



Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources.
Minutes.

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January 2002

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**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ONE WEST WATER STREET
LOWER LEVEL CONFERENCE ROOM
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
JANUARY 23, 2002**

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: Lee Coe, Jerome Deal, Victor Ormsby, Karen Harder, Steve Morse-DNR, Jack Frost, Darrell Bruggman, Lisa Thorvig-PCA, Paul Krabbenhoft, Jim Anderson-MES, Char Kahler, Sharon Clark-MDA, JoAnn Coover, Clair Nelson, Dan Wilson-MDH, Ginny Imholte, Dwain Otte

STAFF PRESENT: Ron Harnack, Jeff Nielsen, Marybeth Block, Greg Larson, John Jaschke, Debbie Anderson

OTHERS PRESENT:

Kerry Netzke, Area II MN River Basin
Kevin Bigalke, Lower Minnesota River Watershed District
Lawrence Samstad, Itasca Engineering
E. A. Schunk, citizen
Keefe Schunk, citizen
LeAnn Buck, MASWCD
Gyles Randall, U of M/SROC
Sandy Hooker, MAT

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

Pledge of Allegiance

Adopt Agenda - Chair Coe made two changes to the agenda - under *Information and Discussion*, 1) the first item will be Mr. Schunk, followed by budget information. 2) Victor Ormsby would like to briefly inform the Board of an agenda item that will be presented to the Board in February. This will be Item 4, after the lunch break.

****** Moved by Jerome Deal, seconded by Sharon Clark, to adopt the changes to the agenda as presented. Motion passed on a voice vote.
02-01

Minutes of December 19, 2001 – Karen Harder stated that a correction is needed on the Farm Bill Update, on page ten, second paragraph should read, Renewable Agricultural Based Energy and Reaffirmation. Dan Wilson, requested a change to page six, under his report, second to the last line, "state inspected,... change to read local programs. Victor Ormsby stated that a correction is needed on page seven, third paragraph from the bottom, "Wayne said that this possible" should read "this is possible." Moved by Jack Frost, seconded by Char Kahler, to approve the minutes of December 19, 2001, as corrected. Motion passed on a voice vote.

02-02

Reports

Chair Coe reported that he and Ron Harnack attended a meeting on January 2, 2002, in the Governor's Office regarding the budget. Potential opportunities to impact the effectiveness of delivery of service through changes in organizations/reorganization were discussed. The end result was an understanding that BWSR would be working together with other agencies on these issues during 2002-03.

Chair Coe attended the EQB meeting on December 20, decisions were as follows:

- Adopted Findings of Fact, Conclusions and Order determining that the Solway Power Plant proposed by Ottertail Power Company does not require an environmental impact statement. The proposed construction is a 44-Megawatt electrical power generating station in Lammers Township near Solway. Natural gas will be the primary fuel with No. 2 fuel oil as the backup. An additional 500 feet of 115kv electric transmission line will be required as will as 800 feet of 6-inch gas pipeline.
- A pipeline routing permit was issued to Enbridge Energy (formally Lakehead Pipeline) for approximately 97 miles of 36 inch outside diameter steel pipe by adding five separate segments or loops to its existing system. These loops will connect existing 48-inch pipes, resulting in one continuous pipeline from Clearbrook, Minnesota to Superior, Wisconsin.

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Chair Coe, Darrell Bruggman and Paul Krabbenhoft attended a meeting on January 11, at the BWSR office in Brainerd to review the Stearns County Water Plan. He was very impressed with the progress they made. They elected Paul Krabbenhoft as Chair and he did a very good job of conducting the review. The Stearns County water plan is on the agenda today and we will hear more about their plan later.

Chair Coe participated in a conference call with the Administrative Advisory Committee on January 15. The primary focus was the budget, on the agenda today, which Ron Harnack will be covering in detail later in the meeting.

Executive Director's Report - Ron Harnack reported that BWSR is laying out a framework for the next several months. Discussions will continue on streamlining the way we do business and our involvement with other agencies. Next month we will start with a history lesson on local water planning which provides a base umbrella for everything we do. Future expectations include consolidation of the water management authorities into one authority that can be more streamlined and flexible in terms of its utilization by local units of government. We will do the same thing for WCA as we move forward. We will have to make the program much more efficient and effective and the best way to do that is in an integrated discussion with the other agencies.

Ron stated that budgets have been a hot issue the last month and a half. BWSR went in before the House and Senate and things went as well as could be expected. We tried to give them a good understanding of the Governor's recommendations and to a great extent, why the agencies are putting certain programs on the table. The second aspect of the budget is the Capital Budget and the Governor has come out with recommendations for the Capital Budget. We had three initiatives initially that were proposed, RIM reserve at \$20 million and the Governor is recommending \$7 million, the Lake and Streams Initiative was not recommended for any dollars. We've come off a pilot initiative that's been utilized, and new programs were looked at very critically, with a lot of demands out there, this is not one that we would move forward. The Wetland Road Replacement initiative under WCA, which has been an annual issue, is again not in the Governor's recommendation. We will have to look to the counties and townships to carry the water like they have in the past. There is no interest in changing the policy to give any relief in that arena. It still maintains itself as a state mandate without funding.

In your packet of information, under Board Member Update, there are two court cases that have come back from the Court of Appeals; both have affirmed the state's position. One is the Rice Creek wetland issue that you've had before you on appeal several times. The second in Big Stone County, involved a DNR protected waters, wetland, and

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some WCA wetlands. The court ruled applicants had to do a new EAW and also had to get permits from DNR. We have one more court case that is still before the Court of Appeals and that is the City of Hugo.

Ron attended an open forum in Duluth. Every year the SWCD's, counties, staff, commissioners, supervisors, MNDOT, and PCA get together and talk about issues related to BWSR activities. Issues this year surrounded budget and wetlands. They recognized that they will take part in the short-term reductions and would like to see if the reductions are going to be long-term. We can change the programmatic expectations and in the short run, give them the greatest degree of flexibility so they are able to achieve the outcomes that are being asked.

Wetlands staff held their last meeting on the wetland rules with interest groups. It appears most, if not all of the significant concerns have been addressed. We asked the attendees to provide feedback indicating whether or not they had any concerns or if they would object to moving the process forward.

Ron met with Dakota County on the Vermillion River Initiative. The county has shown leadership in local water planning. They endorsed the initiative to establish a Joint Powers Agreement with Scott County. They have proposed establishing a Watershed Commission that will be advisory to the Joint Powers Board and provide the guidance and direction on the implementation of the plan.

Dispute Resolution Report (DRC) - Chair Coe reported on behalf of Jim Haertel. There are presently nine appeals pending. All of the appeals involve WCA. County

Wetlands Committee - Darrell Bruggman reported that January 4, 2002, was the final Wetland Stakeholders meeting. The Governor's Office reviewed the Rule on January 17, 2002. The Rule should be published in the State Register on February 11, 2002, with a 30-day comment period, which ends March 13, 2002. During the 30-day comment period there will be six public informational meetings scheduled throughout the state. The dates and locations scheduled are: February 12, St. Cloud; February 13, Bemidji; February 14, Duluth; February 26, Bloomington; February 27, Rochester; and February 28, Morton. Registration forms have been sent out for the Proposed Wetland Rules Informational Meetings. Depending on the outcomes from the comment period, there may be ~~may be~~ a public hearing scheduled for March 26, 2002 in St. Cloud. Board Members will receive the registration form, which will include all dates and locations.

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Cost-Share/Soil Conservation Committee - Dwain Otte reported that BWSR sent out a memo this week to clientele, (SWCD's, WMO's/WD's, etc.) regarding the agency budget reductions. We should know more about funding allocations for roll-over and special projects in February. State budget reductions may effect local governmental units.

Education and Public Relations - Paul Krabbenhoft reported that the Education Committee is undertaking a project that will take considerable thought and effort. They were asked by the U of M Extension Service for assistance through BWSR in identifying potential environmental educational programs as they look at with their cuts and reorganization ideas trying to identify main priorities. The Senior Management Team met on January 15, and identified ways to work though this. The Education Committee met this morning and set a timeline to start gathering information and pulling together a survey. This survey will work among different organizations and groups throughout the state.

Administrative Advisory Committee - Lee Coe reported that the Administrative Advisory Committee met via conference call on January 15, 2002. The primary focus of discussion was the budget reduction.

Agency Reports

Chair Coe took a moment to welcome our new Board member, Lisa Thorvig representing the Pollution Control Agency.

Sharon Clark, Department of Agriculture (MDA), reported that MDA is also going through budget reductions and have completed the initial hearings before the House and Senate. MDA had no layoffs; vacancy positions will continue to be vacant, eliminating nine FTE's. Sharon announced that Minnesota will co-sponsor a Watershed Conference, at Gustavas Adolphis starting June 19, 2002. The first steering committee meeting for the conference will be held next week.

Dan Wilson, Department of Health (MDH), reported that MDH is producing a new Well Program brochure. The Well Program has a 96 percent compliance rate for all new well construction and has sealed more than 150,000 abandoned wells; however, they are still not reaching everyone. The missing piece from our perspective as it pertains to private wells, is getting information from people who own older wells. We need to raise the profile for the 25 percent of Minnesotans who are drinking private well water. A new brochure, "Safe Drinking Water for Your Baby." There are 65,000 infants born in Minnesota every year and we will print 60,000 brochures and circulate along with immunization packet information through the HMO's. Dan stated that there is nothing new since last month regarding reductions in the water program.

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Steve Morse, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), reported that DNR has also given their budget presentations to both committees. DNR has been working on the ATV issue and what the conservation impacts are on the trails and the fact that there are not enough trails. The production of ATV's now surpasses snowmobiles and there are few places for them to go. This past week DNR lost a case in district court and required to do an Environmental Assessment Worksheet for ATV trails, which is the first phase of an environmental review. An appeal is being considered. DNR is at a standstill as far as implementing ATV trails in Minnesota.

Jim Anderson, Minnesota Extension Service (MES), reported that MES will hold the 8th Biennial Minnesota Water Conference on April 17-19, at the Holiday Inn in St. Cloud. This conference will be sponsored jointly with the U of M/Water Resources Center and the Rivers Council of Minnesota and the Minnesota Lakes Association. Jim will send brochures to the Board members. Jim also reported that MES, PCA and MDA are in the process of conducting 32 county training sessions statewide regarding nutrient management plans. The Minnesota On-Site Sewage Contractors Association is holding their annual convention next week and will discuss wastewater issues. The keynote speaker is the owner of the *Pumper* magazine, which is a nationwide business magazine with approximately 23,000 small business subscribers. The conference will be held in St. Cloud at the Holiday Inn Convention Center.

Lisa Thorvig, Assistant Commissioner, Pollution Control Agency (PCA), reported that for the first time PCA has an Assistant Commissioner assigned to water issues, which is Lisa's major responsibility. PCA has also hired a new Legislative Director, Nelson French. Lisa distributed a brochure that explains the downsizing and reorganization that PCA has gone through during the last year. Lisa also distributed a handout from the Legislative Auditor; regarding PCA's legislative audit of their water quality program. Lisa reported on a septic system legislative initiative with the Minnesota Lakes Association. The Realtors Association is not happy with this bill, they feel that they are already enforcing the State Septic Systems laws. The idea was to take the well disclosure and add in the septic information.

CONSENT AGENDA

Clearwater County Request for Comprehensive Local Water Plan Extension - Marybeth Block reported that staff recommend the one-year extension to December 31, 2002.

02-03 ** Moved by JoAnn Coover, seconded by Darrel Bruggman, to approve the extension of the Clearwater County Comprehensive Local Water Plan to December 31, 2002. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Board Members and attendees were introduced and Chair Coe called for a break in the meeting at 10:35 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 10:50 a.m.

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Chair Coe had two requests during the break. Mr. Schunk understood that he would be on the agenda about 10:00 a.m. Also, we will move up the Budget discussions because Mr. Morse will need to leave for another meeting. Moved by Jerome Deal, seconded by Victor Ormsby, to adjust the agenda to accommodate requests by Mr. Schunk and Mr. Morse. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Information and Discussion

Petition by Keefe Schunk, citizen – Mr. Schunk stated that the Board asked him to submit information in reference to the petition. All Board members received the petition information in their Board packets. Larry Samstad, consulting engineer, spoke on behalf of Keefe Schunk, asked that the petition for the dissolution of the Hennepin Conservation District be put on the ballot. Chair Coe suggested that the Administrative Advisory Committee further investigate, gather more information and report back to the full Board. If there is new or other pertinent information that should be reviewed, please submit to the Advisory Committee. Moved by JoAnn Coover, seconded by Jerome Deal, that the Administrative Advisory Committee further investigate, and report back to the full Board. Motion passed on a voice vote. Mr. Schunk offered his assistance to answer any further questions regarding this issue.

Budget Reductions

Steve Morse, Department of Natural Resources, distributed a summary packet regarding DNR's budget reductions. Steve highlighted some issues of interest to LGUs. It totals \$15.5 million almost six percent of our biennial general fund budget. DNR will be eliminating 50 positions in layoffs and possibly more. The Minnesota Conservation Core is one of the programs proposed to be eliminated with an impact of \$2.1 million dollars a year. We value all of these programs, however we had to make decisions. Regarding the Forest Stewardship Programs in the counties, there are ongoing reductions of \$99,000 a year. The one time reduction this year will reduce the Forest Management Plans. There are no reductions in the Water Resources Programs at this point in time. DNR will continue to use volunteers in the State Parks and will try to increase the use of volunteers through the system, and use the Sentence to Serve Program. State budget cuts will impact DNR's capability to become more involved at the local levels. The planning positions in DNR regional offices assist local government, inter-disciplinary work, and facilitation; these positions will be reduced from six to three. This is increasingly important and we want to continue to support people working on these planning and local government issues.

Sharon Clark, Department of Agriculture, reported that MDA would have no layoffs. Salary savings will be made through retirements and vacancies. BWSR might be interested in MDA's Gypsy Moth Program. There are 14 seasonal trappers that MDA will hire later in the season so that the program is not harmed. This may become a

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bigger program in the future and may look at local governments starting to pay for some of these positions due to the budget cuts. The Manure Lab Certification Program where MDA works with the University may be eliminated in 2004. The University and MDA will continue this program with one staff. The ethanol proposal is to go from .20 cents a gallon to .18 cents a gallon. Most of the plants have expanded. The expansions are not in the ten-year program. With regard to the contracts MDA has with the U of M Extension and other agencies, the Commissioner is working on this issue and would like to continue the partnership with all agencies. Some of the Sustainable Ag technical contracts will be reduced but not eliminated. The Beaver Damage Control program will be eliminated. MDA and MDH are in a bonding bill to co-locate a new lab. Administration is going to propose a new building for the Department of Agriculture. It will not be connected to the Health building and may be located on Lafayette Road.

Jim Anderson, Minnesota Extension Service (MES), discussed the reorganization at the last meeting. MES was originally looking at a 10 to 15 percent cut relative to the reallocation and structuring. Now with the state budget cuts they are looking at an additional 5 to 10 percent. We are now at 25 percent relative to the Extension situation. Last month MES entered into the first stage of the reallocation which included early retirements. They are currently in the second phase, which is focused on field staff. Legislative hearings on this have been held and legislative forums statewide. They are looking at four to 20 positions being reduced on campus. The President of the University said that they will not fund Extension through tuition. Extension needs to be looking at funding through outreach activities. Extension did have two positions funded through a line item in the Department of Agriculture for manure management education and they have been playing a large role in producer workshops relative to feedlot issues. As of 2003 these positions will disappear.

Dan Wilson, Department of Health (MDH), reported on the Well Program and the Drinking Water Program. The overwhelming majority of drinking water money is not general fund. The Drinking Water Program gets its funding primarily through EPA grants and through the connection fee and that's not impacted. The Well Program gets 100 percent of its revenue from fees. And we are increasing fees approximately every four years. During the last session we were granted a fee increase that has become effective this July. We should be okay for the next three maybe four years.

Lisa Thorvig, Pollution Control Agency (PCA) reported that only 13 percent of their funding comes from the general fund. We are mainly fees and federally funded. The bad news is the part of PCA that is funded by general fund is mainly our water programs. We have been asked to take a 10 percent cut in our general fund for the next four years, which is about four million dollars every two years. Lisa distributed information regarding the accounting summary and change item description that

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discusses the five ways PCA is meeting reductions. 1) Water Quality Fee Increase, 2) Shift Household Hazardous Waste Program from the general fund to the Solid Waste fund, 3) One-time savings, 4) Reduce Clean Water, and 5) Administrative Reductions. Discussion followed regarding the Hazardous Waste Program. The Governor agreed that PCA would not have additional position reductions because of the 70 positions eliminated last year.

Ron Harnack reported that one hundred percent of BWSR's budget is General Fund. We do have a ten percent reduction that is recommended. Principals that would guide our discussions: 1) commitment to ongoing capacity of local governmental units, that is part of our role to help local governments do an enhanced effort in managing there water resources; 2) maintain ongoing technical and financial support to local units of government, 3) preserve funding; 4) focus on the outcomes for natural resources; and 5) commitment to mandates.

Ron reported that BWSR has a number of programs that are mandates and if we are unable to maintain our commitment to those mandates then we have an obligation to be able to adjust the mandates. We also have to continue a commitment to reform for efficiency. We need to keep an open mind, be innovative and creative as we look to the future. Improve the way we deliver our programs. We will see over a \$500,000 reduction administratively, at least four to five maybe more staffing reductions. We are not going to be able to accommodate that through vacancies. The majority of it will have to be through layoffs. We don't have a turnover rate that allows us to absorb it over time. We will be looking critically at how we address this. We are also looking at some field positions and doing some restructuring in St. Paul. Important to local units of governments at this time is the impacts on the grant reductions. Most of our grants have gone out for the first year of the biennium. Therefore, trying to realize a ten percent reduction in this biennium means the majority of those reductions are going to have to occur in the second year. He stated that we don't have a lot of choices on where to take our reductions. The Administrative Advisory Committee felt this was a way to serve the principles set forth. Moved by Jerome Deal, seconded by JoAnn Coover, to adopt this paper as the principal guideline for the Board's recommendations for 2003 reduction of allocations. Motion passed on voice vote.

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02-06

Committee Recommendations

Metro Water Planning Subcommittee

Chair Coe suggested we put Items 1 & 2 together to vote on the committee recommendations. This would be the Order Withdrawal of Territory in the Comfort Lake Forest Lake Watershed District and the Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Plan.

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Karen Harder, on behalf of the Metro Subcommittee, presented the recommendation. The Comfort Lake/Forest Lake Watershed District (Chisago County) had a request from the City of Wyoming to remove from the watershed district. The committee recommends approval to remove those portions of Wyoming not territory to the Comfort Lake/Forest Lake Watershed District (CLFLWD).

02-07 ** The Black Dog Water Management Organization Plan is very well written and detailed. The Metro Water Planning Subcommittee recommends adoption of this plan. Moved by Dwain Otte, seconded by Jack Frost, to adopt the Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Plan and approve the CLFLWD withdrawal of territory. Motion passed on a voice vote.

02-08 ** Lower Minnesota River Watershed District Amendment to Watershed Management Plan - Karen Harder reported that the Metro Subcommittee met to review the amendment to the Plan and recommends approval. There was a question regarding the jurisdiction with the federal land being involved and that would be taken care of through cooperative agreements. Moved by Karen Harder, seconded by Jerome Deal, to approve the amendment to the Lower Minnesota River Watershed Management Plan. Motion passed on voice vote.

Northern Water Planning Subcommittee

02-09 ** Stearns County Comprehensive Water Plan Update - Paul Krabbenhoft reported that the Northern Subcommittee attended the hearing for the plan on January 15. Stearns County was under a one-year extension and this is a good example where extensions really help. The Northern Subcommittee was impressed with what they brought forward. Over the last year, the Water Plan was the driving force for the Stearns Countywide Zoning Land Use Ordinance. Moved by Paul Krabbenhoft, seconded by Jerome Deal, to approve the Stearns County Comprehensive Water Plan. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Southern Water Planning Subcommittee

Char Kahler, on behalf of the Southern Subcommittee, addressed both the Nicollet County Comprehensive Water Plan and the Sibley County Comprehensive Water Plan. The Southern Subcommittee met on December 13, 2001, with both Sibley and Nicolett Counties. Most recently Nicollet has bound together with Cottonwood and Brown County on a watershed level and secured Clean Water Partnership funds. A major concern of the citizens there is quality drinking water and they have seen increased rates of nitrates in groundwater. Much of this driven by the agricultural production system in place and that is driven by what the federal farm bill is. They have done a very good job given the resources they have available to them and given the odds.

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Char reported that St. Peter is looking to find ways to reduce the nitrate levels otherwise the city will have to go to a reverse osmosis filtration system which, is very expensive. If we can help with education of landowners and best management practices being utilized and maybe a farm bill that encourages more diversification in the rotation, would solve this problem without high technology as a solution. Moved by Victor Ormsby, seconded by Char Kahler, to approve the Nicollet County Comprehensive Water Plan and the Sibley County Comprehensive Water Plan. Motion passed on a voice vote.

"Present-Day Agriculture in Southern Minnesota – Is it Sustainable?"

Gyles Randall, Soil Scientist and Professor, presented information regarding what is causing the increased erosion problems occurring in the state? Discussion followed. Chair Coe thanked Dr. Randall for his interesting and thought provoking presentation.

Landscape Buffer Initiative – Lower Mississippi River Basin in Minnesota – Victor Ormsby submitted a one-page summary with information that will be presented at the next Board meeting. This buffer initiative is a collaborative effort of the LGU's and agencies in southeastern Minnesota. The Basin Alliance of the Lower Mississippi in Minnesota (BALMM) is comprised of several watersheds.

Advisory Comments

LeAnn Buck, MASWCD, reported that MASWCD is supporting \$14M for RIM and doubling the Governor's recommendation. The districts are concerned about the budget cuts and funding that they get from their county allocations, are they going to get hit by the state also. We have met with Representative Colin Peterson regarding the Conservation Security Act and will meet with Representative Gutknecht on Friday on the same issue. The SWCD's are picking up Gyles Randall's message as well. There's a concern regarding alfalfa, how can we get more alfalfa back into southeastern Minnesota. MASWCD will be taking a delegation to Washington in March. The MASWCD "Legislative Day at the Capitol" is February 25-26 at the Holiday Inn East, St. Paul. LeAnn and Judy Erickson will meet tomorrow and put MASWCD's legislative agenda together. LeAnn has explained the general service grant and cost-share issues to MASWCD as they look at the proposed budget cuts, they realize it is a one time cut and that MASWCD needs to do their part and they appreciate that responsibility.

Upcoming Meetings

- The next BWSR meeting will be held on February 27, 2002 in St. Paul.
- The Dispute Resolution Committee is meeting on February 6, 2002. A meet-me-call will be set up to discuss the Schunk petition. Date has not been determined.
- BWSR Retreat, Wednesday, May 22nd and Thursday, May 23rd at the Riverwood Conference Center in Monticello. The Board will be setting the agenda for the biennial budget.

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- ❑ The 2002 Local Water Planners Conference will be held in September in Hinkley. BWSR has been invited to hold their September meeting in conjunctions with this conference.
- ❑ BWSR has also been invited to hold a meeting and tour in Kandiyohi County. The date to be determined.

Jack Frost will not be at the February Board Meeting.

Ron Harnack pointed out that the next few Board meetings will go into the afternoon so please adjust your schedules accordingly.

Chair Coe reminded the Board that the new mileage rates are .36.5 a mile.

** Moved by Dwain Otte, seconded by Jerome Deal, to adjourn the meeting at 3:15 p.m.
02-11 Motion passed on a voice vote.

Respectfully submitted,



Leland Coe
Chair

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ATTENDANCE ROSTER

	NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE #
1.	Kenny Netzke	Great MN River Basin	507/537-6369
2.	Sharon Clark	MDA	651/297-1551
3.	Jeff Nielsen	BWSR staff	
4.	Kevin Bigalke	LMPWD	(952) 496-8842
5.	Lawrence Samstad	ITASCA ENGINEERING	952-445-7993
6.	E. G. Schunk	HCD PETITION	763-544-1887
7.	BEEBE SCHUNK	WCD PETITION	763-478-2322
8.	Liam Buck	MASWCO	651-690-9028
9.	Gyles Randall	U of M SROC	507-835-3620
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Registration Form

Proposed Wetland Rules

Board of Water & Soil Resources
One West Water Street
Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55107
Phone: (651) 296-3767

Session Date and Location

Name

Organization

Address

City State Zip

Phone Fax

E-mail

**Please enclose a check made
out to "Board of Water & Soil
Resources"**

Dates & Locations

February 12, 2002

Radisson Hotel
404 West St. Germain
St. Cloud
Phone: 320-654-1661

February 13, 2002

Northern Inn
3600 Moberg Drive
Bemidji
Phone: 218-444-9515

February 14, 2002

DeWitz Seitz Building Rm 318
394 South Lake Avenue
Duluth
Phone: 218-723-4752

February 26, 2002

Radisson Hotel South
7800 Normandale Blvd.
Bloomington
Phone: 952-893-8446

February 27, 2002

Comfort Inn & Conference Ctr.
1625 South Broadway
Rochester
Phone: 507-281-2211

February 28, 2001

Jackpot Junction
39375 Co. Hwy. 24
Morton
Phone: 1-800-946-2274

Registration Information

The registration fee of **\$25.00** includes morning refreshments and materials.

Lunch will be on your own.

Pre-registration is required. Please complete a form for each participant. Registration must include **FULL** payment and must be received by **February 6, 2002**. Please enclose a check for the full amount of **\$25.00** payable to **Board of Water & Soil Resources** with the registration form, and mail to BWSR at the address on the form.

*No fee
required for
BWSR staff &
members*

Presenters

*however, please
sent in registration
form*
BWSR Program and field staff
DNR Division of Waters Personnel

Tentative Agenda

9:30 a.m.	Registration
10:00 a.m.	Session begins -DNR Public Waters -WCA
12:00 p.m.	Lunch (on your own)
1:00 p.m.	WCA (continued)
2:30 p.m.	Adjourn

Meeting Description

A series of informational meetings is being held by the Board of Water and Soil Resources and the Department of Natural Resources-Division of Waters to present proposed changes to rules pertaining to the Wetland Conservation Act and Public Waters affecting wetlands. The rule is being converted from exempt ("emergency") rule status to permanent rule as required by Chapter 382 MN Laws 2000. Additionally, BWSR has been working with local governments and others to propose additional modifications to this rule to incorporate recent legislative changes from Chapter 146 MN Laws 2001, and improve implementation. The purpose of these meetings is to expose local governments, state and federal agencies, and the interested public to the proposed permanent rule changes.

Who should attend these sessions: Local government units involved with implementation of the Wetland Conservation Act, State and Federal agencies interested in or affected by the Act, and any interested public.

Proposed Wetland Rules

An Informational Meeting Offered
By:

The Board of Water and Soil
Resources
One West Water Street Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55107
651-296-3767

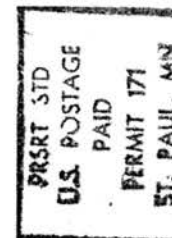
and
The Department of Natural Resources
Division of Waters
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155

February 2002

***Some facilities have limited space.
Please register early.***



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Board of Water & Soil Resources
One West Water Street, Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55107



January 22, 2002

Dear BWSR clientele:

Earlier this month, Governor Jesse Ventura announced his plan to deal with a projected state budget shortfall of \$1.8 billion. As part of the Governor's plan, the Board of Water and Soil Resources faces a 10 percent permanent reduction to its operations and grants budget. The purpose of this letter is to provide information on BWSR's budget reduction plan.

First, let me provide some background on how we came to our decisions. We approached our process with the following principles in mind: to continue our commitment to ongoing capacity of local governments; preserve the base-level funding for local governments; seek reform for efficiency and effectiveness of delivery; and continue our commitment to natural resources outcomes and legislative mandates.

As you read on, you will see that these cuts will impact the way BWSR does its business. I want to assure you that we are doing our best to minimize the impact on your operations and that BWSR will continue to provide service at the high levels to which you are accustomed.

The agency's reduction is based on the FY 2002-03 biennial budget appropriation of \$37.99 million. Under direction from the administration, reductions must be taken from both operations and grants appropriations. Part of the difficulty for us is that significant portions of the FY 2002 grant dollars have already been distributed. That puts the majority of our budget reductions for this biennium into the FY 2003 budget. Information sheets are enclosed to provide further analysis.

The budget plan includes a permanent reduction of \$523,000 in the operating budget beginning in FY 2003. It also includes a reduction of \$3.276 million in the agency's grant programs in FY 2003, with a permanent reduction of \$1.371 million per year in grants. For FY 2003, that means elimination of Challenge Grants, Special Projects Grants, and Special Minnesota River Grants, and reductions in base grants for Area II, Cost-Share, General Services, and the Natural Resources Block Grant program.

Reductions to base grants taken in FY 2003 will be restored in the FY 2004-05 biennium; however, the agency's plan for permanent reductions for grants will be to eliminate all competitive grant programs. Additionally, the agency will eliminate funding to the Area II program after FY 2003. Funding for the Feedlot Cost-Share program will not be reduced in order to continue the state's commitment to addressing feedlot issues. The reduction plan does not impact our operations for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program either since bonding funds that program.

Bemidji 3217 Bemidji Avenue N. Bemidji, MN 56601 phone (218) 755-4235 fax (218) 755-4201	Brainerd 217 S. 7th Street Suite 202 Brainerd, MN 56401 phone (218) 828-2383 fax (218) 828-6036	Duluth 394 S. Lake Avenue Room 403 Duluth, MN 55802 phone (218) 723-4752 fax (218) 723-4794	Fergus Falls 413 W. Stanton Avenue Fergus Falls, MN 56537 phone (218) 736-5445 fax (218) 736-7215	Marshall 1400 E. Lyon Street Box 267 Marshall, MN 56258 phone (507) 537-6060 fax (507) 537-6368	New Ulm 261 Highway 15 S. New Ulm, MN 56073 phone (507) 359-6074 fax (507) 359-6018	Rochester 40 16th Street S.E. Suite A Rochester, MN 55904 phone (507) 285-7458 fax (507) 280-2875	Saint Paul One West Water Street Suite 250 Saint Paul, MN 55107 phone (651) 282-9969 fax (651) 284-0000
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BWSR clientele

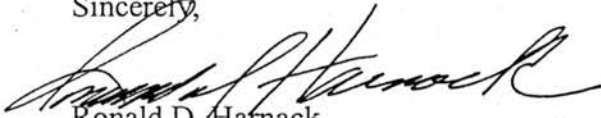
Page 2

For operating budget reductions, the agency is examining work process reforms. Since our operations budget is already lean, cuts in that budget will affect staffing levels. We are planning to eliminate approximately 4.5 positions under the 10 percent reduction scenario.

Legislative hearings on BWSR's budget have already begun. The Governor has asked the Legislature to act quickly to address both the current biennium and the 2004-05 biennium shortfalls.

If you have questions, need clarification, or have ideas, please feel free to contact me. In the meantime, BWSR's web site (www.bwsr.state.mn.us) has a PowerPoint presentation that provides information on the budget reduction plan. We will continue to work with the associations over the course of the legislative session and will seek legislative reform that will minimize these reductions over time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ronald D. Harnack", written in a cursive style.

