320-598-7678. Corner of Hwy. 75 & Hwy. 40. Admission: Donations. Contains artifacts from the Native American past. Ethel Mehlum doll collection is featured.

Chicago, Milwaukee and Street Paul Depot - S. 1st Street at Park Avenue Montevideo. This building has been restored as a museum and is on the National Register. Call 320-269-6575.

Minnesota's Machinery Museum - Hanley Falls, 507-768-3522 or 507-768-3580. Large display of pioneer farm machinery and tools, decor from early farm homes and óther reminders of rural Minnesota. Admission: Donations. School tours available in September, and again after May 10.

Big Stone County Museum - Ortonville, 320-839-3359. Admission Adults $2, children free. Features interpretation of the Big Stone Lake area and the granite industry. Home to the Charles Hanson N. American waterfowl collection, numerous artifacts and fossils from the Cretaceous period of the Messozoic era, 65 to 100 million years ago.

Lac qui Parle Mission - Watson, 320-269-7636. Admission: Free This site is home to the First Protestant Mission in the state. The Bible was translated into the Dakota language and Dakota/English hymnal developed at this site. Open late April - Labor Day.

Arv Hus Museum - Milan, 320-734-4868. Admission: free. Contains exhibits from privately owned sources and a special collection of Milan area photographs also on display.

Historic Chippewa City - Montevideo, 320-269-7636. Admission: adults $3, senior citizens; $2; 6-18 $1; under 6 Free. A unique look at a turn of the century village. A 24 building complex showing town and country life.

Olof Swensson Farm Museum - Montevideo 320-269-7636 Admission: Adults $3, Senior Citizens $2, Children $1. A 22 room house, timber framed barn, family burial cemetery and remains of a grist mill.

Volstead Museum - Granite Falls, 163 South Ninth Avenue, 320-564-3011. Admission: Free. The home of U.S. Congressman Andrew J. Volstead features memorabilia in the home's parlor.

NATURAL RESOURCES

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Morris Wetland Management District Office - Morris, 320-589-1001. South and east of Morris on Co. Rd. 10. Open to the public for bird watching, hiking, natural prairie grasses and wildflower identification, etc. No motorized vehicles allowed.

Pomme de Terre Park - Morris. Once a State Park, this is the largest and most developed park in Morris. The park, lake and dam were built by the WPA in 1936.

Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area -A unique bird watching mecca near Marietta in Lac qui Parle County. The 379 acre lake is heavily utilized by migrating waterfowl and shorebirds. To reach Salt Lake, head to Marietta on state Hwy. 40, Go three miles S. of Marietta on Co. Rd. 7, one mile W. on the township road. Park on the southeast end of the lake.

Marsh Lake - A man-made reservoir on the Minnesota River S.W. of Appleton. It has one of the only two nesting colonies of the white pelican in Minnesota.

Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge - 2 miles S. of Ortonville, Hwy 7 and 75. Contains 10,795 acres of granite outcropping, marsh, grassland and open water in the Minnesota River Valley. Auto tour routes and hiking trails. Varied wildlife viewing. Over 230 bird species have been observed in the area. 320-839-3700.

Toqua Park - Graceville. This county park on the shores of Toqua Lake offers camping with modern toilets and showers, swimming beach, and boat landing. Ball park and golf course adjacent.

Lac qui Parle Wildlife Management Area - Canada geese use this as a stop-over during fall migration. Fall is the best time to see the largest concentration of Canada geese. Flocks of up to 100,000 can be seen during peak migration in late October. Bald eagles can be seen nesting on an island sanctuary. The refuge is located on the lower end of Lac qui Parle Lake between Watson and Milan.

World's Oldest Rock - site of some of the oldest exposed rock in the world. Geologists estimate this granite gneiss was formed 3.8 billion years ago. Located at the Yellow Medicine County Museum in Granite Falls.

Blue Devil Valley Preserve - at the N.W. corner of the intersection of MN 23 and 67 and Co. Rd. 39 in Granite Falls. This nature conservancy is composed of ancient granite outcropping. It is the home of the five-lined skink or "Blue Devil".

Cottonwood Tree - Two years after Minnesota became a state in 1858, a cottonwood seed took root in Chippewa County. Today among the largest cottonwood in the state, this 134 year old ancient tree has a 90 ft. crown and a trunk 30 feet in diameter. Find it 8 miles N.W. of Montevideo. Take US Hwy. 59 to Chippewa County Hwy. 13.

Red River Trails - Near Lac qui Parle Village, retrace the path of midwestern settlers by following ancient Indian pathways. Cart routes were close to the river in winter and crossed prairie uplands or followed river terraces in spring. The trails in Lac qui Parle were the earliest cart route in Minnesota, beginning in the 1820s. Wagon ruts embedded in the prairie sod near Ten Mile Creek crossing and in Lac qui Parle village are all that remain of the military road.

Del Clark Lake - Stone Hill Park - Canby. 1/4 mile S.W. of Canby. The park has camping facilities and a man made lake.

STATE PARKS

Upper Sioux Agency State Park - The Yellow Medicine River is one of the most scenic rivers in S.W. Minnesota. Here, at its confluence with the Minnesota River, the land becomes a collection of open prairie knolls, bluffs and cool, wooded slopes. The 1,100 acre park includs an interpretive center; 14 miles of groomed trails for hiking, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing.

Big Stone State Park - N.W. of Ortonville - On the shores of the reservoir of the same name, has two main recreational areas: Bonanza Area offers primitive camping, hiking, picnicking, swimming and bird watching among its virgin prairies. The Meadowbrook Area offers camping with modern toilets and showers, swimming beach and boat landing.

Monson Lake State Park - This has an excellent habitat for wildlife. Summer evenings are a good time to watch for pelicans, waterfowl, and Western grebes feeding near the water's edge. Access is off state Hwy. 104, just south of Sunburg, via county/state Hwy. 18.

Lac qui Parle State Park - This park has excellent wildlife habitat and is an excellent viewing spot for many migratory birds, especially waterfowl. Prairies are alive with colors and creatures. Facilities include: camping, canoe and boat access, and great fishing opportunities.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEARNING CENTERS

Bonanza - Located in Big Stone State Park, this ELC provides educational programs to a group of local schools and to other groups with interests. A heated facility and a staff person are available to make your visit to the center a pleasant one. Special programs are available. Call Julie at 320-265-6944.

Pejuhuta zizi - Located in Upper Sioux State Park. This Learning Center is new and growing. The center has a wide variety of equipment available to loan out for schools. For a complete list of activities and programs call Pam at 507-925-4476.

Scandia Woods Environmental Lab (SWELL) - 320-795-2478. 5 miles E. from Morris on Hwy. 28, 2.8 miles N. on Co. Rd. 3 and 1 mile E. at 70. Located between Morris and Cyrus in the Scandia Woods area. Tours are available along wooded trails and wetlands. The only surviving log house of the relatively few built in Stevens County was dismantled and moved to the SWELL site 1994.

Thank You For Exploring The Western Minnesota Prairie Waters Area!

You do not have to travel far to find many exciting natural, cultural, and historical sites in west central Minnesota. It is the hope of Western Minnesota Prairie Waters Tourism Coalition that you will help others to discover what is in our own backyard!

The listings in this book are designed to provide a resource guide to local areas of interest. Additional information is available in by contacting us at:

Western Minnesota Prairie Waters
Tourism Coalition
323 W. Schlieman Avenue
Appleton, MN 56208
pwaters@info-link.net
1-800-269-5527
www.prairiewaters.com

Other Available Prairie Waters Brochures Include:

Rivers, Lakes, and Roots: A guide to Western Minnesota Prairie Waters Area
Heritage and Antiques Tour (HATS)
Minnesota River Valley Scenic Byway
Calendar of Events
Individual brochures on specific sites

YELLOW MEDICINE SWCD NEWSLETTER



Clarkfield, Minnesota 56223 320-669-4442, ext. 3 June 2000

Lac qui Parle-Yellow Bank Watershed Project Open House

⇒ In October of 2000, the Lac qui Parle-Yellow Bank Watershed Board will be submitting an application for a Clean Water Partnership Grant to conduct a three year diagnostic study of the Watershed.
⇒ Monitoring sites will be set up throughout the watersheds.
⇒ Citizen monitoring volunteers are wanted and needed.

Please come to the Lac qui Parle (LqP)-Yellow Bank Watershed Project Open House near you!

- Lincoln County: **Monday, July 10, 2000 7:00 p.m.**
  at Gilby's In Hendricks, MN. *Call (507)694-1630 ext. 3 for more information.*

- Lac qui Parle County: **Thursday, July 20, 2000 7:00 p.m.**
  at the Sr. Citizen's Center in Nassau, MN. *Call (320) 598-7321 ext. 3 for more information.*

- Yellow Medicine County: **Monday, July 26, 2000 7:00 p.m**
  at the Otter Tail Building in Canby MN. *Call (320)669-4442 ext. 3 for more information.*

- Lac qui Parle County: **Wednesday, July 26, 2000 7:00 p.m.**
  at the Dawson Municipal Building, Dawson MN. *Call (320)598-7321 ext. 3 for more information.*

You are invited to attend any of these Open Houses and learn more about the proposed project and about the Lac qui Parle-Yellow Bank Watershed Team - a partnership of government agencies, water planners and others who are working together to learn more about the Lac qui Parle and Yellow Bank River Watersheds.

FARMERS - LANDOWNERS - STUDENTS
and all other citizens of the Lac qui Parle and Yellow Bank Watersheds are welcome to get involved in the Project

CREP

Explore the Economic advantages of Leaving a Legacy

CREP (Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program) is a partnership between the federal CRP (Conservation Reserve Program) and the states RIM (Reinvest in Minnesota) Program. Under this voluntary program, landowners are given the opportunity to permanently retire marginal cropland and receive a fair price for doing so.

What types of land are eligible?

⇒ Frequently flooded cropland in the Minnesota River watershed, including land within the 100 year floodplain and the major tributaries.
⇒ Marginal cropland along rivers and streams
⇒ Cropped wetlands and prairie potholes.
⇒ Land must show a cropping history 2 out of the past 5 years.

What else is required?

The program requires landowners, with assistance from the SWCD and NRCS offices, to develop a conservation plan. The plan will help landowners manage their enrolled property for maximum water quality and wildlife benefit. Often 100% of the costs of implementing this plan are paid for by CREP.

What are the payments?

CREP combines a 15-year CRP contract with a RIM easement from the state. Farmers will receive 15 years of CRP Payments (based on the soil rental rates) and a 40% RIM Bonus payment from the state. Calculations for CREP applications in Yellow Medicine County have indicated that landowners could receive from $1500 to $2000 per acre, depending on soil types.

How do I sign up?

Applications are available at the Yellow Medicine SWCD office. If you would like more information on this program, please contact Steve Hubbard at 320-669-4442, ext. 111.

LIVING SNOW FENCE

The Yellow Medicine SWCD was awarded a grant from FEMA and the County Highway Department to put in Living Snow Fences (LSF). A LSF is a row or more of trees planted a minimum distance (site dependent) away from the road as a snow catch to help prevent drifting onto the road, creating safer winter driving and less expense for snow removal. The compensation for a LSF on your property is a rather substantial amount for a 30 year easement. The sites must be on the north or west sides of the road. So far, there has been one LSF completed from the grant we received.

If you have a problem site, call Stephanie Ochsendorf at 320-669-4442, ext. 113 to take advantage of this great opportunity.

BLIND INTAKE
COST SHARE PROGRAM

What they are:

Blind intakes are tile intakes that use a pea rock filtering system instead of the usual upright tile intake to drain surface water from a field. An average blind intake is installed by excavating a trench perpendicular across the tile line. The trench is 3 feet wide and 15 feet long. Standard six-inch diameter perforated plastic tile with filter sock is then installed and attached to the existing tile with a standard tile "tee." Pea rock backfill is placed in the trench within two feet of the surface then a filter cloth is placed over the pea rock. More pea rock is then added to fill the trench to the ground surface.

What the program offers:

The Yellow Medicine SWCD is offering a cost share program to replace existing intakes with blind intakes. Cost sharing covers 75% of the cost of the materials and installation, up to a maximum of $100 per intake. Cost sharing is limited to a maximum of five intakes per landowner.

To date, the Yellow Medicine SWCD has approved 20 sites for this cost share program.

How to sign up:

Contact Steve Hubbard at 320-669-4442, ext. 111, for information on blind intakes or to make application for this cost share program.

COUNTY FAIR TIME!

Just a reminder to stop at the Yellow Medicine SWCD booth in the Conservation Building at this year's Yellow Medicine County Fair, July 13 - 16.

YELLOW MEDICINE SWCD SUPERVISORS

Karen Halverson — Burton Kuehn
Norris Peterson — Dennis Kruger
Menno Fokken

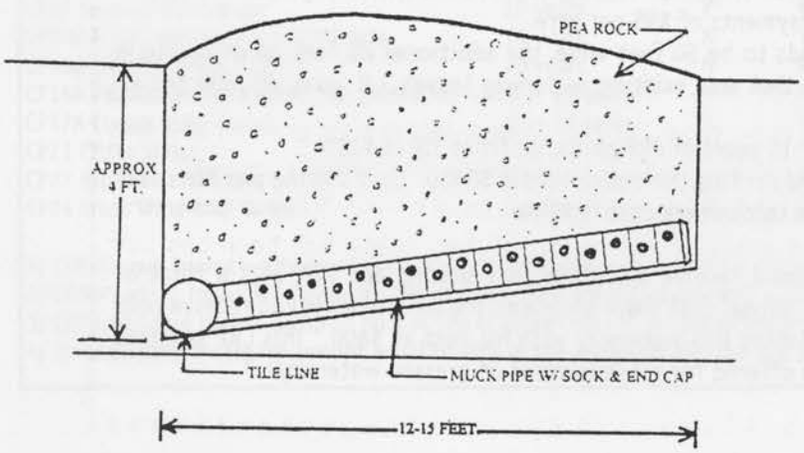
DISTRICT EMPLOYEES

Lou Ann Nagel	Manager
Steve Hubbard	Easement Tech
Stephanie Ochsendorf	District Technician
Nancy Dyrdahl	Secretary
Lori Olson	Ed. Coordinator

ASSISTED BY NRCS

Jamie Thomazin, NRCS District Conservationist
Steve Schemel, NRCS Soil Conservation Technician

ROCK INLET DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS



Shown here is a design for the Alternative Tile Intake, also know as the Blind Intake or Rock Inlet. Specifications for these inlets are relatively simple and will provide years of service, if properly maintained. Each 12 foot inlet will provide adequate drainage for a basin of approximately 20 acres. Rock inlets can be planted through, and placed to avoid disturbance by deeper tillage equipment. These inlets not only provide environmental benefits, they are easier to farm around and maintain than conventional open surface inlets.

NEW CONTINUOUS CRP INCENTIVES

U.S.D.A. has announced a new Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) 22nd signup. The 22nd signup brings some new incentive payments to make the already popular continuous CRP signup even more lucrative.

Conservation practices such as CP5A-field windbreaks, CP8A-grassed waterways, CP16A-farmstead shelterbelts, CP17A-living snowfences, CP21-filterstrips and CP22-riparian buffers will be eligible for the following CRP payments.

1) An annual CRP payment will be calculated from the three major soils of the area offered into CRP for 10-15 years. The payment rate is a weighted average of the three soils using the approved soil rental rates. The soil rental rates in Yellow Medicine County vary from $60/acre to $98/ acre. A 20% incentive is added to these environmentally sensitive conservation practices. (Example: a $70/acre soils rate + 20% = $84/acre per year)

2) A $10/acre per year signing incentive payment (SIP) is paid up front after the FSA County Committee (COC) approves the contract. (Example: a 10 year contract = $100/acre SIP; a 15 year contract = $150/acre SIP)

3) A 40% Practice Incentive Payment (PIP) is paid upon completion of installing all the components of the conservation practices. The PIP is in addition to the 50% cost-share issued through CRP.

4) Maintenance fees of $5/acre per year that is standard with CRP contracts.

In summary, the new incentives would add up as explained in the following example:

A landowner offers an acre for any of the qualifying conservation practices. The weighted average soil rental rate is $70/acre per year. The CRP contract is for 15 years:

$70/acre per year + 20% = $84/acre per year
$10/acres per year x 15 years = $150/acre
$5/acre per year maintenance = $5/acre per year

The annual payment would be $89/acre per year. The SIP up front payment would be $150/acre. The total of payments per acre over the 15 year contract would be $1,485/acre. The cost of installing conservation practices would be 50% cost shared. An additional 40% PIP would be paid to offset all costs of installing the practices totaling approximately 90% cost share.

These new incentives apply only to new CRP 22nd signup contracts. Previously approved contracts are not retroactively approved for these incentives.

If you have areas on your farm that you feel could benefit from installing these environmentally sensitive conservation practices, contact NRCS, FSA or the Yellow Medicine SWCD at 320-669-4442.

CONTINUOUS CRP CHANGES EFFECTIVE APRIL 6 - OCTOBER 1, 2000

PRACTICE	CONTRACT LENGTH	1/ SIP	2/ PIP	3/ C/S	INCENTIVE PAYMENT 4/
CP5A Field Windbreak Establishment	10 - 15 years	Y	Y	Y	20%
CP8A Grassed Waterways	10 years	Y	Y	Y	20%
CP9 Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife	10 years	N	Y	Y	No
CP15A Contour Grass Strips	10 years	N	Y	Y	No
CP16A Farmstead Shelterbelt Establishment	10 - 15 years	Y	Y	Y	No
CP17A Living Snow Fence	10 - 15 years	Y	Y	Y	No
CP21 Filter Strips	10 - 15 years	Y	Y	Y	20%
CP22 Riparian Buffers	10 - 15 years	Y	Y	Y	20%
CP24 Cross Wind Trap Strips	10 years	N	Y	Y	No

1/ CRP-Signup Incentive Payment (SIP) is a one-time payment of $10 for each eligible acre enrolled for each full year of CRP.
2/ CRP-Practice Incentive Payment (PIP) is a one-time incentive payment equal to 40% of the total eligible cost of practice installation.
3/ C/S assistance is paid on up to 50% of the eligible costs to establish the practice and is separate from CRP-PIP.
4/ An additional incentive amount equal to 20% of the weighted average soil rental rate (SRR) shall be added to the weighted average SRR

FARMSTEAD SHELTERBELTS AND FIELD WINDBREAKS

There is no better time than now to decide to plant a farmstead shelterbelt or a field windbreak. There is funding available through CRP to plant both of these practices. There is an annual CRP payment based on average soil rental rates as well as a $10/acre per year signup bonus and approximately 90% cost share on these practices.

A farmstead shelterbelt is an excellent way to reduce your home heating and cooling cost, plus provide protection for livestock. A field windbreak is very beneficial in reducing wind erosion and helping in water conservation.

Take advantage of this opportunity when there is cost share and incentive dollars available.

TREE PLANTINGS ON CRP

There are many sites from the 18th CRP signup which still need to be planted. **These sites must be done next spring to remain in compliance with your contract.** If you have a site that needs to be completed, there is time this summer to work on designing the plan. It would be very beneficial to do this early so that sites may be worked up this summer or fall. It makes a tremendous difference to work the site up both in the fall and again in the spring versus just once. The trees stand a much better chance for survival if the site is properly prepared.

Please call Stephanie Ochsendorf as soon as possible to set up an appointment to discuss your tree planting - where you prefer to have the trees and the best location for them - so that you are satisfied with the practice and it is completed to the right specifications.

CP8A - Grassed Waterways

The CRP 22nd signup includes cost sharing, incentive payments and annual rental payments for establishment or repair of grassed waterways. Under the CP8A-Grassed Waterway practice, payments are made as follows:

- An annual CRP rental payment (determined by the soil type) is calculated for the portion of the new grassed waterway that was previously in cropland, this figure is then increased by 20% as an added incentive plus $5/acre for maintenance of the grassed waterway.
- If desired by the landowner, an additional area of cropland at the width of the waterway can also be included in the practice as a buffer along the sides of the waterway.
- As an added bonus for the 22nd signup, an up front payment called the Signup Incentive Payment (SIP) is made at the rate of $10/acre for each full year of CRP.
- A basic cost share rate of up to 50% is provided for construction of the grassed waterway and planting the grass cover. A 40% Practice Incentive Payment (PIP) is also provided to bring the total cost share for installation of the practice to approximately 90%.

For example, a landowner has an existing waterway that is 20 feet wide and 1000 feet long that needs to be repaired. The landowner would also like to include 25 feet on each side of the waterway as part of the practice.

- The soil type is Flom, which has a rental rate of $75/acre. Adding the 20% incentive payment and the $5 maintenance payment this comes to annual payments of $95 per acre.
- It is determined that the new waterway needs to be 50 feet wide, the additional 25 feet on each side is eligible to be included. Excluding 0.5 acre that was existing waterway leaves 1.8 acres eligible for an annual rental payment of $171.
- The grassed waterway practice is eligible for 10 years of CRP so the up front SIP is $180.
- The cost for construction of the waterway and seeding the entire acre is $2400. Cost sharing and PIP cover 90% of this cost for a total of $2,160 and the landowners cost is $240.

In the example above, the landowner would receive $2,100 in cost sharing and PIP, plus a total of $1,890 in CRP rental and SIP payments. Under our normal cost share programs, the landowner would receive only 75% cost sharing or a total of $1,800 for establishing this waterway with his cost at $600. This CRP practice provides the best opportunity that has ever been offered for establishment of grassed waterways.

SWCD SUPERVISOR POSITIONS OPEN

People concerned with resource management in Yellow Medicine County may want to file to run for supervisor of the Yellow Medicine Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD). The filing period is open from July 4 through July 18, 2000.

SWCD supervisors make important decisions affecting the management of wetlands, lakes and soil.

Although the supervisors are elected at-large, meaning that every eligible voter in the district may vote for all open supervisor positions, they are nominated from one of five nominating districts within the SWCD. An individual must live in a nominating district with an open supervisor position in order to run. The nominating districts with an open position this year are:

Area I - Sioux Agency, Wood Lake, Posen & Echo
Area II - Lisbon, Stony Run & Minnesota Falls
Area V - Hammer, Norman, Fortier & Florida

Supervisor terms are four years.

Supervisors do not receive a salary, although they do get compensation for attending meetings and functions and are reimbursed for expenses.

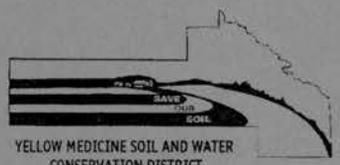
Yellow Medicine SWCD
PO Box 545
Clarkfield, MN 56223

PERMIT NO. 15
NON-PROFIT
BULK RATE
US POSTAGE
Clarkfield MN 56223

YELLOW MEDICINE SWCD ELEMENTARY EDUCATION NEWSLETTER

Clarkfield, Minnesota 56223 - 320-669-4442 March 2000

POSTER & ESSAY CONTEST



YELLOW MEDICINE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Celebrating 50 years of service
1950 - 2000

The 2000 MASWCD Poster and Essay Contest is here!! This year's theme is *See What SWCDs Can Do.* When you look outside, at the grass, plants and trees growing in the soil or at the ponds, rivers, lakes, streams, and creeks, do you know who can help you care for the soil and water? This year's Poster and Essay Contest theme will help students realize that the Yellow Medicine Soil and Water Conservation District can.

Poster packets for this year's contest are being delivered to all 5th and 6th grade teachers. Poster packets contain information and classroom activities related to the theme. In addition, our office can provide a presentation on what the SWCD does and explain the poster and essay contest rules to your classroom.

The poster & essay contest is open to any 5th or 6th grader in the 1999-00 school year living or going to school in Minnesota. Posters and essays submitted must express the theme *See What SWCDs Can Do.* Posters and essays must be submitted to the Yellow Medicine SWCD by March 31, 2000. Again this year, prizes will be awarded to the top posters and essays at each school. In addition, three posters and three essays will be chosen from all posters and essays submitted throughout Yellow Medicine County to compete in the Area Contest.

If you have not scheduled a presentation for this year's poster contest, please contact Lori at 320-669-4442, ext. 114 to do so. **Remember, the deadline for submitting posters and essays is March 31, 200.**

ENVIRONMENTAL FAIR

Plans are under way for the 2000 Environmental Fair. Mark your calendars— this year's fair has been scheduled for September 26th and 27th in Windom.

Information for registration has been sent to all schools. **Registrations must be returned to the Yellow Medicine SWCD by February 25, 2000.**

RESERVE AN EDUCATIONAL TRUNK FOR YOUR CLASSROOM

The Minnesota Wildlife and Habitat trunk and the Minnesota Tree trunk are available for use by county schools. **These trunks will be loaned to teachers in Yellow Medicine County free of charge.** The Yellow Medicine SWCD will need to be reimbursed for any props damaged, lost, or broken while the trunk is in your care.

The Wildlife Trunk includes such props as: animal pelts and skulls, posters, video tapes, books, a slide show on endangered animals, a floor puzzle for younger students, and a curriculum book for daily activities.

The Tree Trunk includes such props as: posters, video tapes, audio tapes, books, a floor puzzle, paper making kit, tree ring activity, and a curriculum book for daily activities.

Activities are included for ages K-6 and are labeled for the appropriate grade. Many activities can be adapted to work for either an older or a younger group.

If you would like to use either of these trunks or would like more information, call Lori at 320-669-4442, ext. 114. The trunk will be delivered to your school by SWCD staff.

SCHEDULE A CLASSROOM PRESENTATION TODAY!

The Yellow Medicine SWCD's goal is to work with schools and teachers to bring conservation education into the classroom. This year's selected topics for each grade level are:

Kindergarten - A 25-minute presentation which focuses on why trees are important and how we can care for them. Each student will plant a honey locust tree seed.

Grade 1 - A 25-minute presentation which focuses on the water cycle and the importance of water conservation.

Grade 2 - A 25-minute presentation which focuses on wetlands, what they are and why they are important. This demonstration uses the Enviroscape model.

Grade 3 - A 25-minute presentation which focuses on what a watershed is and ways the water in a watershed may become polluted. This demonstration uses the Enviroscape model.

Grade 4 - A 60-minute presentation which focuses on non-point source pollution with in a watershed and various conservation practises. This presentation uses a nine station model.

If you are interested in scheduling a presentation in your classroom, please call Lori at 320-669-4442, ext. 114.

YELLOW MEDICINE SWCD SUPERVISORS

Karen Halverson
Norris Peterson
Burton Kuehn
Dennis Kruger
Menno Fokken

DISTRICT EMPLOYEES

Lou Ann Nagel	District Manager
Steve Hubbard	Easement Technician
Stephanie Ochsendorf	District Technician
Nancy Dyrdahl	District Secretary
Lori Olson	Ed. Coordinator

ASSISTED BY NRCS

Jamie Thomazin	NRCS DC
Steve Schemel	NRCS Technician

FIFTH GRADE CONSERVATION DAYS

The fifth grade outdoor field days have been scheduled and plans are under way for this year's presentations.