Ronald D. Harnack

Executive Director

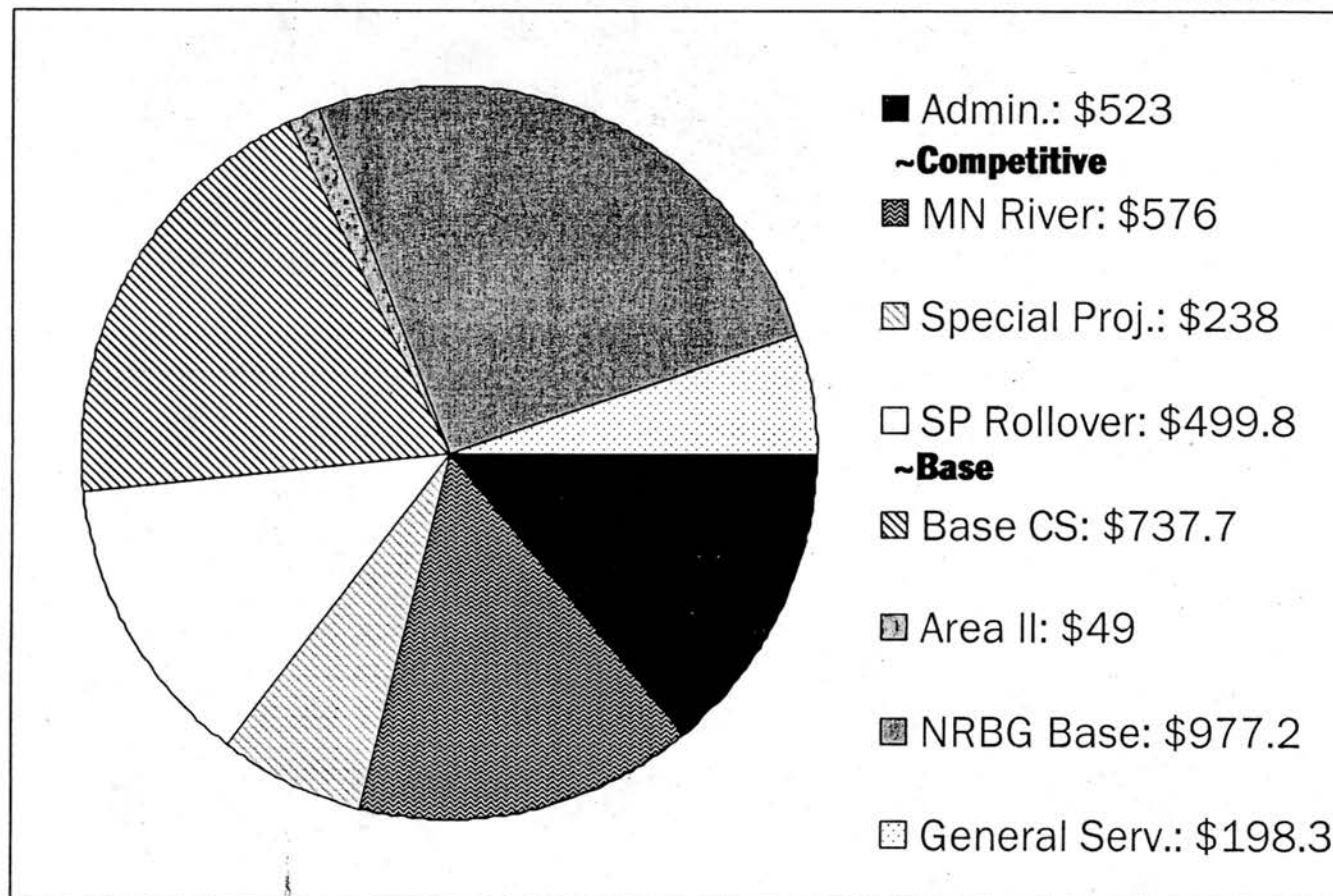
Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

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BWSR FY 2002-03 Biennium

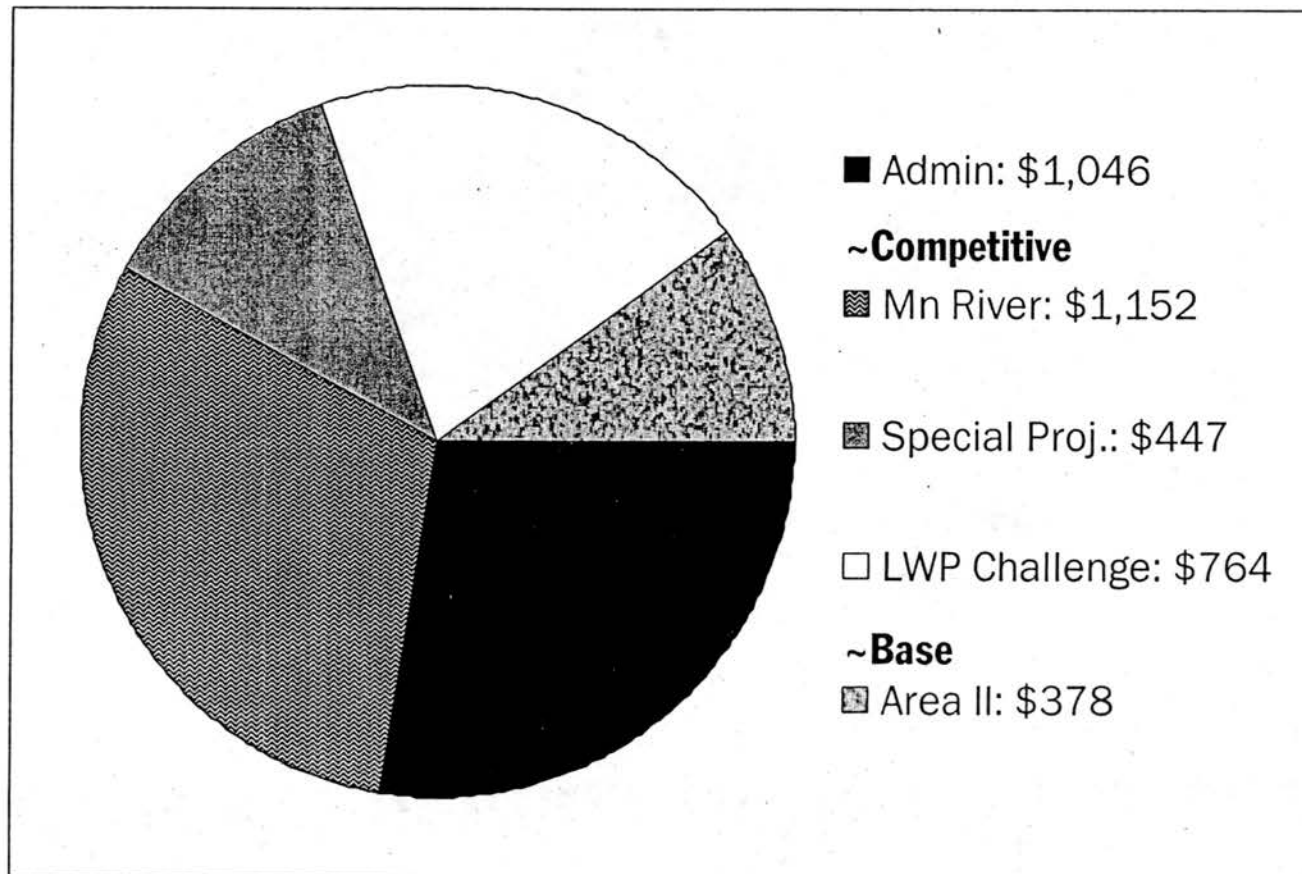
Budget Reductions (Admin. & Grants)

In Thousands



BWSR FY 2004-05 Biennium Budget Reductions (Admin. & Grants)

In Thousands



**Board of Water and Soil Resources
2002-05 Reduction Plan Detail**

Appropriation	FY 02 Current Law	FY 02 Reduction	FY 03 Current Law	FY 03 Reduction	FY 04 Current Law	FY 04 Reduction	FY 05 Current Law	FY 05 Reduction
Total Appropriation	19,054,000		18,936,000		18,936,000		18,936,000	
Cost Share	4,730,000		4,735,000		4,735,000		4,735,000	
Base Cost Share	1,806,000		1,806,000	737,700	1,806,000		1,806,000	
MN River	576,000		576,000	576,000	576,000	576,000	576,000	576,000
Special Projects	238,000		238,000	238,000	238,000	223,600	238,000	223,600
Feedlot Cost Share	2,110,000		2,115,000	0	2,115,000		2,115,000	
	4,730,000	0	4,735,000	1,551,700	4,735,000	799,600	4,735,000	799,600
Cost Share Rollover				499,800				
Total Cost Share	4,730,000	0	4,735,000	2,051,500	4,735,000	799,600	4,735,000	799,600
Percent of Reduction		0.00%		43.33%		16.89%		16.89%
Area II MN River	189,000	0	189,000	49,000	189,000	189,000	189,000	189,000
Percent of Reduction		0.00%		25.93%		100.00%		100.00%
NRBG	5,480,000		5,268,000		5,268,000		5,268,000	
Base Grant - Includes WCA, Shoreland, LWP	4,886,000	488,600	4,886,000	488,600	4,886,000		4,886,000	
Challenge Grants	382,000		382,000		382,000	382,000	382,000	382,000
North Shore Manangement Bd.	50,000		0		0		0	
St. Louis River Bd.	35,000		0		0		0	
MN River Basin Bd.	100,000		0		0		0	
SE MN Resources Bd.	27,000		0		0		0	
	5,480,000	488,600	5,268,000	488,600	5,268,000	382,000	5,268,000	382,000
Percent of Reduction		8.92%		9.27%		7.25%		7.25%
General Services	3,967,000		4,037,000		4,037,000		4,037,000	
SWCD Base Grants	2,087,000		2,157,000	198,300	2,157,000		2,157,000	
RIM Services	750,000		750,000		750,000		750,000	
NPEA	1,130,000		1,130,000		1,130,000		1,130,000	
	3,967,000	0	4,037,000	198,300	4,037,000	0	4,037,000	0
Percent of Reduction		0.00%		4.91%		0.00%		0.00%
Grants Sub-total	14,366,000	488,600	14,229,000	2,787,400	14,229,000	1,370,600	14,229,000	1,370,600
Percent of Reduction		3.40%		19.59%		9.63%		9.63%
Agency Administration								
RIM	463,000		476,000		476,000		476,000	
Operations	4,225,000		4,231,000	523,000	4,231,000	523,000	4,231,000	523,000
	4,688,000	0	4,707,000	523,000	4,707,000	523,000	4,707,000	523,000
Percent of Reduction		0.00%		11.11%		11.11%		11.11%
Agency Total	19,054,000	488,600	18,936,000	3,310,400	18,936,000	1,893,600	18,936,000	1,893,600
02-03 Biennial Total	37,990,000	3,799,000						
04-05 Biennial Total	37,872,000	3,787,200						

	COST SHARE BASE GRANT	
	BUDGET	
	FY 02	FY 03
	\$1,833,677	\$1,081,870 **
MEEKER	\$27,984	\$16,510
MILLE LACS	\$10,000	\$5,900
MORRISON	\$33,665	\$19,863
MOWER	\$14,214	\$8,386
MURRAY	\$20,337	\$11,999
NICOLLET	\$15,082	\$8,898
NOBLES	\$32,480	\$19,163
NORMAN	\$17,948	\$10,589
NORTH ST. LOUIS	\$10,000	\$5,900
OLMSTED	\$53,252	\$31,419
PENNINGTON	\$15,674	\$9,248
PINE	\$15,424	\$9,100
PIPESTONE	\$21,708	\$12,808
POPE	\$32,284	\$19,047
RAMSEY	\$13,989	\$8,253
RED LAKE	\$10,000	\$5,900
REDWOOD	\$16,418	\$9,687
RENVILLE	\$14,594	\$8,611
RICE	\$23,874	\$14,085
ROCK	\$22,803	\$13,454
ROOT RIVER	\$31,104	\$18,352
ROSEAU	\$16,717	\$9,863
SCOTT	\$28,366	\$16,736
SHERBURNE	\$10,000	\$5,900
SIBLEY	\$16,825	\$9,927
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	\$10,908	\$6,436
STEARNS	\$62,834	\$37,072
STEELE	\$14,874	\$8,776
STEVENS	\$28,604	\$16,876
SWIFT	\$13,515	\$7,974
TODD	\$26,057	\$15,373
TRAVERSE	\$10,044	\$5,926
WABASHA	\$28,775	\$16,978
WADENA	\$10,000	\$5,900
WASECA	\$14,768	\$8,713
WASHINGTON	\$18,081	\$10,668
WATONWAN	\$12,114	\$7,147
WEST OTTERTAIL	\$32,159	\$18,974
WEST POLK	\$23,063	\$13,607
WILKIN	\$16,140	\$9,522
WINONA	\$21,729	\$12,820
WRIGHT	\$23,565	\$13,904
YELLOW MEDICINE	\$23,926	\$14,116
	<u>\$1,833,677</u>	<u>\$1,081,870</u>

* INDIVIDUAL GRANT AMOUNTS CALCULATED AT 93.9% OF FY 02 GRANTS

** INDIVIDUAL GRANT AMOUNTS CALCULATED AT 59% OF FY 02 GRANTS

H:03SWCDP

	GENERAL SERVICES	
	BUDGET	
	FY 02	FY 03
	\$2,085,493	\$1,958,700 *
	\$22,094	\$20,746
	\$22,403	\$21,036
	\$23,752	\$22,303
	\$24,292	\$22,810
	\$21,786	\$20,457
	\$22,750	\$21,362
	\$22,055	\$20,710
	\$22,518	\$21,145
	\$22,325	\$20,964
	\$25,217	\$23,679
	\$22,248	\$20,891
	\$22,518	\$21,145
	\$22,210	\$20,855
	\$22,133	\$20,782
	\$22,865	\$21,470
	\$21,631	\$20,312
	\$22,865	\$21,470
	\$23,019	\$21,615
	\$26,374	\$24,765
	\$22,865	\$21,470
	\$25,950	\$24,367
	\$22,287	\$20,927
	\$23,444	\$22,014
	\$25,102	\$23,571
	\$22,403	\$21,036
	\$22,325	\$20,964
	\$25,487	\$23,933
	\$23,521	\$22,086
	\$22,711	\$21,326
	\$22,133	\$20,782
	\$23,559	\$22,122
	\$22,672	\$21,289
	\$23,135	\$21,724
	\$22,248	\$20,891
	\$22,518	\$21,145
	\$24,061	\$22,593
	\$21,940	\$20,601
	\$22,518	\$21,145
	\$22,364	\$21,000
	\$22,788	\$21,398
	\$24,446	\$22,955
	\$24,832	\$23,317
	\$22,788	\$21,398
	<u>\$2,085,493</u>	<u>\$1,958,278</u>

	COST SHARE BASE GRANT	
	BUDGET	
	FY 02	FY 03
	\$1,833,677	\$1,081,870 **
AITKIN	\$10,000	\$5,900
ANOKA	\$12,803	\$7,554
BECKER	\$39,711	\$23,429
BELTRAMI	\$12,801	\$7,553
BENTON	\$14,869	\$8,773
BIG STONE	\$13,562	\$8,002
BLUE EARTH	\$31,340	\$18,491
BROWN	\$19,624	\$11,578
CARLTON	\$10,000	\$5,900
CARVER	\$29,202	\$17,229
CASS	\$10,648	\$6,282
CHIPPEWA	\$16,001	\$9,441
CHISAGO	\$16,524	\$9,749
CLAY	\$23,821	\$14,054
CLEARWATER	\$10,000	\$5,900
COOK	\$10,000	\$5,900
COTTONWOOD	\$23,328	\$13,764
CROW WING	\$10,000	\$5,900
DAKOTA	\$34,208	\$20,182
DODGE	\$17,513	\$10,333
DOUGLAS	\$27,713	\$16,351
EAST OTTERTAIL	\$24,809	\$14,637
EAST POLK	\$15,282	\$9,016
FARIBAULT	\$20,637	\$12,176
FILLMORE	\$38,433	\$22,675
FREEBORN	\$26,847	\$15,840
GOODHUE	\$41,358	\$24,401
GRANT	\$17,174	\$10,132
HENNEPIN	\$18,072	\$10,662
HUBBARD	\$10,000	\$5,900
ISANTI	\$11,304	\$6,669
ITASCA	\$10,000	\$5,900
JACKSON	\$20,990	\$12,384
KANABEC	\$10,000	\$5,900
KANDIYOHI	\$21,759	\$12,838
KITTSOON	\$10,000	\$5,900
KOOCHICHING	\$10,000	\$5,900
LAC QUI PARLE	\$34,342	\$20,262
LAKE	\$10,000	\$5,900
LAKE OF THE WOODS	\$10,000	\$5,900
LE SUEUR	\$27,447	\$16,194
LINCOLN	\$20,062	\$11,837
LYON	\$22,473	\$13,259
MAHNOMEN	\$12,229	\$7,215
MARSHALL	\$14,421	\$8,508
MARSHALL - BELTRAMI	\$10,000	\$5,900
MARTIN	\$33,528	\$19,782
MC LEOD	\$22,944	\$13,537

	GENERAL SERVICES	
	BUDGET	
	FY 02	FY 03
	\$2,085,493	\$1,958,700 *
	\$22,377	\$21,012
	\$24,253	\$22,774
	\$22,557	\$21,181
	\$22,441	\$21,072
	\$22,750	\$21,362
	\$21,593	\$20,276
	\$22,403	\$21,036
	\$22,480	\$21,108
	\$22,210	\$20,855
	\$23,212	\$21,796
	\$21,824	\$20,493
	\$22,480	\$21,108
	\$23,251	\$21,833
	\$22,788	\$21,398
	\$22,287	\$20,927
	\$21,747	\$20,420
	\$22,480	\$21,108
	\$21,901	\$20,565
	\$24,716	\$23,208
	\$22,865	\$21,470
	\$23,675	\$22,231
	\$22,518	\$21,145
	\$22,364	\$21,000
	\$22,865	\$21,470
	\$23,636	\$22,195
	\$22,672	\$21,289
	\$23,559	\$22,122
	\$22,557	\$21,181
	\$30,655	\$28,785
	\$21,708	\$20,384
	\$23,675	\$22,231
	\$22,364	\$21,000
	\$21,863	\$20,529
	\$22,248	\$20,891
	\$23,019	\$21,615
	\$22,711	\$21,326
	\$22,017	\$20,674
	\$22,287	\$20,927
	\$21,863	\$20,529
	\$21,593	\$20,276
	\$23,135	\$21,724
	\$23,405	\$21,977
	\$22,750	\$21,362
	\$21,670	\$20,348
	\$21,940	\$20,601
	\$22,210	\$20,855
	\$22,441	\$21,072
	\$22,325	\$20,964

2002-03 Supplemental Budget Recommendations
(\$ in Thousands)

Agency: Pollution Control Agency

<u>Current Budget</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Fund Appropriations	\$18,409	\$18,706	\$37,115	\$18,206	\$18,206	\$36,412
Carry Forward	252	0	252	0	0	0
Total Current Budget	\$18,661	\$18,706	\$37,367	\$18,206	\$18,206	\$36,412
 Recommended Change	 \$(1,403)	 \$(2,095)	 \$(3,498)	 \$(2,055)	 \$(2,055)	 \$(4,110)
 Revised Budget	 \$17,258	 \$16,611	 \$33,869	 \$16,151	 \$16,151	 \$32,302
 Percent Change			(9.4)%			(11.3)%
<u>Revenue Change</u>						
General Fund	\$664	\$0	\$664	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Change	\$(2,067)	\$(2,095)	\$(4,162)	\$(2,055)	\$(2,055)	\$(4,110)

Agency Summary:

PCA budget reductions will minimally impact current service levels. Reductions in General Fund spending are offset by increased appropriations in other funds and a water quality fee increase. Funding for the Clean Water Partnership program is decreased by 10 percent, affecting three to four projects.

<u>Change Item Description</u>		<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
1. Water Quality Fee Increase	GF Exp	\$(0)	\$(683)	\$(643)	\$(643)
	Env Exp	\$0	\$683	\$643	\$643
	Env Rev	\$0	\$683	\$643	\$643

Increases water quality fees by approximately 25 percent in FY 2003 and decreases PCA's General Fund appropriation for water programs by an equal amount. On-going reduction in General Fund appropriation is offset by the fee increase. Fees will be deposited in the Environmental Fund, and the PCA's appropriation from the Environmental Fund will be increased. No change in service level.

2. Shift Household Hazardous Waste program from the GF to the Solid Waste Fund	GF Exp	\$(1,030)	\$(1,041)	\$(1,041)	\$(1,041)
	SW Exp	\$1,030	\$1,041	\$1,041	\$1,041

Decreases PCA's direct General Fund appropriation by \$1.03 million in FY 2002 and \$1.04 million in subsequent years; increases PCA's direct appropriation from the Solid Waste Fund by an equivalent amount. No change in service level.

3. One-time savings	Exp	\$(236)	\$(0)	\$(0)	\$(0)
	Rev	\$664	\$0	\$0	\$0

Strike savings of approximately \$664,000 will be cancelled from various funds to the General Fund and General Fund appropriation will be reduced by \$236,000. No change in service level.

4. Reduce Clean Water Partnership Grant Program	Exp	\$(0)	\$(234)	\$(234)	\$(234)
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Reduces GF appropriation for the CWP grant program by 10 percent beginning in FY 2003. Three to four projects will be impacted.

5. Administrative Reduction	Exp	\$(137)	\$(137)	\$(137)	\$(137)
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Reduces agency's General Fund appropriation due to savings realized in building lease negotiations. No change in service level. Appropriations from other funds will also be cancelled back to the appropriate fund. The total cancellation, including the General Fund, will not exceed \$500,000 per fiscal year. In addition, \$140,000 in unspent dollars appropriated for FLSA backpay costs will be cancelled back to the Solid Waste fund.

Environmental Outcomes Division (EO)

This division monitors and evaluates the physical, chemical and biological conditions of Minnesota's environment; to identify environmental threats and impacts to human and ecosystem health; to help set environmental goals, establish standards and measure progress in achieving those goals; and to report results to agency management, staff, stakeholders and citizens.

This division is generally unchanged. Among its functions are to:

- Perform risk evaluation and modeling
- Conduct stream monitoring, including the Citizen Stream Monitoring Program
- Develop water quality standards affecting lakes and streams
- Implement the Citizen Lake Monitoring Program
- Establish and update a listing of impaired water bodies (TMDLs)
- Publish the Air Quality Index (AQI) daily
- Collect and analyze air samples for air toxics network
- Manage and report environmental data

Policy and Planning Division (P&P)

This division develops strategies and programs to address environmental problems. It leads efforts on program policy and strategy, and develops a framework for action. It will research issues that may shape the future environmental action agenda.

P&P works with other state agencies on statewide policy issues and provides program analysis and coordination with other agency divisions. This division is smaller than in the past. Many staff formerly in this division have been reassigned to the two service delivery divisions.

Its major areas of work include:

- Governmental relations (federal and state)
- Stakeholder research (gathering input from citizens and customers)
- Emerging issues analysis
- Liaison with Environmental Council of States (ECOS)
- Liaison with Minnesota Environmental Quality Board (EQB) and the Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance (OEA)
- Rule-making
- Pollution prevention
- Environmental education
- Environmental justice
- Piloting agency "Smart Growth" initiatives in Brainerd, the North Shore and the Twin Cities

Media Leads and Program Managers

To clarify responsibilities, the MPCA has designated leads for air, water and land media, and program managers. A media lead is accountable for establishing program priorities and resolving major policy and budget issues. The program manager is responsible for program implementation and decision-making.

Air/Hazardous Waste/Remediation/Above-Ground Storage Tanks Media Lead: Jim Warner, MAR

	Program	Manager
AIR	State Implementation Plan	David Thornton 651/296-7265
	Monitoring of air emissions	Gaylen Reetz 651/296-8856
	Point source regulatory (permitting, compliance, enforcement)	Ann Foss 651/296-7512
HAZ WASTE	Mobile sources	Leo Raudys 651/282-9884
	RCRA regulatory (permitting, compliance, enforcement, HHW, waste oil, PCBs)	Mike Tibbetts 651/297-8381
	Petroleum (LUST, above ground tanks, cleanup)	Michael Kanner 651/297-8564
REMEDATION	Emergency response	Michael Kanner 651/297-8564
	Closed landfill cleanup	Michael Kanner 651/297-8564
	Superfund	Gary Pulford 651/296-7340
	Insurance Recovery	Gary Pulford 651/296-7340

Water/Solid Waste/Underground Tanks/Environmental Review Media Lead: Rod Massey, REM

	Program	Manager
SOLID WASTE	Regulatory	Larry Landherr 507/285-7345
	Monitoring -- ambient surface water, biocriteria, lakes assessment, ground water	Gaylen Reetz 651/296-8856
	Nonpoint source -- basin planning, clean water partnership, stormwater, Lake Superior Management Plan, ISTS	Faye Sleeper 651/297-3365
WATER	Feedlots	Myrna Halbach 320/214-3794
	Point source regulatory (permitting, compliance, enforcement, sludge/biosolids)	Tim Scherkenbach 651/282-6243
	Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)	Faye Sleeper 651/297-3365
OTHER	Environmental review	John Holck 651/297-7568
	Underground storage tanks	Reed Larson 218/825-3054



Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

MINNESOTA

ENVIRONMENT

SPECIAL REPORT

MPCA
Organizational
Change, page 3

Impacts of MPCA Downsizing

This special report describes the impacts of recent funding reductions and program changes at the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The reductions below represent 79.5 full-time equivalent positions (FTEs). Nine of these positions were reallocated to water quality point source and stormwater programs as directed by the Legislature.

In addition, since the March 6, 2001 report to the Legislature on "MPCA Staff and Environmental Work Reductions," the agency has received EPA funding for an additional 4.75 FTEs.

These reductions resulted from:

- Continuing inflationary erosion of federal funds to support environmental protection efforts in the state.
- State laws that "sunset" certain programs designed to accomplish specific tasks in specific timeframes.
- Increasing costs of environmental protection services while fees and taxes to support them have remained flat.

Although these cuts are significant, the MPCA is managing them by reducing or eliminating programs that are winding down to maintenance levels, have achieved substantial environmental results, will end when state laws sunset, or deal with less pressing health or environmental threats.

Some changes, such as discontinuing our work with listed metals in products and malformed frog research, have already occurred. Others, such as reductions in Superfund cleanup and septic system programs, will be implemented gradually.

Programs receiving additional staff from state funds

The 2001 Minnesota Legislature allocated funds for the agency to expand air quality monitoring (1 FTE); the feedlot program (9 FTE); water quality point source (6 FTE); stormwater (3 FTE); and water basin management efforts (4 FTE).

Wetland, sludge and PCB work continue with EPA funds

Two FTE positions in wetland monitoring, 1.75 FTE to assist communities with sewage sludge management, and 1 FTE to work on control of toxic substances and PCBs were slated for elimination. However, the MPCA has received federal grants supporting this work through 2003.

Program Eliminations

Salvage Yards

The salvage yard program (3 FTEs), which provided technical assistance and training to help assure better environmental compliance by the state's 500 salvage yards, has ended. The program included training for operators and county environmental personnel, was designed to sunset in 2001. Of course, the MPCA will provide limited response to citizen complaints.

Waste Tires

Following major education and cleanup efforts over 10 years, waste tire management is no longer a serious problem and the program (0.5 FTE) has been eliminated.

Listed Metals in Products

Staffing for this program was discontinued and the 1 FTE staff position eliminated at the end of the year 2000 after meeting the goal of reviewing 224 specified products that contained four heavy metals — mercury, lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium. The program was successful in promoting a voluntary reduction of products containing listed metals that are made or used in Minnesota. This will keep thousands of pounds of toxic metals out of the environment each year.

Malformed Frogs

As of July 2001, the MPCA is no longer funded by the Minnesota Legislature to conduct malformed frog research. Some federal agencies and universities are continuing the work. The MPCA Web site directs the public to places where they can report finding malformed frogs. The program staff consisted of 1.5 FTEs.

For updates on the progress of these and other program eliminations and reductions, visit the MPCA Web site, www.pca.state.mn.us/about/changes.

Sanitary District Formation

MPCA staff will continue to review and approve petitions to create sanitary districts until the state statute is rescinded in FY 2003. As a result of reductions (0.5 FTE), staff time previously spent on reviews, technical assistance, and training will be eliminated.

401 Certifications

With this elimination (2 FTEs), the MPCA waives the right to review and certify state water quality standards for any project requiring federal permits, such as the Corps of Engineers 404 permit, Coast Guard permit, or any other federally permitted project, such as construction of dams, dikes or bridges.

Source Water and Wellhead Protection

These programs (1.25 FTEs) are designed to protect sources of drinking water from contamination. The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) is the lead agency for these programs. The MPCA has provided MDH with information on potential sources of contamination. MDH will conduct database and file searches for this information in the future.

Air Indirect Source Permits

The reduction of 1.5 FTE for indirect source permitting means the MPCA will no longer review air pollution impacts of carbon monoxide from large construction projects, such as malls and arenas.

Program Reductions*Land Regulatory Programs*

Support of solid waste, hazardous waste and above- and underground tank programs is being reduced by 17 FTEs (from 94 to 77). Impacts include no routine inspection at small facilities and less frequent inspection at large facilities. The agency will respond only to high-risk complaints. Technical assistance to businesses and facilities will be cut, and permits will be issued at a slower pace. Counties will have increased responsibility for inspections and complaints.

Remediation Programs

Staffing in the remediation programs which deal with leaking underground storage tanks, hazardous waste corrective actions, and Superfund sites, is being reduced by 16 FTEs. While Minnesota's cleanup programs have led the nation in finishing "worst sites first," these programs will be moving into a maintenance mode during the next five years. Seventy-three FTEs remain.

ISTS (Septic Systems) Program

Staffing for the statewide program helping local government, professionals and homeowners with individual sewage treatment systems (ISTS), commonly known as "septic systems," will lose 2 FTEs, with 4.5 FTE

remaining. The MPCA will no longer provide training, technical assistance for contractors, permit review, a newsletter, review of local ordinances, help with submissions for new or alternative ISTS technologies, or assistance to individual homeowners. The agency's activities are now limited to licensing and enforcement of licensing violations and technical assistance for local units of government.

Groundwater Monitoring

Staffing in this program has been reduced by 3 FTEs (from five to two). The MPCA will no longer collect its own baseline groundwater monitoring data to support research needs of its programs or to define emerging issues. The remaining positions will gather and analyze monitoring data from other state and federal partners.

Biocriteria Development

The MPCA is reducing scientific staff working on biocriteria development by 1 FTE (from seven to six). This work involves assigning numeric values or narrative descriptions used to describe water quality, based on the condition of specific species common to aquatic systems.

Industrial Byproducts

Land application of industrial byproducts currently requires a permit from the MPCA. The MPCA will no longer review and approve site plans, nor storage and other facility designs, except to make sure the plans have been signed by a certified engineer. The program is reduced by 2.25 FTEs, leaving less than 0.5 FTE of work effort in this area. Sewage sludge (biosolids) management continues; see page 1 sidebar.

Emergency Response

The staff has been reduced by 1 FTE (from 12 to 11), resulting in fewer training and preparedness drills. The agency will make greater use of contractors in cleanups.

Air Quality Point Source

A reduction of 2 FTE (from 73 to 71) in point source regulation means reduced permit issuance rates, compliance and enforcement. (A 1.0 FTE reduction in air monitoring has been offset by new state funds for air monitoring; see page 1 sidebar).

Administration

To correspond with program eliminations and fewer line staff, the agency is reducing the number of support staff, executives, managers and supervisors, commensurate with the work reductions. Twenty-four FTEs are being eliminated. This number includes five program managers and seven supervisors.

MPCA Organizational Change

This special report describes recent organizational changes at the MPCA and who our partners, customers and regulated parties should contact about key issues.

What's different about the MPCA?

To many who work with the MPCA, the impact of the changes will be invisible. Most customers will be interacting with the same line staff people with whom they are familiar. The changes are intended to improve the quality of the service that we deliver and provide faster decision-making and clarity about where to go for assistance.

The new structure contains two service-delivery divisions — called Majors and Remediation (MAR) and Regional Environmental Management (REM) — that replace three previous divisions that were based on geographical regions (North, South and Metropolitan Twin Cities). The agency will continue to have eight offices located throughout Minnesota, but reporting relationships and services available in each office may change. There is no change in the number of staff located in Greater Minnesota.

Majors and Remediation Division (MAR)

This division runs core regulatory programs of the agency that address the major water discharges, air emissions sources and hazardous waste generators in the state. MAR works with large industries and municipalities, focusing on permitting, compliance and enforcement.

This division also implements the agency's clean up programs. Most of the MAR staff continue to be located in the MPCA offices in St. Paul.

Specific programs and functions in the MAR division include:

- Air quality, hazardous waste and remediation lead with EPA
- Air permitting, compliance and enforcement
- Hazardous waste permitting, compliance and enforcement
- Major water quality permitting, compliance and enforcement
- Large above ground storage tank regulatory program
- Superfund
- Closed landfill cleanup
- Leaking underground storage tanks
- Voluntary investigation and cleanup (VIC)
- Emergency response (spill cleanup)
- Small Business Assistance

Regional Environmental Management Division (REM)

The REM division works to solve or prevent environmental problems geographically, and to administer programs for smaller, dispersed pollution sources from small cities, businesses and individuals.