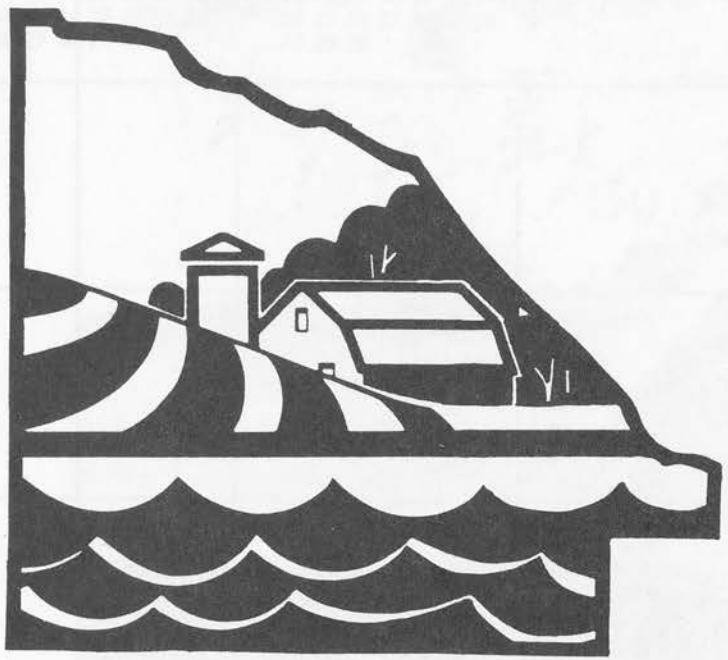
Fifth grade students from Canby Elementary, St. Peter's, and H. A. Hagg will attend the field day on May 2, 2000, at Del Clark Lake. Fifth grade students from Bert Raney Elementary and E.C.H.O. Charter School will attend the field day on May 3, 2000, at the Upper Sioux Agency State Park. More details and classroom schedules will be sent out sometime in March.

If you have any questions or concerns about the 5th grade conservation days, please call Lori at 320-669-4442, ext. 114.

Lac qui Parle Soil and Water Conservation District

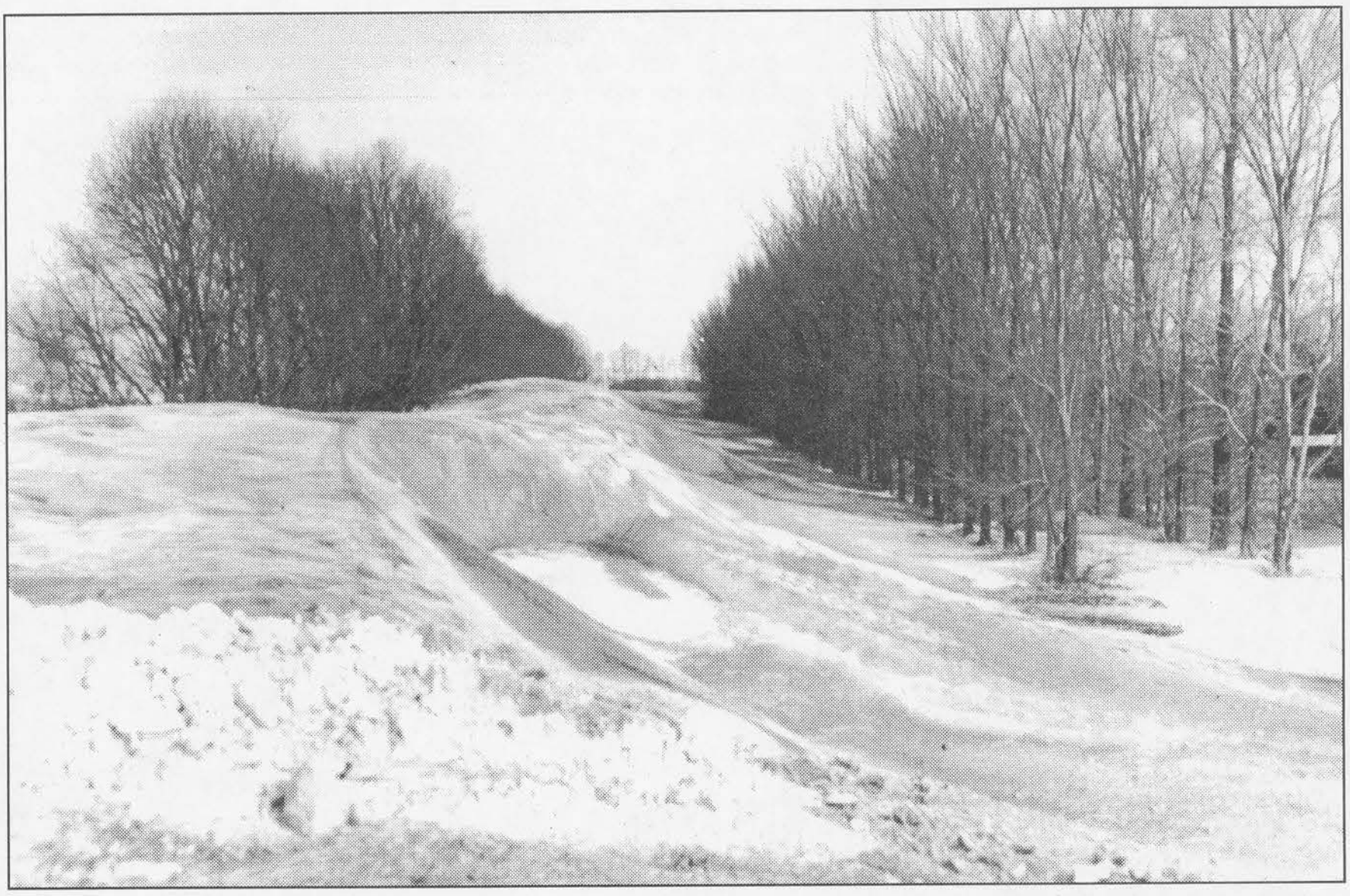
Celebrating 50 Years of Service

525 First Street East
Madison MN 56256
320-598-7321, Ex. 3



2000

The mission of the Lac qui Parle Soil and Water Conservation District is to take available technical, financial and educational resources, whatever their source, and focus or coordinate them so that they meet the needs of the local land user to help him/her protect Lac qui Parle's natural resources



The Lac qui Parle SWCD has helped plan and plant farmstead and field windbreaks and wildlife plantings since the '60s. Recommended tree species and planting spacings reflect changes in research over the years. This 1969 farmstead windbreak is doing it's job, stopping snow before it gets into the yard.

January 2000

December 1999

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

February 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1 New Year's Day
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 Martin Luther King Day	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District

Celebrating 50 Years of Service

525 First Street East
Madison, MN 56256
(320) 598-7321 EXT.3



Pasture plow furrows were installed to improve grass stands on steep hills by holding moisture on the hilltop. They were promoted for only a couple of years. Some can still be seen in old, hilly pastures in various locations of the County.

February 2000

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
January 2000 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	March 2000 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1	2 Ground Hog Day	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12 Lincoln's Birthday
13	14 Valentine's \day	15	16	17	18	19
20	21 President's Day **Office Closed**	22 Washington's Birthday	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District

Celebrating 50 Years of Service

525 First Street East
Madison, MN 56256
(320) 598-7321 EXT.3



Contour strips were promoted in early years of the SWCD's conservation efforts. Today conservation tillage, diversions, grassed waterways, and terraces are the most commonly used conservation practices, however some contour strips continue to be farmed as they were laid out 40 years ago.

March 2000

February 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

April 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17 St. Patrick's Day	18
19	20 First Day of Spring	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



The Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District is very busy in the spring with trees. In addition to farmstead and field windbreaks, several community windbreaks have been established with assistance from the District. There have been Arbor Day activities and school plantings. Each spring spruce trees are given to all the 6th graders – there have been reports that some 6th grade trees have reached 20 feet in height! – and in recent years trees have been given to babies born or adopted in the County. SWCD Supervisor Irvin Adelman, County Commissioner Bob Bleeke, SWCD Manager Joe Schneider, and SCS District Conservationist Bob Honeman planted this maple on the courthouse lawn to celebrate planting 1,250,000 trees in LqP.

April 2000

March 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

May 2000

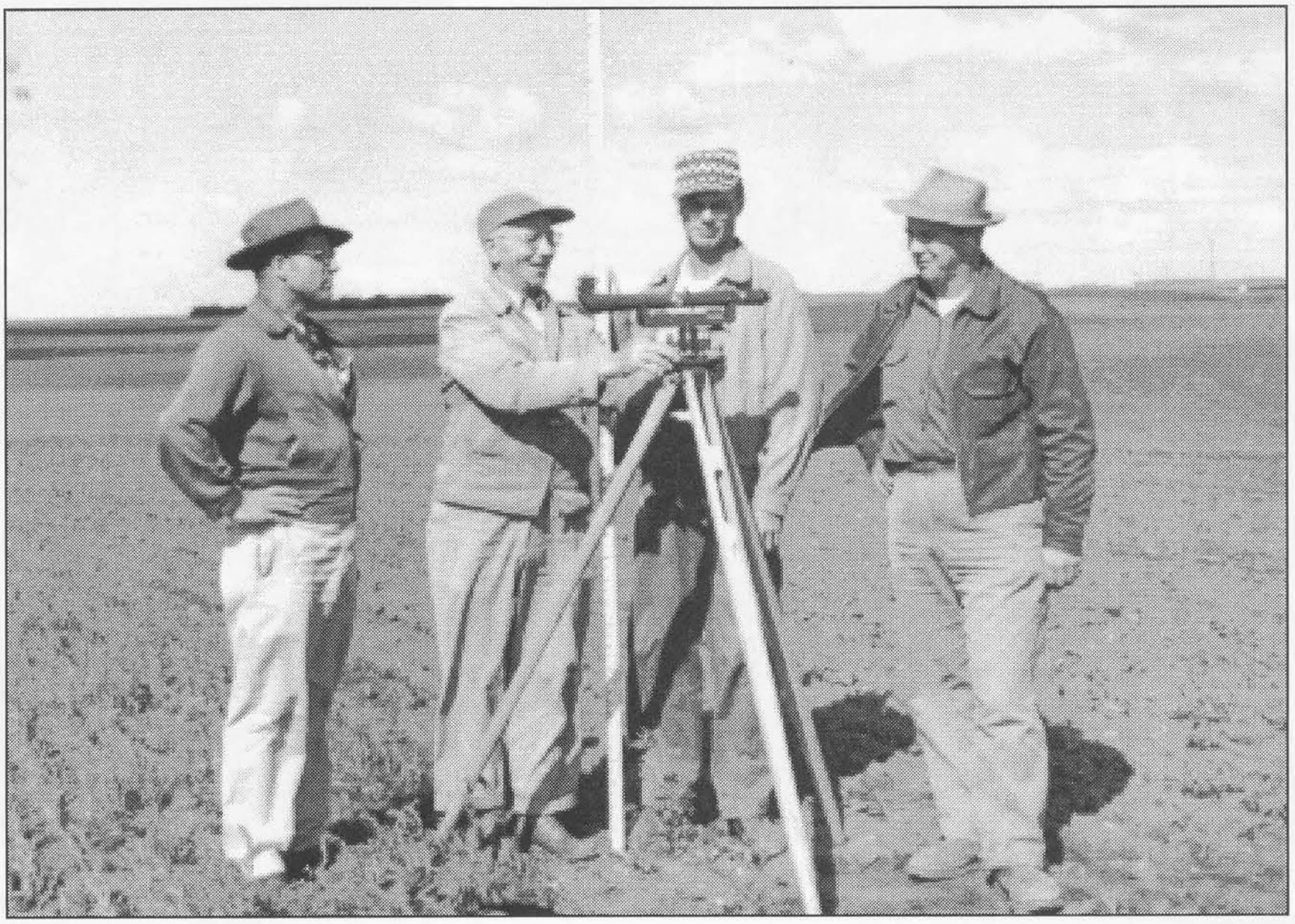
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2 Daylight Savings Time	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19 LqP SWCD 50th Anniversary	20	21 Good Friday	22
23 Easter	24	25	26	27	28 MN Arbor Day	29
30						

Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District

Celebrating 50 Years of Service

525 First Street East
Madison, MN 56256
(320) 598-7321 EXT.3



Survey equipment used for laying out conservation practices had changed very little from the time of George Washington to that shown in this photo taken in 1957 until the '90s, when laser technology became available for use in the field. Pictured left to right are Hector Olson, Soil Conservation Service (SCS) District Conservationist; Ed Brecke, SCS Conservation Technician; Curtis Nordaune, SWCD Technician; Dave Roeske, SCS Conservation Technician.

May 2000

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 Mother's Day	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29 Memorial Day **Office Closed**	30	31			

April 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

June 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	



Many tours of conservation practices were organized over the years for a variety of audiences including FFA, ministers, women, ag lenders, affiliates, the general public, and of course the annual group of 6th graders. There were even air tours! The SWCD has invited Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources personnel (the District's state oversight agency) to a tour here in observance of the District's 50th Anniversary.

June 2000

May 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

July 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14 Flag Day	15	16	17
18 Father's Day	19	20 First Day of Summer	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	



Most conservation work depends on soil information, everything from land retirement programs to constructed practices and their design. In the early years, soil scientists mapped fields when farmers signed District Cooperator agreements. A comprehensive soil survey for Lac qui Parle County began in 1988. This photo showing County Commissioners Albert Hoffman and Arvid Gollnick, long-time SWCD Supervisor Irvin Adelman in front, and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Scientist Joe Kristoff, was taken at the final acre ceremony in Arena Township, 1994. There are 91 soils in Lac qui Parle County including three new soils: Mehurin, Parle, and Yellowbank.

July 2000

June 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

August 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4 Independence Day **Office Closed**	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District

Celebrating 50 Years of Service

525 First Street East
Madison, MN 56256
(320) 598-7321 EXT.3



In the early years, conservation assistance was provided during farm visits with planning done around the kitchen table. Pictured is SCS District Conservationist Hector Olson working with Mr. and Mrs. Selmer Torstenson.

August 2000

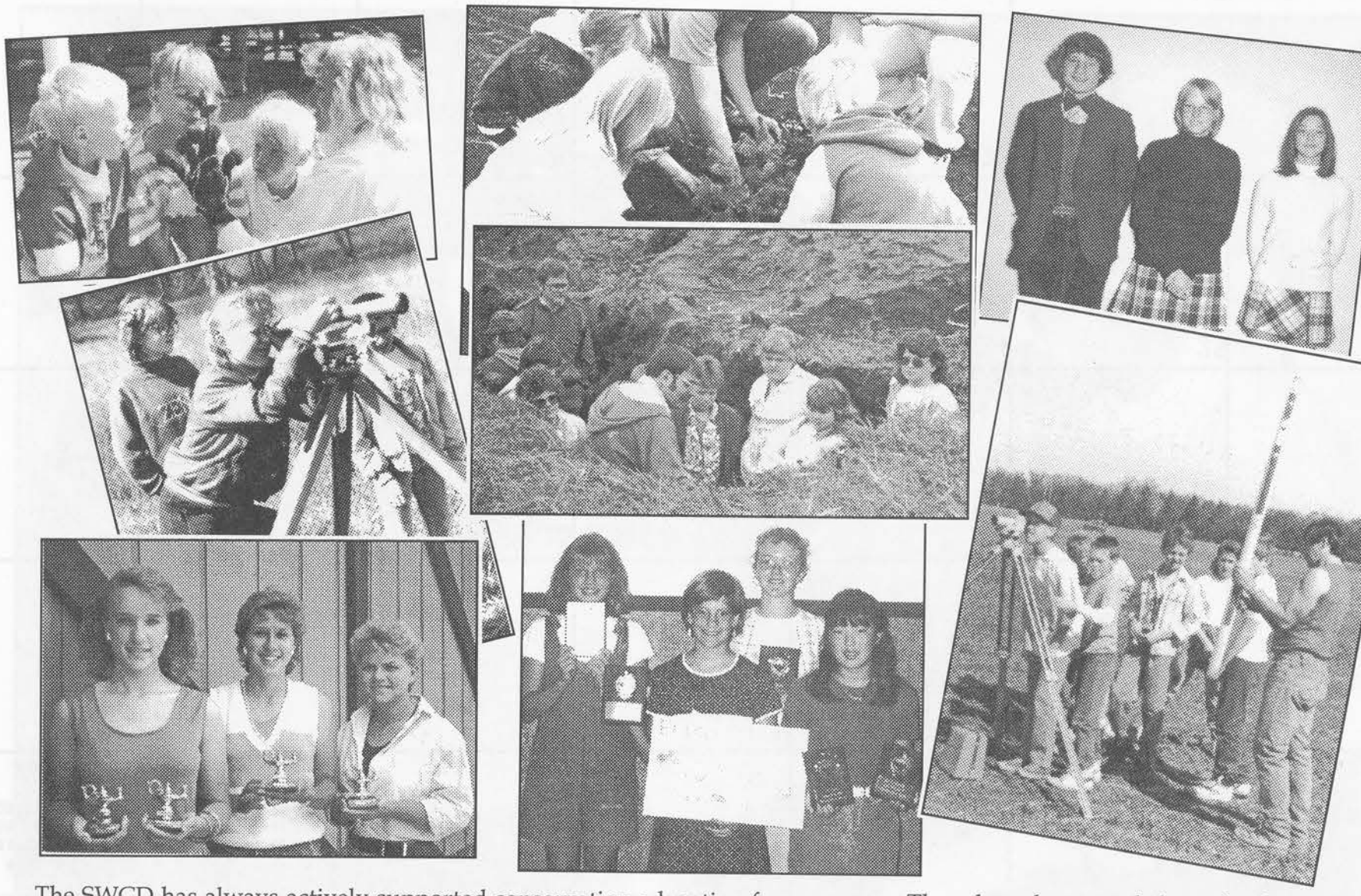
July 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

September 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



The SWCD has always actively supported conservation education for everyone. There have been workshops for farmers and teachers and women landowners, and tours for a variety of groups. Field Days such as Terraceville '59 demonstrated new tillage methods and other conservation practices. Soil and Water Stewardship Week materials continue to be distributed every May, and the District has sponsored Conservation Worship Services. Hands-on activities have been conducted with Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, 4-H, and classroom groups. Contests over the years have included speech, essay, poster, coloring, and photography. State level winners in speech, essay, and poster contests indicate District efforts are paying off!

September 2000

August 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

October 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District

Celebrating 50 Years of Service

525 First Street East
Madison, MN 56256
(320) 598-7321 EXT.3

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4 Labor Day **Office Closed**	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22 First Day of Autumn	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30



SWCD Supervisors spread the conservation message at neighborhood group interest meetings like this one, organized by Board member Ed Gilbertson in 1952. Interested farmers then became Cooperators with the District.

October 2000

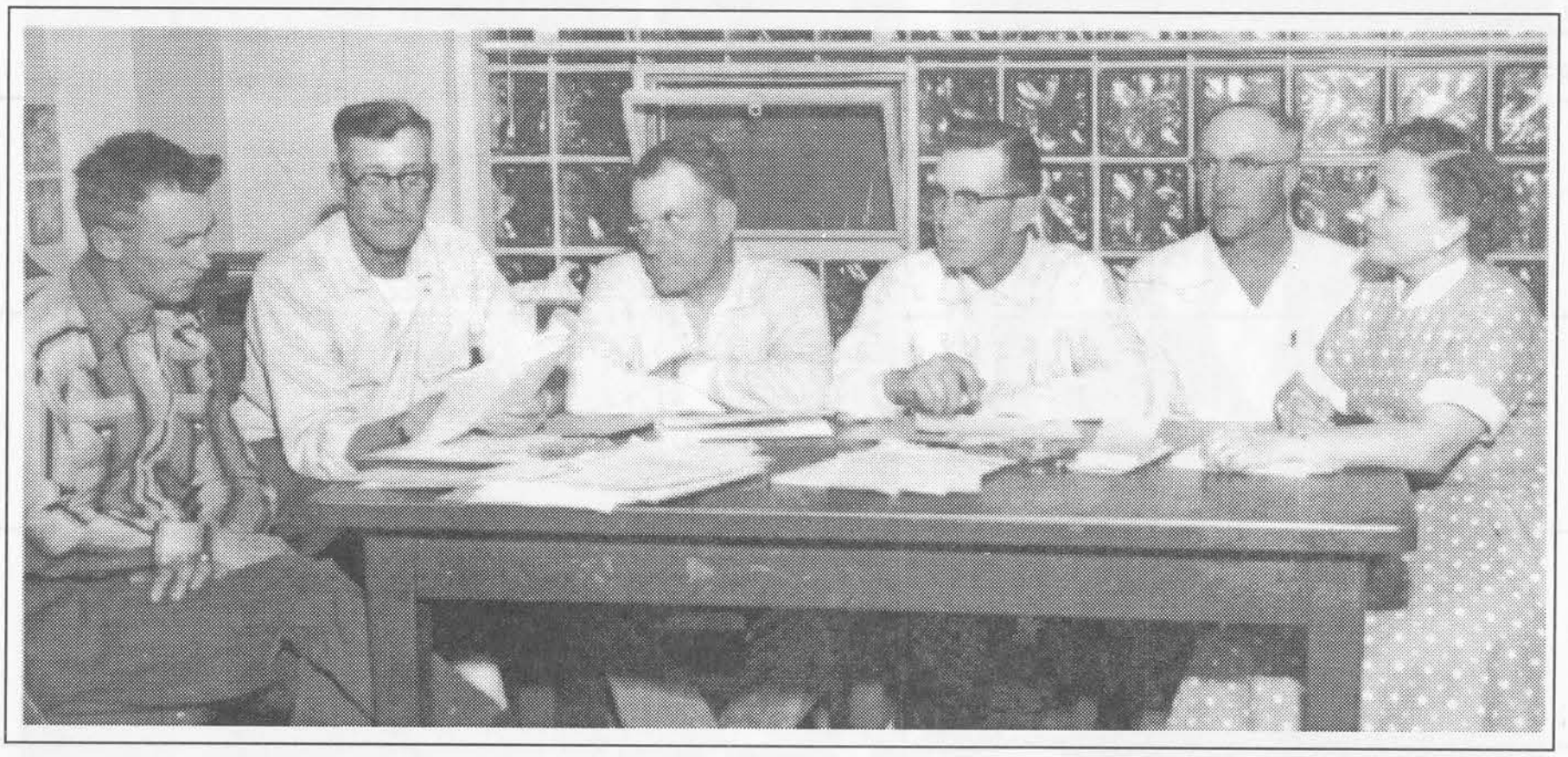
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12 Columbus Day **Office Closed**	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29 Daylight Savings Time	30	31 Halloween				

September 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

November 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		



The Lac qui Parle Soil and Water Conservation District is governed by a Board of 5 elected supervisors, who set policy for the District. Attending this monthly meeting (1957 or 1958) are supervisors Roy Johnson, Gerhardt Olson, Irvin Aebli, M.G. Heimdahl, Elmer Wolff, and District Secretary Adeline Henrich.

November 2000

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District Celebrating 50 Years of Service 525 First Street East Madison, MN 56256 (320) 598-7321 EXT.3			1	2	3	4
5	6	7 Election Day	8	9	10 **Office Closed**	11 Veteran's Day
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23 Thanksgiving Day **Office Closed**	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

October 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

December 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						



Andy Pearson – 1958



Myron & Michael Anhalt – 1986



John & Fred Rebehn – 1963



Mr. & Mrs. Archie Johnson (right) – 1978



Eldon & Barb Schmidt – 1997

Originally they were called Star Farmers, then Conservation Farmers, Conservation Cooperators and Outstanding Conservationists. Whatever the title, each year the Lac qui Parle Soil and Water Conservation District has recognized one farming operation for care of the land.

December 2000

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
November 2000 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	January 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21 First Day of Winter	22	23
24 Christmas Eve	25 Christmas Day **Office Closed**	26	27	28	29	30
31 New Year's Eve						

Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District

Celebrating 50 Years of Service

525 First Street East
Madison, MN 56256
(320) 598-7321 EXT.3

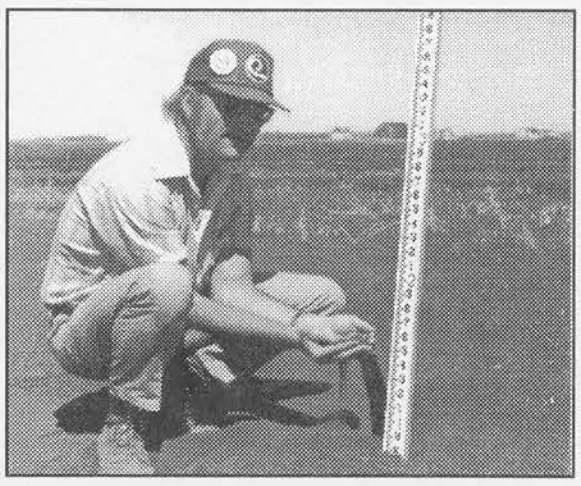
AFFILIATES

Since the SWCD Affiliate program began in 1993, the following individuals and businesses helped insure that the District could carry on its educational and promotional programs in Lac qui Parle County. The District wishes to extend a sincere thank you to them for choosing this way to help protect the resources of this County for future generations.

Adelman, Irvin
AMPI
Bellingham Coop Elevator Co.
Belllingham Farmers Elevator
Benson, Morris
Breberg Insurance Agency
Breberg, Ron & Nancy
Crosby, Peggy
Dawson Ag Service
Dawson Coop Credit Union
Dawson Farmers Coop Elevator
Farmer, Larry & Sonja
Farmers Mutual Telephone Co.
Farmers Union Insurance Co.
First Security Banks
Hanson, Milo
Haugen Insurance Agency
Henrich, Shane
Klein National Bank
Larson Tiling Co.
Larson, Russell
LqP Coop Oil Co.
MinnWest Central Bank
Mork, Donn
Nassau Farmers Elevator Co.
Pheasants Forever
Schwendemann, Paul & Lori
Severson, Curtis
State Bank of Bellingham
State Bank of Marietta
Stolpman Insurance Agency
United Prairie Bank
Vaske, Joe
Windingstad, Randolph
Woodard, Robert

STAFF

Hector Olson, District Conservationist, SCS, 1953-79
Edgar Brecke, Conservation Technician, SCS, 1953-57
David Roeske, District Technician, SWCD, 1955-57
Conservation Technician, SCS, 1957-64
Adeline Henrich, District Clerk, SWCD, 1955-65
Curtis Nordaune, District Technician, SWCD, 1957-64, 1994-
Conservation Technician, SCS, 1971-94
Joseph Schneider, District Technician, SWCD, 1959-86
Woodrow Steffen, Conservation Technician, SCS, 1964-68
Russell Okeson, Conservation Technician, SCS, 1969-71
Robert Yonkers, District Technician, SWCD, 1969-71
John Rebehn, District Technician, SWCD, 1973-83
Irene Henrich, District Clerk, SWCD, 1972-77
Mary Kells, District Clerk, SWCD, 1977-85
Glen Kajewski, District Conservationist, SCS, 1979-84
Sonja Farmer, District Clerk/ Manager/ 1983-
Randy Huelskamp, Conservation Technician, SCS, 1984-86
District Manager, SWCD, 1986-88
Robert Honeman, District Conservationist, SCS, 1984-87
Terry Wittnebel, Secretary/ Administrative Asst., SWCD, 1986-
Andrew Cogdill, District Conservationist, SCS, 1988-89
Glenn Carlson, District Technician, SWCD, 1988-93
Burton Hendrickson, District Conservationist, SCS/NRCS, 1990-
Allen Nedved, District Technician, SWCD, 1994-96
Colleen Hoium, RIM Coordinator, SWCD, 1996-97
Kurt Larsen, District Techncian, SWCD, 1996-98
Mary Larson, District Technician, SWCD, 1998-
Brian Fernholz, Easement Technician, SWCD, 1999-
Brian DeVetter, Conservation Technician, NRCS, 1999-