Its primary focus will be water and solid waste with lesser emphasis on air, hazardous waste and remediation activities with some region-specific exceptions. REM staff are distributed statewide in all eight regional offices. Among its programs:

- Water quality and solid waste lead with EPA
- Minor water quality permitting, compliance, and enforcement
- Environmental review
- Asbestos removal, disposal, compliance and enforcement
- Solid waste permitting, compliance and enforcement
- Mobile source air pollution
- Noise pollution
- Customer Assistance Center
- Individual sewage treatment systems (ISTS)
- Basin management planning
- Feedlots
- Local planning assistance
- Lake Superior initiative
- Clean Water Partnership program
- Mercury-free-zone program
- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) studies

Management Indicators

To gauge the progress of the organizational change, the MPCA management has identified the following measures that will be reviewed monthly:

- Timeliness of NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permit issuance
- Title V (federal air program) permit issuance
- Feedlot permit issuance timeliness
- Major NPDES permit compliance
- Major air facility compliance
- Hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal compliance
- Enforcement activities

Laubach, Lorene

From: Barb Wing [Barb.Wing@state.mn.us]
Sent: Friday, January 18, 2002 11:36 AM
To: FR/ES-Report List; karen.studders@pca.state.mn.us
Subject: Release of Two Program Evaluation Reports

The Minnesota Office of the Legislative Auditor announced today that the evaluations "Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Funding" (report #02-02) and "Water Quality: Permitting and Compliance Monitoring" (report #02-03) will be released at 11:00 AM Thursday, January 24, 2002, at a meeting of the Legislative Audit Commission in Room 15 of the State Capitol.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Funding report addresses the following questions.

- How are MPCA's activities currently funded?
- What is the role of fees? What factors have contributed to shortfalls in MPCA's fee accounts?
- Does MPCA need additional funds to address issues such as nonpoint water pollution and mobile sources of air pollution?
- What are some alternative methods of funding MPCA activities?

The Water Quality: Permitting and Compliance Monitoring report addresses the following questions.

- Does the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency have a timely process for issuing permits to facilities that discharge wastewater? Should MPCA take steps to improve the permitting process?
- Does MPCA conduct enough inspections of facilities with water quality permits? Do facilities comply with their permits? How often does MPCA respond to noncompliance with enforcement actions?
- To what extent has MPCA met the permitting and compliance monitoring goals of the 1995 Blue Ribbon Task Force?

Copies of these reports will be available Thursday, January 24, at 10:00 AM at the Office of the Legislative Auditor, Room 140, Centennial Building, at the Capitol Press Room, and on the OLA Web site. The Web Site is at <http://www.auditor.leg.state.mn.us>

For information, contact Roger Brooks, Deputy Legislative Auditor, at 651-296-8314 or roger.brooks@state.mn.us

*fyi
in case
you didn't
see.
f*

NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANT

COUNTY	2002		2002	2002	2002	FY 02 & 03
	REQUIRED LOCAL LEVY	CLWP BASE GRANT	WCA BASE GRANT	SHORELAND BASE GRANT	TOTAL	TOTAL (10% REDUCT.)
AITKIN	\$5,329	\$32,171	\$19,200	\$12,375	\$63,746	\$57,371
ANOKA	\$85,586	\$18,750	\$40,500	\$3,000	\$62,250	\$56,025
BECKER	\$7,221	\$30,279	\$24,200	\$12,321	\$66,800	\$60,120
BELTRAMI	\$5,792	\$31,708	\$36,000	\$6,317	\$74,025	\$66,623
BENTON	\$6,758	\$30,742	\$36,000	\$3,771	\$70,513	\$63,462
BIG STONE	\$1,108	\$36,392	\$10,000	\$3,087	\$49,479	\$44,531
BLUE EARTH	\$14,282	\$23,218	\$19,200	\$3,722	\$46,140	\$41,526
BROWN	\$5,921	\$31,579	\$10,000	\$3,070	\$44,649	\$40,184
CARLTON	\$6,579	\$30,921	\$19,200	\$4,506	\$54,627	\$49,164
CARVER	\$22,422	\$18,750	\$36,000	\$3,000	\$57,750	\$51,975
CASS	\$13,173	\$24,327	\$51,000	\$12,275	\$87,602	\$78,842
CHIPPEWA	\$3,030	\$34,470	\$10,000	\$3,012	\$47,482	\$42,734
CHISAGO	\$11,456	\$26,044	\$26,700	\$5,671	\$58,415	\$52,574
CLAY	\$8,144	\$29,356	\$16,700	\$3,378	\$49,434	\$44,491
CLEARWATER	\$2,161	\$35,339	\$19,200	\$3,630	\$58,169	\$52,352
COOK	\$3,143	\$34,357	\$12,200	\$4,814	\$51,371	\$46,234
COTTONWOOD	\$3,115	\$34,385	\$10,000	\$3,181	\$47,566	\$42,809
CROW WING	\$23,651	\$18,750	\$36,000	\$21,946	\$76,696	\$69,026
DAKOTA	\$122,980	\$18,750	\$41,000	\$3,000	\$62,750	\$56,475
DODGE	\$3,948	\$33,552	\$16,700	\$3,069	\$53,321	\$47,989
DOUGLAS	\$9,524	\$27,976	\$19,200	\$9,803	\$56,979	\$51,281
FARIBAULT	\$3,796	\$33,704	\$10,000	\$3,138	\$46,842	\$42,158
FILLMORE	\$4,425	\$33,075	\$10,000	\$3,089	\$46,164	\$41,548
FREEBORN	\$7,109	\$30,391	\$10,000	\$3,602	\$43,993	\$39,594
GOODHUE	\$15,650	\$21,850	\$16,700	\$3,181	\$41,731	\$37,558
GRANT	\$1,589	\$35,911	\$13,980	\$3,507	\$53,398	\$48,058
HENNEPIN	\$448,429	\$18,750	\$36,000	\$0	\$54,750	\$49,275
HOUSTON	\$3,451	\$34,049	\$12,200	\$3,127	\$49,376	\$44,438
HUBBARD	\$6,820	\$30,680	\$26,700	\$9,677	\$67,057	\$60,351
ISANTI	\$6,804	\$30,696	\$26,700	\$4,595	\$61,991	\$55,792
ITASCA	\$13,301	\$24,199	\$36,010	\$11,596	\$71,805	\$64,625
JACKSON	\$3,411	\$34,089	\$10,000	\$3,455	\$47,544	\$42,790
KANABEC	\$2,588	\$34,912	\$26,700	\$4,693	\$66,305	\$59,675

NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANT

COUNTY	2002		2002	2002	2002	FY 02 & 03
	REQUIRED LOCAL LEVY	CLWP BASE GRANT	WCA BASE GRANT	SHORELAND BASE GRANT	TOTAL	TOTAL (10% REDUCT.)
KANDIYOHI	\$9,651	\$27,849	\$19,200	\$7,748	\$54,797	\$49,317
KITTSOON	\$2,109	\$35,391	\$16,700	\$3,038	\$55,129	\$49,616
KOOCHICHING	\$2,696	\$34,804	\$19,200	\$3,123	\$57,127	\$51,414
LAC QUI PARLE	\$1,704	\$35,796	\$10,000	\$3,017	\$48,813	\$43,932
LAKE	\$3,367	\$34,133	\$16,700	\$5,295	\$56,128	\$50,515
LAKE OF THE WOODS	\$881	\$36,619	\$26,700	\$4,007	\$67,326	\$60,593
LE SUEUR	\$6,225	\$31,275	\$16,700	\$5,643	\$53,618	\$48,256
LINCOLN	\$1,625	\$35,875	\$10,000	\$3,176	\$49,051	\$44,146
LYON	\$5,790	\$31,710	\$10,000	\$3,141	\$44,851	\$40,366
MCLEOD	\$8,216	\$29,284	\$16,700	\$3,429	\$49,413	\$44,472
MAHNOMEN	\$812	\$36,688	\$12,200	\$3,855	\$52,743	\$47,469
MARSHALL	\$2,770	\$34,730	\$19,200	\$3,000	\$56,930	\$51,237
MARTIN	\$5,773	\$31,727	\$10,000	\$3,470	\$45,197	\$40,677
MEEKER	\$5,095	\$32,405	\$19,200	\$5,433	\$57,038	\$51,334
MILLE LACS	\$4,233	\$33,267	\$19,200	\$5,517	\$57,984	\$52,186
MORRISON	\$5,975	\$31,525	\$26,700	\$4,526	\$62,751	\$56,476
MOWER	\$7,278	\$30,222	\$12,200	\$3,746	\$46,168	\$41,551
MURRAY	\$2,638	\$34,862	\$10,000	\$3,696	\$48,558	\$43,702
NICOLLET	\$7,025	\$30,475	\$16,700	\$3,077	\$50,252	\$45,227
NOBLES	\$4,138	\$33,362	\$10,000	\$3,054	\$46,416	\$41,774
NORMAN	\$1,502	\$35,998	\$12,200	\$3,011	\$51,209	\$46,088
OLMSTED	\$34,284	\$18,750	\$26,700	\$3,614	\$49,064	\$44,158
OTTER TAIL	\$14,744	\$22,756	\$33,200	\$20,362	\$76,318	\$68,686
PENNINGTON	\$1,965	\$35,535	\$16,700	\$3,251	\$55,486	\$49,937
PINE	\$5,408	\$32,092	\$36,700	\$6,768	\$75,560	\$68,004
PIPESTONE	\$2,181	\$35,319	\$10,000	\$3,000	\$48,319	\$43,487
POLK	\$6,303	\$31,197	\$16,700	\$3,967	\$51,864	\$46,678
POPE	\$2,534	\$34,966	\$15,200	\$4,877	\$55,043	\$49,539
RAMSEY	\$158,198	\$18,750	\$26,700	\$0	\$45,450	\$40,905
RED LAKE	\$770	\$36,730	\$12,200	\$3,297	\$52,227	\$47,004
REDWOOD	\$3,977	\$33,523	\$10,000	\$3,000	\$46,523	\$41,871
RENVILLE	\$4,960	\$32,540	\$10,000	\$3,055	\$45,595	\$41,036
RICE	\$13,277	\$24,223	\$19,200	\$4,806	\$48,229	\$43,406

NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANT

COUNTY	2002		2002	2002	2002	FY 02 & 03
	REQUIRED LOCAL LEVY	CLWP BASE GRANT	WCA BASE GRANT	SHORELAND BASE GRANT	TOTAL	TOTAL (10% REDUCT.)
ROCK	\$2,347	\$35,153	\$10,000	\$3,000	\$48,153	\$43,338
ROSEAU	\$2,449	\$35,051	\$26,700	\$3,095	\$64,846	\$58,361
ST. LOUIS	\$37,919	\$18,750	\$36,700	\$22,873	\$78,323	\$70,491
SCOTT	\$31,065	\$18,750	\$36,000	\$3,000	\$57,750	\$51,975
SHERBURNE	\$22,791	\$18,750	\$36,000	\$5,591	\$60,341	\$54,307
SIBLEY	\$3,647	\$33,853	\$12,200	\$3,098	\$49,151	\$44,236
STEARNS	\$28,231	\$18,750	\$51,500	\$10,330	\$80,580	\$72,522
STEELE	\$8,638	\$28,862	\$12,200	\$3,290	\$44,352	\$39,917
STEVENS	\$2,047	\$35,453	\$10,000	\$3,130	\$48,583	\$43,725
SWIFT	\$2,637	\$34,863	\$12,200	\$3,149	\$50,212	\$45,191
TODD	\$3,504	\$33,996	\$19,200	\$5,660	\$58,856	\$52,970
TRAVERSE	\$1,398	\$36,102	\$10,000	\$3,218	\$49,320	\$44,388
WABASHA	\$4,662	\$32,838	\$12,200	\$4,037	\$49,075	\$44,168
WADENA	\$1,851	\$35,649	\$21,700	\$3,539	\$60,888	\$54,799
WASECA	\$4,442	\$33,058	\$12,200	\$3,450	\$48,708	\$43,837
WASHINGTON	\$75,359	\$18,750	\$36,000	\$3,000	\$57,750	\$51,975
WATONWAN	\$2,502	\$34,998	\$10,000	\$3,136	\$48,134	\$43,321
WILKIN	\$2,216	\$35,284	\$10,000	\$3,021	\$48,305	\$43,475
WINONA	\$10,057	\$27,443	\$12,200	\$3,043	\$42,686	\$38,417
WRIGHT	\$26,315	\$18,750	\$36,000	\$10,716	\$65,466	\$58,919
YELLOW MEDICINE	\$2,347	\$35,153	\$10,000	\$3,017	\$48,170	\$43,353
MARSHALL-BELTRAMI SWCD			\$5,000		\$5,000	\$4,500
TOTALS	\$1,497,224	\$2,638,756	\$1,744,790	\$433,000	\$4,816,546	\$4,334,891

**MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

**FACT SHEETS
ON BUDGET REDUCTIONS**

Department of Natural Resources
2002-03 Supplemental Budget Recommendations
01-10-02

	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>02-03 Total</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>04-05 Total</u>
Total Current Budget	136,137	139,692	275,829	140,068	140,515	280,583
Recommended Changes - Budget/Revenues	<u>(6,281)</u>	<u>(9,222)</u>	<u>(15,503)</u>	<u>(6,223)</u>	<u>(6,223)</u>	<u>(12,446)</u>
Revised Budget	129,856	130,470	260,326	133,845	134,292	268,137

Percent Change (rec. changes budget/revenues) -5.6% -4.4%

Sum of All General Fund Changes

MN Conservation Corps	500	2,104	2,604	2,104	2,104	4,208
Minnesota Forest Resources Council	0	700	700	700	700	1,400
Division Service Reductions (detail below)	2,168	2,721	4,889	2,721	2,721	5,442
10% Reduction in Grants	0	1,197	1,197	698	698	1,396
Transfer from Future Resources Fund	2,000	2,000	4,000	0	0	0
Wildlife Lottery In-Lieu Grants	0	500	500	0	0	0
Cancel Unobligated Capital Budget Funds	<u>1,613</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,613</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Spending Reductions/Revenues	6,281	9,222	15,503	6,223	6,223	12,446

Division Service Reduction detail:

Parks	79	567	646	567	567	1,134
Minerals	81	22	103	22	22	44
Trails	188	177	365	177	177	354
Wildlife	225	110	335	110	110	220
Forestry (White Pine)	0	300	300	300	300	600
Forestry	358	99	457	99	99	198
Enforcement (Snowmobile grants)	315	315	630	315	315	630
Enforcement	242	67	309	67	67	134
Fisheries (Aquatic Mgmt)	274	134	408	134	134	268
Ecological Services (Contaminants)	92	44	136	44	44	88
Regional Ops	0	800	800	800	800	1,600
Operations Support	<u>314</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>172</u>
	2,168	2,721	4,889	2,721	2,721	5,442

**Division Service Reduction Detail: Percent of Total Direct General Fund, Game and Fish Fund,
and Natural Resources Fund Appropriations**

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Parks	0.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Minerals	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Trails	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Wildlife - Private Land Assistance	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Forestry (Includes White Pine)	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Enforcement (Includes Snow Enforce Grants)	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Fisheries - Acquatic Management	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Ecological Services - Contaminants	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Operations Support (Includes Reg Ops Sup)	1.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%



Department of Natural Resources Fact Sheet



DNR Budget Reductions: Minnesota Conservation Corps

When faced with budget reductions, the Department followed the Administration's directive to look first at eliminating or reducing programs, rather than proposing across-the-board cuts. We looked to our mission as a guide: "The DNR's mission is to work with citizens **to protect and manage the state's natural resources, to provide outdoor recreation opportunities, and to provide for commercial uses of natural resources** in a way that creates a sustainable quality of life." One of the programs proposed for elimination under the Governor's budget is the **Minnesota Conservation Corps**, saving \$2.6 million in this biennium, and \$4.2 million in the next biennium. This is an important youth education and training program and it has provided a wide variety of services to the Department over the years. But as we closely examined our core mission programs, we concluded that there were other higher priority needs in our resource management work.

What are the specific funding and staff reductions?

From the General Fund, \$500,000 will be cut in FY 02, and \$2.1 million will be cut in FY 03-05. Appropriations to the MCC from the Natural Resources Fund will need to be appropriated to carry out the work previously performed by the Corps members (\$478,000 will be cut in FY 02, and \$491,000 in FY 03).

Since this program will be eliminated, MCC staff positions will not be retained. This includes:

- Eliminating 10 full time staff;
- Eliminating 1 existing full time vacancy;
- Eliminating 89 twelve-month and 5 six-month Corps positions upon completion of the current class;
- No hiring of additional 26 six-month Corps appointments or 175 three to six month Corps appointments.

What work will not be done because of the program's elimination?

The MCC performed a wide variety of work for many of the DNR's divisions. Members and staff provided almost 257,000 hours of work on projects. Examples include:

- Debris removal/storm damage/cleanup
- Environmental education/school outreach
- Fire suppression
- Forest Inventory and timber stand improvement/ bud capping/ tree planting
- Game registration/hunter bag checks
- GIS/GPS mapping
- Fish and wildlife habitat improvement
- Oak savanna & prairie restoration
- Prescribed burns
- Recreation area/facility improvement



- River clean up
- Road improvement
- Trail construction and improvement
- Streambank/lakeshore restoration
- Watercraft/ access inspections
- Weed control

Can this work be performed by others?

Many of these projects will be cut back, and high priority work will be absorbed into other ongoing programs within divisions. A portion of the non-professional labor will be accomplished through the increased use of the Sentence to Serve (STS) program. In FY99 the DNR used 132,111 STS hours and in FY00 used 112,236 STS hours. In FY00,

total state agency utilization of STS crews amounted to just 17% of the total available hours. This leaves an untapped potential of an additional 352,000 hours for which agencies are eligible. We will work to incorporate this available labor into our project planning. We will also continue to rely on volunteer work in a number of areas.

For further information, contact Michelle Beeman, Director of Legislative Affairs, at 651-296-0915, or michelle.beeman@dnr.state.mn.us.

January 16, 2002



Department of Natural Resources Fact Sheet



Budget Reductions for Sustainable Forest Resources Act Implementation

When faced with budget reductions, the Department followed the Administration's directive to look first at eliminating or reducing programs, rather than proposing across-the-board cuts. We looked to our mission as a guide: "The DNR's mission is to work with citizens to **protect and manage the state's natural resources, to provide outdoor recreation opportunities, and to provide for commercial uses of natural resources** in a way that creates a sustainable quality of life."

Focusing on this core mission, we have made some difficult decisions and proposed some separate program cuts, including the Forest Management Program budget.

The Governor has proposed a \$700,000 general fund budget reduction for Sustainable Forest Resources Act (SFRA, M.S. chapter 89A) implementation in FY03 in order to maintain other critical core forest management program activities, including: State Forest land management (e.g., timber sales, forest inventory, tree planting, forest improvement); fire fighting (e.g., wildfire prevention and suppression); and cooperative forest management (e.g., Forest Stewardship, and other assistance for non-industrial private forest landowners). This will result in the reduction of 5 of the 6 full time MN Forest Resources Council (MFRC) positions (4 layoffs and 1 vacancy eliminated).

This reduction in SFRA implementation funding should not be viewed as the DNR not valuing the MFRC and its activities under SFRA. Rather, it is the reflection of a budget situation that requires paring general fund allocations to the most critical core activities. In this case, the continued implementation and monitoring of the *site-level forest management guidelines* are a key SFRA activity with the greatest potential impact on how forest management activities are carried out across

the state and across all forest land ownerships. The proposed general fund reduction to SFRA implementation also recognizes that it may be timely and appropriate to seek other non-state funding sources to help support SFRA activities.

Under the proposed budget reduction, the remaining \$200,000 for SFRA implementation would be focused in the following areas. The scope and time lines for these activities may need to be adjusted to reflect the available funding:

- Riparian forest monitoring (see 89A.05, subd. 4)
- Practices and compliance monitoring (see 89A.07). This would primarily be continuation of site-level guideline implementation monitoring.
- Effectiveness monitoring (see 89A.07). Efforts here in FY03 would be limited pending outcomes of the current LCMR guideline effectiveness monitoring pilot project.

Continuation of the Forest Resources Council and other activities under SFRA will depend on the degree of additional funding that can be secured for SFRA implementation for FY03. If additional funds sufficient to continue operation of the Forest Resources Council are not secured from other sources, the remaining budget for SFRA implementation will be directed to the DNR for implementation of the above SFRA activities.

For more information, contact Brad Moore, Assistant Commissioner for Operations, at 651-296-4944, or brad.moore@dnr.state.mn.us.



Department of Natural Resources Fact Sheet



Budget Reduction Impacts for the DNR Divisions and Operations Support

When faced with budget reductions, the Department followed the Administration's directive to look first at eliminating or reducing programs, rather than proposing across-the-board cuts. We looked to our mission as a guide: "The DNR's mission is to work with citizens **to protect and manage the state's natural resources, to provide outdoor recreation opportunities, and to provide for commercial uses of natural resources** in a way that creates a sustainable quality of life." Focusing on this core mission, we have proposed some separate program cuts, as well as cuts within the divisions and operations support as summarized below.

Summary

In addition to the Minnesota Conservation Corps (MCC) reductions of \$500,000 in FY02 and \$2,104,000 in each of the following years (see separate fact sheet), the divisions and operations support will be reduced by **\$2.168 million in FY02, and \$2.71 million annually in FY03-FY05**. These reductions result in the loss of 10.5 FTEs in FY02, and 40.4 FTEs in FY03. In FY02, the reductions are evenly split between the central office and the field offices. In FY03, the additional reductions in FTEs are split 6.4 in St. Paul and 34.0 in the field. This reflects primarily the cut in administrative support within the regions, and reduced seasonal park labor. These reductions will be accomplished through layoffs and vacancy management.

All divisions and operations support units will use strike savings to help offset required reductions in the current biennium. The net strike savings this fiscal year are estimated to be \$1.162 million. The

loss of these funds will result in reduced program accomplishments.

Division of Forestry

As one of the divisions with the largest general fund budget, Forestry will have to reduce \$358,000 in funding during the remainder of FY02. This is a one-time reduction that will come from strike savings. The loss of these funds will result in less forest development, including planting and seeding over 1,000 acres, performing forest stand improvement on 2,500 acres, and maintaining over 40 miles of gravel forest roads. This work will not be completed this biennium.

In FY03 through FY05, the division will reduce \$399,000 each year. Of this amount, \$300,000 will be cut from the accelerated white pine management program (40% of current appropriation). This will eliminate the research component, and reduce site preparation and planting by 75%. Maintenance of existing plantings will continue to be a high priority. This will be largely offset by the proposal to increase reforestation with capital bonding.

The remaining annual \$99,000 reduction in the division's general operations will result in a permanent reduction of 2 FTEs in field administrative positions (out of a total of approximately 400 FTEs). It is too early to determine if these will be from existing vacancies. However, we anticipate managing this reduction without any layoffs. The reduced staff could lead to an additional reduction in the amount of forest stand inventory and forest stewardship plans completed.

In addition to the above mentioned reductions, there will be a \$700,000 cut to the Forest Resources Council budget beginning next fiscal year. (See separate fact sheet.)

Division of Parks and Recreation

Under the Governor's plan, all state parks will remain open to the public. The general fund reduction of \$646,000 this biennium, and \$1.1 million next biennium will result in some service reductions, but most will not affect the summer season and will focus on lesser-used parks and facilities.

The cuts will cause the loss of 13.3 Total FTEs: 2.3 FTEs in FY02 and 4.0 FTEs in FY03 (out of a total seasonal labor budget of 190 FTEs) resulting in the reduced campground services; and additional savings from holding 7 FTEs vacant (2 in central office and 5 in field offices, out of a total of 27 central office [7.4%] and 220 full time field positions [2.3%]) this biennium. (See separate fact sheet for further details.)

Approximately ten parks will not provide camping after the Labor Day weekend and will continue to be open only for day users until the following Memorial Day weekend. At that time they will re-open their campgrounds for the summer season. All other parks will continue to offer camping during all normal seasons, though the number of available sites may be reduced during parts of the year. Some facilities and showers may be closed in the spring and fall. Ten to 12 parks will eliminate their interpretive programs, and the number of naturalist programs available for visitors will be reduced at some other parks.

There will be an additional \$800,000 reduction to the Metropolitan Regional Parks.

Division of Wildlife

The division will cut its operating budget by \$225,000 in FY03, and \$110,000 in FY03-05. The amount of acreage the Division of Wildlife will be able to work on, for both public and private lands,

will be reduced by approximately 1,000 acres (out of approximately 57,000 acres actively managed annually). Wildlife will reduce the number of food plots for over-wintering wildlife, establish fewer woody cover plantings in the agricultural regions necessary to lessen over-winter mortality of pheasants, plant fewer grasslands for ground nesting wildlife, and reduce prescribed burns to improve grasslands and brushlands. Fewer wetlands on public lands will be restored. There will be no reduction in Wildlife FTEs from these proposed cuts.

Division of Fisheries

The division will face general fund cuts of \$408,000 for the remainder of this biennium, and ongoing annual base cuts in FY04-05 of \$134,000. In this biennium, the division can cover the reduction through a combination of salary savings, strike savings, and reduction in acquisition of fewer aquatic management areas and trout stream easements. This reduction translates into approximately one mile less of trout stream easements (out of 8 miles annually acquired on average) or one half mile less of lakeshore protection (out of 3 miles annually protected on average), or some combination thereof.

In FY04 and FY05, the cuts will likely result in a reduction of 2 FTEs (out of 300 full time FTEs and 50.6 part time FTEs.) The impact will be to the lake and stream survey and habitat improvement programs. The cuts will mean approximately 25 fewer lake or stream surveys done statewide each year and a reduction in aquatic plant restoration projects on roughly 700 feet of shoreline each year.

Division of Ecological Services

The division will receive a cut of \$92,000 in FY02 and ongoing base cuts of \$44,000 in FY03-05. The FY02 cut will result in a 4% reduction in collecting and delivering information on Minnesota's native plants, animals, natural communities and systems (e.g., forests, prairies, lakes, rivers, etc.), as well as management of these natural communities and systems. In FY03-05, the cuts will result in a 35%

reduction in fish analyzed for contaminants. Data from this program are used not only by the DNR but also by the MPCA for their Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) initiative and by the Department of Health for their Fish Consumption Advisory. One full-time layoff beginning FY04 is anticipated from the 6.5 FTE planning and administrative staff in the central office.

Division of Enforcement

Due to the \$309,000 biennial cut, the division will delay replacing approximately 3 positions left vacant by retiring conservation officers. Ongoing base cuts of \$67,000 per year in FY04-05 make the hiring of new conservation officers unlikely in 2002 and 2003. The division will not meet projected class hiring goals, and service to the public in some areas of the state will be severely limited. Also, due to the proposed elimination of the shooting range grant program, the shooting range coordinator position will be eliminated. In doing so, the Division will shift the monitoring of the existing shooting range improvement/development grants to other department personnel. The savings will be a .25 FTE for FY 02, and one FTE in FY 03.

Division of Trails and Waterways

The division will make general fund reductions of \$188,000 in FY02, and \$177,000 in FY03-05. This will result in a reduction of 2.0 FTEs in FY02-03, and 2.5 FTEs in FY 04-05 (out of a total of 11 FTEs performing trail work). The cuts will affect ongoing division work in less service to the public, and less maintenance and amenities on state bike and cross-country ski trails.

We will reduce maintenance on state bike trails, including a reduction in the length of maintenance seasons, and reduce vegetation management, interpretive services, repairs to asphalt surfaces, and litter pickup. Additionally, we will reduce grooming on cross-country ski trails.

Benefit of proposed .05 cent increase in gas tax: (estimated at \$5.2 million for FY02-03): If this additional revenue is appropriated to the

Department, the increased funding in the water recreation related programs would provide the opportunity to expand and improve both the public water access program (rehabilitation, development & maintenance) and boating safety programs (enforcement, county grants, and education).

The increase in gas tax revenues would improve the snowmobile trail recreation programs by providing the opportunity to restore supplemental grooming contracts, restore grooming levels, and restore the length of maintenance seasons on trails such as the North Shore and Taconite State Trails. It would also allow us to add snowmobile trail miles to the existing grants-in-aid system.

The increased revenues for other recreational motorized vehicle programs (ATVs, OHMs, and ORVs) would provide the opportunity for increased monitoring, maintenance, protection of resources, and safety and service to the public on state lands.

Division of Lands and Minerals

The \$103,000 base cut will reduce customer service and lengthen processing time on real estate and mineral transactions. The division plans to change two vacant full-time positions to two, one-half time positions in FY02. This will result in the loss of one (1) FTE in the central office out of a total complement of 109 FTE.

Taconite Mining Grants will be reduced by \$200,000. This action will slow the installation of new technology in taconite plants and reduce industry efforts to become more competitive. The \$156,000 cut in Mineral Cooperative Programs will slow research and development on environmental issues; iron ore process improvements relating to reducing energy use and increasing recovery; and geologic and aggregate mapping; all of which are directed at maintaining or expanding rural jobs.

Operations Support

Program reductions

The administration's proposal includes two significant program reductions in the operations

support area as part of the overall budget reductions. The first is the elimination of the Minnesota Conservation Corps, in the amount of \$2.6 million in this biennium, and \$4.2 million in the next biennium. This is an important youth training program, but as the Department followed the directive to look at programmatic functions that were lower in priority, we concluded that there were higher priority needs more in line with the agency's core mission. (See separate fact sheet for details.)

The second significant reduction in this area is the one-time cut of \$63,000 in FY02 and a base budget cut of \$813,000 in FY03-05 for Regional Operations. We will eliminate one professional staff (regional information officer or regional planner) per region for a total of six statewide. Further, we anticipate the loss of 12 clerical positions statewide (potentially two per region). This will result in reduced service to staff and state citizens who use DNR services. (See separate fact sheet for details.)

Other

In the current biennial budget, Operations Support incurred significant reductions and changes from

the Governor's proposed budget. For example, the Commissioner's Office base general fund budget was reduced by 15.4% in FY03. The Management and Budget Services Bureau eliminated two staff positions. In addition to the reduced services and staffing already implemented in this fiscal year, the other units besides MCC and Regional Operations that make up Operations Support are facing new budget cuts of \$314,000 in FY02, and a base cut of \$86,000 in FY03-05.

The cuts reflect a reduction of 2 FTE central office positions in procurement/ asset inventory management and Management Information Systems (MIS) data applications. We will also reduce our work output in areas of media information services, environmental review, human resources, MIS support to DNR units, less information and services provided to the public via the Internet, and restricted expenditures for travel, equipment and training.

For further information, contact Peggy Adelmann, DNR Chief Financial Officer, at 296-8889, or peggy.adelmann@dnr.state.mn.us.

Revised January 17, 2002



Department of Natural Resources Fact Sheet



Budget Reductions for Division of Parks and Recreation

When faced with budget reductions, the Department followed the Administration's directive to look first at eliminating or reducing programs, rather than proposing across-the-board cuts. We looked to our mission as a guide: "The DNR's mission is to work with citizens to **protect and manage the state's natural resources, to provide outdoor recreation opportunities, and to provide for commercial uses of natural resources** in a way that creates a sustainable quality of life." Focusing on this core mission, we have proposed some separate program cuts, as well as cuts within the divisions and operations support.

What are the proposed reductions?

The Parks Division will face a general fund reduction of \$646,000 this biennium, and \$1.13 million next biennium. This will result in some service reductions, but most will not affect the summer season and will focus on lesser-used parks and facilities. Under the Governor's plan, all state parks will remain open to the public. The budget reductions will cause the loss of:

Campground service reductions:

2.3 FTEs in FY02

4.0 FTEs in FY03

Total: 6.3 FTEs (out of a total seasonal labor budget of 190 FTEs)

These reductions will come from reduced length of service for seasonal employees during the biennium.

Staff reductions through holding vacancies:

2 FTE (Central office-7.4% of total positions)

5 FTE (Field offices-2.3% of total positions)

Total: 7 FTE

What work will be affected because of these reductions?

Approximately ten parks will not provide camping after the Labor Day weekend and will continue to be open

only for day users until the following Memorial Day weekend. After Memorial Day, these parks will reopen their campgrounds for the summer season. All other parks will continue to offer camping during all normal seasons, though the number of available sites may be reduced during parts of the year. Some modern facilities and showers may be closed in the spring and fall. Ten to 12 parks will eliminate their interpretive programs, and the number of naturalist programs available for visitors will be reduced at some other parks. There will also be some reductions in long-term maintenance of natural resources and facilities, but these should not immediately affect public use and enjoyment of state parks.

The Central Office reduction includes leaving one planning position vacant. The result is it will take longer to conduct master planning for the 72 state parks and recreation areas. At the current rate it will take approximately 15-20 years to complete plans for all of the parks and state recreation areas. Planners partner with local citizens and local government agencies to draft plan recommendations that employ smart growth principles.