SUPERVISORS

Clarence Nordaune	1951-1954	Dean W. Olson	1964-1978
Edward Steenson	1951-1953	Irvin Adelman	1965-1995
Spencer Mitlyng	1951-1955	Jim Hegland	1966-1970
Ed Gilbertson	1952-1955	Archie Johnson	1971-1976
Gerhard Olson	1952-1961	Thomas Pearson	1977-1982
Jim Bly	1954-1956	Milo Moen	1979-
Roy Johnson	1955-1960	Don Denekamp	1981-1986
Elmer Wolff	1956-1957	Ryan Ulstad	1983-1988
Richard Boxrud	1956	Donn Mork	1985-1990
M.G. Heimdahl	1957-1963	Stan Patzer	1987-1998
Irvin Aebli	1957-1960	John Rebehn	1989-
Wilton Gustafson	1958-1962	Ronald Breberg	1991-1992
Alfred Beninga	1961-1980	Nancy Breberg	1993-
Willard Strei	1961-1964	Ed Radermacher	1995-
Roland Ulstad	1962-1965	Daren Schmidt	1999-
Milo C. Hanson	1963-1984		

CONSERVATION FARMERS

1954	Roy Johnson	1978	Archie Johnson
1955	Ivan Kleven	1979	Dean W. Olson
1956	Marcus Karels	1980	Donn Mork
1957	Willard Strei	1981	Melvin Johnsrud
1958	Andrew Pearson	1982	Jon Roisen
1959	John Fjoseide	1983	Lonny Moen
1960	Galen Baldwin	1984	Goodman Larson
1961	Kenneth Kivley	1985	Milo C. Hanson
1962	Marvin Mueller	1986	Myron & Michael Anhalt
1963	Irvin Adelman	1987	Preston & Dwight Mork
1964	John & Fred Rebehn	1988	William Ninneman
1965	James Slinde	1989	Breberg Brothers
1966	Reinhard Tonn	1990	Jeffrey Johnson
1967	Leroy Tinderholt	1991	Don Denekamp
1968	Charles Shurb	1992	Terry Anderson
1971	J.T. Fernholz	1993	Gerard & Ed Radermacher
1972	Howard Kittelson	1994	Richard Quenemoen
1973	M.G. Heimdahl	1995	Harold & Brian Moen
1974	Floyd Lee	1996	Harold Sumner
1975	Roland Ulstad	1997	Eldon & Barbara Schmidt
1976	Selmer Boraas	1998	Robert & Joan Ronglien
1977	Raymond Schuelke	1999	Gary & LouAnn Nagel






JACK FROST
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE









Yellow Medicine

MAY 10 2000

Guest List for BWSR Tour on June 28, 2000

Supervisors:

Menno Fokken
RR 2, Box 37
Canby, MN 56220

Dennis Kruger
RR 1 Box 93
Clarkfield, MN 56223

Norris Peterson
RR 1, Box 75
Canby, MN 56220

Burton Kuehn
RR 1, Box 10
Belview, MN 56214

Karen Halverson
RR 2, Box 30
Granite Falls, MN 56241

Yellow Medicine Watershed District:

Douglas Gregoire
RR 2, Box 27
Cottonwood, MN 56229

Donald Oerter
9413 County Road 8
Tyler, MN 56178

John Boulton
RR 1, Box 18
Porter, MN 56280

Richard Erickson
102 5th Street
Minneota, MN 56264

Jeff Hoffman
RR 1, Box 41
Minneota, MN 56264

County Commissioners:

Louis Sherlin
PO Box 83
Canby, MN 56220

Eugene House
Box 57
Wood Lake, MN 56297

Jo Ann Coover
RR 2, Box 36A
Minneota, MN 56264

Lynn Anderson
381 5th Avenue
Granite Falls, MN 56241

Gary Johnson
RR 4, Box 224
Montevideo, MN 56265

FSA:

Carl Wendel, CED
PO Box 488
Clarkfield, MN 56223

NRCS:

Jamie Thomazin
District Conservationist
PO Box 545
Clarkfield, MN 56223

Steve Schemel
Soil Conservation Technician
PO Box 545
Clarkfield, MN 56223

Water Planner:

Jolene Johnson
Yellow Medicine County Zoning Administration
PO Box 675
Clarkfield, MN 56223

19

Lac Qui Parle

SWCD DAREN SCHMIDT
RT 1 BOX 39
MARIETTA MN 56257

SWCD MILO MOEN
RT 2 BOX 110
BOYD MN 56218

SWCD JOHN REBEHN
RT 1 BOX 500
LOUISBURG MN 56256

SWCD ED RADERMACHER
RT 1 BOX 60
BELLINGHAM MN 56212

SWCD NANCY BREBERG
PO BOX 342
DAWSON MN 56232

CC ARVID GOLLNICK
RT 3 BOX 140
MADISON MN 56256

CC IVEY VONDERHARR
304 WESTERN AV
MADISON MN 56256

CC MERRIL JOHNSON
728 15TH ST
DAWSON MN 56232

CC ALBERT HOFFMAN
RT 1 BOX 33
BELLINGHAM MN 56212

CC LEROY JANS
RT 4 BOX 163
MONTEVIDEO MN 56265

Auditor
STAN BJORGAN
600 6TH
MADISON MN 56256

WD DARREL ELLEFSON, Staff
600 6TH ST
MADISON MN 56256

WD DAVID LUDVIGSON
RT 2 BOX 182
MADISON MN 56256

WD WILLARD PEARSON
RT 1 BOX 98
DAWSON MN 56232

WD DON STOLPMAN
RT 1 BOX 125
BELLINGHAM MN 56212

WD WILLIS BEECHER
RT 1 BOX 81
CANBY MN 56220

WD DAN CHRISTIANSON
RT 1 BOX 176
HENDRICKS MN 56136

CC = County Commissioners
WD = Lac qui Parle-Yellow Bank Watershed District

NRCS D.C. Burton Hendrickson
NRCS Area Support Conservationist Mike Appel
FSA CED Richard Johnson
Brad Olson

Sen. Charlie Berg

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
504 3RD
MADISON MN 56256

REP DOUG PETERSON
RT 3 BOX 90
MADISON MN 56256

23

Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District
525 First Street East
Madison MN 56256
Phone 320-598-7321
FAX 320-598-3432

To: Mary Jo Anderson, Executive Assistant

From: Sonja Farmer

FAX: 651-297-5615

Re: June BWSR Tour and Meeting

Comments
Invitations to the tour are being sent to local officials listed on the following page.

SUMMARY OF MEETING & FOLLOWUP FOR THE JUNE BWSR BOARD TOUR

This document summarizes some of the items that we discussed at our meeting for the June BWSR board tour and states some issues that need to be followed up on in the months ahead.

If there is anything that you would like to include in the BWSR May board meeting packet, this information needs to be to Mary Jo by noon on May 12th. We will let you know the deadline for the June board meeting packet. It will probably be around June 8/9. You should provide Mary Jo with the maps for the tour and board meeting place for this packet.

I spoke with Mary Jo in regards to how she would like to handle the processing of paperwork. She will be completing our Department Purchase Orders (DPOs) so please forward any information in regards to BWSR board expenses to her. The DPOs need to be completed before the expenses occur. After the tour and meeting, the business should then send an invoice for payment to the St. Paul BWSR office.

Mary Jo has reserved a block of rooms at the Country Inn and Suites in Montevideo. She will complete the DPO for this expense. At the meeting it was stated that there was no charge for the meeting rooms at the Chippewa Courthouse or the Lac Qui Parle WMA Refuge Center.

Terry, after you have finalized more of the busing details, the noon tour meal, and the coffee for the board meeting, please forward the following information to Mary Jo.

DPO INFORMATION

Business Name: (i.e. Name of Bus Company; Catering Business; Coffee Shop)
Contact Person:
Address:
Phone Number:
Federal ID Number:
Unit Number: (i.e. number of buses; number of catered meals; amount of coffee)
Unit Price: (i.e. amount per bus or cost for miles, etc.; cost per meals; cost per unit for coffee)

Lou Ann or Lori, please order the appropriate amount of carrot cake for the board meeting. This will include Swift County as well. Mary Jo will process the DPO in the easiest way for your office. We can pay the individual directly, if you would be able to forward the above DPO information to Mary Jo. Please let her know whether our agency should reimburse your office or directly paying the individual who will be making the cake.

Mary Jo stated that there would be no planned noon meal following the board meeting. The meeting will be adjourned and everyone will be on their own for lunch.

The items that your counties stated that they would provide for the tour include coffee and muffins/rolls for the morning of the tour, dairy treats for the afternoon break, and also you stated you would provide the water coolers or look into RC Bottling Company for soda.

Mary Jo wants to make sure that there will be extra vehicles driving the tour route with the buses. The extra vehicles are necessary in case of an emergency or someone needs to leave early, etc. On past tours, Mary Jo has driven a State passenger van that accommodates 12-15 passengers. Let her know one way or the other, if you would like her to line up this type of vehicle.

The number of BWSR board members and staff (metro and southern) you should use for planning purposes will be 25 – 30. As the date gets closer we can see if we can get a more definite count if you need one.

Lou Ann, you wanted to be notified if board members were not going to be on the Wednesday tour, but at the Thursday meeting, so that a tour packet could be provided to them. Mary Jo said she would make sure that these board members would get this material. You may want to check with Mary Jo when the meeting date gets closer to see if she knows what the attendance of board members will be for the tour. You may want to just send her a few extra tour packets in case of last minute changes that might occur.

If there is anything else that I can help with please contact me at (507) 537-6060 or Roxie.Serreyn@bwsr.state.mn.us. Please contact Mary Jo at (651) 297-4290 or Maryjo.Anderson@bwsr.state.mn.us if you have any questions or concerns on the tour. **Thanks for all the assistance and great planning that you have done!!!**

BWSR Tour June 28th

1805 E Highway 7, Montevideo, MN

New Search

Country Inn & Suites-Carlson
1805 E Highway 7, Montevideo, MN 56265
(320) 269-8000



★ Country Inn & Suites

• Courthouse

LAC QUI PARLE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

525 First Street East
Madison, Minnesota 56256
Telephone (320) 598-7321

DEC 1 3 1999

MINNESOTA
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

DEC 1 3 1999

December 9, 1999

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On April 19, 1950, the State of Minnesota granted a charter to the Lac qui Parle Soil Conservation District (SCD). The original SCD covered four townships in Lac qui Parle County and at the same time four townships in Yellow Medicine County formed the Yellow Medicine SCD. The joint SCS office was in Clarkfield. In subsequent years, the office split leaving the Yellow Medicine SCD in Clarkfield and the Lac qui Parle SCD moved to Madison. The two Soil and Water Conservation Districts will be celebrating their 50th anniversaries in the year 2000.

The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources is cordially invited to plan their June meeting in western Minnesota and help us celebrate our anniversaries. We could plan a tour June 27th and would assist with any other arrangements for your Board meeting.

In Conservation,

Lac qui Parle Soil and Water
Conservation District
Board of Supervisors and Staff

Yellow Medicine Soil and Water
Conservation District
Board of Supervisors and Staff

RDH

LAC QUI PARLE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

525 First Street East
Madison, Minnesota 56256
Telephone (320) 598-7321

MINNESOTA
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

OCT 25 1999

October 21, 1999

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On April 19, 1950, the State of Minnesota granted a charter to the Lac qui Parle Soil Conservation District (SCD). The original SCD covered four townships in Yellow Medicine County and four townships in Lac qui Parle County. The office was in Clarkfield. In subsequent years, the SCD split into the Yellow Medicine SCD and the Lac qui Parle SCD. Hence, the two Soil and Water Conservation Districts will be celebrating their 50th anniversaries in the year 2000.

The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources is cordially invited to plan their April meeting in western Minnesota and help us celebrate our anniversaries. We would plan a tour and make other arrangements for your Board meeting.

In Conservation,

Lac qui Parle Soil and Water
Conservation District
Board of Supervisors and Staff

Yellow Medicine Soil and Water
Conservation District
Board of Supervisors and Staff

Dave Sill

Lac qui Parle Soil and Water Conservation District
525 First Street East
Madison, MN 56256
Phone 320-598-7321, Ext. 3

Yellow Medicine Soil and Water Conservation District
Post Office Box 545
Clarkfield, MN 56223
Phone 320-669-4442, Ext. 3

June 28, 2000

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

Dear Board Members:

We thank you for attending our tour and allowing us to share with you some of the accomplishments we have attained and some of the concerns we have for the future.

To recap highlights from our tour, accomplishments include:

- Both the Lac qui Parle and Yellow Medicine Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) have placed a high priority on education for both young and old.
- Both SWCDs have a strong history of conservation practice application. We can deliver conservation on the land.
- Both SWCDs have utilized various sources of funding to help their constituents with practice application.
- Both SWCDs have created working relationships with other agencies, organizations and groups to plan and coordinate efforts and to fund equipment and projects.
- Both SWCDs are proud of the high level of program participation by landowners.

We do, however, have a number of concerns.