Leaving the five field positions vacant means that there will be reduced public service, security, resource management, and contact station staffing.

For additional information, contact Bill Morrissey, Parks Division Director, at 651-296-2270, or bill.morrissey@dnr.state.mn.us.

January 16, 2002



Department of Natural Resources Fact Sheet



Budget Reductions for DNR Regional Operations

When faced with budget reductions, the Department followed the Administration's directive to look first at eliminating or reducing programs, rather than proposing across-the-board cuts. We looked to our mission as a guide: "The DNR's mission is to work with citizens **to protect and manage the state's natural resources, to provide outdoor recreation opportunities, and to provide for commercial uses of natural resources** in a way that creates a sustainable quality of life." In addition to cuts within the DNR's divisions and bureaus, we are reducing the Regional Operations budgets for our 6 regional offices.

What are the actual funding reductions?

The Governor's budget includes a one-time cut of \$63,000 in FY02 and a general fund base budget cut of \$813,000 in FY03-05 for Regional Operations. This is part of the overall cut to the Department's Operations Support units. These cuts will result in the loss of 6 professional planner and/or information positions in the regions (\$313,000) and 12 clerical discipline positions (\$500,000) statewide beginning in FY03.

	FY02	FY03	FTEs
Strike salary savings	\$63,000		
Professional planner and information officer positions.		\$313,000	6 FTEs
Clerical positions.		\$500,000*	12 FTEs*
Total	\$63,000	\$813,000	18 FTEs

* FY03 spending plans will be based on the final staffing and budget decisions.

What is Regional Operations?

Regional Operations includes the six Regional Directors and their business office, planning, administrative, and information staff. The six DNR regions are located in Bemidji, Brainerd, Grand Rapids, New Ulm, Rochester and St Paul. Regional Directors serve as the Commissioner's representative in the region. Additionally, Regional Operations, under the leadership of the regional directors, coordinate the work of the department in the region and provide business, planning, and information services for all disciplines.

What work will not get done because of the cuts to Regional Operations?

These budget cuts will reduce the professional planning and information services currently provided to the divisions for natural resources management, as well as the ability of the department to do integrated planning and outreach.

Examples of information services that will be reduced or no longer provided include:

- Conservation education.
- Regional education activities such as county fairs, sport shows, major hunting and fishing events.
- The development and implementation of communication plans for DNR divisions so that the citizens of this state better understand conservation issues and management solutions.
- Promotion and communication (press releases and stories) on natural resource issues in the region.

Examples of planning services that will be reduced or no longer provided include:

- Planning to manage Off-highway Vehicle use.
- Facilitation support for subsection forest planning efforts, park planning, and fish and wildlife resource management.
- Support for old-growth forest designations.
- Coordination of DNR involvement, technical and planning efforts with state, federal, and local units of government (e.g., CREP, Red River, etc.).
- Support for Conservation Partners and Environmental Partners grants.
- Interdisciplinary natural resource planning.

What are the impacts of the clerical staffing reductions?

Clerical positions provide important support to the field operations of the department. They are supervised and funded by individual divisions, but work cooperatively in regional headquarters, area offices, state parks, and certain division-specific field offices. As part of the budget planning process, the Regional Directors were directed to design systems to

improve the efficiency of administrative support in the regions. Because final decisions have not been made as to exactly which clerical positions will be eliminated, the budget implications for individual units have not yet been determined. The base-budget reductions are reflected as a cut to Regional Operations in the Governor's budget. Final decisions about which clerical positions are impacted and how discipline budgets are impacted will be decided in spring of 2002.

In the short-term, elimination of an average of two clerical positions per region may reduce the quantity, timeliness, and quality of service provided to field staff and managers. However, the department feels that long-term efficiencies can be gained through some restructuring and procedural changes in how clerical support services are provided in the regions. It is expected that this effort will result in more sharing of duties across disciplines.

For further information, contact Laurie Martinson, Field Operations Manager, at 215-6069, or laurie.martinson@dnr.state.mn.us.

January 16, 2002



Department of Natural Resources Fact Sheet



GRANT REDUCTIONS

When faced with budget reductions, the Department followed the Administration's directive to look first at eliminating or reducing programs, rather than proposing across-the-board cuts. We looked to our mission as a guide: "The DNR's mission is to work with citizens to **protect and manage the state's natural resources, to provide outdoor recreation opportunities, and to provide for commercial uses of natural resources** in a way that creates a sustainable quality of life." While looking at permanent reductions to help balance the budget in FY04-05, we also looked at funds that could be cancelled to help balance the current biennium's budget.

A 10% reduction was taken from the following grants made from the general fund. Because many grants have already been awarded in FY02, the 10% annual reduction is all reflected in FY03.

GENERAL FUND

(in thousands)

	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05</u>
Metro Parks and Trails Provides operations and maintenance funding for Metro Parks. Estimated reductions to overall budgets for regional park implementing agencies average 1.2% in FY03.	800.0	400.0	400.0	
Taconite Grant New program in FY03 to award grants to taconite mining companies for taconite pellet product improvements, value-added production of taconite iron ore, or cost-savings production improvements.	200.0	200.0	200.0	
Minerals Cooperative Programs Funds iron ore cooperative research, mineral diversification work, and minerals cooperative environmental research.	156.0	78.0	78.0	
Shoreland Habitat Program Provides grants between \$1,000-\$50,000 to counties, cities, lake associations, and educational institutions to restore shoreline to native habitat.	<u>41.0</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>20.0</u>	
Subtotal	1,197	698	698	

GAME AND FISH FUND-LOTTERY IN LIEU

A new grant program was initiated for the FY02-03 biennium to provide grants to local outdoor sports clubs for habitat improvement projects on wildlife management area lands. Because this is a new program, it has taken time to develop the request for proposal and criteria for award. The total biennial appropriation for the program is \$1,895,000. Approximately, 7,000 acres of habitat work would have been completed with \$500,000.

	(in thousands)			
	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05</u>
Wildlife Grants		500.0		

NATURAL RESOURCE FUND-SNOWMOBILE ACCOUNT

Eliminates grants to local law enforcement agencies for snowmobile enforcement activities. This relatively new program was established to provide funding for snowmobile enforcement work over and above that provided in 1997. Funds were used to purchase equipment as well as for enforcement activities.

	(in thousands)			
	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05</u>
Enforcement Snowmobile Grants	315.0	315.0	315.0	315.0

For further information, contact Peggy Adelman, DNR Chief Financial Officer, at 651-296-8889, or peggy.adelman@dnr.state.mn.us.

January 16, 2002



Department of Natural Resources Fact Sheet



DNR Budget Reductions: One Time Cancellations

When faced with budget reductions, the Department followed the Administration's directive to look first at eliminating or reducing programs, rather than proposing across-the-board cuts. We looked to our mission as a guide: "The DNR's mission is to work with citizens to **protect and manage the state's natural resources, to provide outdoor recreation opportunities, and to provide for commercial uses of natural resources** in a way that creates a sustainable quality of life." While looking at permanent reductions to help balance the budget in FY04-05, we also looked at funds that could be cancelled to help balance the current biennium's budget.

MINNESOTA FUTURE RESOURCES FUND

The Department is proposing to cancel \$4 million of projects funded from the future resources fund and transferring that money to the general fund. These are project dollars appropriated to the department and include no projects in which we are the fiscal agent for others.

This decision impacts the following projects:

McQuade Road: (\$500,000) Small craft harbor on Lake Superior.

Gateway Trail: (\$530,000) Trail bridge and expanded parking.

Shooting Range Grants: (\$500,000 reduction from total of \$910,000) Cost share grants to develop or rehabilitate shooting sports facilities.

Local Grants Initiative Program: (\$1,000,000 reduction from total of \$1,701,000) Primarily will not fund

Ramsey-Washington County Lake Links trail and Chanhassen trail.

Local Initiative Trail Grants: (\$35,000 from FY99) The \$35,000 are funds remaining after completion of various projects, and cancellation not impact any projects.

Regional Trail Grants: (\$525,000 reduction from total of \$1,000,000) Cancellation of these funds will affect approximately a dozen communities and will result in a total of twelve miles of trail that will not be constructed. Contracts have not been fully executed for these funds.

State Trail Projects: (\$910,000) These funds would leverage \$1,750,000 of federal TEA 21 funds. The federal appropriation is available for 4-5 years.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

In the FY98 capital budget bill, a number of projects were funded with general fund dollars. Balances from two projects are being cancelled:

Hartley Nature Center: (\$1,500,000) this project requires a one-to-one match that has yet to be met.

Sand Dunes State Forest Visitor Center: (\$113,200 balance remaining from an appropriation of \$150,000) This project is not proceeding at this time.

For further information, contact Peggy Adelman, DNR Chief Financial Officer, at 651-296-8889, or peggy.adelman@dnr.state.mn.us.

Laubach, Lorene

*fyi
in case
you didn't
see.*

From: Barb Wing [Barb.Wing@state.mn.us]
Sent: Friday, January 18, 2002 11:36 AM
To: FR/ES-Report List; karen.studders@pca.state.mn.us
Subject: Release of Two Program Evaluation Reports

The Minnesota Office of the Legislative Auditor announced today that the evaluations "Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Funding" (report #02-02) and "Water Quality: Permitting and Compliance Monitoring" (report #02-03) will be released at 11:00 AM Thursday, January 24, 2002, at a meeting of the Legislative Audit Commission in Room 15 of the State Capitol.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Funding report addresses the following questions.

- How are MPCA's activities currently funded?
- What is the role of fees? What factors have contributed to shortfalls in MPCA's fee accounts?
- Does MPCA need additional funds to address issues such as nonpoint water pollution and mobile sources of air pollution?
- What are some alternative methods of funding MPCA activities?

The Water Quality: Permitting and Compliance Monitoring report addresses the following questions.

- Does the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency have a timely process for issuing permits to facilities that discharge wastewater? Should MPCA take steps to improve the permitting process?
- Does MPCA conduct enough inspections of facilities with water quality permits? Do facilities comply with their permits? How often does MPCA respond to noncompliance with enforcement actions?
- To what extent has MPCA met the permitting and compliance monitoring goals of the 1995 Blue Ribbon Task Force?

Copies of these reports will be available Thursday, January 24, at 10:00 AM at the Office of the Legislative Auditor, Room 140, Centennial Building, at the Capitol Press Room, and on the OLA Web site. The Web Site is at <http://www.auditor.leg.state.mn.us>

For information, contact Roger Brooks, Deputy Legislative Auditor, at 651-296-8314 or roger.brooks@state.mn.us

INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION

2. Schunk Petition

28 December, 2001

To the Minnesota Board of Soil and Water Resources. Here are some written reasons why the Hennepin Soil and Water District should be discontinued. Although the statute does not require any petitioner to give reasons for signing the petition, in response to your letter, I will give you some of my reasons in the interest of forwarding this along. By accommodating your request, I do not concede that you have the authority to not advance my petition onto the ballot according to statute simply because you may not agree with my reasons. These may not be all of the reasons, but for the moment they are substantive and indicative of the reasons you requested.

1. HCD's domain is today urban not rural. They are using agricultural practices to try and solve urban problems. By trying to use agricultural principles they are not approaching urban problems with the proper background.
2. Over the past several years HCD has mismanaged it's operation. It has reverted to legal pressure to resolve it's problems rather than deal openly with their constituents. In recent years they have squandered over 1/2 million dollars in legal fees, instead of applying those funds to conservation projects as intended.
3. Some of these reasons have caused the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners to react. One by suspending a portion of HCD funding and two a concern by the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners with the activities of HCD.
4. HCD has refused to turn over public information and documents paid for by tax money. Even when requested under the Minnesota Government data practices act.
5. HCD has shown that they do not provide assistance to individuals on an equal basis.
6. HCD refused to accept competent and qualified testimony in defense of individuals HCD claims have violated rules and regulations which they are supposed to administer.
7. Findings made by HCD staff indicate that they are unqualified in their technical fields. HCD staff made some serious errors. They have made errors in establishing Boundary surveys and determining O. H. W. (ordinary high water) to the detriment of myself and others.
8. The mission of the S. W. C. D. in Hennepin County overlaps and duplicates the role of W. M. O.'s, Watershed Districts, Hennepin County's own water planning efforts, and the Metropolitan Council. The HCD is just an extra layer of Government in Hennepin County that is not needed.
9. In some cases HCD takes on the advisory responsibilities of some W.M.O.'s disallowing the W.M.O. the ability to act without HCD's concurrence.
10. The Hennepin County Board of Commissioners has indicated there is a good possibility that HCD activities should be incorporated into the County Government structure. The Hennepin County Board of Commissioners is looking into the duplication of effort by HCD in areas already served by Watershed Districts and Water Management Organizations.
11. HCD has completely circumvented the process of checks and balances that are supposed to exist within our Government. It is apparent that HCD wishes to be Judge and Jury. They wish to become an arm of the Law determining who shall be accused of crimes and what their sentence shall be. Long before the accused individual has an opportunity to refute their claims, denying the accused due process.

12. HCD was involved in the re-issue of complaints which were already adjudicated creating a double jeopardy situation, where the United States Constitution bars multiple legal actions for the same supposed violation.

13. HCD had been careless and reticence to have open meetings and "open mike" opportunities in their agendas. Meetings have been held in basement rooms where the building doors have been locked, denying citizens access to the meeting. Sometimes there is no public notice of special meetings and their agendas. Note this is in direct contrast to B.O.W.S.R. meetings which are held in the open and do have opportunities for guests to speak.

14. Although HCD may deny their writing of restoration orders by process of elimination and court testimony, it is apparent that they continue to do so.

15. HCD has shown that it is not a true soil and water district. The proof of this is that they changed their name from a soil and water district to just conservation district. By not addressing soil and water conservation in their title they have allowed themselves free reign over issues which they were not originally established to oversee, and have therefore become inefficient in all their activities.

16. I and others feel HCD eschews conservation. The word Conservation in the Hennepin Conservation District title today has no meaning except for the Conservation of the Districts perpetuation.

Hennepin County voters need to decide if the Hennepin Soil and Water Conservation District should be terminated as a District with a referendum on the Ballot in 2002 as required by Law.

Thank you,

Keefe Schunk
6705 Willow Drive
Corcoran, Mn. 55340
763 478 2322

Landscape Buffer Initiative Lower Mississippi River Basin in Minnesota

(Jan 18 2002 DRAFT)

Summary

A locally led group called the Basin Alliance for the Lower Mississippi in Minnesota (BALMM) has developed a Landscape Buffer Initiative. This initiative is part of a comprehensive basin plan to protect and restore the region's surface water and groundwater resources. The initiative calls for the placement of multifunctional vegetated buffers in four types of strategic locations on the landscape to reduce runoff, soil erosion and water contamination while providing high quality wildlife habitat and abatement of peak stream flows:

- Highly Erodible Land –

Resource Assessment: 210,000 acres *Acreage Goal* --40,000
Allocate 40,000 acres for contour buffers and critical area seedings to protect the region's most erosive fields and sensitive cold-water trout streams and increase wildlife habitat, mainly in karst topography to the east.

- Riparian Zones –

Resource Assessment: --110,000 acres *Acreage Goal* --25,000
Allocate 25,000 acres to provide critically needed protection against stream sedimentation and fecal coliform bacteria, mainly in the headwaters region to the west.

- Wetland Restoration Sites

Resource Assessment --100,000 acres *Acreage Goal* --20,000
Allocate 20,000 acres to restore the functions and values of wetlands, and reduce peak stream flows.

- Groundwater Protection Zones

Resource Assessment: --37,600 acres *Acreage Goal* --10,500
Allocate 10,500 acres to provide protection around sinkholes, in wellhead protection areas, and in focused recharge zones, mainly in karst topography.

The BALMM Buffer Initiative subcommittee will provide ongoing direction and support for the project. It is hoped that the RIM Reserve Program can be combined with the Conservation Reserve Program to provide payments for permanent easements. Local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, supported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Natural Resources, Board of Water and Soil Resources, and others, will lead the implementation of the initiative. Significant additional technical assistance will be required to implement the Initiative within a 3-5 year period.

February 2002

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ONE WEST WATER STREET
LOWER LEVEL CONFERENCE ROOM
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
FEBRUARY 27, 2002**

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: Lee Coe, Jerome Deal, Darrell Bruggman, Karen Harder, Ginny Imholte, Char Kahler, Paul Krabbenhoft, Victor Ormsby, Dwain Otte, Mark Dittrich-MDA, Wayne Edgerton-DNR, Lisa Thorvig-PCA, Dan Wilson-MDH.

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT: JoAnn Coover, Jack Frost, Clair Nelson, Jim Anderson-MES

STAFF PRESENT:

Ron Harnack, Jim Haertel, John Jaschke, Marybeth Block, Mary Jo Anderson

OTHERS PRESENT:

Richard Zupp and LeAnn Buck, MASWCD
Kevin Scheidecker, Fillmore SWCD
Maryjane Reagan and Tom Peterson, Ramsey SWCD
Leigh Harrod, Hennepin SWCD
Lawrence Samstad
Meg Moynihan, MDA
Rich Kramer
Chuck Reptke
Gary Unger
Roger Mussetter, NRCS
Sandy Hooker, MAT
Gretchen Sabel, WRC

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Chair Coe called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m.

Pledge of Allegiance

- ** Adopt Agenda** – Moved by Jerome Deal, seconded by Victor Ormsby, to adopt the agenda as presented. Motion passed on a voice vote.

02-12

- Minutes of January 23, 2002** – A correction is needed on page four under Wetlands Committee, delete "may be" – stated twice. On page seven under Budget Reductions, it should read "\$15.5M dollars". Moved by Char Kahler, seconded by Victor Ormsby, to approve the minutes of January 23, 2002, as corrected. Motion passed on a voice vote.

02-13

Open Mike

- Lawrence Samstad, representing Keeve Schunk (petitioner for dissolution of the Hennepin Conservation District) briefly commented.
- Leigh Harrod, Hennepin Conservation District supervisor, encouraged BWSR to deal with the Schunk petition for the dissolution of the Hennepin Conservation District.

Chair Coe stated that the Administrative Advisory Committee met to address the issue of the petition for dissolution of the Hennepin Conservation District. BWSR staff have met with the Attorney General's office. The Administrative Advisory Committee will meet again to discuss the issue.

Reports

Chair's Report - Chair Coe reported that on February 6, 2002, he participated in the Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC) hearing of the appeal of the Rice Creek Watershed JD2 Exemption Determination. As chair of the DRC, he recessed the meeting until March 11, 2002, to provide the DRC members an opportunity to individually examine the facts.

Chair Coe attended a WCA rules informational meeting on February 13 in Bemidji. The meeting was well attended with good participation. Staff did a good job of presenting information and answering questions.

Chair Coe participated in a conference call with the Administrative Advisory Committee on February 14. The committee discussed the budget reduction; legislative policy bills; input on the wetland meetings; and the petition for dissolution of the Hennepin Conservation District.

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Chair Coe reported that he attended the EQB meeting on February 21 in St. Paul, decisions were as follows:

- Adopted rules relating to the siting of a large wind energy conversion system.
- Adopted a procedure from which an output will be used to provide a report to the Legislature on the application of "Phased Actions" to animal feedlots.
- EQB received the State Water Program Reorganization Project Final Report. It was decided that agency heads would meet after the Legislature adjourns to discuss the recommendation in the report. BWSR will be included in this meeting. Copies of the report, "Charting the Course for the Future" will be distributed to board members.
- MPCA staff presented information to the EQB regarding Global Warming.

Executive Director's Report – Ron gave an update on the budget reduction; this information is on BWSR's website, www.bwsr.state.mn.us. Ron stated that the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) rule informational meetings have been held statewide, and are well-attended. Most issues raised earlier have been resolved. Staff have done a good job of addressing individual issues.

Hennepin County Appointment of District Supervisors – Ron Harnack stated that this legislative bill (SF1953/HF2252) is on the floor in the Senate, and in the House Environment and Natural Resources Policy Committee. Ron stated that BWSR convened a meeting last week with MASWCD, Hennepin County, and Hennepin Conservation District representatives to discuss this unique situation with Hennepin County. Dwain Otte attended the meeting and stated that he has concerns. Philip Eckhert, Director of Hennepin County Department of Environmental Services, was introduced. Mr. Eckhert stated that Hennepin County is very committed to conservation efforts. It's their preference to leave the district as strong as they have been. Discussion followed. Ron stated that BWSR has not formally opposed. BWSR's position is that conservation program delivery system in Hennepin County is maintained. LeAnn Buck stated that in November, MASWCD opposed this due to the concern for the Hennepin Conservation District 2002 appropriation as stated in the letter from Mike Opat, Chair of Hennepin County Board of Commissioners, dated January 30, 2002. The concern is that this unique issue with Hennepin County does not set precedence for other SWCDs. Chair Coe thanked Mr. Eckhert for coming before the Board. The message from BWSR is to keep conservation going in Hennepin County.

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Dispute Resolution Committee – Jim Haertel gave an update on the status of appeals.

Wetlands Committee – Darrell Bruggman reported that the public comment period ends March 13. The Board commended the wetlands staff for the work they are doing.

Cost-Share/Soil Conservation Committee – Dwain Otte reported that the Cost-Share Committee will meet after the Legislature determines the budget reduction.

Education and Public Relations Committee – Paul Krabbenhoft reported that the Education Committee will meet again in April. Ron Harnack stated that he would like to see agency participation to collectively work with MES.

Administrative Advisory Committee – Chair Coe reported that the Administrative Advisory Committee met via conference call on February 14. Mary Jo Anderson will schedule another meeting of the Administrative Advisory Committee in early March.

Agency Reports

Mark Dittrich, Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA), reported that he attended the National Hypoxia Conference in St. Louis, Missouri, this past month. Mark distributed information and explained MDA's involvement in organics. Mark is involved in coordinating a 30-state conference, "Watershed Heroes Conference", June 19-21.

Dan Wilson, Minnesota Department of Health (MDH), stated that the bonding legislative initiative for a new joint facility with MDH and MDA is alive and moving forward. Dan reported that the health risk number will be changing to a significantly lower number effective immediately due to the contaminate TCE – a chlorinated solvent, non-flammable volatile compound. The ability to effectively communicate the risk to the public is always a challenge.

Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), gave an update on the concon bill (SF2125/HF1359). Wayne stated that ATVs are a significant issue not only with concon but also statewide and how to deal with the environmental impact of ATVs in the future. Wayne stated that the Big Woods Dairy ten-year agreement with DNR and MDA is now into its fifth year. They will monitor the dairy operation to show how it impacts the environment. Wayne invited the Board to attend the dairy open house this summer, and to possibly hold a future board meeting at the Big Woods State Park. Wayne stated that

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DNR is putting together news releases and brochures regarding Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD), a serious disease relating to elk and deer.

Lisa Thorvig, Pollution Control Agency (PCA), reported that surface water monitoring is being reviewed and analysis being done for water quality purposes as it relates to citizen water quality monitoring. Lisa stated that PCA is evaluating their efforts on basin planning and monitoring, both internal and external, as they relate to implementation and coordination efforts. PCA is moving ahead on stormwater phase II efforts. The general permit has been controversial; however, the permit needs to be in place to meet the December 2002 federal mandate. Lisa stated that the budget reduction protects local units of government, shifting reductions to state agencies. PCA funding for staff is a concern, the general fund implications for programs are being assessed.

Consent Agenda

- Morrison County and Ottertail County Request for Comprehensive Local Water Plan Extension** – Marybeth Block stated that staff recommend approval of the extensions for Morrison County and Ottertail County. Moved by Dwain Otte, seconded by Ginny Imholte, to approve the Morrison County and Ottertail County request for Comprehensive Local Water Plan Extension. Motion passed on a voice vote.
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02-14

Committee Recommendations

- Order Boundary Change for the Ramsey-Washington Metro and Valley Branch Watershed Districts** – Jim Haertel stated that the Metro Water Planning Subcommittee recommends approval. Moved by Karen Harder, seconded by Dwain Otte, that the Board orders the boundaries of the Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District and the Valley Branch Watershed District are changed as recommended. Motion passed on a voice vote.
- **
02-15

Presentation of Southeast CREP Initiative – Kevin Scheidecker, district manager, Fillmore SWCD, and Norman Senjem, MPCA, were introduced. Kevin presented the coordination process and the strategies that have been developed. Norman presented the application and state and national significance of the project area: water quality standard exceedances; the Upper Mississippi River System; hypoxia in the northern Gulf of Mexico; trout stream habitat; wildlife habitat; trails. Kevin focused on the priority areas of the landscape buffer initiative: highly erodible land; riparian zones; wetland restoration sites; groundwater protection zones. Kevin stated that their goal is to have the application to USDA in the next couple months. There is support in their basin for this effort. Kevin testified in the House and Senate this week to garner

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support for RIM on a statewide level. FSA, NRCS, and BWSR have been supportive of this application. Ron Harnack asked for a resolution of support from BWSR to move this forward. Jerome Deal stated that CREP is anticipated in the Red River. Moved by Jerome Deal, seconded by Victor Ormsby, to adopt a resolution in favor of the southeast CREP. Discussion followed. Motion passed unanimously on a voice vote. Chair Coe thanked Kevin and Norman for their presentation.

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02-16

Ramsey SWCD Resolution – Supervisors Elected by Districts – Jim Birkholz presented a chronology of the law as stated in 103C.311, subd. 2, regarding Ramsey SWCD exercise of authority to elect supervisors from election districts rather than at-large, with BWSR approval. Jim stated that staff recommend approval. The following citizens spoke in opposition of the resolution: Chuck Reptke, Gary Unger, and Rich Kramer. Marijane Reagan, Ramsey SWCD supervisor, asked for denial of the resolution or postpone because she believed the resolution was not correct. Discussion followed. Lisa Thorvig stated that the Ramsey SWCD minutes are draft minutes, would like to see final minutes before BWSR takes action. Chair Coe would like to table the action until final minutes are received from Ramsey SWCD. Moved by Lisa Thorvig, seconded by Char Kahler, to table this issue until final minutes are received from Ramsey SWCD. Motion passed on a voice vote.

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02-17

Presentation on Organics – Victor Ormsby reported that a Memorandum of Understanding was developed at the request of the Organic Trade Association (OTA) to assist its members enhancement of ecological harmony within the environment as part of their certification process. The OTA and the USDA/NRCS signed a Memorandum of Understanding on September of 2001 to establish a framework for cooperation between NRCS and OTA on program activities that involve the conservation of natural resources specifically relating to organic farming. Victor asked for BWSR support with BWSR staff to work with Mary Hanks, MDA, with possible organics training for SWCDs. Ron said that staff will work with MDA as this evolves.

Advisory Comments

Richard Zupp, MASWCD, reported that MASWCD held their "Legislative Briefing and Day at the Capitol" on February 25-26; 120 SWCD supervisors and staff were in attendance. Richard stated that MASWCD is in support of RIM Reserve and the new shoreland bonding initiative. The MASWCD District Capacity Committee thanked Jim Birkholz for the amount of work he has done. The Committee meets again on March 26 in Bemidji, and March 28 in Mankato. MASWCD Legislative Committee met with Congressmen Kennedy, Gutnecht,

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and Peterson regarding farm bill issues. MASWCD will send a delegation to Washington, D.C. on March 16-20. Richard reported that Kevin Scheidecker is on the front page of "Agri News" regarding the BALMM's southeastern CREP initiative.

Sandy Hooker, MAT, commends BWSR for their decision to table the Ramsey SWCD's resolution. Ron stated that townships have been very helpful on the wetland road replacement issue.

Ron reported that MAWD held their Legislative briefing and breakfast on February 14-15. Ron stated that MAWD has been helpful in keeping abreast of legislative issues.

Roger Mussetter, NRCS, reported that electronic hardware updates have been made in local offices. NRCS is in the process of hiring five new technicians statewide and another ten to fifteen in the next few months. NRCS anxiously awaits the action on the Farm Bill. NRCS continues to be a strong supporter of CREP.

Upcoming Meetings

- Next BWSR Meeting, March 27, 2002, St. Paul
- BWSR Meeting, April 24, 2002, St. Paul
- BWSR Meeting, May 22, 2002, St. Paul

** Moved by Char Kahler, seconded by Jerome Deal, to adjourn at 1:00 p.m.
02-18 Motion passed on a voice vote.

Respectfully submitted,


Leland Coe
Chair

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ATTENDANCE ROSTER

	NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE #
1.	Kevin Scheidecker	Fillmore SWCD	507-765-3878
2.	Maryanne Reagan	RSWCD	(615) 698-1078
3.	Leligh Harrod	Hennepin SWCD	952-474-8678
4.	Lisa Thorvig	MPHA	651-296-8811
5.	LAWRENCE JAMSTAD	KEEFE SCHUNK	952-445-7993
6.	KEEFE SCHUNK	PETITION	763-478-2322
7.	(TRAFFIC ACCIDENT ON 94 - ARRIVED TO LATE TO BE HEARD)		
8.	Tom Petersen	RSWCD	651-488-1476
9.	Meg Maymhan	MDA	651-297-8916
10.	RICH KRAMER		774-4971
11.	GARY ULGER		774 4893
12.	Paul Zupp	MASWCD	507-825-3024
13.	Sam Buck	MASWCD	
14.	Roger Mussetta	NRCS	651-602-7858
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ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

(General Fund unless noted)

(\$thousands)

line	GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
4	POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY																	
5	00-01 carry fwd	252	-	252	-	-	252	-	252	-	-	-	252	-	252	-	-	-
6	02-03 base	18,409	18,706	37,115	18,206	18,206	36,412	18,409	18,706	37,115	18,206	18,206	36,412	18,409	18,706	37,115	18,206	18,206
7	net GF budget	18,661	18,706	37,367	18,206	18,206	36,412	18,661	18,706	37,367	18,206	18,206	36,412	18,661	18,706	37,367	18,206	18,206
8																		
9	water quality shift to fee incr	-	(683)	(683)	(643)	(643)	(1,286)	-	(683)	(683)	(643)	(643)	(1,286)	-	(683)	(683)	(643)	(643)
10	ENV FUND: water quality fees	-	683	683	643	643	1,286	-	683	683	643	643	1,286	-	683	683	643	643
11	clean water partnership grants	-	(234)	(234)	(234)	(234)	(468)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	(1,300)	-	-	-
12	household haz waste shift to SW fund	(1,030)	(1,041)	(2,071)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(2,082)	(1,030)	(1,041)	(2,071)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(2,082)	(1,030)	(1,041)	(2,071)	(1,041)	(1,041)
13	SOLID WASTE FUND: household haz	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041
14	one-time (strike) savings	(236)	-	(236)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(236)	-	(236)	-	-
15	administrative budget (rent)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)
16	net GF change	(1,403)	(2,095)	(3,498)	(2,055)	(2,055)	(4,110)	(1,167)	(1,861)	(3,028)	(1,821)	(1,821)	(3,642)	(103)	(3,161)	(3,264)	(1,821)	(1,821)
17	percent of GF budget			-9.4%			-11.3%			-8.1%			-10.0%			-8.7%		
18	ENVIRONMENTAL FUND	-	683	683	643	643	1,286	-	683	683	643	643	1,286	-	683	683	643	643
19	SOLID WASTE FUND	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041
20	all funds	(373)	(371)	(744)	(371)	(371)	(742)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	927	(1,437)	(510)	(137)	(137)
21																		
23	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE																	
24	02-03 base	20,354	20,480	40,834	20,480	20,480	40,960	20,354	20,480	40,834	20,480	20,480	40,960	20,354	20,480	40,834	20,480	20,480
25																		
26	SCORE grants	(1,400)	(1,401)	(2,801)	(1,401)	(1,401)	(2,802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,401)	(1,401)	(1,401)	(1,401)
27	grant and loan programs	(207)	(207)	(414)	(208)	(208)	(416)	-	(104)	(104)	(104)	(104)	(208)	-	(208)	(208)	(208)	(416)
28	operations	(427)	(440)	(867)	(439)	(439)	(878)	-	(220)	(220)	(220)	(220)	(440)	-	(440)	(440)	(440)	(880)
29	net GF change	(2,034)	(2,048)	(4,082)	(2,048)	(2,048)	(4,096)	-	(324)	(324)	(324)	(324)	(648)	-	(2,049)	(2,049)	(2,049)	(2,049)
30	percent of GF budget			-10.0%			-10.0%			-0.8%			-1.6%			-5.0%		
31	SOLID WASTE FUND: processing pmts													-	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
32	all funds													-	(549)	(549)	(549)	(549)
33																		
35	MINNESOTA ZOO																	
36	02-03 base	7,445	7,668	15,113	7,668	7,668	15,336	7,445	7,668	15,113	7,668	7,668	15,336	7,445	7,668	15,113	7,668	7,668
37																		
38	operations	(372)	(383)	(755)	(383)	(383)	(766)	-	(191)	(191)	(191)	(191)	(382)	-	(383)	(383)	(383)	(766)
39	percent of GF budget			-5.0%			-5%			-1.3%			-2.5%			-2.5%		
40																		
42	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT																	
43	00-01 carry fwd	45	-	45	-	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	45	-	45	-	-
44	02-03 base	110,836	112,646	223,482	112,646	112,646	225,292	110,836	112,646	223,482	112,646	112,646	225,292	110,836	112,646	223,482	112,646	112,646
45	02-03 opens (PILT, firefighting, etc.)	25,256	27,046	52,302	27,422	27,869	55,291	25,256	27,046	52,302	27,422	27,869	55,291	25,256	27,046	52,302	27,422	27,869
46	net GF budget	136,137	139,692	275,829	140,068	140,515	280,583	136,137	139,692	275,829	140,068	140,515	280,583	136,137	139,692	275,829	140,068	140,515
47																		
48	Land & Minerals	(81)	(22)	(103)	(22)	(22)	(44)	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(22)	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	(22)
49	Minerals Cooperative Programs	-	(156)	(156)	(78)	(78)	(156)	-	(39)	(39)	(39)	(39)	(78)	-	(78)	(78)	(78)	(156)
50	Taconite Mining Grants	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)
51	Waters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(563)	(563)	(563)	(1,126)
52	Forestry	(58)	(99)	(157)	(99)	(99)	(198)	-	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(100)	-	(99)	(99)	(99)	(198)
53	white pine	(300)	(300)	(600)	(300)	(300)	(600)	-	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(300)	-	(300)	(300)	(300)	(600)
54	Forest Resources Council	-	(700)	(700)	(700)	(700)	(1,400)	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)
55	Parks & Recreation (other than Met Pks)	(79)	(567)	(646)	(567)	(567)	(1,134)	-	(284)	(284)	(284)	(284)	(568)	-	(317)	(317)	(567)	(1,134)
56	Metro Parks & Trails Grants	-	(800)	(800)	(400)	(400)	(800)	-	(400)	(400)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	-	(400)	(400)	(800)
57	Trails & Waterways	(188)	(177)	(365)	(177)	(177)	(354)	-	(89)	(89)	(89)	(89)	(178)	-	(177)	(177)	(177)	(354)
58	NAT RES FND (snowmobile): G/A trails													800	700	1,500	700	700
59	Fish Management-RIM	(274)	(134)	(408)	(134)	(134)	(268)	-	(134)	(134)	(134)	(134)	(268)	-	(134)	(134)	(134)	(134)

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
(General Fund unless noted)

(\$thousands)

line	GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
60	-	(41)	(41)	(20)	(20)	(40)	-	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(40)	-	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(40)
61	(225)	(110)	(335)	(110)	(110)	(220)	-	(55)	(55)	(55)	(55)	(110)	-	(110)	(110)	(110)	(110)	(220)
62	(92)	(44)	(136)	(44)	(44)	(88)	-	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(44)	-	(44)	(44)	(44)	(44)	(88)
63	(242)	(67)	(309)	(67)	(67)	(134)	-	(349)	(349)	(349)	(349)	(698)	-	(349)	(349)	(349)	(349)	(698)
64	NAT RES FND (snowmobile): sbl enfcm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	150	150	300
65	Snowmobile Enforcement Grants	(315)	(315)	(630)	(315)	(315)	(630)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Ops Support Division	(314)	(886)	(1,200)	(886)	(886)	(1,772)	-	(886)	(886)	(886)	(1,772)	-	(1,931)	(1,931)	(2,832)	(2,832)	(5,664)
67	Mn Conservation Corps	(500)	(2,104)	(2,604)	(2,104)	(2,104)	(4,208)	-	(1,052)	(1,052)	(1,052)	(2,104)	-	(1,052)	(1,052)	(2,104)	(2,104)	(4,208)
68	NAT RES FND: Mn Conservation Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(491)	(491)	(982)
69	direct GF change	(2,668)	(6,522)	(9,190)	(6,023)	(6,023)	(12,046)	-	(3,741)	(3,741)	(3,541)	(7,082)	-	(5,385)	(5,385)	(7,988)	(7,988)	(15,976)
70	statutory GF change	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)
71	net GF change	(2,668)	(6,722)	(9,390)	(6,223)	(6,223)	(12,446)	-	(3,841)	(3,841)	(3,641)	(7,282)	-	(5,485)	(5,485)	(8,088)	(8,088)	(16,176)
72	percent of GF budget			-3.4%			-4.4%				-1.4%	-2.6%			-2.0%			-5.8%
73	NAT RES FND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	850	1,650	359	359	718
74													800	(4,635)	(3,835)	(7,729)	(7,729)	(15,458)
75																		
77	BOARD OF WATER & SOIL																	
78	00-01 carry fwd	350	-	350	-	-	-	350	-	350	-	-	350	-	350	-	-	-
79	02-03 base	19,054	18,936	37,990	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,054	18,936	37,990	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,054	18,936	37,990	18,936	37,872
80	net GF budget	19,404	18,936	38,340	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,404	18,936	38,340	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,404	18,936	38,340	18,936	37,872
81																		
82	Cost Share Grants	-	(2,052)	(2,052)	(800)	(800)	(1,600)	-	(400)	(400)	(400)	(800)	-	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(1,600)
83	Area II MN River	-	(49)	(49)	(189)	(189)	(378)	-	(49)	(49)	(189)	(378)	-	(49)	(49)	(189)	(189)	(378)
84	Natural Resources Block Grants	-	(977)	(977)	(382)	(382)	(764)	-	(191)	(191)	(191)	(382)	-	(382)	(382)	(382)	(382)	(764)
85	SWCD General Services Grants	-	(198)	(198)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	administration	-	(523)	(523)	(523)	(523)	(1,046)	-	(260)	(260)	(260)	(520)	-	(523)	(523)	(523)	(523)	(1,046)
87	net GF change	-	(3,799)	(3,799)	(1,894)	(1,894)	(3,788)	-	(900)	(900)	(1,040)	(2,080)	-	(1,754)	(1,754)	(1,894)	(1,894)	(3,788)
88	percent of GF budget			-9.9%			-10.0%				-2.3%	-5.5%			-4.6%			-10.0%
89																		
91	SCIENCE MUSEUM																	
92	02-03 base	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	2,600
93																		
94	grant reduction	-	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(130)	-	(32)	(32)	(32)	(64)	-	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(130)
95	percent of GF budget			-2.5%			-5.0%				-1.2%	-2.5%			-2.5%			-5.0%
96																		
98	LEGISL COMM ON MN RESOURCES																	
99																		
100	E&NR TRUST FUND: U of M TV series	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	127	254	-	-	-
101	E&NR TRUST FUND: Citizens Adv Comm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	62	-	-	-
102													158	158	316			
103																		
104																		
106	AGRICULTURE DEPT																	
107	00-01 carry fwd	645	-	645	-	-	-	645	-	645	-	-	645	-	645	-	-	-
108	02-03 base	21,991	22,159	44,150	22,159	22,159	44,318	21,991	22,159	44,150	22,159	22,159	44,318	21,991	22,159	44,150	22,159	44,318
109	02-03 open (ethanol)	35,436	35,456	70,892	35,327	32,968	68,295	35,436	35,456	70,892	35,327	32,968	68,295	35,436	35,456	70,892	35,327	32,968
110	net GF budget	58,072	57,615	115,687	57,486	55,127	112,613	58,072	57,615	115,687	57,486	55,127	112,613	58,072	57,615	115,687	57,486	112,613
111																		
112	Agronomy & Plant Protection	(47)	(46)	(93)	(46)	(46)	(92)	-	(23)	(23)	(23)	(46)	-	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(500)
113	Dairy & Food Inspection	(424)	(347)	(771)	(531)	(530)	(1,061)	-	(203)	(203)	(203)	(406)	-	-	-	-	-	-
114	Lab Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115	Grain & Produce Inspection	(52)	(53)	(105)	(53)	(53)	(106)	-	(26)	(26)	(26)	(52)	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	Mktg & Devel Division	(369)	(400)	(769)	(462)	(462)	(924)	-	(262)	(262)	(262)	(524)	(21)	(71)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(184)

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
(General Fund unless noted)

(\$thousands)

line	GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
117	-	-	-	(61)	(61)	(122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118	-	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(130)	-	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(70)	-	-	-	-	-	-
119	(50)	(50)	(100)	(50)	(50)	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	(3,543)	(3,546)	(7,089)	(3,533)	(3,297)	(6,830)	-	-	-	(1,766)	(1,648)	(3,414)	-	-	-	-	(1,648)	(1,648)
121	-	-	-	(160)	(160)	(320)	-	-	-	(80)	(80)	(160)	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	(257)	(213)	(470)	(322)	(322)	(644)	-	(224)	(224)	(224)	(224)	(448)	-	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(600)
123	(5)	(2)	(7)	(5)	(5)	(10)	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(2)	(7)	(5)	(5)	(10)
124	-	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(14)	-	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
125	-	(175)	(175)	(175)	(175)	(350)	-	(87)	(87)	(87)	(87)	(174)	-	(175)	(175)	(175)	(175)	(350)
126	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(22)	-	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(10)	-	(12)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(23)
127	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
128	-	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(72)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
129	(4,747)	(4,953)	(9,700)	(5,519)	(5,282)	(10,801)	-	(871)	(871)	(2,717)	(2,599)	(5,316)	(26)	(810)	(836)	(834)	(2,481)	(3,315)
130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43)	(810)	(836)	(834)	(2,481)	(3,315)
131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
132	-	-	-8.4%	-	-	-9.6%	-	-	-0.8%	-	-	-4.7%	(69)	(810)	(879)	(834)	(2,481)	(3,315)
133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.8%	-	-	-2.9%
135	ANIMAL HEALTH BOARD																	
136	00-01 carry fwd	110	-	110	-	-	110	-	110	-	-	-	110	-	110	-	-	-
137	02-03 base	3,033	2,803	5,836	2,803	2,803	3,033	2,803	5,836	2,803	2,803	5,606	3,033	2,803	5,836	2,803	2,803	5,606
138	net GF budget	3,143	2,803	5,946	2,803	2,803	3,143	2,803	5,946	2,803	2,803	5,606	3,143	2,803	5,946	2,803	2,803	5,606
139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Johnes disease prog	(30)	(76)	(106)	(24)	(24)	(48)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	brucellosis lab	(31)	(77)	(108)	(93)	(93)	(186)	(31)	(77)	(108)	(93)	(186)	-	-	-	-	-	-
142	avian pneumovirus	-	(53)	(53)	(5)	(5)	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
143	operations	(10)	(15)	(25)	(18)	(18)	(36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
144	net GF change	(71)	(221)	(292)	(140)	(140)	(280)	(31)	(77)	(108)	(93)	(186)	-	-	-	-	-	-
145	percent of GF budget	-	-	-4.9%	-	-	-5.0%	-	-	-1.8%	-	-3.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-
146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
148	HORTICULTURE SOCIETY																	
149	02-03 base	82	82	164	82	82	164	82	82	164	82	82	164	82	82	164	82	82
150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151	grant reduction	-	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	(16)	-	-	-
152	percent of GF budget	-	-	-9.8%	-	-	-19.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.8%	-	-	-
153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
156	AG UTILIZATION INSTITUTE																	
157	02-03 base	3,880	4,130	8,010	4,130	4,130	8,260	3,880	4,130	8,010	4,130	4,130	8,260	3,880	4,130	8,010	4,130	4,130
158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159	grant reduction	(400)	(401)	(801)	(413)	(413)	(826)	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	(400)	(401)	(801)	(413)	(413)	(826)
160	percent of GF budget	-	-	-10.0%	-	-	-10.0%	-	-	-2.5%	-	-4.8%	-	-	-10.0%	-	-	-10.0%
161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163	OTHER SOURCES																	
164	(one-time revenues to General Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
166	DNR Outdoor Rec grnts - Fut Res Fund	(1,000)	-	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
167	DNR Regional & Local Trail grnts - FRF	(525)	-	(525)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
168	DNR Regional & Local Trail grnts - FRF	(35)	-	(35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
169	DNR McQuade Rd Harbor - Fut Res Fund	(500)	-	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	DNR Gateway Trail - Fut Res Fund	(530)	-	(530)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	DNR State Trail projects - Fut Res Fund	(910)	-	(910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
172	DNR Shooting Rng grnts - Fut Res Fund	(500)	-	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
173	DNR WMA improvmt grants - Gm & Fish	-	(500)	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

(General Fund unless noted)

(\$thousands)

line		GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
		FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
174	DNR other source subtotal	(4,000)	(500)	(4,500)				-	-	-				-	-	-			
175	percent DNR GF budget other sources			-1.6%															
176	percent DNR GF budget all sources			-5.0%															
177																			
178	AG Family Farm Bond Acct - SR Fund	(1,690)	-	(1,690)		(410)	(410)	(505)	-	(505)				(890)	-	(890)	(800)	(410)	(1,210)
179	AG Family Farm Loan Admin Acct - SR	(106)	-	(106)	(50)		(50)	-	-	-				(106)	-	(106)	(50)		(50)
180	AG Ethanol Devel Loan Admin Acct - SR	(8)	-	(8)				-	-	-				(8)	-	(8)			
181	AG other source subtotal	(1,804)	-	(1,804)	(50)	(410)	(460)	(505)	-	(505)				(1,004)	-	(1,004)	(850)	(410)	(1,260)
182	percent Ag GF budget other sources			-1.6%			-0.4%			-0.4%						-0.9%			-1.1%
183	percent Ag GF budget all sources			-9.9%			-10.0%			-1.2%						-1.6%			-4.1%
184																			
185	LCMR - Fut Res Fund	-	(1,300)	(1,300)				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,300)	(1,300)	-	-	-
186	LCMR - Fut Res Fund	-	-	-	(4,164)	(4,773)	(8,937)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
187	(LCMR has no GF budget)																		
188																			
190																			
191	SUMMARY																		
192	net GF budget	268,478	271,412	539,890	271,159	269,247	540,406	268,478	271,412	539,890	271,159	269,247	540,406	268,478	271,412	539,890	271,159	269,247	540,406
193																			
194	GF spending cuts	(11,695)	(20,503)	(32,198)	(18,556)	(18,319)	(36,875)	(1,198)	(8,197)	(9,395)	(9,959)	(9,841)	(19,800)	(572)	(14,024)	(14,596)	(15,447)	(17,094)	(32,541)
195	GF statutory cuts	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)
196	other funds	(5,804)	(1,800)	(7,604)	(4,214)	(5,183)	(9,397)	(505)	-	(505)	-	-	-	(1,004)	(1,300)	(2,304)	(850)	(410)	(1,260)
197	net to GF budget	(17,499)	(22,503)	(40,002)	(22,970)	(23,702)	(46,672)	(1,703)	(8,297)	(10,000)	(10,059)	(9,941)	(20,000)	(1,576)	(15,424)	(17,000)	(16,397)	(17,604)	(34,001)
198	percent of GF budget			-7.4%			-8.6%			-1.9%			-3.7%			-3.1%			-6.3%
199														target=	(17,000)		target=	(34,000)	
201																			
202	ENVIRONMENT & NR																		
203	net GF budget	203,301	206,782	410,083	206,658	207,105	413,763	203,301	206,782	410,083	206,658	207,105	413,763	203,301	206,782	410,083	206,658	207,105	413,763
204																			
205	GF spending cuts	(6,477)	(14,912)	(21,389)	(12,468)	(12,468)	(24,936)	(1,167)	(7,049)	(8,216)	(6,949)	(6,949)	(13,898)	(103)	(12,797)	(12,900)	(14,200)	(14,200)	(28,400)
206	GF statutory cuts	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)
207	other funds	(4,000)	(1,800)	(5,800)	(4,164)	(4,773)	(8,937)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,300)	(1,300)	-	-	-
208	net to GF budget	(10,477)	(16,912)	(27,389)	(16,832)	(17,441)	(34,273)	(1,167)	(7,149)	(8,316)	(7,049)	(7,049)	(14,098)	(103)	(14,197)	(14,300)	(14,300)	(14,300)	(28,600)
209	percent of GF budget			-6.7%			-8.3%			-2.0%			-3.4%			-3.5%			-6.9%
210														target=	(14,300)		target=	(28,600)	
212																			
213	AGRICULTURE																		
214	net GF budget	65,177	64,630	129,807	64,501	62,142	126,643	65,177	64,630	129,807	64,501	62,142	126,643	65,177	64,630	129,807	64,501	62,142	126,643
215																			
216	GF spending cuts	(5,218)	(5,591)	(10,809)	(6,088)	(5,851)	(11,939)	(31)	(1,148)	(1,179)	(3,010)	(2,892)	(5,902)	(469)	(1,227)	(1,696)	(1,247)	(2,894)	(4,141)
217	GF statutory cuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
218	other funds	(1,804)	-	(1,804)	(50)	(410)	(460)	(505)	-	(505)	-	-	-	(1,004)	-	(1,004)	(850)	(410)	(1,260)
219	net to GF budget	(7,022)	(5,591)	(12,613)	(6,138)	(6,261)	(12,399)	(536)	(1,148)	(1,684)	(3,010)	(2,892)	(5,902)	(1,473)	(1,227)	(2,700)	(2,097)	(3,304)	(5,401)
220	percent of GF budget			-9.7%			-9.8%			-1.3%			-4.7%			-2.1%			-4.3%
221														target=	(2,700)		target=	(5,400)	

Support for CREP initiative in southeastern Minnesota

- ❑ Dodge County Board of Commissioners
- ❑ Fillmore County Board of Commissioners
- ❑ Fillmore Soil & Water Conservation District
- ❑ Freeborn County Board of Commissioners
- ❑ Freeborn County Soil & Water Conservation District
- ❑ Grand Meadow Pheasant Habitat of Southern Minnesota
- ❑ Izaak Walton League, Austin Chapter
- ❑ Mower County Board of Commissioners
- ❑ Office of the Mayor, Austin
- ❑ Olmsted Soil & Water Conservation District
- ❑ Pheasants Forever, Austin Chapter
- ❑ Rice County Board of Commissioners
- ❑ Rice Soil & Water Conservation District
- ❑ Southeast Minnesota Water Resources Board
- ❑ Whitewater River Watershed Project

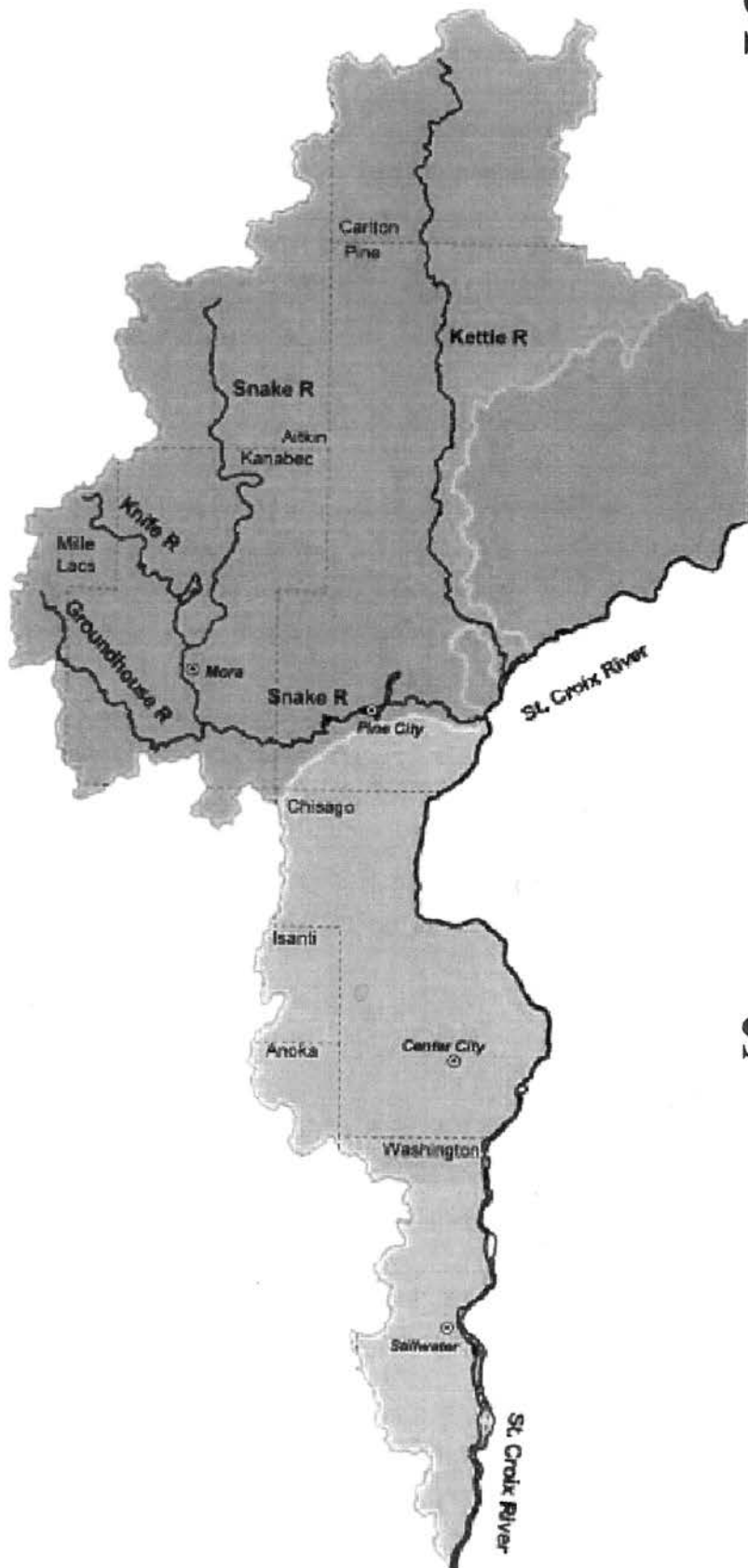
Venture Into The St. Croix Basin

*Challenges In A
Diverse Landscape*

2002 Local Water
Planners Conference

September 23 - 25, 2002

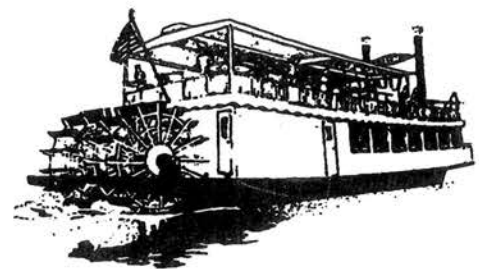
Grand Casino Hotel &
Convention Center
Hinckley, Minnesota



We invite you to learn more about our diverse water resources and enjoy the beautiful fall colors in the scenic St. Croix River Basin.

ITEMS OF INTEREST: *September 23 - 25, 2002*

Pre-Conference Cruise



Water Resource Challenges

- Ag
- Forestry
- Tourism
- Development

The Future of Water Planning

Bridging our Water Resource Efforts



Hosted by: PICKM Water Quality Team
(Pine, Isanti, Chisago, Kanabec, Mille Lacs)
and Onanogozie RC&D

Discussion and Decision

1. Presentation of Southeast CREP
Initiative
DECISION

Landscape Buffer Initiative Lower Mississippi River Basin in Minnesota

(Jan 18 2002 DRAFT)

Summary

A locally led group called the Basin Alliance for the Lower Mississippi in Minnesota (BALMM) has developed a Landscape Buffer Initiative. This initiative is part of a comprehensive basin plan to protect and restore the region's surface water and groundwater resources. The initiative calls for the placement of multifunctional vegetated buffers in four types of strategic locations on the landscape to reduce runoff, soil erosion and water contamination while providing high quality wildlife habitat and abatement of peak stream flows:

- Highly Erodible Land –

Resource Assessment: 210,000 acres *Acreage Goal* --40,000
Allocate 40,000 acres for contour buffers and critical area seedings to protect the region's most erosive fields and sensitive cold-water trout streams and increase wildlife habitat, mainly in karst topography to the east.

- Riparian Zones –

Resource Assessment: --110,000 acres *Acreage Goal* --25,000
Allocate 25,000 acres to provide critically needed protection against stream sedimentation and fecal coliform bacteria, mainly in the headwaters region to the west.

- Wetland Restoration Sites

Resource Assessment --100,000 acres *Acreage Goal* --20,000
Allocate 20,000 acres to restore the functions and values of wetlands, and reduce peak stream flows.

- Groundwater Protection Zones

Resource Assessment: --37,600 acres *Acreage Goal* --10,500
Allocate 10,500 acres to provide protection around sinkholes, in wellhead protection areas, and in focused recharge zones, mainly in karst topography.

The BALMM Buffer Initiative subcommittee will provide ongoing direction and support for the project. It is hoped that the RIM Reserve Program can be combined with the Conservation Reserve Program to provide payments for permanent easements. Local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, supported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Natural Resources, Board of Water and Soil Resources, and others, will lead the implementation of the initiative. Significant additional technical assistance will be required to implement the Initiative within a 3-5 year period.

Land Use, Water Quality and the Landscape Buffer Initiative

The Lower Mississippi River Basin in southeastern Minnesota includes all or part of 17 counties covering 7,266 square miles (4,650,100 acres) of land. Lakes are relatively scarce, but rivers are abundant, with 11,000 stream miles draining surface and groundwater to the Mississippi River. Of these, 736 miles have sufficiently cold and clear water to be designated as trout streams by the Department of Natural Resources.

Beautiful bluffs, springs, caves and trout streams abound in the eastern basin, where steep topography and erosive soils increase the potential for pollutant runoff and sedimentation of streams. Thousands of sinkholes and scores of disappearing streams highlight the close connection between surface water and groundwater. The presence of fractured limestone bedrock lying close below the surface presents a widespread risk of groundwater contamination, especially where recharge is focused in narrow zones along geological formations.

In the southwestern part of the basin, Mississippi tributaries emerge as small streams out of a prairie landscape once rich in wetlands, now extensively drained to support a productive agriculture. Further to the north, in the western Cannon River Watershed, remnants of the Big Woods hardwood forest intermingle with mixed crop and livestock farming in a rolling terrain interspersed with lakes and wetlands.

Water quality data from the past three decades show both positive and negative trends. On the positive side, concentrations of un-ionized ammonia, biochemical oxygen demand and total phosphorus are trending downwards. On the negative side, concentrations of nitrate nitrogen show a steady increase, and concentrations of fecal coliform bacteria and total suspended solids often exceed water quality standards. Shallow groundwater in karst topography often shows high concentrations of nitrates and fecal coliform bacteria.

Relatively diverse land use combined with steep stream gradients and cold groundwater supplies for base flow create a relatively high potential for stream water quality. Gains in soil conservation practices in recent decades have helped to reverse some of the adverse effects of highly erosive land use practices, especially in the steep terrain of the bluffs. However, dramatic shifts in agricultural land use away from perennial vegetation (hay and pasture) in favor of row crops is reducing landscape diversity and threatening to increase soil erosion, stream sedimentation, and nitrate leaching to groundwater. According to the National Resources Inventory conducted by the USDA, perennial vegetation as measured by two land use categories – pasture and noncultivated cropland – declined by 180,000 acres, or 28 percent, from 1982 to 1997. During about the same period, the percentage of cropland occupied by corn and soybeans increased from 64 percent in 1974 to 80 percent in 1999 in the 9-county area of Southeastern Minnesota, according to Minnesota

Department of Agriculture statistics. A particularly worrisome trend is the replacement of alfalfa with soybeans on steeply sloping fields once protected by contour strip farming of hay and corn.

Increasing perennial vegetation by 200,000 acres is an important land use goal that BALMM has established to address environmental concerns associated with these trends. Strategies to achieve this goal include: 1) promotion of cattle production, especially rotational livestock grazing; 2) changing the federal farm program to provide support for hay along with current program crops; 3) improved forest land management; and 4) the strategic use of vegetated landscape buffers.

The BALMM Landscape Buffer Initiative takes a targeted, strategic approach to encouraging conversion of cropland to perennial vegetation. It identifies four types of locations on the landscape where perennial vegetation can provide maximum benefits. These include contour strips on steeply sloping fields, riparian strips bordering cropland; focused groundwater recharge areas; and wetlands converted to cropland. The BALMM strategy also calls for incentives that help to integrate buffer strips with complementary conservation practices for maximum effectiveness. These include bonus payments to farmers who agree to:

- 1) maintain a buffer width of 100 feet to maximize wildlife benefits;
- 2) ensure that cropland adjacent to or upslope of the buffer maintains a rotation average of 30 percent crop residue cover or receives equivalent erosion control from alternative measures;
- 3) maintain a riparian buffer around fields designated for manure application.

Flexibility: Ideally, the buffer initiative should be sufficiently flexible to allow limited grazing as well as rotation of buffered acreage on contour strips to meet farmers' soil management needs. Also, flexibility to allocate acreage among eligible practices, and among different counties and regions, in response to landowner interest, is needed to make the initiative responsive to farmers' needs and local government priorities.

Acreage Needs Assessment

Four broad types of landscape buffers are needed to address environmental concerns in the Lower Mississippi River Basin. Estimates of acreage needs for each of these types of buffers are provided below:

1. Highly Erodible Land:

Resource Assessment: --210,000 acres *Acreage Goal* -- 40,000 acres.
Critical Area Seedings and Contour Buffer Strips on steep, erosion-prone land where row crops are raised and hay acreage is not sufficient to provide effective

strip cropping. Soil erosion in this area threatens to degrade soil productivity and harm water quality, especially by causing sediment embedment in cold-water streams with the potential to support trout. This acreage is predominantly in the eastern basin in karst topography, although all counties include significant acreage of such land. Land use analysis using the Universal Soil Loss Equation shows the following need to achieve the BALMM goal of T soil loss on highly erodible land in the basin. This is based on a combination of critical area seeding and hardwood forest establishment on 25 percent of farmland that is eroding at 4T or greater, plus the use of contour buffer strips in conjunction with conservation tillage on additional highly erodible land, as shown in the table below:

Erosion Rate	Acres of Highly Erodible Land	Acres in Critical Area Seeding and Hardwood Forest	Contour Buffer Acreage Needed to Reach T
Greater than 4T	60,000	15,000	6,750 (15% of field on 45,000 acres HEL)
From 2T to 4T	150,000		18,000 (12% of field)
Total	210,000	15,000	24,750

2. Riparian Buffer Strips.

Resource Assessment --110,000 acres
acres.

Acreage Goal -- 25,000

The water quality benefits provided by riparian buffer strips range from erosion control and pollutant filtering to streambank stabilization and improved habitat for stream biota and wildlife. Land cover analysis using GIS and satellite imagery indicates that tributaries in the western basin are the least protected with vegetated buffers. (see table below). Most have well under half of riparian acreage in perennial vegetation. Streams in the region are moderately impaired by turbidity (or suspended solids) and fecal coliform bacteria. For counties with primarily karst topography, a relatively high percentage of riparian acreage is vegetated. However, some of the vegetated acreage is pastureland that may be eroding at high rates. In addition, the upper reaches of tributaries in this region sometimes have low percentages of riparian land in permanent vegetation. Thus, riparian buffers in the eastern basin also can provide important benefits. Basinwide, if implemented along with conservation practices in the upland and riparian zones, as called for in the BALMM basin plan scoping document, riparian buffer strips can go a long way toward meeting water quality standards and providing broad ecological benefits to the region.

Land Cover within 100 Feet of Streams			
County	Percent Row Crop	Percent Vegetated	Other
Dodge	54	37	9
Fillmore	27	62	11
Freeborn	63	28	9
Goodhue	38	50	12
Houston	15	73	12
Mower	60	32	8
Olmsted	36	50	14
Rice	53	36	11
Steele	50	40	10
Wabasha	24	63	13
Winona	16	74	10

Percent of land within 100 feet of streams that is in row crops, vegetated, or other land uses. Source: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

To achieve the target of 50% vegetated land use in the 100 foot (either side) riparian zone in the western basin, and meet the need for improved riparian vegetation management in karst topography, will require an estimated 25,000 additional acres of permanent riparian vegetation, basinwide.