- Because of the high level of program participation by landowners, we are not able to assist all those who come in and request help with their resource needs.
- Although our tax base and population are shrinking, our natural resource concerns are not.
- The two SWCDs share a number of unique resource problems such as the Coteau and the challenges caused by it.
- The costs of practices needed to protect our soil and water continues to increase.
- Administrative costs also continue to rise. There is difficulty retaining qualified personnel unless adequate compensation can be maintained. With a declining population, local governments have fewer dollars to spend.
- When the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program(CREP) sunsets, the work for the local SWCDs will not be over. Administrative funding needs to continue.
- Competitive funding takes time and expertise to pursue – with small staffs, it's not always possible.
- Most project grants require a local match. With limited financial resources in the counties, we are unable to access those funding sources.

In Conservation,

Lac qui Parle Soil and Water
Conservation District
Board of Supervisors and Staff

Yellow Medicine Soil and Water
Conservation District
Board of Supervisors and Staff

MN Board of Water & Soil Resources

TOUR AGENDA

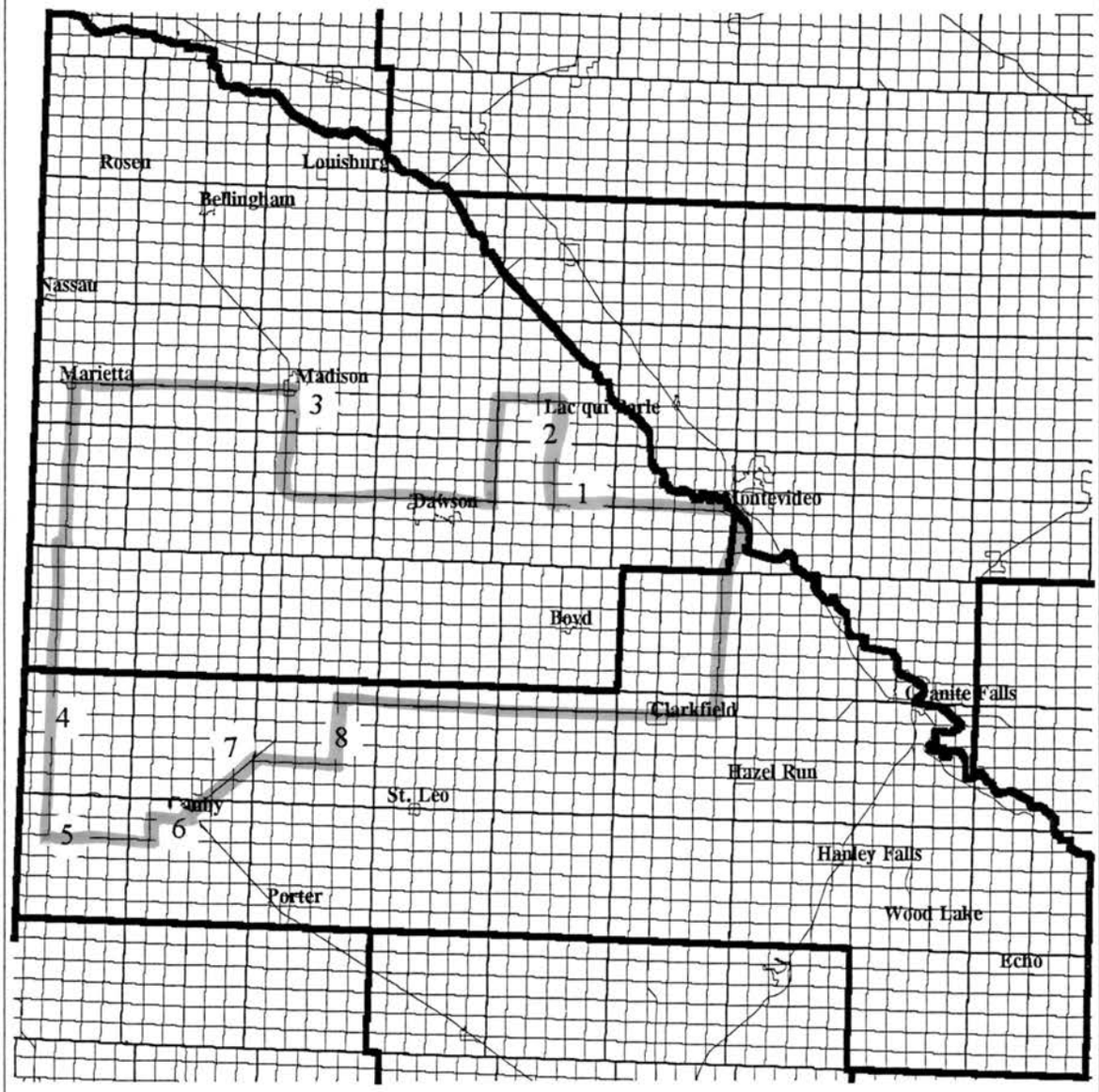
Lac qui Parle & Yellow Medicine SWCDs

July 28, 2000

8:30	Registration, coffee & muffins *Chippewa County Courthouse*
8:50	Welcome & Introductions
8:55	Active Education
9:25	Board bus, enter Lac qui Parle County
9:50	LqP & YM SWCDs History ① *Baxter Township*
10:40	Special Projects ②
11:20	LqP & YM Programs ③ *LqP SWCD Tree Building*
11:45	Lunch at VFW *Madison*
12:20	Board bus & depart
1:00	Coteau des Prairies ④ *Yellow Medicine County*
1:20	Lazarus Creek ⑤
1:35	Del Clark Lake ⑥
2:00	Cost-Share Programs ⑦
2:20	CREP ⑧ *Lac qui Parle River*
3:00	Dairy Break *Chippewa County Courthouse*
3:10	Round Table Discussions
3:45	Adjourn, bus returns to Country Inn & Suites

MN Board of Water and Soil Resources Tour

June 28, 2000



Tour Stops

1. SWCDs History
2. Special Projects
3. SWCDs Program
4. Coteau des Prairies
5. Lazarus Creek
6. Del Clark Lake
7. Cost-Share Programs
8. CREP

Scale: 0 5 10 mi

Lac qui Parle County
Yellow Medicine County

06/09/2000 6:20:41 AM

C. Staffing

1. Specialized staff – cannot afford.

2. Maintaining staff after we have trained them is difficult. We need to adequately compensate them to keep them.

3. Sharing staff – difficult because of travel time and time frame to administer programs.

4. Additional staff needed to operate programs in spring (tree program, drill program, mat program, etc.). It is hard to hire committed staff for a six-week period, and they are often paid a low rate of pay.

5. Because of the lower tax levies, our counties have less money to support our SWCDs. They have provided good support in the past, which is really appreciated, but they are struggling to control their over-all budgets too.

6. Too many programs come without administrative funding. The CREP program shows how we can get conservation on the land when we get special administrative money. These administrative dollars need to be maintained after the program sunsets to assure that implementation and follow-up is completed.

How can we address the staffing issues?

CONCLUSION

The two SWCDs share a number of unique resource problems such as the Coteau and the challenges caused by it. Although our tax base and population are shrinking, our natural resource concerns are not. Funding continues to be a problem.

50TH ANNIVERSARY TOUR
LAC QUI PARLE AND YELLOW MEDICINE SWCDs
June 28, 2000

We would like to recap some of the problems and issues we are dealing with here in Western Minnesota.

I. Resources

Lac qui Parle County and Yellow Medicine County have a larger land base to protect than many counties.

285,060 acres – Anoka County
240,253 acres – Carver County
374,001 acres – Dakota County
388,035 acres – Hennepin County
108,902 acres – Ramsey County
235,445 acres – Scott County
269,816 acres – Washington County
497,358 acres – Lac qui Parle County
489,253 acres – Yellow Medicine County

Not only do our counties have a larger land base to protect, we also have the environmental consequences of the Coteau de Prairies.

- From the highest point of the Coteau in Yellow Medicine County, the elevation drops approximately 950 feet to the Minnesota River. This 950-foot drop is more than the elevation drop from Montevideo to the Gulf of Mexico.

- The average elevation drop on the Coteau is approximately 380 feet over 5 miles. In steep sections, the fall is as much as 100 feet per mile, followed by flat, glacial outwash sections with an elevation drop of less than 5 feet per mile.

- The abrupt change from the steep sloping land of the Coteau to the flatter land at the base of the Coteau leads to a flash-flood threat and often results in crossover flooding.

II. Funding is a big issue for us.

Lac qui Parle County and Yellow Medicine County have a lower tax base than many other counties.

Lac qui Parle County's 2000 levy is $2,308,043
Yellow Medicine County's 2000 levy is $4,747,134

The tax base is low because of lack of industry and a decreasing population. See tables in folders.

The problem applies to:

- Grant opportunities
- Cost-share
- Administrative support – staffing.

A Grant Opportunities. Funding for grants – 50% match

1. Difficulty coming up with 50% cash match.

2. Difficulty coming up with 50% in-kind match. With all grants requiring match, we do not have enough staff time to cover in-kind matches.

3. Funding is competitive – offices do not have time or specialized staff to write grants.

4. Offices don't have funding to hire grant writers.

How do we get local match? Cash or in-kind? How can BWSR help address this?

B Cost Share Funding

1. Since State Cost Share started, the allocation has not increased.

2. Buying power – cost for installation has increased, but allocation has not.

3. Federal cost share no longer is given to each county. To obtain federal dollars you need to apply for a grant, and there are fewer dollars in the pot than in the past.

4. The farm economy makes it difficult for landowners to pay their 25% share. The average household income for both Lac qui Parle and Yellow Medicine Counties is substantially below the state average. As a result, our landowners depend upon cost-share to install needed practices. The Ag BMP program is a loan program – loans must be paid back, and some do not have the collateral to qualify for the loan.

5. We have some larger problems we should address, but there is not enough funding to address these problems. And once again, there needs to be a local match.

We feel a need to increase cost-share dollars, how? How can BWSR help?

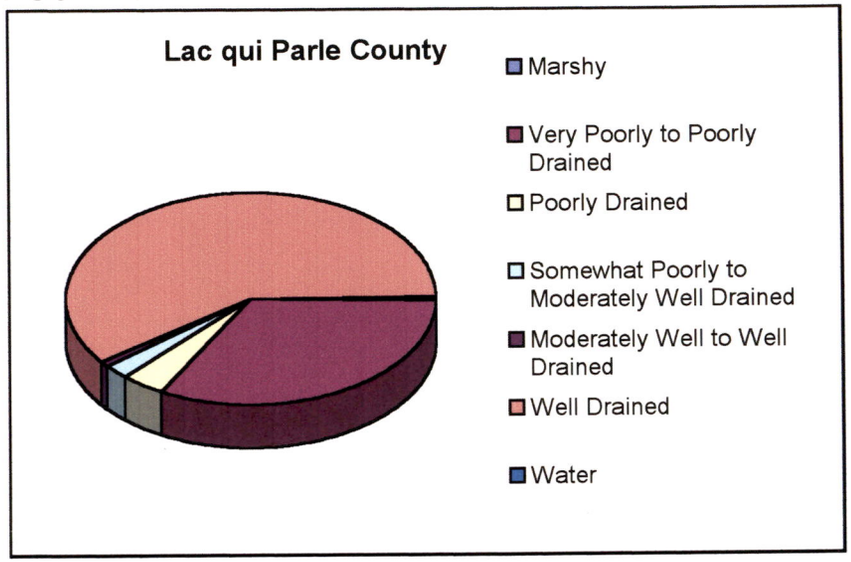
We feel a need to increase cost-share dollars, how? How can BWSR help?

LAC QUI PARLE AND YELLOW MEDICINE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

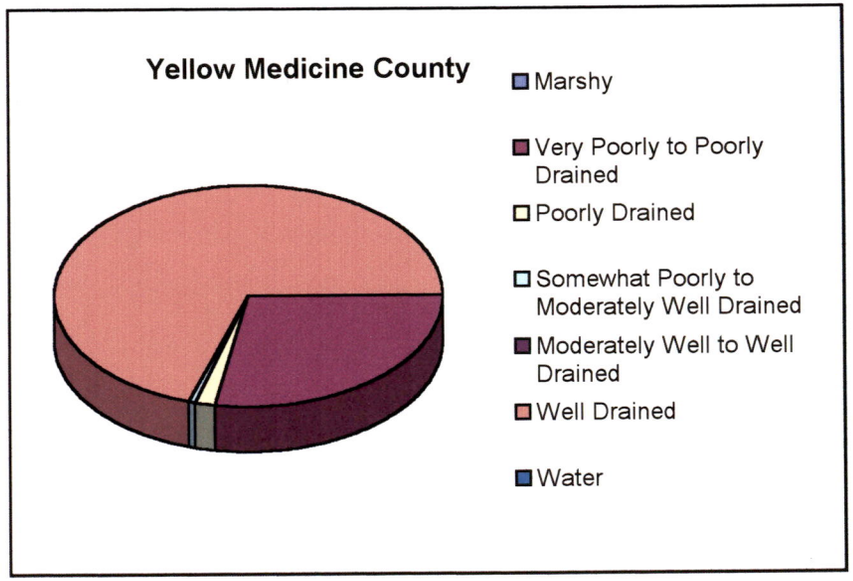
- Teacher Workshops – Head Start through High School
- Stewardship Week Promotion
- Demonstrations
  - Tillage
  - Well Sealing
  - Prairie Planting
- Parade Entries
- SWCD Newsletters
- Special Arbor Day/Month and Earth Day promotions
- Classroom Presentations
  - Lac qui Parle SWCD provides classroom presentations to elementary & secondary classrooms on various conservation topic as requested by the schools within the district. During 1999, the Lac qui Parle Education Specialist provided 29 classroom presentations.
  - Yellow Medicine SWCD provides classroom presentations to all elementary classrooms (K-6) on a specific conservation topic for each grade. (i.e. each year the Kindergarten presentation is on trees) And to secondary classrooms on an as requested basis. During 1999, the Yellow Medicine Education Coordinator provided over 80 classroom presentations.
- Envirothon
- Education Trunks
  - Tree Trunk
  - Minnesota Wildlife Trunk
  - Native Prairie Trunk
- Conservation Worship Services
- Workshops for Women
- Education Booths
  - County Fairs
  - Farm & Home Shows
  - Early Childhood Fair
- News Paper Articles and Radio PSAs
- Education Newsletters – Elementary and Secondary
- Field Days
  - 2nd Grade Field Day
  - 4th Grade Earth Day Field Day
  - 5th Grade Conservation Days
  - 6th Grade Field Day
  - 7th & 8th Grade Mini-Envirothon
- Adult Conservation Tours
  - Air
  - Bus
  - Self-guided
  - Special Groups
- Contests
  - Coloring Contest – grades K-3
  - MASWCD Poster, Essay and Video Contest
  - Photography Contest
  - Biggest Tree Contest
- SWMACDE Environmental Fair
- Educational Materials – both SWCDs have a variety of videos and resource materials, which can be loaned out to schools and other organizations.
- Participation on various SWMACDE Education Committees
  - Area Envirothon
  - State Envirothon
  - Environmental Fair
  - Education Committee