3. Wetland Restoration:

Resource Assessment --100,000 acres *Acreage Goal* -- 20,000 acres
 The drainage, cultivation and development of land have combined to greatly increase the speed of runoff and the peak flows of streams following significant snow melt and rainfall events, as well as greatly reducing wildlife habitat provided by wetlands. The restoration of wetlands in strategic locations can begin to reverse these adverse effects. Opportunities for wetland restoration are greatest in the in the headwaters region in the western basin, while more limited opportunities exist in the river valleys and elsewhere in the karst region. In Mower and Steele, the SWCD's estimate 18,000 acres could be restored based on NWI maps and soils information. Multiply that by the 5 western counties and add acres for the eastern part of the basin the resource need is 100,000 acres. It is proposed that 18,000 acres be targeted for wetland restoration in the headwaters region. The NRCS will be requested to evaluate how wetland restoration can be targeted in this region to maximize reductions in peak stream flows on the Cedar, Root, Zumbro, Cannon and Vermillion Rivers, in addition to Spring Valley Creek and other streams with severe flooding problems. An additional 2,000 acres are needed for wetland restoration elsewhere in the basin.

4. Buffers for Groundwater Protection.

Resource Assessment --37,500 acres *Acreage Goal* --10,500.00 acres.

Vegetated buffers can offer significant protection of drinking water supplies, especially in karstic areas of the basin with a high potential for groundwater contamination. The following three types of locations have been selected for special focus:

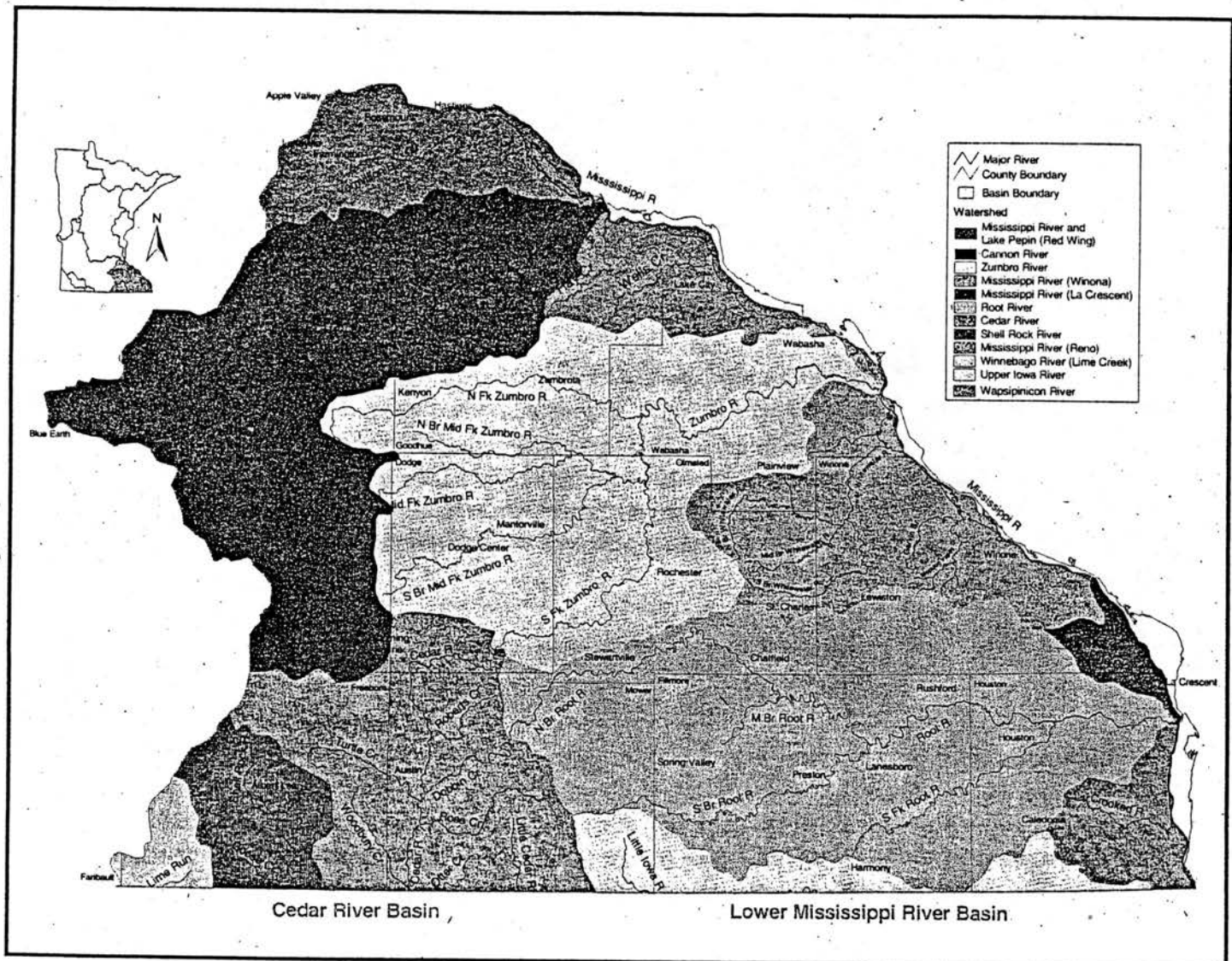
- Sinkhole Protection – An estimated 1,500 acres are needed, based on a 0.25 acre buffer around a total of 5990 sinkholes on farmland.
- Focused Recharge Zone at Decorah Shale outcroppings. This zone occurs throughout karst topography. Olmsted County has worked to identify, map and explore biological filtering alternatives for this recharge zone for several years. Estimated acreage of cropland within this zone in Olmsted County alone is 16,000 acres. Our goal basinwide would be to secure half of this amount for permanent easements with perennial vegetation, or 8,000 acres.
- Wellhead Protection Areas. – Department of Health estimates 20,000 acres of cropland are a part of wellhead protection areas in the basin. 1,000 would be the acreage goal that could provide protection to drinking water within wellhead protection areas that include agricultural land.

Locally Led Implementation

The BALMM Buffer Initiative subcommittee will provide ongoing direction and support for the project. Local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, supported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Natural Resources, Board of Water and Soil Resources, and others, will lead the implementation of the initiative. **Significant additional technical assistance will be required to implement the Initiative within a 5-7 year period.**

Balmm!

Basin Alliance for the Lower Mississippi in Minnesota



Providing local leadership
for
Water Quality Protection & Improvement
in the Lower Mississippi River Basin

Water Quality Concerns

The Lower Mississippi River Basin abounds with beautiful bluffs, springs, caves and dozens of streams capable of supporting trout, small mouth bass and other popular game fish species. It is a strong recreational magnet for tourists and residents alike as a growing population seeks high-quality outdoor experience. However, decades of monitoring show that both ground water and surface water are being polluted as a result of human activities in both rural and urban areas. Water quality standards for nitrate nitrogen and fecal coliform bacteria are widely exceeded, while sediment from soil erosion damages fish and wildlife habitat from small trout brooks to the mighty Mississippi.

Why a Basin Alliance?

To an ever-increasing extent, water quality protection and improvement efforts in Minnesota and up and down the Mississippi River are being organized by drainage basin. Public and private funding sources are showing a growing preference for working through basin initiatives rather than supporting a host of separate, uncoordinated efforts.

The reason is simple. To achieve measurable water quality improvements, all significant contributors to water quality problems within the drainage basin need to contribute to the solution. This poses a challenge to local, state and federal agencies responsible for land and water resource management. Rather than working strictly within political boundaries (counties, cities, and states), basin management requires coordinating with other agencies across political boundaries within the hydrologic boundaries of a basin. A basin organization can help to facilitate this coordination.

Origins of BALMM

The Basin Alliance for the Lower Mississippi in Minnesota (BALMM) was formed in October 1999 to coordinate efforts to protect and improve water quality in the Lower Mississippi River Basin. Alliance members include Soil and Water Conservation District managers and county water planners together with a host of regional, state and federal agencies and organizations. These members decided to coordinate their efforts through an informal, ad-hoc alliance rather than forming an additional unit of regional government.

Purpose of BALMM

The purpose of BALMM is to create an organized, unified effort in the Lower Mississippi River Basin that will:

1. Make the case to the public, elected officials and funding sources for giving priority attention to water quality restoration and protection in southeastern Minnesota;
2. Establish ongoing coordination of local, state, tribal and federal agencies to plan and implement water quality protection and restoration activities that are economically and environmentally sustainable and reflect local and downstream priorities.

Accomplishments

Within its first year, BALMM developed the Lower Mississippi River Basin Plan Scoping Document which includes measurable, pollutant-specific water quality goals along with 10 strategies for achieving them. These strategies are being implemented through existing organizations. For example, the nine-county Southeast Minnesota Water Resources Board has secured a federal grant to implement the BALMM feedlot strategy, and the Area 7 Minnesota Association of SWCDs is taking the lead on soil conservation strategy implementation.

BALMM Strategies

BALMM members put a strong emphasis on implementing land use practices to improve or protect water quality. These strategies include three approaches to managing broad areas — Watershed Management, Aquifer Protection, and Flood Plain Management — along with seven specific land-use strategies that can be implemented as part of one or more of these comprehensive area strategies. These are:

Perennial Vegetation Increase acreage of well-managed hay and pastureland, vegetative buffer strips, woodlands, etc. This will increase infiltration and reduce surface runoff following rain and snow melt events.

Wetland Protection and Restoration Work with willing landowners to restore wetland functions in critical parts of the landscape.

Soil Conservation on Row-Crop Land Promote conservation tillage, contour farming and install needed structures to keep erosion at or below the replacement rate of soil erosion.

Urban and Rural-Residential Land Management Reduce impacts from urban stormwater and wastewater, while managing urban development.

Nutrient and Pesticide Management Promote optimal use of fertilizer and chemicals to minimize runoff and leaching from farm fields and urban land.

Animal Feedlot Management Support implementation of new state feedlot rules to reduce feedlot runoff and improve manure management.

Aggregate Mining Activities Management Coordinate permitting and environmental review to minimize potential impacts on ground water and surface water while maintaining local supplies at reasonable cost.

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BALMM Members

Area 7 Minnesota Soil and Water Conservation Districts Association, Bluffland Environmental Watch, Cannon River Watershed Partnership, Dakota County/SWCD, Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Prairie Island Indian Community, Southeast Minnesota Water Resources Board, St. Mary's University Resource Studies Center, University of Minnesota Extension, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Whitewater River Watershed Project

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ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

(General Fund unless noted)

(\$thousands)

line	GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
4	POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY																	
5	00-01 carry fwd	252	-	252	-	-	252	-	252	-	-	-	252	-	252	-	-	-
6	02-03 base	18,409	18,706	37,115	18,206	18,206	18,409	18,706	37,115	18,206	18,206	36,412	18,409	18,706	37,115	18,206	18,206	36,412
7	net GF budget	18,661	18,706	37,367	18,206	18,206	18,661	18,706	37,367	18,206	18,206	36,412	18,661	18,706	37,367	18,206	18,206	36,412
8																		
9	water quality shift to fee incr	-	(683)	(683)	(643)	(643)	-	(683)	(683)	(643)	(643)	(1,286)	-	(683)	(683)	(643)	(643)	(1,286)
10	ENV FUND: water quality fees	-	683	683	643	643	-	683	683	643	643	1,286	-	683	683	643	643	1,286
11	clean water partnership grants	-	(234)	(234)	(234)	(234)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	(1,300)	-	-	-	-
12	household haz waste shift to SW fund	(1,030)	(1,041)	(2,071)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(1,030)	(1,041)	(2,071)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(2,082)	(1,030)	(1,041)	(2,071)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(2,082)
13	SOLID WASTE FUND: household haz	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082
14	one-time (strike) savings	(236)	-	(236)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(236)	-	(236)	-	-	-
15	administrative budget (rent)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)
16	net GF change	(1,403)	(2,095)	(3,498)	(2,055)	(2,055)	(1,167)	(1,861)	(3,028)	(1,821)	(1,821)	(3,642)	(103)	(3,161)	(3,264)	(1,821)	(1,821)	(3,642)
17	percent of GF budget	-	-	-9.4%	-	-	-	-	-8.1%	-	-	-10.0%	-	-	-8.7%	-	-	-10.0%
18	ENVIRONMENTAL FUND	-	683	683	643	643	-	683	683	643	643	1,286	-	683	683	643	643	1,286
19	SOLID WASTE FUND	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082
20	all funds	(373)	(371)	(744)	(371)	(371)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	927	(1,437)	(510)	(137)	(137)	(274)
21																		
23	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE																	
24	02-03 base	20,354	20,480	40,834	20,480	20,480	20,354	20,480	40,834	20,480	20,480	40,960	20,354	20,480	40,834	20,480	20,480	40,960
25																		
26	SCORE grants	(1,400)	(1,401)	(2,801)	(1,401)	(1,401)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,401)	(1,401)	(1,401)	(1,401)	(2,802)
27	grant and loan programs	(207)	(207)	(414)	(208)	(208)	-	(104)	(104)	(104)	(104)	(208)	-	(208)	(208)	(208)	(208)	(416)
28	operations	(427)	(440)	(867)	(439)	(439)	-	(220)	(220)	(220)	(220)	(440)	-	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)	(880)
29	net GF change	(2,034)	(2,048)	(4,082)	(2,048)	(2,048)	-	(324)	(324)	(324)	(324)	(648)	-	(2,049)	(2,049)	(2,049)	(2,049)	(4,098)
30	percent of GF budget	-	-	-10.0%	-	-	-	-	-0.8%	-	-	-1.6%	-	-	-5.0%	-	-	-10.0%
31	SOLID WASTE FUND: processing pmts												-	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000
32	all funds												-	(549)	(549)	(549)	(549)	(1,098)
33																		
35	MINNESOTA ZOO																	
36	02-03 base	7,445	7,668	15,113	7,668	7,668	7,445	7,668	15,113	7,668	7,668	15,336	7,445	7,668	15,113	7,668	7,668	15,336
37																		
38	operations	(372)	(383)	(755)	(383)	(383)	-	(191)	(191)	(191)	(191)	(382)	-	(383)	(383)	(383)	(383)	(766)
39	percent of GF budget	-	-	-5.0%	-	-	-	-	-1.3%	-	-	-2.5%	-	-	-2.5%	-	-	-5.0%
40																		
42	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT																	
43	00-01 carry fwd	45	-	45	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-
44	02-03 base	110,836	112,646	223,482	112,646	112,646	110,836	112,646	223,482	112,646	112,646	225,292	110,836	112,646	223,482	112,646	112,646	225,292
45	02-03 opens (PILT, firefighting, etc.)	25,256	27,046	52,302	27,422	27,869	25,256	27,046	52,302	27,422	27,869	55,291	25,256	27,046	52,302	27,422	27,869	55,291
46	net GF budget	136,137	139,692	275,829	140,068	140,515	136,137	139,692	275,829	140,068	140,515	280,583	136,137	139,692	275,829	140,068	140,515	280,583
47																		
48	Land & Minerals	(81)	(22)	(103)	(22)	(22)	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(22)	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(22)
49	Minerals Cooperative Programs	-	(156)	(156)	(78)	(78)	-	(39)	(39)	(39)	(39)	(78)	-	(78)	(78)	(78)	(78)	(156)
50	Taconite Mining Grants	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)
51	Waters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(563)	(563)	(563)	(563)	(1,126)
52	Forestry	(58)	(99)	(157)	(99)	(99)	-	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(100)	-	(99)	(99)	(99)	(99)	(198)
53	white pine	(300)	(300)	(600)	(300)	(300)	-	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(300)	-	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(600)
54	Forest Resources Council	-	(700)	(700)	(700)	(700)	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)
55	Parks & Recreation (other than Met Pks)	(79)	(567)	(646)	(567)	(567)	-	(284)	(284)	(284)	(284)	(568)	-	(317)	(317)	(567)	(567)	(1,134)
56	Metro Parks & Trails Grants	-	(800)	(800)	(400)	(400)	-	(400)	(400)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	-	-	(400)	(400)	(800)
57	Trails & Waterways	(188)	(177)	(365)	(177)	(177)	-	(89)	(89)	(89)	(89)	(178)	-	(177)	(177)	(177)	(177)	(354)
58	NAT RES FND (snowmobile): GIA trails												800	700	1,500	700	700	1,400
59	Fish Management-RIM	(274)	(134)	(408)	(134)	(134)	-	(134)	(134)	(134)	(134)	(268)	-	(134)	(134)	(134)	(134)	(268)

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

(General Fund unless noted)

(\$thousands)

line	GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
60	Acquatic Plant Restoration Grants	-	(41)	(41)	(20)	(20)	(40)	-	(20)	(20)	(20)	(40)	-	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(40)
61	Wildlife Management Division	(225)	(110)	(335)	(110)	(110)	(220)	-	(55)	(55)	(55)	(110)	-	(110)	(110)	(110)	(110)	(220)
62	Ecological Services Division-RIM	(92)	(44)	(136)	(44)	(44)	(88)	-	(22)	(22)	(22)	(44)	-	(44)	(44)	(44)	(44)	(88)
63	Enforcement Division	(242)	(67)	(309)	(67)	(67)	(134)	-	(349)	(349)	(349)	(698)	-	(349)	(349)	(349)	(349)	(698)
64	NAT RES FND (snowmobile): sbf enfcmt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	150	150	300
65	Snowmobile Enforcement Grants	(315)	(315)	(630)	(315)	(315)	(630)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Ops Support Division	(314)	(886)	(1,200)	(886)	(886)	(1,772)	-	(886)	(886)	(886)	(1,772)	-	(1,931)	(1,931)	(2,832)	(2,832)	(5,664)
67	Mn Conservation Corps	(500)	(2,104)	(2,604)	(2,104)	(2,104)	(4,208)	-	(1,052)	(1,052)	(1,052)	(2,104)	-	(1,052)	(1,052)	(2,104)	(2,104)	(4,208)
68	NAT RES FND: Mn Conservation Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(491)	(491)	(982)
69	direct GF change	(2,668)	(6,522)	(9,190)	(6,023)	(6,023)	(12,046)	-	(3,741)	(3,741)	(3,541)	(7,082)	-	(5,385)	(5,385)	(7,988)	(7,988)	(15,976)
70	statutory GF change	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)
71	net GF change	(2,668)	(6,722)	(9,390)	(6,223)	(6,223)	(12,446)	-	(3,841)	(3,841)	(3,641)	(7,282)	-	(5,485)	(5,485)	(8,088)	(8,088)	(16,176)
72	percent of GF budget			-3.4%			-4.4%			-1.4%		-2.6%			-2.0%			-5.8%
73	NAT RES FND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	850	1,650	359	359	718
74													800	(4,635)	(3,835)	(7,729)	(7,729)	(15,458)
75																		
77	BOARD OF WATER & SOIL																	
78	00-01 carry fwd	350	-	350	-	-	-	350	-	350	-	-	350	-	350	-	-	-
79	02-03 base	19,054	18,936	37,990	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,054	18,936	37,990	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,054	18,936	37,990	18,936	37,872
80	net GF budget	19,404	18,936	38,340	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,404	18,936	38,340	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,404	18,936	38,340	18,936	37,872
81																		
82	Cost Share Grants	-	(2,052)	(2,052)	(800)	(800)	(1,600)	-	(400)	(400)	(400)	(800)	-	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(1,600)
83	Area II MN River	-	(49)	(49)	(189)	(189)	(378)	-	(49)	(49)	(189)	(378)	-	(49)	(49)	(189)	(189)	(378)
84	Natural Resources Block Grants	-	(977)	(977)	(382)	(382)	(764)	-	(191)	(191)	(191)	(382)	-	(382)	(382)	(382)	(382)	(764)
85	SWCD General Services Grants	-	(198)	(198)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	administration	-	(523)	(523)	(523)	(523)	(1,046)	-	(260)	(260)	(260)	(520)	-	(523)	(523)	(523)	(523)	(1,046)
87	net GF change	-	(3,799)	(3,799)	(1,894)	(1,894)	(3,788)	-	(900)	(900)	(1,040)	(2,080)	-	(1,754)	(1,754)	(1,894)	(1,894)	(3,788)
88	percent of GF budget			-9.9%			-10.0%			-2.3%		-5.5%			-4.6%			-10.0%
89																		
91	SCIENCE MUSEUM																	
92	02-03 base	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	2,600
93																		
94	grant reduction	-	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(130)	-	(32)	(32)	(32)	(64)	-	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(130)
95	percent of GF budget			-2.5%			-5.0%			-1.2%		-2.5%			-2.5%			-5.0%
96																		
98	LEGISL COMM ON MN RESOURCES																	
99																		
100	E&NR TRUST FUND: U of M TV series	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	127	254	-	-	-
101	E&NR TRUST FUND: Citizens Adv Comm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	62	-	-	-
102													158	158	316			
103																		
104																		
106	AGRICULTURE DEPT																	
107	00-01 carry fwd	645	-	645	-	-	-	645	-	645	-	-	645	-	645	-	-	-
108	02-03 base	21,991	22,159	44,150	22,159	22,159	44,318	21,991	22,159	44,150	22,159	22,159	44,318	21,991	22,159	44,150	22,159	44,318
109	02-03 open (ethanol)	35,436	35,456	70,892	35,327	32,968	68,295	35,436	35,456	70,892	35,327	32,968	68,295	35,436	35,456	70,892	35,327	32,968
110	net GF budget	58,072	57,615	115,687	57,486	55,127	112,613	58,072	57,615	115,687	57,486	55,127	112,613	58,072	57,615	115,687	57,486	112,613
111																		
112	Agronomy & Plant Protection	(47)	(46)	(93)	(46)	(46)	(92)	-	(23)	(23)	(23)	(46)	-	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(500)
113	Dairy & Food Inspection	(424)	(347)	(771)	(531)	(530)	(1,061)	-	(203)	(203)	(203)	(406)	-	-	-	-	-	-
114	Lab Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115	Grain & Produce Inspection	(52)	(53)	(105)	(53)	(53)	(106)	-	(26)	(26)	(26)	(52)	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	Mktg & Devel Division	(369)	(400)	(769)	(462)	(462)	(924)	-	(262)	(262)	(262)	(524)	(21)	(71)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(184)

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
(General Fund unless noted)

(\$thousands)

line	GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
117	MISA	-	-	(61)	(61)	(122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118	Beaver Damage Control Grants	-	(65)	(65)	(65)	(130)	-	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(70)	-	-	-	-	-	-
119	Sust Ag/Integr Pest Mnt Grants	(50)	(50)	(100)	(50)	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	ethanol subsidy (Gov from 20¢ to 18¢/gal)	(3,543)	(3,546)	(7,089)	(3,533)	(3,297)	-	-	-	(1,766)	(1,648)	(3,414)	-	-	-	-	(1,648)	(1,648)
121	Value-Added Coop Devel Grants	-	-	-	(160)	(320)	-	-	-	(80)	(80)	(160)	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	Administration	(257)	(213)	(470)	(322)	(644)	-	(224)	(224)	(224)	(224)	(448)	-	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(600)
123	family farm security interest adjustments	(5)	(2)	(7)	(5)	(10)	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(2)	(7)	(5)	(5)	(10)
124	Northern Crop Institute grant	-	(7)	(7)	(7)	(14)	-	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
125	Ag Info Centers grants	-	(175)	(175)	(175)	(350)	-	(87)	(87)	(87)	(87)	(174)	-	(175)	(175)	(175)	(175)	(350)
126	Duluth Port Auth grant	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	(22)	-	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(10)	-	(12)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(23)
127	Livestock Breeders Assoc grant	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
128	county fair grants	-	(36)	(36)	(36)	(72)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
129	net GF change	(4,747)	(4,953)	(9,700)	(5,519)	(10,801)	-	(871)	(871)	(2,717)	(2,599)	(5,316)	(26)	(810)	(836)	(834)	(2,481)	(3,315)
130	cancel rotation woody crop grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43)	-	(43)	-	-	-
131		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(69)	(810)	(879)	(834)	(2,481)	(3,315)
132	percent of GF budget			-8.4%		-9.6%			-0.8%			-4.7%			-0.8%			-2.9%
133																		
135	ANIMAL HEALTH BOARD																	
136	00-01 carry fwd	110	-	110	-	-	110	-	110	-	-	-	110	-	110	-	-	-
137	02-03 base	3,033	2,803	5,836	2,803	2,803	3,033	2,803	5,836	2,803	2,803	5,606	3,033	2,803	5,836	2,803	2,803	5,606
138	net GF budget	3,143	2,803	5,946	2,803	2,803	3,143	2,803	5,946	2,803	2,803	5,606	3,143	2,803	5,946	2,803	2,803	5,606
139																		
140	Johnes disease prog	(30)	(76)	(106)	(24)	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	brucellosis lab	(31)	(77)	(108)	(93)	(186)	(31)	(77)	(108)	(93)	(93)	(186)	-	-	-	-	-	-
142	avian pneumovirus	-	(53)	(53)	(5)	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
143	operations	(10)	(15)	(25)	(18)	(36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
144	net GF change	(71)	(221)	(292)	(140)	(280)	(31)	(77)	(108)	(93)	(93)	(186)	-	-	-	-	-	-
145	percent of GF budget			-4.9%		-5.0%			-1.8%			-3.3%						
146																		
148	HORTICULTURE SOCIETY																	
149	02-03 base	82	82	164	82	82	82	82	164	82	82	164	82	82	164	82	82	164
150																		
151	grant reduction	-	(16)	(16)	(16)	(32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	(16)	-	-	-
152	percent of GF budget			-9.8%		-19.5%									-9.8%			
153																		
154																		
156	AG UTILIZATION INSTITUTE																	
157	02-03 base	3,880	4,130	8,010	4,130	4,130	3,880	4,130	8,010	4,130	4,130	8,260	3,880	4,130	8,010	4,130	4,130	8,260
158																		
159	grant reduction	(400)	(401)	(801)	(413)	(826)	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	(400)	(401)	(801)	(413)	(413)	(826)
160	percent of GF budget			-10.0%		-10.0%			-2.5%			-4.8%			-10.0%			-10.0%
161																		
163	OTHER SOURCES																	
164	(one-time revenues to General Fund)																	
165																		
168	DNR Outdoor Rec grnts - Fut Res Fund	(1,000)	-	(1,000)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
167	DNR Regional & Local Trail grnts - FRF	(525)	-	(525)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
168	DNR Regional & Local Trail grnts - FRF	(35)	-	(35)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
169	DNR McQuade Rd Harbor - Fut Res Fund	(500)	-	(500)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
170	DNR Gateway Trail - Fut Res Fund	(530)	-	(530)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
171	DNR State Trail projects - Fut Res Fund	(910)	-	(910)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
172	DNR Shooting Rng grnts - Fut Res Fund	(500)	-	(500)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
173	DNR WMA Improvmt grants - Gm & Fish	-	(500)	(500)			-	-	-				-	-	-			

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
(General Fund unless noted)

(Thousands)

line		GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
		FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
174	DNR other source subtotal	(4,000)	(500)	(4,500)				-	-	-				-	-	-			
175	percent DNR GF budget other sources			-1.6%															
176	percent DNR GF budget all sources			-5.0%															
177																			
178	AG Family Farm Bond Acct - SR Fund	(1,690)	-	(1,690)		(410)	(410)	(505)	-	(505)				(890)	-	(890)	(800)	(410)	(1,210)
179	AG Family Farm Loan Admin Acct - SR	(106)	-	(106)	(50)		(50)	-	-	-				(106)	-	(106)	(50)		(50)
180	AG Ethanol Devel Loan Admin Acct - SR	(8)	-	(8)				-	-	-				(8)	-	(8)			
181	AG other source subtotal	(1,804)	-	(1,804)	(50)	(410)	(460)	(505)	-	(505)				(1,004)	-	(1,004)	(850)	(410)	(1,260)
182	percent Ag GF budget other sources			-1.6%			-0.4%			-0.4%						-0.9%			-1.1%
183	percent Ag GF budget all sources			-9.9%			-10.0%			-1.2%						-1.6%			-4.1%
184																			
185	LCMR - Fut Res Fund	-	(1,300)	(1,300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,300)	(1,300)	-	-	-
186	LCMR - Fut Res Fund	-	-	-	(4,164)	(4,773)	(8,937)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
187	(LCMR has no GF budget)																		
188																			
190																			
191	SUMMARY																		
192	net GF budget	268,478	271,412	539,890	271,159	269,247	540,406	268,478	271,412	539,890	271,159	269,247	540,406	268,478	271,412	539,890	271,159	269,247	540,406
193																			
194	GF spending cuts	(11,695)	(20,503)	(32,198)	(18,556)	(18,319)	(36,875)	(1,198)	(8,197)	(9,395)	(9,959)	(9,841)	(19,800)	(572)	(14,024)	(14,596)	(15,447)	(17,094)	(32,541)
195	GF statutory cuts	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)
196	other funds	(5,804)	(1,800)	(7,604)	(4,214)	(5,183)	(9,397)	(505)	-	(505)	-	-	-	(1,004)	(1,300)	(2,304)	(850)	(410)	(1,260)
197	net to GF budget	(17,499)	(22,503)	(40,002)	(22,970)	(23,702)	(46,672)	(1,703)	(8,297)	(10,000)	(10,059)	(9,941)	(20,000)	(1,576)	(15,424)	(17,000)	(16,397)	(17,604)	(34,001)
198	percent of GF budget			-7.4%			-8.6%			-1.9%			-3.7%			-3.1%			-6.3%
199														target=	(17,000)		target=	(34,000)	
201																			
202	ENVIRONMENT & NR																		
203	net GF budget	203,301	206,782	410,083	206,658	207,105	413,763	203,301	206,782	410,083	206,658	207,105	413,763	203,301	206,782	410,083	206,658	207,105	413,763
204																			
205	GF spending cuts	(6,477)	(14,912)	(21,389)	(12,468)	(12,468)	(24,936)	(1,167)	(7,049)	(8,216)	(6,949)	(6,949)	(13,898)	(103)	(12,797)	(12,900)	(14,200)	(14,200)	(28,400)
206	GF statutory cuts	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)
207	other funds	(4,000)	(1,800)	(5,800)	(4,164)	(4,773)	(8,937)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,300)	(1,300)	-	-	-
208	net to GF budget	(10,477)	(16,912)	(27,389)	(16,832)	(17,441)	(34,273)	(1,167)	(7,149)	(8,316)	(7,049)	(7,049)	(14,098)	(103)	(14,197)	(14,300)	(14,300)	(14,300)	(28,600)
209	percent of GF budget			-6.7%			-8.3%			-2.0%			-3.4%			-3.5%			-6.9%
210														target=	(14,300)		target=	(28,600)	
212																			
213	AGRICULTURE																		
214	net GF budget	65,177	64,630	129,807	64,501	62,142	126,643	65,177	64,630	129,807	64,501	62,142	126,643	65,177	64,630	129,807	64,501	62,142	126,643
215																			
216	GF spending cuts	(5,218)	(5,591)	(10,809)	(6,088)	(5,851)	(11,939)	(31)	(1,148)	(1,179)	(3,010)	(2,892)	(5,902)	(469)	(1,227)	(1,696)	(1,247)	(2,894)	(4,141)
217	GF statutory cuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
218	other funds	(1,804)	-	(1,804)	(50)	(410)	(460)	(505)	-	(505)	-	-	-	(1,004)	-	(1,004)	(850)	(410)	(1,260)
219	net to GF budget	(7,022)	(5,591)	(12,613)	(6,138)	(6,261)	(12,399)	(536)	(1,148)	(1,684)	(3,010)	(2,892)	(5,902)	(1,473)	(1,227)	(2,700)	(2,097)	(3,304)	(5,401)
220	percent of GF budget			-9.7%			-9.8%			-1.3%			-4.7%			-2.1%			-4.3%
221														target=	(2,700)		target=	(5,400)	
222																			

PRACTICAL Management

*Minnesota has
learned that
watershed plans
need to address
scientific, social,
and financial
issues concurrently
in order to be
effective*

Steven C. Woods

There is no such thing as watershed management without money — real, dependable, local money. Unfortunately, in the desire to consider holistically what is physically possible, socially needed, and tantalizingly simple, many watershed management professionals shortchange the need for money.

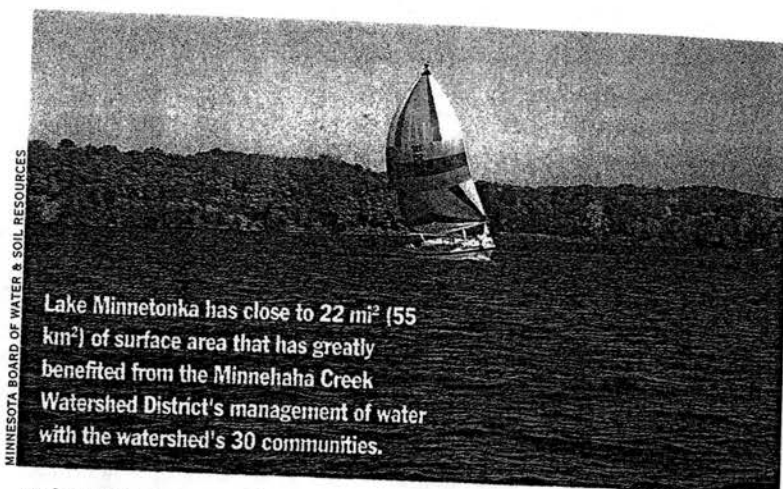
As scores of shelved watershed plans demonstrate, we clearly have no trouble immersing ourselves in planning principles and espousing the need to collect and analyze available physical, chemical, and biological data; set mission statements and goals; and lay out implementation strategies for achieving the ever-popular “measurable outcomes.” Some of us also attempt to clear the nonphysical hurdles standing between an idea and its fruition — but believe that such financial, political, and social hurdles should be overcome (largely through education, persistence, and regular infusions of grant money) *after* we have determined whether certain capital improvements might be feasible physically.

However, watershed managers must consider physical and nonphysical hurdles concurrently to have a shot at winning stakeholder support and minimizing the rise of opponents who fear unknown costs and repercussions.

Lessons Learned

Minnesota has been addressing watershed issues since 1955, when state law allowed residents and local governments to create watershed districts if a coordinating entity was needed to save or develop a locally important resource (see Table 1, p. 56).

Such districts successfully implemented projects to control flooding, manage agricultural drainage ditches,



MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER & SOIL RESOURCES

Lake Minnetonka has close to 22 mi² (55 km²) of surface area that has greatly benefited from the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District's management of water with the watershed's 30 communities.

and mitigate or prevent water quantity and quality problems associated with urbanization. Forty-seven of these districts currently exist, and 14 are in the Minneapolis–St. Paul metropolitan area.

To further such success, the state Legislature in 1982 passed the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act, which established 43 watershed management organizations in the seven-county Minneapolis–St. Paul metropolitan area (see figure, p. 57, and Table 2, p. 58).

To do this, it created 33 new entities and required them and the (then) 10 existing watershed districts in the area to write and implement watershed management plans. If a watershed management organization failed to form or sustain itself, its authority automatically transferred to the appropriate county(s) or a new, autonomous watershed district.

This resulted in a number of hastily





MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER & SOIL RESOURCES

Upstream runoff from the 200 mi² (510 km²) Rice Creek watershed resulted in an electric display of alternative streambanks stabilization measures.

assembled joint-powers agreements for the new organizations and a heady period of full employment for water resource professionals in both the public and private sectors. However, because the new organizations were not initiated locally, many struggled to establish a mission that resonated with stakeholders. The quality of their plans varied widely, as did the management philosophies of their governing boards.

Most of the so-called "first generation" watershed management plans addressed a 10-year period. Some merely complied with the letter of the law, while others leveraged the opportunity for more intercommunity coordination and funding alternatives. Over time, it became obvious that many plans were largely three-ring-bound fiction.

The minimal-effort plans did not invest the effort necessary to secure suitable agreements for undertaking and financing the modest implementation strategies documented. Without a well-understood vision for the future, the out years of the plans fell behind schedule or were ignored in a world with predictable amounts of competing priorities and staff turnovers. (Having a full picture — with the financial and social incentives known as well — increases the chances of money being available when it is needed.)

The lack of authority to levy taxes for implementing plans kept many joint-powers watershed management organizations from following through on their good intentions. Being in a plan was not sufficient if a watershed project was not also in the money too. (It is politically difficult to spend City A dollars downstream in City B.)

As plans began expiring (in both the chronological and biological senses), it became apparent that changes were necessary to realize the benefits that the state Legislature had desired. So, a large advisory committee comprising residents, interest groups, and water quality professionals met to deal with the less-than-stellar plans and low productivity of the watershed management organizations. The committee's advice led to new "second generation" plan regulations that changed the directive from "do it" to "do it *this way*." This highly prescriptive approach resulted in better plans, the eventual collapse of about 10 watershed management organizations, and the creation of four additional watershed districts from the ashes.

However, as the act approaches its 20th birthday and the second generation of plans nears completion, a new problem has arisen. Just as a baseball team no longer can win the World Series without spending a lot of money (a bold statement, given the Minnesota Twins' place atop the division at the All-Star break at press time), watershed management organizations with small budgets cannot achieve the synergy among local governments needed to prevent urbanization-related degradation. Just like baseball teams, some watershed management organizations may spend a lot without achieving much, but cash-poor organizations definitely cannot generate championship-caliber results.

Money Important

Although some of these watershed management organizations still merely comply with the letter of the law, others have become full-service, state-of-the-art organizations whose success is partially due to the influx of professionals from the civil engineering, landscape architecture, planning, agricultural engineering, and geographical information system (GIS) fields.

Having the money to engage consultants or hire staff in these fields allows for a board to hear and use different techniques for addressing problems — in essence, a large tool kit. It is somewhat anal-

Table 1. Watershed Entities in Minnesota Law

- **Watershed District.** A 1955 law allows creation of a unit of government on a watershed basis anywhere in the state. Watershed districts have authority to promulgate rules and levy taxes or special assessments. Watershed districts have the added authorities and responsibilities of watershed management organizations when located in the metro area (in other words, a metro watershed district is also a watershed management organization).
- **Watershed Management Organization.** A 1982 law mandated creation of either watershed districts or joint-powers entities on watershed (geographic) bases in the seven-county Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. Financial authorities allow for direct taxation, but most joint-powers agreements establishing watershed management organizations are not structured to use this authority.

ogous to hiring a handyman to fix your house and the only tool he brings is a hammer. To him, everything is going to look like a nail. This wider array of professionals has led to gradual adoption of nonstructural measures, bioengineering, and improved citizen participation.

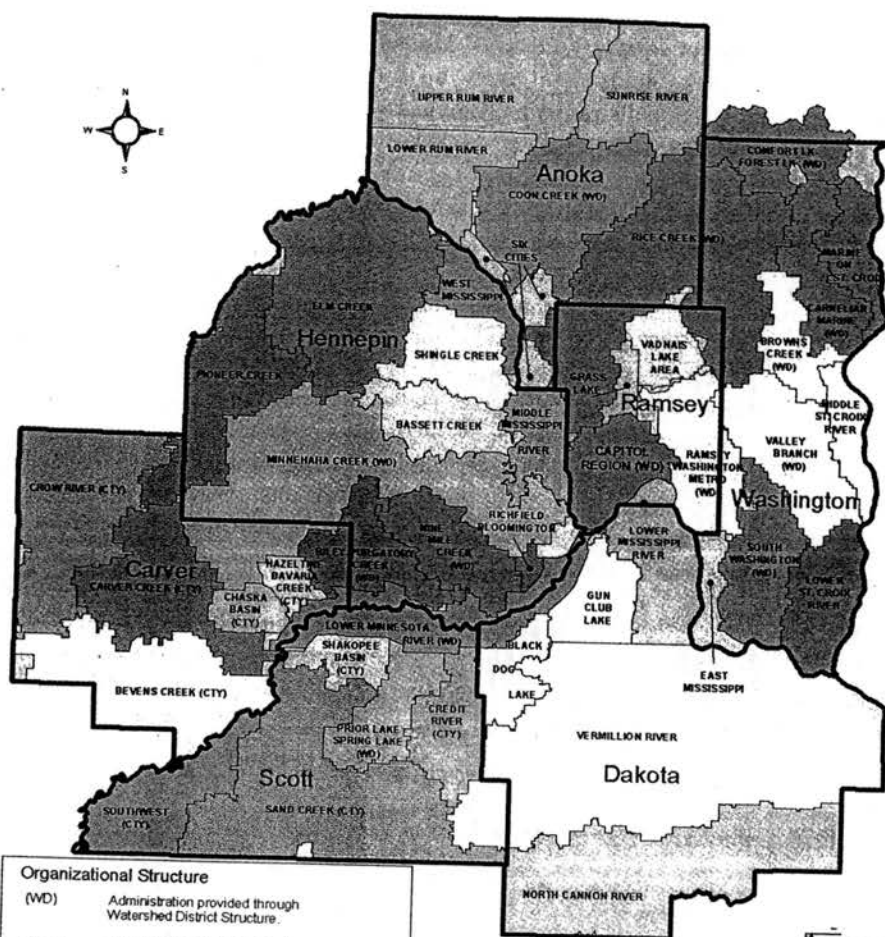
We can track expenditures as an approximate barometer of success. In 1998 (the most recent year for which financial figures are available), the 14 watershed districts spent a total of \$10.3 million. Activities included planning, regulation, education, monitoring, and construction of projects ranging from wetland restoration, lake outlets, and bioengineering of streambanks to more complex projects, such as chemical treatment of runoff and alternative infiltration practices on both small and large scales.

Meanwhile, the remaining 23 watershed management organizations spent a total of about \$1.3 million, and the seven soil and water conservation districts they rely on for related technical and administrative work spent a total of \$3.6 million.

The watershed management organizations' activities mostly were confined to monitoring, some planning, and increased intercommunity coordination. Several watershed management organizations have worked well by carrying activities out at the municipal level and *not* spending at the watershed management organization level. The majority, however, has not seen resources or synergy develop sufficiently to think like a single watershed (rather than like a collection of cities and townships bound in a joint-powers agreement).

Watershed Management Organizations

in the
Twin Cities Metropolitan Area
May 2000



Organizational Structure

- (WD) Administration provided through Watershed District Structure.
- (CTY) Administration provided through County Government Structure.
- (not noted) Administration provided through Joint Powers Agreement Structure.

* These boundaries are being updated, they are to be used for reference only.

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MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER & SOIL RESOURCES

The soil and water conservation districts typically conducted administrative and some planning work for watershed management organizations on a fee-for-service basis. Thus, the funds spent by county soil and water conservation districts were quite independent from the watershed-based watershed management organizations.

A Metropolitan Council survey found the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area also is served by 45 stormwater utilities, whose combined revenues totaled \$23 million in 1997. The first stormwater utility in Minnesota was created in 1983. Typical projects funded with the revenue include debt service on stormwater projects, planning, maintenance of ponds and storm drains, equipment purchase, watershed management organizations, and salaries. About 24% of the metropolitan area is addressed by a municipal stormwater utility and about 53% is addressed by a watershed organization with the authority to levy taxes (some portions of the area are addressed by both).

Current Developments

Several initiatives are underway to better coordinate and more clearly articulate how watershed

implementation moves from good intentions to practical application. Local government is better staffed and more likely to communicate their needs up to state government; and the state is moving to clearly indicate their intentions to the locals. Both levels of government in this water-rich state want to see accountable and responsive water management and government.

Third-generation planning rules. Because the second-generation planning rules now are considered overly prescriptive and prone to inhibiting local flexibility, a stakeholder group is currently evolving a third-generation of planning rules that will allow local staff to "do it your way" so long as it involves stakeholders, lays out responsibilities and financing, and increases accountability for expected results.

State water plan. The Minnesota Environmental Quality Board (St. Paul, Minn.) currently is assembling a new state water plan that is watershed-based, focuses on seven major river basins across the state, and attempts to incorporate existing local activities. Past versions of the plan provided little useful guidance to local groups. This plan stays true to the watershed ideal by recognizing that the state is not the

Table 2. Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Watershed Management Organization Statistics

	Watershed Management Organization	Watershed District
Number	23	14
Area	1920 mi ²	1020 mi ²
1998 Expenditures	\$1.3 million	\$10.3 million

sole source of knowledge in water matters and improving opportunities for local watershed management approaches to go "up" to higher levels of government. It is also causing agencies to share trend analyses, which is leading to a greater understanding of current conditions at all levels of government.

Vermillion River watershed. One watershed management organization in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area recently collapsed because it lacked a viable funding mechanism. It was responsible for the largest watershed in the area, the 310-mi² (800-km²) Vermillion River watershed, which spans two counties and 21 communities. The watershed contains the only major wastewater treatment plant not located on the Mississippi, Minnesota, or St. Croix rivers and has approximately 20 mi (32 km) of verified trout-bearing waters. Although currently only 10% developed, the watershed contains the fastest-growing county in the area.

The two counties and two soil and water conservation districts in the watershed currently are working with the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources and the Minnesota Board of Innovation (St. Paul, Minn.) to determine whether the counties should manage the watershed or a new watershed district should be created to do so. To ensure future watershed management success, board staff have advised the counties that the new organization will need to consider an operating budget that is an order of magnitude larger than the failed watershed management organization's annual budget of \$70,000 in order to address the concerns of the local advisory committees. Sufficient revenue sources will need to be discussed during an early phase of program development (hypothetically, step 4 of 10 rather than step 9 or 10) so the fiscal foundation that is laid is solid.

After all, there is no watershed management without money.

Steven C. Woods is metro region supervisor at the Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources (St. Paul, Minn.).

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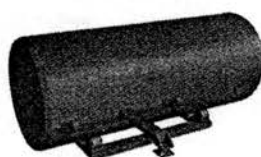
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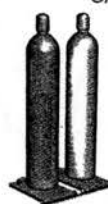
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ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

(General Fund unless noted)

(\$thousands)

line	GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
4	POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY																	
5	00-01 carry fwd	252	-	252	-	-	252	-	252	-	-	-	252	-	252	-	-	-
6	02-03 base	18,409	18,706	37,115	18,206	18,206	36,412	18,409	18,706	37,115	18,206	18,206	36,412	18,409	18,706	37,115	18,206	18,206
7	net GF budget	18,661	18,706	37,367	18,206	18,206	36,412	18,661	18,706	37,367	18,206	18,206	36,412	18,661	18,706	37,367	18,206	18,206
8																		
9	water quality shift to fee incr	-	(683)	(683)	(643)	(643)	(1,286)	-	(683)	(683)	(643)	(643)	(1,286)	-	(683)	(683)	(643)	(643)
10	ENV FUND: water quality fees	-	683	683	643	643	1,286	-	683	683	643	643	1,286	-	683	683	643	643
11	clean water partnership grants	-	(234)	(234)	(234)	(234)	(468)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	(1,300)	-	-	-
12	household haz waste shift to SW fund	(1,030)	(1,041)	(2,071)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(2,082)	(1,030)	(1,041)	(2,071)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(2,082)	(1,030)	(1,041)	(2,071)	(1,041)	(1,041)
13	SOLID WASTE FUND: household haz	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041
14	one-time (strike) savings	(236)	-	(236)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(236)	-	(236)	-	-
15	administrative budget (rent)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)
16	net GF change	(1,403)	(2,095)	(3,498)	(2,055)	(2,055)	(4,110)	(1,167)	(1,861)	(3,028)	(1,821)	(1,821)	(3,642)	(103)	(3,161)	(3,264)	(1,821)	(1,821)
17	percent of GF budget			-9.4%			-11.3%			-8.1%			-10.0%			-8.7%		
18	ENVIRONMENTAL FUND	-	683	683	643	643	1,286	-	683	683	643	643	1,286	-	683	683	643	643
19	SOLID WASTE FUND	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041	2,082	1,030	1,041	2,071	1,041	1,041
20	all funds	(373)	(371)	(744)	(371)	(371)	(742)	(137)	(137)	(274)	(137)	(137)	(274)	927	(1,437)	(510)	(137)	(137)
21																		
23	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE																	
24	02-03 base	20,354	20,480	40,834	20,480	20,480	40,960	20,354	20,480	40,834	20,480	20,480	40,960	20,354	20,480	40,834	20,480	20,480
25																		
26	SCORE grants	(1,400)	(1,401)	(2,801)	(1,401)	(1,401)	(2,802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,401)	(1,401)	(1,401)	(1,401)
27	grant and loan programs	(207)	(207)	(414)	(208)	(208)	(416)	-	(104)	(104)	(104)	(104)	(208)	-	(208)	(208)	(208)	(208)
28	operations	(427)	(440)	(867)	(439)	(439)	(878)	-	(220)	(220)	(220)	(220)	(440)	-	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)
29	net GF change	(2,034)	(2,048)	(4,082)	(2,048)	(2,048)	(4,096)	-	(324)	(324)	(324)	(324)	(648)	-	(2,049)	(2,049)	(2,049)	(2,049)
30	percent of GF budget			-10.0%			-10.0%			-0.8%			-1.6%			-5.0%		
31	SOLID WASTE FUND: processing pmts													-	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
32	all funds													-	(549)	(549)	(549)	(549)
33																		
35	MINNESOTA ZOO																	
36	02-03 base	7,445	7,668	15,113	7,668	7,668	15,336	7,445	7,668	15,113	7,668	7,668	15,336	7,445	7,668	15,113	7,668	7,668
37																		
38	operations	(372)	(383)	(755)	(383)	(383)	(766)	-	(191)	(191)	(191)	(191)	(382)	-	(383)	(383)	(383)	(383)
39	percent of GF budget			-5.0%			-5%			-1.3%			-2.5%			-2.5%		
40																		
42	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT																	
43	00-01 carry fwd	45	-	45	-	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	45	-	45	-	-
44	02-03 base	110,836	112,646	223,482	112,646	112,646	225,292	110,836	112,646	223,482	112,646	112,646	225,292	110,836	112,646	223,482	112,646	112,646
45	02-03 opens (PILT, firefighting, etc.)	25,256	27,046	52,302	27,422	27,869	55,291	25,256	27,046	52,302	27,422	27,869	55,291	25,256	27,046	52,302	27,422	27,869
46	net GF budget	136,137	139,692	275,829	140,068	140,515	280,583	136,137	139,692	275,829	140,068	140,515	280,583	136,137	139,692	275,829	140,068	140,515
47																		
48	Land & Minerals	(81)	(22)	(103)	(22)	(22)	(44)	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(22)	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
49	Minerals Cooperative Programs	-	(156)	(156)	(78)	(78)	(156)	-	(39)	(39)	(39)	(39)	(78)	-	(78)	(78)	(78)	(78)
50	Taconite Mining Grants	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
51	Waters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(563)	(563)	(563)	(563)
52	Forestry	(58)	(99)	(157)	(99)	(99)	(198)	-	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(100)	-	(99)	(99)	(99)	(99)
53	white pine	(300)	(300)	(600)	(300)	(300)	(600)	-	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(300)	-	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)
54	Forest Resources Council	-	(700)	(700)	(700)	(700)	(1,400)	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)
55	Parks & Recreation (other than Met Pks)	(79)	(567)	(646)	(567)	(567)	(1,134)	-	(284)	(284)	(284)	(284)	(568)	-	(317)	(567)	(567)	(567)
56	Metro Parks & Trails Grants	-	(800)	(800)	(400)	(400)	(800)	-	(400)	(400)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	-	(400)	(400)	(400)
57	Trails & Waterways	(188)	(177)	(365)	(177)	(177)	(354)	-	(89)	(89)	(89)	(89)	(178)	-	(177)	(177)	(177)	(177)
58	NAT RES FND (snowmobile): GtA trails													800	700	1,500	700	700
59	Fish Management-RIM	(274)	(134)	(408)	(134)	(134)	(268)	-	(134)	(134)	(134)	(134)	(268)	-	(134)	(134)	(134)	(134)

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET
(General Fund unless noted)

(\$thousands)

line		GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
		FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
60	Acquatic Plant Restoration Grants	-	(41)	(41)	(20)	(20)	(40)	-	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(40)	-	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(40)
61	Wildlife Management Division	(225)	(110)	(335)	(110)	(110)	(220)	-	(55)	(55)	(55)	(55)	(110)	-	(110)	(110)	(110)	(110)	(220)
62	Ecological Services Division-RIM	(92)	(44)	(136)	(44)	(44)	(88)	-	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(44)	-	(44)	(44)	(44)	(44)	(88)
63	Enforcement Division	(242)	(67)	(309)	(67)	(67)	(134)	-	(349)	(349)	(349)	(349)	(698)	-	(349)	(349)	(349)	(349)	(698)
64	NAT RES FND (snowmobile): sbl enfcmt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	150	150	300
65	Snowmobile Enforcement Grants	(315)	(315)	(630)	(315)	(315)	(630)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Ops Support Division	(314)	(886)	(1,200)	(886)	(886)	(1,772)	-	(886)	(886)	(886)	(886)	(1,772)	-	(1,931)	(1,931)	(2,832)	(2,832)	(5,664)
67	Mn Conservation Corps	(500)	(2,104)	(2,604)	(2,104)	(2,104)	(4,208)	-	(1,052)	(1,052)	(1,052)	(1,052)	(2,104)	-	(1,052)	(1,052)	(2,104)	(2,104)	(4,208)
68	NAT RES FND: Mn Conservation Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(491)	(491)	(982)
69	direct GF change	(2,668)	(6,522)	(9,190)	(6,023)	(6,023)	(12,046)	-	(3,741)	(3,741)	(3,541)	(3,541)	(7,082)	-	(5,385)	(5,385)	(7,988)	(7,988)	(15,976)
70	statutory GF change	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)
71	net GF change	(2,668)	(6,722)	(9,390)	(6,223)	(6,223)	(12,446)	-	(3,841)	(3,841)	(3,641)	(3,641)	(7,282)	-	(5,485)	(5,485)	(8,088)	(8,088)	(16,176)
72	percent of GF budget			-3.4%			-4.4%			-1.4%			-2.6%			-2.0%			-5.8%
73	NAT RES FND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	850	1,650	359	359	718
74														800	(4,635)	(3,835)	(7,729)	(7,729)	(15,458)
75																			
77	BOARD OF WATER & SOIL																		
78	00-01 carry fwd	350	-	350	-	-	-	350	-	350	-	-	-	350	-	350	-	-	-
79	02-03 base	19,054	18,936	37,990	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,054	18,936	37,990	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,054	18,936	37,990	18,936	18,936	37,872
80	net GF budget	19,404	18,936	38,340	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,404	18,936	38,340	18,936	18,936	37,872	19,404	18,936	38,340	18,936	18,936	37,872
81																			
82	Cost Share Grants	-	(2,052)	(2,052)	(800)	(800)	(1,600)	-	(400)	(400)	(400)	(400)	(800)	-	(800)	(800)	(800)	(800)	(1,600)
83	Area II MN River	-	(49)	(49)	(189)	(189)	(378)	-	(49)	(49)	(189)	(189)	(378)	-	(49)	(49)	(189)	(189)	(378)
84	Natural Resources Block Grants	-	(977)	(977)	(382)	(382)	(764)	-	(191)	(191)	(191)	(191)	(382)	-	(382)	(382)	(382)	(382)	(764)
85	SWCD General Services Grants	-	(198)	(198)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	administration	-	(523)	(523)	(523)	(523)	(1,046)	-	(260)	(260)	(260)	(260)	(520)	-	(523)	(523)	(523)	(523)	(1,046)
87	net GF change	-	(3,799)	(3,799)	(1,894)	(1,894)	(3,788)	-	(900)	(900)	(1,040)	(1,040)	(2,080)	-	(1,754)	(1,754)	(1,894)	(1,894)	(3,788)
88	percent of GF budget			-9.9%			-10.0%			-2.3%			-5.5%			-4.6%			-10.0%
89																			
91	SCIENCE MUSEUM																		
92	02-03 base	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600	1,300	1,300	2,600
93																			
94	grant reduction	-	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(130)	-	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(64)	-	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(130)
95	percent of GF budget			-2.5%			-5.0%			-1.2%			-2.5%			-2.5%			-5.0%
96																			
98	LEGISL COMM ON MN RESOURCES																		
99																			
100	E&NR TRUST FUND: U of M TV series	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	127	254	-	-	-
101	E&NR TRUST FUND: Citizens Adv Comm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	62	-	-	-
102														158	158	316			
103																			
104																			
106	AGRICULTURE DEPT																		
107	00-01 carry fwd	645	-	645	-	-	-	645	-	645	-	-	-	645	-	645	-	-	-
108	02-03 base	21,991	22,159	44,150	22,159	22,159	44,318	21,991	22,159	44,150	22,159	22,159	44,318	21,991	22,159	44,150	22,159	22,159	44,318
109	02-03 open (ethanol)	35,436	35,456	70,892	35,327	32,968	68,295	35,436	35,456	70,892	35,327	32,968	68,295	35,436	35,456	70,892	35,327	32,968	68,295
110	net GF budget	58,072	57,615	115,687	57,486	55,127	112,613	58,072	57,615	115,687	57,486	55,127	112,613	58,072	57,615	115,687	57,486	55,127	112,613
111																			
112	Agronomy & Plant Protection	(47)	(46)	(93)	(46)	(46)	(92)	-	(23)	(23)	(23)	(23)	(46)	-	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(500)
113	Dairy & Food Inspection	(424)	(347)	(771)	(531)	(530)	(1,061)	-	(203)	(203)	(203)	(203)	(406)	-	-	-	-	-	-
114	Lab Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115	Grain & Produce Inspection	(52)	(53)	(105)	(53)	(53)	(106)	-	(26)	(26)	(26)	(26)	(52)	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	Mktg & Devel Division	(369)	(400)	(769)	(462)	(462)	(924)	-	(262)	(262)	(262)	(262)	(524)	(21)	(71)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(184)

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

(General Fund unless noted)

(\$thousands)

line	GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
117	MISA	-	-	(61)	(61)	(122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118	Beaver Damage Control Grants	-	(65)	(65)	(65)	(130)	-	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(70)	-	-	-	-	-	-
119	Sust Ag/Integr Pest Mnt Grants	(50)	(50)	(100)	(50)	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	ethanol subsidy (Gov from 20¢ to 18¢/gal)	(3,543)	(3,546)	(7,089)	(3,533)	(3,297)	-	-	-	(1,766)	(1,648)	(3,414)	-	-	-	-	(1,648)	(1,648)
121	Value-Added Coop Devel Grants	-	-	-	(160)	(160)	-	-	-	(80)	(80)	(160)	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	Administration	(257)	(213)	(470)	(322)	(322)	-	(224)	(224)	(224)	(224)	(448)	-	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(600)
123	family farm security interest adjustments	(5)	(2)	(7)	(5)	(5)	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(2)	(7)	(5)	(5)	(10)
124	Northern Crop Institute grant	-	(7)	(7)	(7)	(14)	-	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
125	Ag Info Centers grants	-	(175)	(175)	(175)	(350)	-	(87)	(87)	(87)	(87)	(174)	-	(175)	(175)	(175)	(175)	(350)
126	Duluth Port Auth grant	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	(22)	-	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(10)	-	(12)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(23)
127	Livestock Breeders Assoc grant	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
128	county fair grants	-	(36)	(36)	(36)	(72)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
129	net GF change	(4,747)	(4,953)	(9,700)	(5,519)	(5,282)	-	(871)	(871)	(2,717)	(2,599)	(5,316)	(26)	(810)	(836)	(834)	(2,481)	(3,315)
130	cancel rotation woody crop grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43)	-	(43)	-	-	-
131													(69)	(810)	(879)	(834)	(2,481)	(3,315)
132	percent of GF budget			-8.4%		-9.6%			-0.8%			-4.7%			-0.8%			-2.9%
133																		
135	ANIMAL HEALTH BOARD																	
136	00-01 carry fwd	110	-	110	-	-	110	-	110	-	-	-	110	-	110	-	-	-
137	02-03 base	3,033	2,803	5,836	2,803	2,803	3,033	2,803	5,836	2,803	2,803	5,606	3,033	2,803	5,836	2,803	2,803	5,606
138	net GF budget	3,143	2,803	5,946	2,803	2,803	3,143	2,803	5,946	2,803	2,803	5,606	3,143	2,803	5,946	2,803	2,803	5,606
139																		
140	Johnes disease prog	(30)	(76)	(106)	(24)	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	brucellosis lab	(31)	(77)	(108)	(93)	(93)	(31)	(77)	(108)	(93)	(93)	(186)	-	-	-	-	-	-
142	avian pneumovirus	-	(53)	(53)	(5)	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
143	operations	(10)	(15)	(25)	(18)	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
144	net GF change	(71)	(221)	(292)	(140)	(140)	(31)	(77)	(108)	(93)	(93)	(186)	-	-	-	-	-	-
145	percent of GF budget			-4.9%		-5.0%			-1.8%			-3.3%						
146																		
148	HORTICULTURE SOCIETY																	
149	02-03 base	82	82	164	82	82	82	82	164	82	82	164	82	82	164	82	82	164
150																		
151	grant reduction	-	(16)	(16)	(16)	(32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	(16)	-	-	-
152	percent of GF budget			-9.8%		-19.5%									-9.8%			
153																		
154																		
156	AG UTILIZATION INSTITUTE																	
157	02-03 base	3,880	4,130	8,010	4,130	4,130	3,880	4,130	8,010	4,130	4,130	8,260	3,880	4,130	8,010	4,130	4,130	8,260
158																		
159	grant reduction	(400)	(401)	(801)	(413)	(826)	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	(400)	(401)	(801)	(413)	(413)	(826)
160	percent of GF budget			-10.0%		-10.0%			-2.5%			-4.8%			-10.0%			-10.0%
161																		
163	OTHER SOURCES																	
164	(one-time revenues to General Fund)																	
165																		
166	DNR Outdoor Rec grnts - Fut Res Fund	(1,000)	-	(1,000)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
167	DNR Regional & Local Trail grnts - FRF	(525)	-	(525)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
168	DNR Regional & Local Trail grnts - FRF	(35)	-	(35)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
169	DNR McQuade Rd Harbor - Fut Res Fund	(500)	-	(500)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
170	DNR Gateway Trail - Fut Res Fund	(530)	-	(530)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
171	DNR State Trail projects - Fut Res Fund	(910)	-	(910)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
172	DNR Shooting Rng grnts - Fut Res Fund	(500)	-	(500)			-	-	-				-	-	-			
173	DNR WMA improvmt grants - Gm & Fish	-	(500)	(500)			-	-	-				-	-	-			

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

(General Fund unless noted)

(\$thousands)

line		GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			GOVERNOR'S TAILS			Senate Budget			Senate Budget Tails			Conference Committee			Conference Committee Tails		
		FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05	FY 2002	FY 2003	02 & 03	FY 2004	FY 2005	04 & 05
174	DNR other source subtotal	(4,000)	(500)	(4,500)				-	-	-				-	-	-			
175	percent DNR GF budget other sources			-1.6%															
176	percent DNR GF budget all sources			-5.0%															
177																			
178	AG Family Farm Bond Acct - SR Fund	(1,690)	-	(1,690)		(410)	(410)	(505)	-	(505)				(890)	-	(890)	(800)	(410)	(1,210)
179	AG Family Farm Loan Admin Acct - SR	(106)	-	(106)	(50)		(50)	-	-	-				(106)	-	(106)	(50)		(50)
180	AG Ethanol Devel Loan Admin Acct - SR	(8)	-	(8)				-	-	-				(8)	-	(8)			
181	AG other source subtotal	(1,804)	-	(1,804)	(50)	(410)	(460)	(505)	-	(505)				(1,004)	-	(1,004)	(850)	(410)	(1,260)
182	percent Ag GF budget other sources			-1.6%			-0.4%			-0.4%						-0.9%			-1.1%
183	percent Ag GF budget all sources			-9.9%			-10.0%			-1.2%						-1.6%			-4.1%
184																			
185	LCMR - Fut Res Fund	-	(1,300)	(1,300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,300)	(1,300)	-	-	-
186	LCMR - Fut Res Fund	-	-	-	(4,164)	(4,773)	(8,937)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
187	(LCMR has no GF budget)																		
188																			
190																			
191	SUMMARY																		
192	net GF budget	268,478	271,412	539,890	271,159	269,247	540,406	268,478	271,412	539,890	271,159	269,247	540,406	268,478	271,412	539,890	271,159	269,247	540,406
193																			
194	GF spending cuts	(11,695)	(20,503)	(32,198)	(18,556)	(18,319)	(36,875)	(1,198)	(8,197)	(9,395)	(9,959)	(9,841)	(19,800)	(572)	(14,024)	(14,596)	(15,447)	(17,094)	(32,541)
195	GF statutory cuts	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)
196	other funds	(5,804)	(1,800)	(7,604)	(4,214)	(5,183)	(9,397)	(505)	-	(505)	-	-	-	(1,004)	(1,300)	(2,304)	(850)	(410)	(1,260)
197	net to GF budget	(17,499)	(22,503)	(40,002)	(22,970)	(23,702)	(46,672)	(1,703)	(8,297)	(10,000)	(10,059)	(9,941)	(20,000)	(1,576)	(15,424)	(17,000)	(16,397)	(17,604)	(34,001)
198	percent of GF budget			-7.4%			-8.6%			-1.9%			-3.7%			-3.1%			-6.3%
199														target=	(17,000)		target=	(34,000)	
201																			
202	ENVIRONMENT & NR																		
203	net GF budget	203,301	206,782	410,083	206,658	207,105	413,763	203,301	206,782	410,083	206,658	207,105	413,763	203,301	206,782	410,083	206,658	207,105	413,763
204																			
205	GF spending cuts	(6,477)	(14,912)	(21,389)	(12,468)	(12,468)	(24,936)	(1,167)	(7,049)	(8,216)	(6,949)	(6,949)	(13,898)	(103)	(12,797)	(12,900)	(14,200)	(14,200)	(28,400)
206	GF statutory cuts	-	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(400)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)	-	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)
207	other funds	(4,000)	(1,800)	(5,800)	(4,164)	(4,773)	(8,937)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,300)	(1,300)	-	-	-
208	net to GF budget	(10,477)	(16,912)	(27,389)	(16,832)	(17,441)	(34,273)	(1,167)	(7,149)	(8,316)	(7,049)	(7,049)	(14,098)	(103)	(14,197)	(14,300)	(14,300)	(14,300)	(28,600)
209	percent of GF budget			-6.7%			-8.3%			-2.0%			-3.4%			-3.5%			-6.9%
210														target=	(14,300)		target=	(28,600)	
212																			
213	AGRICULTURE																		
214	net GF budget	65,177	64,630	129,807	64,501	62,142	126,643	65,177	64,630	129,807	64,501	62,142	126,643	65,177	64,630	129,807	64,501	62,142	126,643
215																			
216	GF spending cuts	(5,218)	(5,591)	(10,809)	(6,088)	(5,851)	(11,939)	(31)	(1,148)	(1,179)	(3,010)	(2,892)	(5,902)	(469)	(1,227)	(1,696)	(1,247)	(2,894)	(4,141)
217	GF statutory cuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
218	other funds	(1,804)	-	(1,804)	(50)	(410)	(460)	(505)	-	(505)	-	-	-	(1,004)	-	(1,004)	(850)	(410)	(1,260)
219	net to GF budget	(7,022)	(5,591)	(12,613)	(6,138)	(6,261)	(12,399)	(536)	(1,148)	(1,684)	(3,010)	(2,892)	(5,902)	(1,473)	(1,227)	(2,700)	(2,097)	(3,304)	(5,401)
220	percent of GF budget			-9.7%			-9.8%			-1.3%			-4.7%			-2.1%			-4.3%
221														target=	(2,700)		target=	(5,400)	

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Basin Alliance for the Lower Mississippi in Minnesota

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BALMM Members

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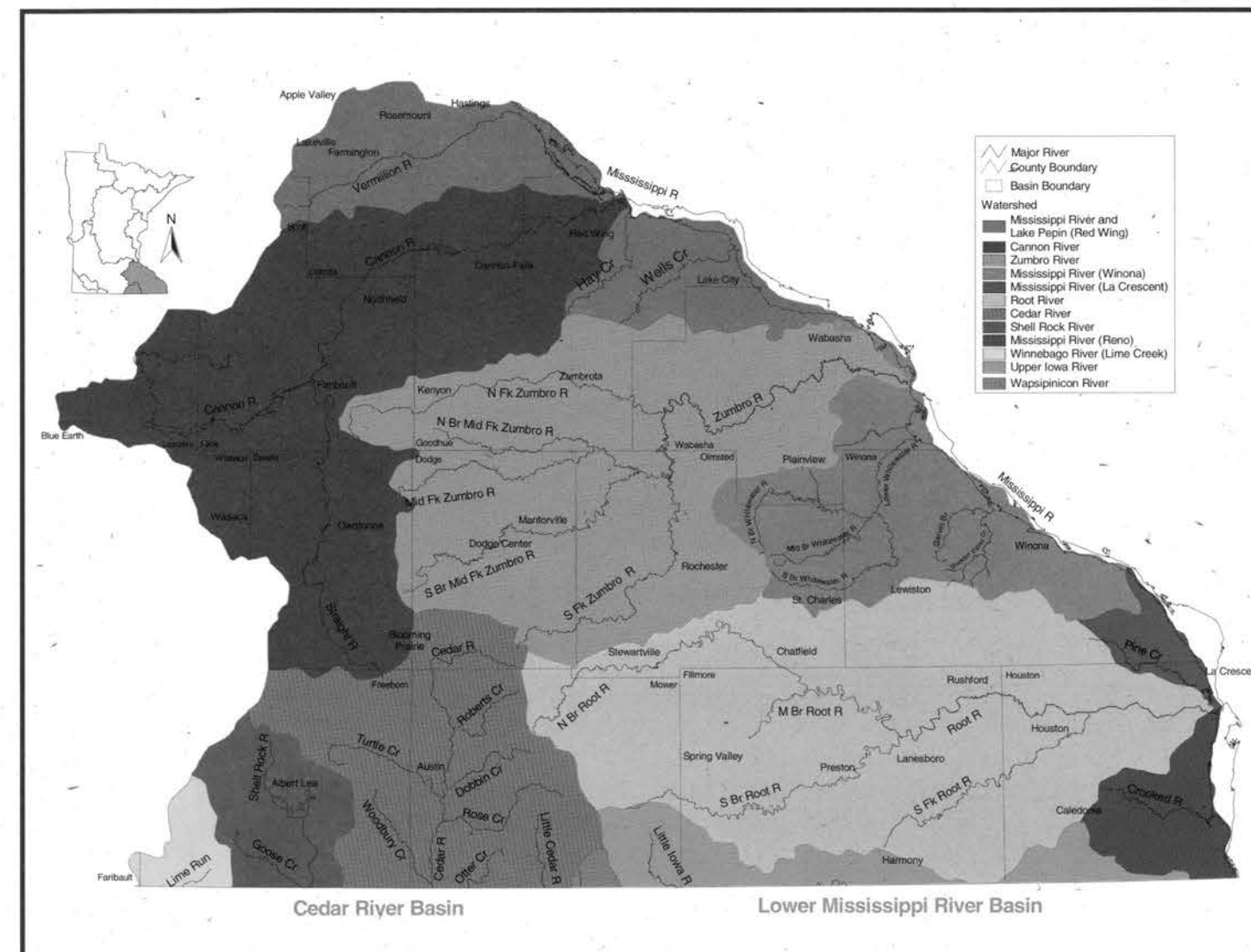
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Providing local leadership
for
Water Quality Protection & Improvement
in the Lower Mississippi River Basin

Water Quality Concerns

The Lower Mississippi River Basin abounds with beautiful bluffs, springs, caves and dozens of streams capable of supporting trout, small mouth bass and other popular game fish species. It is a strong recreational magnet for tourists and residents alike as a growing population seeks high-quality outdoor experience. However, decades of monitoring show that both ground water and surface water are being polluted as a result of human activities in both rural and urban areas. Water quality standards for nitrate nitrogen and fecal coliform bacteria are widely exceeded, while sediment from soil erosion damages fish and wildlife habitat from small trout brooks to the mighty Mississippi.

Why a Basin Alliance?

To an ever-increasing extent, water quality protection and improvement efforts in Minnesota and up and down the Mississippi River are being organized by drainage basin. Public and private funding sources are showing a growing preference for working through basin initiatives rather than supporting a host of separate, uncoordinated efforts.

The reason is simple. To achieve measurable water quality improvements, all significant contributors to water quality problems within the drainage basin need to contribute to the solution. This poses a challenge to local, state and federal agencies responsible for land and water resource management. Rather than working strictly within political boundaries (counties, cities, and states), basin management requires coordinating with other agencies across political boundaries within the hydrologic boundaries of a basin. A basin organization can help to facilitate this coordination.

Origins of BALMM

The Basin Alliance for the Lower Mississippi in Minnesota (BALMM) was formed in October 1999 to coordinate efforts to protect and improve water quality in the Lower Mississippi River Basin. Alliance members include Soil and Water Conservation District managers and county water planners together with a host of regional, state and federal agencies and organizations. These members decided to coordinate their efforts through an informal, ad-hoc alliance rather than forming an additional unit of regional government.

Purpose of BALMM

The purpose of BALMM is to create an organized, unified effort in the Lower Mississippi River Basin that will:

1. Make the case to the public, elected officials and funding sources for giving priority attention to water quality restoration and protection in southeastern Minnesota;
2. Establish ongoing coordination of local, state, tribal and federal agencies to plan and implement water quality protection and restoration activities that are economically and environmentally sustainable and reflect local and downstream priorities.

Accomplishments

Within its first year, BALMM developed the Lower Mississippi River Basin Plan Scoping Document which includes measurable, pollutant-specific water quality goals along with 10 strategies for achieving them. These strategies are being implemented through existing organizations. For example, the nine-county Southeast Minnesota Water Resources Board has secured a federal grant to implement the BALMM feedlot strategy, and the Area 7 Minnesota Association of SWCDs is taking the lead on soil conservation strategy implementation.

BALMM Strategies

BALMM members put a strong emphasis on implementing land use practices to improve or protect water quality. These strategies include three approaches to managing broad areas – Watershed Management, Aquifer Protection, and Flood Plain Management — along with seven specific land-use strategies that can be implemented as part of one or more of these comprehensive area strategies. These are:

Perennial Vegetation Increase acreage of well-managed hay and pastureland, vegetative buffer strips, woodlands, etc. This will increase infiltration and reduce surface runoff following rain and snow melt events.

Wetland Protection and Restoration Work with willing landowners to restore wetland functions in critical parts of the landscape.

Soil Conservation on Row-Crop Land Promote conservation tillage, contour farming and install needed structures to keep erosion at or below the replacement rate of soil erosion.

Urban and Rural-Residential Land Management Reduce impacts from urban stormwater and wastewater, while managing urban development.

Nutrient and Pesticide Management Promote optimal use of fertilizer and chemicals to minimize runoff and leaching from farm fields and urban land.

Animal Feedlot Management Support implementation of new state feedlot rules to reduce feedlot runoff and improve manure management.

Aggregate Mining Activities Management Coordinate permitting and environmental review to minimize potential impacts on ground water and surface water while maintaining local supplies at reasonable cost.

Landscape Buffer Initiative Lower Mississippi River Basin in Minnesota

Summary

A locally led group called the Basin Alliance for the Lower Mississippi in Minnesota (BALMM) has developed a Landscape Buffer Initiative. This initiative is part of a comprehensive basin plan to protect and restore the region's surface water and groundwater resources. The initiative calls for the placement of multifunctional vegetated buffers in four types of strategic locations on the landscape to reduce runoff, soil erosion and water contamination while providing high quality wildlife habitat and abatement of peak stream flows:

- Highly Erodible Land –
Resource Assessment: 214,000 acres *Acreage Goal* --40,230
Allocate 40,000 acres for contour buffers and critical area seedings to protect the region's most erosive fields and sensitive cold-water trout streams and increase wildlife habitat, mainly in karst topography to the east.
- Riparian Zones –
Resource Assessment: --160,000 acres *Acreage Goal* --25,000
Allocate 25,000 acres to provide critically needed protection against stream sedimentation and fecal coliform bacteria, mainly in the headwaters region to the west.
- Wetland Restoration Sites
Resource Assessment --100,000 acres *Acreage Goal* --20,000
Allocate 20,000 acres to restore the functions and values of wetlands, and reduce peak stream flows.
- Groundwater Protection Zones
Resource Assessment: --37,600 acres *Acreage Goal* --10,500
Allocate 10,500 acres to provide protection around sinkholes, in wellhead protection areas, and in focused recharge zones, mainly in karst topography.

The BALMM Buffer Initiative subcommittee will provide ongoing direction and support for the project. It is hoped that the RIM Reserve Program can be combined with the Conservation Reserve Program to provide payments for permanent easements. Local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, supported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Natural Resources, Board of Water and Soil Resources, and others, will lead the implementation of the initiative. Significant additional technical assistance will be required to implement the Initiative within a 3-5 year period.

Information and Discussion

2. Hennepin County Appointment of District Supervisors

MIKE OPAT
CHAIR



612-348-7881
FAX-348-8701
mike.opat@co.hennepin.mn.us

BOARD OF HENNEPIN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

A-2400 GOVERNMENT CENTER
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55487-0240

January 30, 2002

Richard Rupp, President
Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts
790 Cleveland Avenue Suite 216
St. Paul, Minnesota 55166

Dear Mr. Rupp:

Thank you for your letter concerning the future of the Hennepin Conservation District (HCD).

The Hennepin County Board of Commissioners has strong interest in the areas of environmental protection and conservation. We are, however, reviewing various options related to how HCD activities and related services are provided within Hennepin County.

The County Board no longer sees an elected Conservation District Board as fitting the needs of the County—we value many of the functions, but we would like them to continue under a different structure.

Unfortunately, the Hennepin Conservation District has incurred significant legal fees over the past several years relating to employment and management issues. The County Board remains concerned about the HCD's difficulty in maintaining a constructive and productive workplace. The cost of continued litigation ultimately reduces the amount of money available to fund the Conservation District's core mission.

As you may know, the County Board restricted the HCD's access to a portion of its 2002 County appropriation. Unless there is a change in state law to allow Conservation District Board members to be appointed I think it is likely that the County Board will cease to provide property tax funding and examine developing an internal alternative to the HCD.

The County's goal is maximize the impact of the property tax funding and to improve conservation activities in Hennepin County. As we move toward a discussion at the Legislature, it would be appreciated if the MASWCD and the Board of Soil and Water Resources (BSWR) would at least consider the County Board's concerns for good policy, operations and fiscal responsibility.

Sincerely,


Mike Opat, Chair
Hennepin County Board of Commissioners

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	2/14/02	# of pages	1
To	Ron Harnack	From			
Co./Dept.	BWSR	Co.	MASWCD		
Phone #		Phone #	690 9028		
Fax #	697 5615	Fax #			



Draft #6

A bill for an act relating to local government; providing for the appointment of supervisors for the Hennepin County soil and water conservation district; providing for the transition from an elected to an appointed board; amending Minnesota Statutes 2001, Chapter 383B by adding a section: 383B.82.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2001, Chapter 383B, is amended by adding a section to read:

383B.82 Appointment of supervisors for the Hennepin soil and water conservation district.

Subd. 1. Supervisors appointed in Hennepin County. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 103C.305, 103C.311 and 103C.315 in the county of Hennepin, the board of commissioners of Hennepin County shall appoint the board of supervisors of the Hennepin soil and water conservation district in the manner provided herein.

Subd. 2. Supervisor districts. (a) The Hennepin County board of commissioners shall, subject to the approval of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources, divide the county into five districts. Upon establishing the boundaries of the five districts, the chair of the Hennepin County board of commissioners shall promptly file with the state board a certified copy of the resolution of the Hennepin County board establishing the districts.

(b) The boundaries of the districts may be amended by the County board of commissioners, subject to the approval of the state board; provided, however, that the boundaries of the districts shall be reviewed by the County board of commissioners and submitted to the state board for approval at least once every ten years.

Subd. 3. Appointment of board of supervisors. (a) The district board shall consist of five supervisors with one supervisor appointed to represent each district.

(b) The term of office for a district supervisor shall be four years. The terms of office for the supervisors shall be staggered. When a vacancy in the office of supervisor occurs prior to the expiration of the term of office, the county board shall appoint a replacement to serve the remainder of the term.

(c) When filling vacancies on the board of supervisors, the Hennepin County board of commissioners shall publish a notice of all vacancies on the district board and solicit applications pursuant to the Hennepin County Open Appointments Policy. The application period shall end not less than 30 days from the date the vacancy is first published.

(d) To be eligible to serve as a supervisor for a district, a person must be an eligible voter residing in such district.

Subd. 4. Transition rule. The appointment of supervisors pursuant to Subd. 3 shall commence with regard to filling vacancies occurring upon the expiration of the terms of the elected supervisors, or to fill any vacancies occurring before that time.

Sec.2. Effective date.

Section 1 is effective on the day following approval by the Hennepin County board of commissioners and approval by the board of supervisors of the Hennepin County soil and water conservation district and compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021.

Discussion and Decision

2. Ramsey SWCD Resolution –
Supervisors Elected by Districts
DECISION

February 14, 2002

TO: Members, Board of Water and Soil Resources

FROM: Jim Birkholz

SUBJECT: Ramsey SWCD request to elect supervisors by districts—FOR DECISION

BWSR is in receipt of a request from the Ramsey SWCD to implement their authority in MS 103C to elect their supervisors from supervisor election districts. The request is to establish the procedures in time for the 2002 office filings and elections.

Analysis

Laws 1997, c. 130, sec. 1, added special authority to soil and water conservation district law in the counties of Ramsey and Washington. This authority allows these and only these districts the option to conduct SWCD supervisor elections by supervisor districts. The general SWCD law requires supervisor elections to be conducted county-wide with nomination from geographic supervisor districts. To date, neither the Ramsey nor the Washington SWCD have implemented this special authority authorized in 1997.

For Ramsey SWCD to implement their special election authority requires approval of the BWSR (State Board) at two intervals. First, the State Board must give approval to the district action invoking its authority by resolution to conduct the elections by supervisor districts. That is the matter before the board at its February 27 meeting. Secondly, at a later date, the State Board must approve the supervisor (election) districts that the county board is authorized to draw. This second approval by the State Board needs to be given early enough so that filing the resolution establishing the supervisor (election) districts can be done at least 30 days prior to the first date candidates may file for the office of supervisor. This year, by my count, filing for office will begin on July 2.

Staff Recommendation

The Ramsey SWCD resolution to pursue election of their supervisors by supervisor (election) districts for the 2002 election is in order. **Approval is recommended.**

To stay on schedule for office filing dates, the State Board should anticipate taking action in April or May at the latest regarding the supervisor (election) districts that will be drawn by the Ramsey County Board.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

statutory and home rule charter cities wholly or partially within the district, the commissioner of natural resources, and the pollution control agency by four months after the annual meeting.

Amended by Laws 2000, c. 396, § 5.

103B.581. Termination

Subdivision 1. Petition. Termination of a district may be initiated by petition requesting the termination of the district. The petition must be signed by 26 percent of the property owners in a district within 30 days after receiving a petition. The county board or joint county authority must set a time and place for a hearing on terminating the district.

Subd. 2. Findings and order. If the board or joint county authority determines that the existence of the district is no longer in the public welfare or public interest and it is not needed to accomplish the purpose of the Lake Improvement District Law, the board or joint county authority shall make the findings and terminate the district by order. On filing a certified copy of the findings and order with the secretary of state, pollution control agency, and commissioner of natural resources the district is terminated and ceases to be a political subdivision of the state.

Subd. 3. Termination of financing. If a district is terminated under subdivision 2, additional water and related land resource management programs may not be undertaken with money raised by a special tax within the district, and additional special water and related land resource management taxes may not be levied within the district. If money raised by past special tax levies within the district has been exhausted, further operation and maintenance of existing programs may be financed by appropriations from the general revenue fund of an affected county.

Amended by Laws 1999, c. 86, art. 1, § 18.

WHITE BEAR LAKE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

103B.661. Board

Notes of Decisions

Regulatory powers 1

1. Regulatory powers

Statute creating conservation district preempted any regulations imposed by city regarding size of boats moored to private docks on lake, even though legislation creating conservation district

did not expressly preempt local regulation or explicitly give conservation district authority to regulate "use" of private docks; statute governing conservation district, read as whole, represented effort by local municipalities to cede authority to board to regulate all manner of activities affecting lake. M.S.A. §§§§ 103B.651, subd. 4, City of Birchwood Village v. Simes, App.1998, 576 N.W.2d 458.

Chapter 103C

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

DISTRICT BOARDS

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Section | |
| 103C.301. | Initial election of supervisors. |
| 103C.305. | General election of supervisors. |
| 103C.311. | Formation of supervisor districts. |
| 103C.315. | Supervisors. |

DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 103C.401. | Board of water and soil resources. |
|-----------|------------------------------------|

Section

COST-SHARING CONTRACTS

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 103C.501. | Cost-sharing contracts for erosion control and water management. |
|-----------|--|

DISTRICT BOARDS

103C.301. Initial election of supervisors

Subdivision 1. Nominating petitions. Within 30 days after the date that the secretary of state issues a certificate of organization of a district, or during additional time as the state board may allow, nominating petitions may be filed with the state board nominating legal voters as candidates for election as supervisors. Three supervisors shall be elected for terms to expire on December 31 following the second general election after their initial election. Each petition must be signed by one or more legal voters of the district. If a person signs petitions nominating more than three candidates, the signature may not be counted on any petition.

Subd. 2. Notice of election. The state board shall give due notice of the time and place where the election will be held in the district and specify in the notice the names of all candidates and the terms for which they are nominated.

Subd. 3. Ballots. The state board shall prepare ballots for the election with the surnames of the candidates printed in alphabetical order for each term, a square before each name, and a direction to insert an X mark in the square before three names with different terms to indicate the voter's choice.

Subd. 4. Voting. All legal voters shall be eligible to vote at the election.

Subd. 5. Election. The three candidates who receive the highest numbers respectively of the votes cast for each of three positions at the election shall be the elected supervisors. In case of a tie, the election shall be determined by lot, under the direction of the state board. The state board shall supervise the election, pay expenses of the election, prescribe rules for the election, determine the eligibility of voters, and publish the results.

Subd. 6. Elected supervisor term. Except to fill a vacancy or for initial elections, supervisors shall be elected for four-year terms.

Amended by Laws 1997, c. 173, §§ 1, 2.

103C.305. General election of supervisors

Subdivision 1. Time for election. Except for elections under section 103C.301 held after the organization of the district, elections must be held at the state general election specified in section 204D.03, subdivision 2. A primary may not be held.

Subd. 2. Filing for office; affidavit of candidacy. A candidate for the office of supervisor shall file an affidavit of candidacy with the county auditor of the county in which the district office is located during the period provided for filing affidavits of candidacy for county offices in section 204B.09, subdivision 1. The county auditor accepting affidavits of candidacy shall forward copies of all affidavits filed by candidates for supervisor to the auditor of any other county in which the office is voted on.

Subd. 3. Ballots. Ballots shall be prepared by the county auditor. The names of candidates shall be placed on the "canary ballot" described in section 204D.11, subdivision 3.

Subd. 4. Election. Laws relating to elections for county office shall govern to the extent that they are consistent with this section and section 103C.311. The county auditor shall certify the result to the state board. If the district includes land in more than one county, the county auditor shall immediately certify to the state board the vote, as shown by the report of the county canvassing board, for candidates voted for in more than one county. In the latter case, the state board shall certify and publish the result.

Subd. 5. Election within areas governed by Indian tribes. In a district where a supervisor nomination district is entirely within lands of an American Indian tribe or band to which county election laws do not apply, a supervisor to represent the district shall be elected or appointed as provided by the governing body of the tribe or band.

Subd. 6. Vacancy. (a) If a vacancy occurs in the office of an elected supervisor more than 56 days before the next state primary, the district board shall fill the vacancy by appointment. The supervisor appointed shall hold office until the first Monday in January following the next general election. A successor shall be elected at the general election

following the appointment and hold office for the remainder of the term or for the next regular term, whichever is appropriate.

(b) If a vacancy occurs less than 56 days before the next state primary, the district board shall fill the vacancy by appointment. The appointed supervisor shall hold office until the expiration of the term or until the first Monday in January following the second succeeding general election, whichever is shorter. A successor shall be elected at the general election preceding expiration of the appointed term and hold office for the remainder of the term or for the next regular term, whichever is appropriate.

(c) All terms under this subdivision continue until a successor has been elected and has qualified.

Amended by Laws 1997, c. 173, § 3; Laws 2000, c. 467, § 2.

103C.311. Formation of supervisor districts

Subdivision 1. Supervisors elected at large. (a) The district board, after the initial election has been held, shall, with the approval of the state board, divide a district into five supervisor districts for purposes of nomination for election. At each election after the division, one or more supervisors shall be nominated from each supervisor district. A supervisor must be a resident of the supervisor district to be elected.

(b) If the boundary of a soil and water conservation district has been substantially changed by a division of the district, the district shall be divided into five supervisor districts for nomination purposes.

(c) This subdivision does not disqualify a supervisor during the term for which the supervisor was elected or nominated for election. Supervisors nominated from the supervisor districts shall be included on the ballot for election from the entire area included in the soil and water conservation district.

(d) A certified copy of the minutes or the resolution of the supervisors establishing supervisor districts must be promptly filed by the chair of the district board with the county auditor of the counties where the district is located and with the state board.

Subd. 2. Supervisors elected by districts. (a) In the counties of Ramsey and Washington, the district board, with the approval of the state board, may by resolution provide that supervisors will be elected by supervisor districts as provided in this subdivision.

(b) The supervisor districts must be composed of precincts established by county and municipal governing bodies under section 204B.14. The districts must be compact, include only contiguous territory, and be substantially equal in population. The districts must be numbered in a regular series. The districts must be drawn by the county board of the county containing the largest area of the soil and water conservation district, in consultation with the district board and with the approval of the state board. The boundaries of the districts must be redrawn after each decennial federal census as provided in section 204B.135. A certified copy of the resolution establishing supervisor districts must be filed by the chair of the district board with the county auditor of the counties where the soil and water conservation district is located, with the state board, and with the secretary of state at least 30 days before the first date candidates may file for the office of supervisor.

(c) Each supervisor district is entitled to elect one supervisor. A supervisor must be a resident of the district from which elected.

(d) The district board shall provide staggered terms for supervisors elected by district. After each redistricting, there shall be a new election of supervisors in all the districts at the next general election, except that if the change made in the boundaries of a district is less than five percent of the average population of all the districts, the supervisor in office at the time of the redistricting shall serve for the full term for which elected. The district board shall determine by lot the seats to be filled for a two-year term, a four-year term, and a six-year term.

Amended by Laws 1997, c. 130, § 1; Laws 1997, c. 173, § 4; Laws 2001, 1st Sp., c. 10, art. 18, § 3, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.

Historical and Statutory Notes

1997 Legislation

Laws 1997, c. 130, § 2, provides that § 1 (amending this section) is effective July 1, 1997.

without local approval, pursuant to § 645.023, subd. 1, par. (a).

103C.315. Supervisors

Subdivision 1. Members. (a) The district board shall consist of five supervisors, elected or appointed as provided in sections 103C.201, subdivision 8, 103C.301, and 103C.305.

(b) Supervisors must be legal voters residing in the district.

Subd. 2. Terms. The two supervisors appointed by the state board upon the establishment of a district serve terms ending on the first Monday in January following the next general election after their appointment. Their successors shall be elected for terms of four years commencing on the first Monday in January and until a successor is elected or appointed and has qualified. Vacancies in the office of supervisor appointed by the state board shall be filled by the state board.

Subd. 3. Quorum. A majority of the supervisors is a quorum and the concurrence of a majority in any matter is required for its determination except as otherwise expressly provided.

Subd. 4. Compensation. A supervisor shall receive compensation for services as the state board may determine, and may be reimbursed for expenses, including traveling expenses, necessarily incurred in the discharge of duties. A supervisor may be reimbursed for the use of the supervisor's own automobile in the performance of official duties at a rate up to the maximum tax-deductible mileage rate permitted under the federal Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 5. Removal of supervisor. A supervisor may be removed by the state board upon notice and hearing, for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other reason.

Subd. 6. Compatible offices. The office of soil and water conservation district supervisor and the offices of mayor, clerk, clerk-treasurer, or council member in a statutory or home rule charter city of not more than 2,500 population contained in whole or in part in the soil and water conservation district are compatible offices and one person may hold both offices. The office of soil and water conservation district supervisor and the office of town clerk or town supervisor in a town of not more than 2,500 population contained in whole or in part in the soil and water conservation district are compatible offices and one person may hold both offices. A person holding both offices shall refrain from voting or taking any other formal action on any matter coming before the soil and water conservation district board or the city council or town board that has a substantial effect on both the soil and water conservation district and the city or town. This subdivision does not apply to an office located in whole or in part in Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, or Washington county.

Amended by Laws 1997, c. 173, § 5; Laws 1998, c. 401, § 35, eff. April 22, 1998; Laws 2000, c. 467, § 3.

DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD

103C.401. Board of water and soil resources

Subdivision 1. Powers and duties. In addition to the powers and duties of the state board provided by other law, the state board shall:

- (1) offer to assist the district boards to implement their programs;
- (2) keep the district boards of the state informed of the activities and experience of other districts and facilitate cooperation and an interchange of advice and experience among the districts;
- (3) coordinate the programs and activities of the districts with appropriate agencies by advice and consultation;
- (4) approve or disapprove the plans or programs of districts relating to the use of state funds administered by the state board;

(5) secure the cooperation and assistance of agencies in the work of the districts and develop a program to advise and assist appropriate agencies in obtaining state and federal funds for erosion, sedimentation, flooding, and agriculturally related pollution control programs;

(6) develop and implement a public information program concerning the districts' activities and programs, the problems and preventive practices relating to erosion control, sedimentation, agriculturally related pollution, flood prevention, and the advantages of formation of districts in areas where their organization is desirable;

(7) divide and consolidate districts without a hearing or a referendum to confine districts within county limits, without allowing a district, if feasible and practicable, to contain less than four full or fractional congressional townships;

(8) assist the statewide program to inventory and classify the types of soils in the state as determined by the Minnesota cooperative soil survey;

(9) identify research needs and cooperate with other public agencies in research concerning the nature and extent of erosion, sedimentation, flooding and agriculturally related pollution, the amounts and sources of sediment and pollutants delivered to the waters of the state, and long-term soil productivity;

(10) develop structural, land use management practice, and other programs to reduce or prevent soil erosion, sedimentation, flooding, and agriculturally related pollution;

(11) develop a system of priorities to identify the erosion, flooding, sediment, and agriculturally related pollution problem areas that most need control systems; and

(12) ensure compliance with statewide programs and policies established by the state board by advice, consultation, and approval of grant agreements with the districts.

Subd. 2. Use of funds. (a) Funds made available to a district from the state for expenditures necessary for its operations may be used only for purposes authorized by the state board.

(b) A district may designate the board of county commissioners to act as the agent of the district to receive and expend the funds at the direction and with the approval of the district board.

(c) At least annually the state board shall audit, in a manner it prescribes, the expenditure of the funds.

Amended by Laws 1997, c. 109, § 2.

COST-SHARING CONTRACTS

103C.501. Cost-sharing contracts for erosion control and water management

Subdivision 1. Cost share authorization. The state board may allocate available funds to districts to share the cost of systems or practices for erosion or sedimentation control or water quality improvement that are designed to protect and improve soil and water resources.

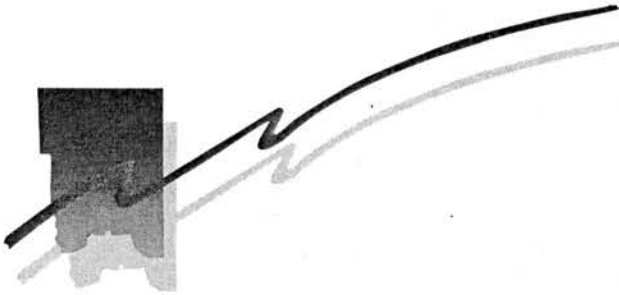
Subd. 2. Request by district board. (a) A district board requesting funds of the state board must submit an application in a form prescribed by the board containing:

- (1) a comprehensive plan;
- (2) an annual work plan; and
- (3) an application for cost-sharing funds.

(b) The comprehensive and annual work plans must be completed as provided in section 103C.331, subdivision 11. After review of the district's comprehensive plan, the state board must approve the comprehensive plan with necessary amendments or reject the plan.

Subd. 3. Approval of application. If the state board approves the comprehensive plan, including the plan's most recent amendment, the annual work plan, and the application of the district, the state board shall determine the specific amount of funds to allocate to the district for cost-sharing contracts.

Ramsey Soil and Water Conservation District



2015 Rice Street
Roseville, MN 55113-6814
Fax 651/488-3478
Telephone 651/488-1476

February 6, 2002

RECEIVED

FEB 07 2002

Bd. of Water & Soil Resources
St. Paul

Mr. Ron Harnack
Executive Director
Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
One West Water Street, Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55107

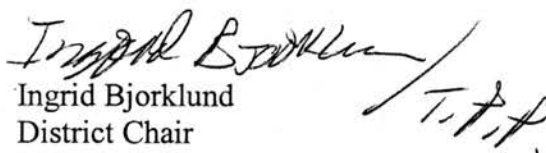
Dear Mr. Harnack:

On February 5, 2002, the Ramsey Soil and Water Conservation District Board of