Drainage Class for Soil Atlas

Lac qui Parle County	Percent
Marshy	0.29
Very Poorly to Poorly Drained	32.69
Poorly Drained	4.03
Somewhat Poorly to Moderately Well Drained	2.27
Moderately Well to Well Drained	0.78
Well Drained	59.71
Water	0.24
Total	100.01



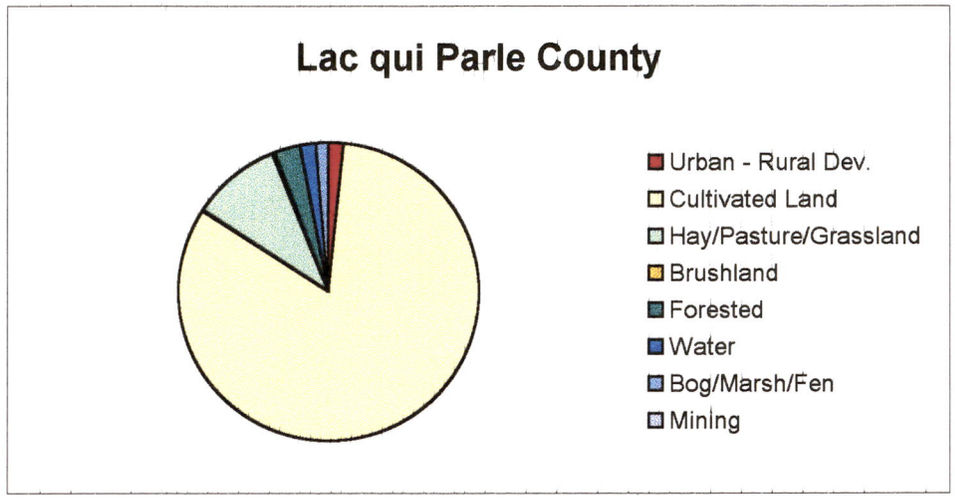
Yellow Medicine County	Percent
Marshy	0
Very Poorly to Poorly Drained	27.67
Poorly Drained	1.71
Somewhat Poorly to Moderately Well Drained	0.69
Moderately Well to Well Drained	0.01
Well Drained	69.88
Water	0.04
Total	100



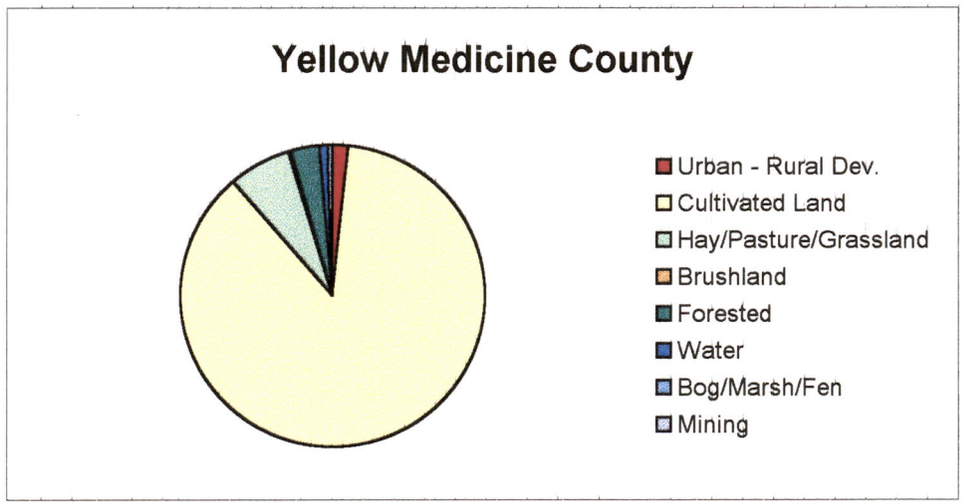
Source: EPIC MN Soil Atlas Data Sheets, U of M

Land Use and Cover

Lac qui Parle County	Percent
Urban - Rural Dev.	1.65
Cultivated Land	82.44
Hay/Pasture/Grassland	9.90
Brushland	0.21
Forested	2.69
Water	1.71
Bog/Marsh/Fen	1.35
Mining	0.05
Total	100.00

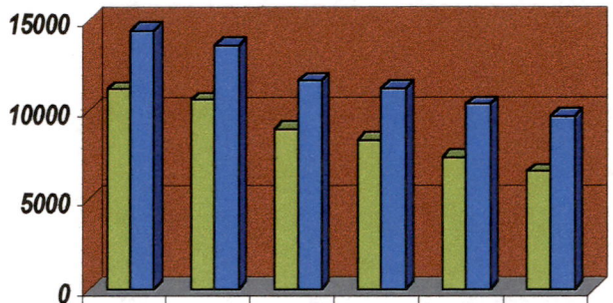


Yellow Medicine County	Percent
Urban - Rural Dev.	1.71
Cultivated Land	86.89
Hay/Pasture/Grassland	6.69
Brushland	0.14
Forested	3.24
Water	0.81
Bog/Marsh/Fen	0.47
Mining	0.06
Total	100.01



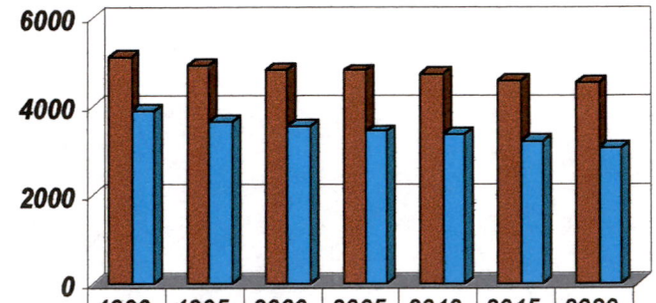
Source: EPIC 2000

Population Trends



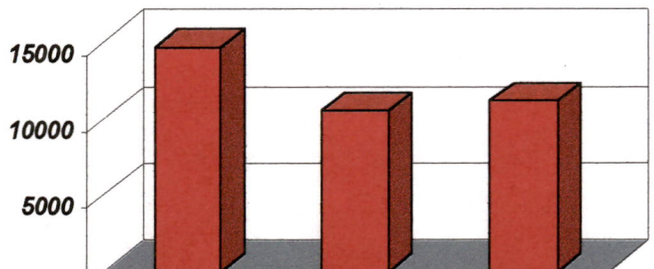
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Lac qui Parle	11164	10592	8924	8340	7370	6600
Yellow Medicine	14523	13653	11684	11240	10360	9700

Labor Force Projections



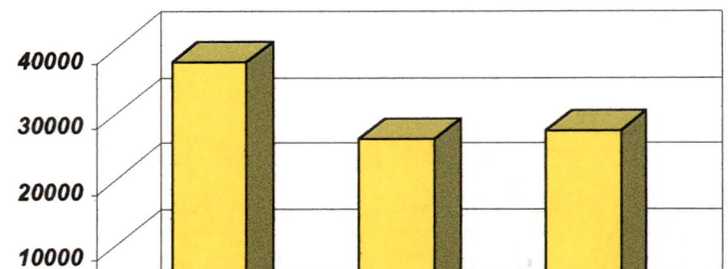
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Yellow Medicine	5149	4920	4850	4810	4720	4610	4540
Lac qui Parle	3885	3660	3540	3440	3360	3220	3080

Per Capita Income



	State	Lac qui Parle	Yellow Medicine
Total	14621	10535	11124

Average Household Income

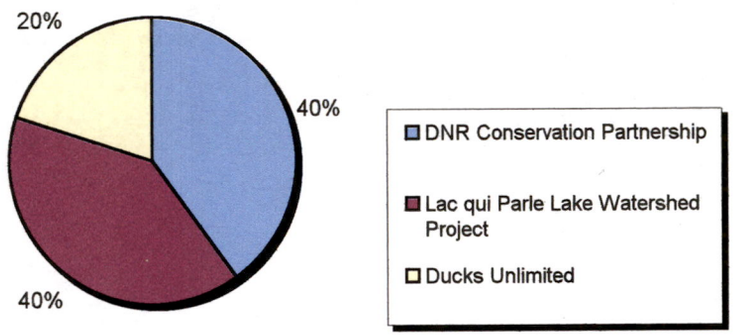


	State	Lac qui Parle	Yellow Medicine
Total	37718	26077	27384

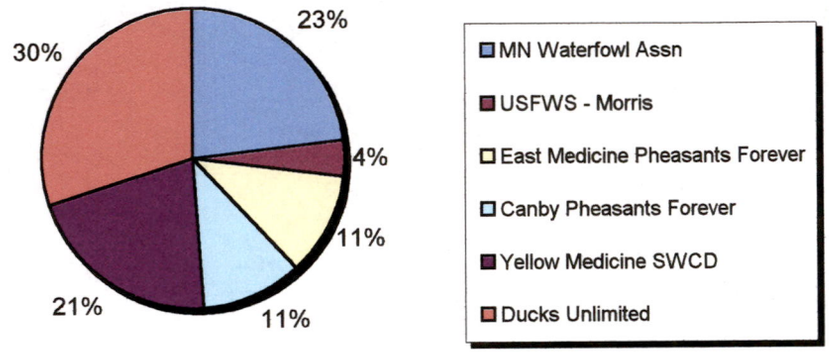
Source: MN Planning, US Census
Produced By: UMVRDC GIS Service Bureau

PARTNERSHIPS IN PURCHASING EQUIPMENT

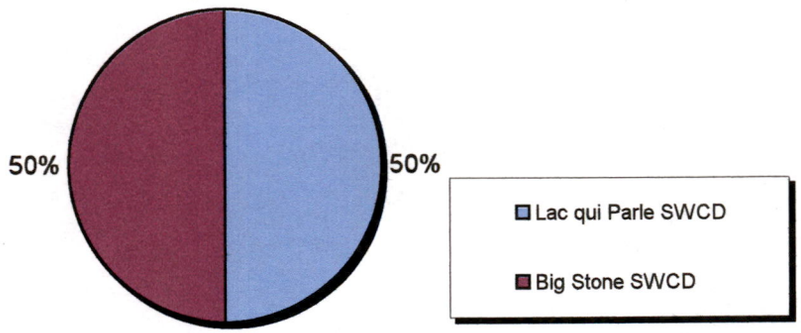
Lac qui Parle SWCD Native Grass Drill



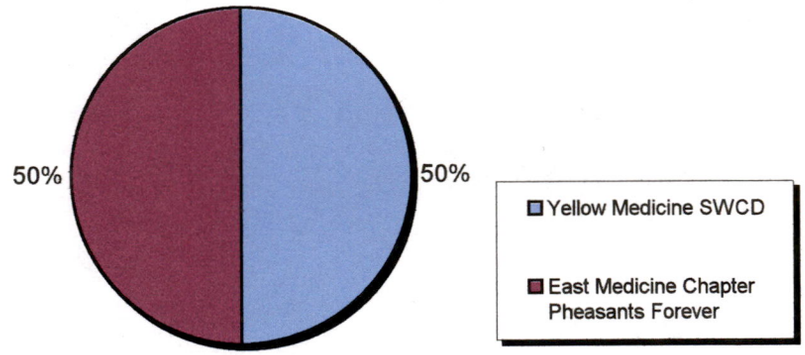
Yellow Medicine SWCD Native Grass Drill



Lac qui Parle SWCD Fabric Machine



Yellow Medicine SWCD Fabric Machine



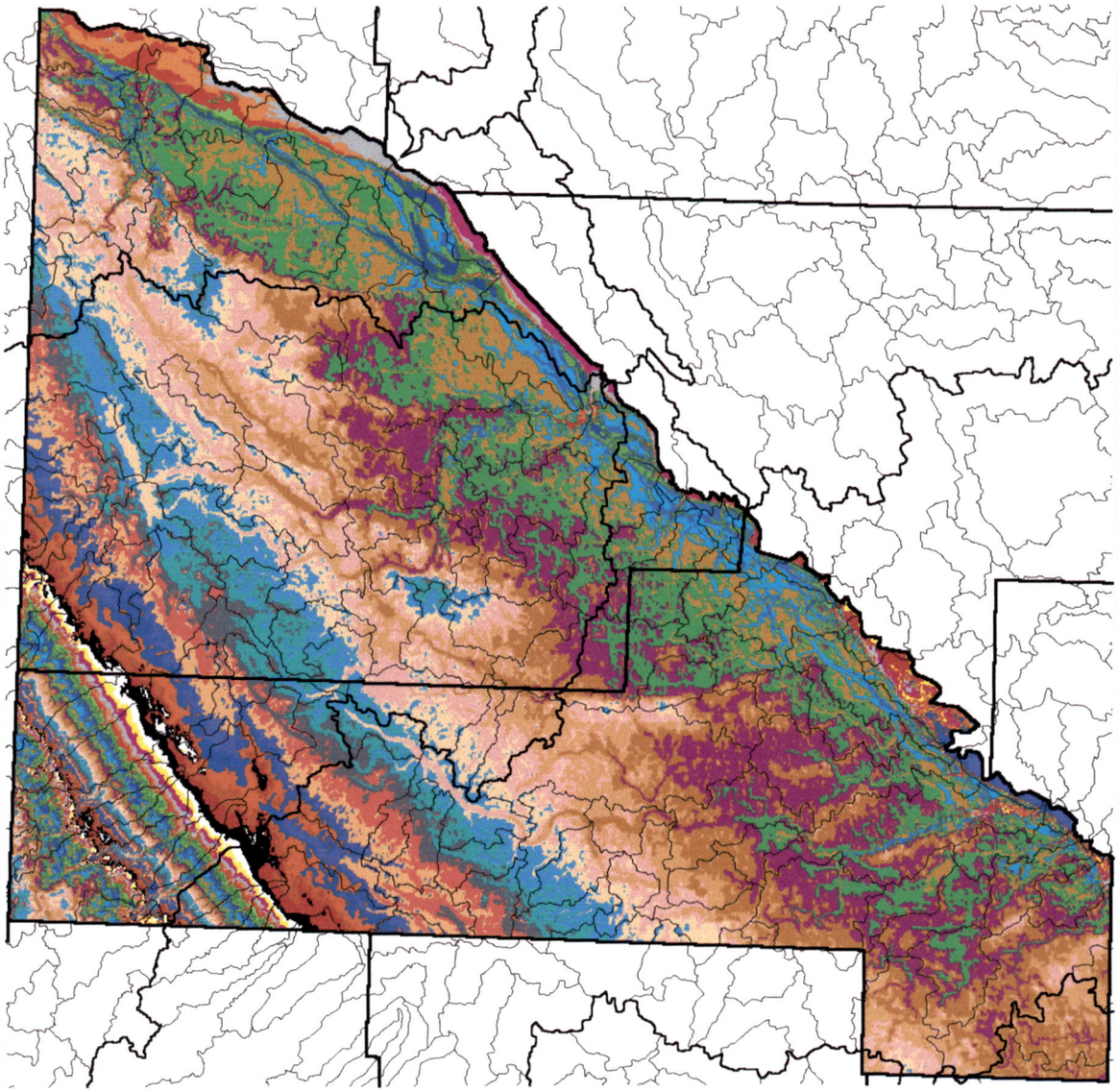
2000

Lac qui Parle & Yellow Medicine SWCD Conservation Activity

Activity	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Tree Planting	Planning				Planting						Planning	
Fabric Laying				Planning	Fabric Application							
Grass Seeder					Cool Season	Warm Season		Cool Season			Warm Season	
Construction				Planning, Site Evaluations, Construction			Construction	CONSTRUCTION				
Ob. Wells			Water Level Measurements									
Wetland Activ.	Processing 026s, Appeals, WCA Activities, Site Investigations						(Continued)		(Continued)		(Continued)	
CRP	During sign-up		Status Reviews, Continuous Sign-up, Seeding Questions & Cost-Share					Contract Development & Signing				
HEL Con. Plan.			Moderate to Heavy-Reconstitution									
Transect Survey					Survey							
CREP/RIM	Taking Applications, Conveying Easements, Developing Plans, Reports											
Admin/Financial	Financial. Yr. End, Reports & Grants			Billing & Collection for Trees, Fabric, Drill			Comp Plan & EQIP Applic.			Planning, Cost-Share and Ag BMP App. & Report		
Education			Newsletters, Contests, Workshops & Classroom Visits						Newsletters, Ed. Newsletters, Class Visits			

Heavy Workload Moderate Workload Light Workload

Elevation of Minnesota
1:24,000 scale DEM



860-869
870-879
880-889
890-899
900-909
910-919
920-929
930-939
940-949
950-959
960-969
970-979
980-989
990-999
1000-1009
1010-1019
1020-1029
1030-1039
1040-1049
1050-1059
1060-1069
1070-1079
1080-1089
1090-1099
1100-1109
1110-1119
1120-1129
1130-1139
1140-1149
1150-1159
1160-1169
1170-1179
1180-1189
1190-1199
1200-1209
1210-1219
1220-1229
1230-1239
1240-1249
1250-1259
1260-1269
1270-1279
1280-1289
1290-1299
1300-1309
1310-1319
1320-1329
1330-1339
1340-1349
1350-1359
1360-1369
1370-1379
1380-1389
1390-1399
1400-1409
1410-1419
1420-1429
1430-1439
1440-1449
1450-1459
1460-1469
1470-1479
1480-1489
1490-1499
1500-1509
1510-1519
1520-1529
1530-1539
1540-1549
1550-1559
1560-1569
1570-1579
1580-1589
1590-1599
1600-1609
1610-1619
1620-1629
1630-1639
1640-1649
1650-1659
1660-1669
1670-1679
1680-1689
1690-1699
1700-1709
1710-1719
1720-1729
1730-1739
1740-1749
Not in MN

Scale: 0 5 10 mi

Digital Elevation Model (DEM) has a resolution of 90 meters. Original data resolution was 3 arc seconds (points approximately 90x60 meters)
Using eppl7 commands: EVALUATE and FILL, 16 bit raw data was divided by 10.
Metadata record comes from U.S. Geological Survey
http://nsdi.usgs.gov/nsdi/wais/maps/dem30.HTML.

06/06/2000 5:46:27 AM

EPIC for Windows

CONSERVATION APPLICATION

The Lac qui Parle Soil and Water Conservation District and the Yellow Medicine Soil and Water Conservation District have consistently been able to put conservation on the land.

Before the federal cost-share program for conservation practices changed, Lac qui Parle and Yellow Medicine Counties were in the forefront in conservation planning and application. When the federal Long-Term Agreement program went into effect, both offices actively used the program to help landowners protect their soil and water resources. One year in the late 1980s, Lac qui Parle alone used almost half of the state's Long-Term Agreement funding.

LAC QUI PARLE SWCD

We use funding from various sources. To illustrate this, we will share the construction accomplishments in Lac qui Parle County in 1999. Because the Lac qui Parle SWCD does most of the conservation practice engineering in the County, EQIP funded practices were reported in 1999 in LARS (Local Government Annual Reporting System used by BWSR). Using LARS numbers, this is a recap of Lac qui Parle's 1999 construction year.

Annual Soil Saved	65,020.07 tons/year
Net Sediment Reduction	49,508.25 tons/year
Phosphorous Reduction	50,246.72 lbs./year

Remember, these figures are cumulative. *These savings/reductions are realized every year those practices are in place*. Add them to savings/reductions from 1998, 1997, 1996, etc.

The funding came from a number of sources.

$ 59,124	Landowners' share
17,284	Ag Best Management Practice (BMP) Loans
14,372	Lac qui Parle County Water Plan (this doesn't include well-sealing activity.)
38,731	State Cost-Share Funds
19,301	Special Projects Cost-Share
41,523	Minnesota River Basin Special State Cost-Share
81,172	Federal funding through EQIP
$271,507	Total

The money went into
2.2 acres grassed waterway
1 ag system
17,560 feet terraces and diversions (most of the terrace feet were in 638 terraces – water and sediment control basins)
2 terrace upgrades



STATE COST SHARE PROGRAM
As of June 30, 2000

Regular State Cost Share Program

The State Cost Share Program was established in 1977 to share the cost of practices for erosion or sedimentation control or water quality improvement that are designed to protect and improve soil and water resources. These funds have been extremely important in putting conservation practices on the land in each SWCD.

The request for cost share practice dollars far exceed the dollars given to each county. With the change in the federal cost share program from the ACP Program to the EQIP Program, the counties have seen a dramatic loss in federal cost share dollars. The districts have operated the State Cost Share Program since 1979.

Funding for the State Cost Share Program needs to be increased. In 1980, the Yellow Medicine SWCD received $23,803.50 for conservation practices. These dollars were used to install 6,000 feet of terrace, 3 Ag waste systems, 2.3 acres of Grass Waterways and 3,200 feet of field windbreak. We received $23,926.00 in 1999. We were only able to fund approximately 5,000 feet of terraces.

YELLOW MEDICINE SWCD

Yellow Medicine SWCD spent approximately $517,605.00 of State Cost Share and/or Special Project Funds since 1979. In addition, the Yellow Medicine SWCD added $31,490.00 of their own funds to the State Cost Share Program. The following is a table showing how these funds were utilized:

Practice	Number of Contracts	Acres/Feet	Cost Share Dollars
Ag Waste System	**9**	**9 Systems**	**$48,913.02**
Critical Area Stabilization	**3**	**6.1 acres**	**$2,967.68**
Diversion	**3**	**3,345 feet**	**$8,889.50**
Erosion Control Structure	**4**	**4 structures**	**$19,481.00**
Field Windbreaks	**17**	**55,090 feet**	**$10,304.76**
Grass Waterways	**18**	**50.75 acres**	**$40,172.98**
Streambank Stabilization	**3**	**34 miles**	**$113,679.00**
Terraces/Sediment Control Basins	**92**	**174,455 feet**	**$304,687.01**

Minnesota River Basin Cost Share Dollars

Lac qui Parle Watershed

Since 1997, the Yellow Medicine and Lac qui Parle SWCDs jointly applied for and have received approximately $278,646.00 from the Minnesota River Basin Cost Share Grant Program to be used in the Lac qui Parle Watershed. These grant dollars were used to install the following best management practices:

Practice	Number of Contracts	Acres/Feet	Tons of Soil Saved	Cost Share Dollars
Ag Waste System	**1**	**1 System**		**$8,000.00**
Diversion	**1**	**800 feet**	**95 tons**	**$5,617.00**
Grass Waterways	**6**	**11.5 acres**	**808 tons**	**$34,056.43**
Sediment Control Basins(638's)	**19**	**14,210 feet**	**1126 tons**	**$107,744.57**
Terraces	**13**	**22,800 feet**	**1170 tons**	**$123,228.00**

CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (CREP)

As of June 1, 2000

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a state/federal/local partnerships that combines the existing federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) with the existing Minnesota Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Reserve Program to retire up to 100,000 acres of environmentally sensitive land in the Minnesota River Valley. Under CREP, landowners can voluntarily enroll eligible land in a 15-year CRP contract followed by a RIM Reserve easement. Landowners who enroll will need to develop a conservation plan to manage the land for maximum water quality and wildlife benefits.

In 1999, Lac qui Parle SWCD, Lincoln SWCD and Yellow Medicine SWCD applied and received a DNR Outreach Specialist Grant. This grant was for $12,000 to be used in promoting conservation programs and providing technical assistance to landowners in the three counties for a six-month period.

In March 1999, Lac qui Parle SWCD and Yellow Medicine SWCD both received a grant from the Board of Water and Soil Resources to be used to hire staff to provide technical and administrative assistance for the CREP Program.

The CREP Program is scheduled to sunset on September 30, 2002. Even after September 2002, funding will be needed to employ staff because of the workload involved with the follow up of these easements.

County	Number of Easements	Number of Acres	Easement Dollar Amount
Lac qui Parle County	**51**	**2,427.8 Acres**	**1,100,716.80**
Yellow Medicine County	**49**	**1,937.3 Acres**	**803,987.85**

EASEMENTS BY TYPES AND ACRES PER COUNTY

Type of Easement	Lac qui Parle County	Yellow Medicine County
Wetland Restoration	**103.3 Acres**	**457.2 Acres**
Riparian Floodplain	**2,150.2 Acres**	**772.2 Acres**
Riparian Pasture	**174.3 Acres**	**645.6 Acres**
TOTAL ACRES	**2,427.8 Acres**	**1,875.0 Acres**

REINVEST IN MINNESOTA (RIM) PROGRAM

As of June 1, 2000

The Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Program was first funded in 1986. RIM is a state funded easement program. The purpose of RIM is to reduce erosion, protect water quality and develop and enhance valuable fish and wildlife habitat. Interest has been overwhelming. Requests for funding has far exceeded dollars available for our area. However, in 1999 the requests for funding were extremely low because of the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). As long as the CREP Program is in existence, we will see fewer requests for land to be enrolled into the RIM Program. Funding for both RIM and CREP need to continue.

RIM funding for technical and administrative purposes need to continue. Developing and implementing a permanent easement requires a great amount of time and expertise. Even if the RIM Program is not funded at the State level, the SWCDs will still need to follow up on all existing RIM Contracts. This program is an ongoing program.

Below are tables outlining each SWCDs RIM Program.

County	Number of Easements	Number of Acres	Easement Dollar Amount
Lac qui Parle County	**12**	**391.1 Acres**	**$ 227,757.30**
Yellow Medicine County	**43**	**1,893.7 Acres**	**$1,243,311.27**

EASEMENTS BY TYPES AND ACRES PER COUNTY

Type of Easement	Lac qui Parle County	Yellow Medicine County
Permanent Wetland Preserve	**30.3 Acres**	**335.0 Acres**
Wetland Restoration	**53.4 Acres**	**666.9 Acres**
Riparian Land	**206.3 Acres**	**714.4 Acres**
Marginal Ag Land	**27.7 Acres**	**177.4 Acres**
RIM - WRP	**64.9 Acres**	**0 Acres**
TOTAL ACRES	**391.1 Acres**	**1,893.7 Acres**

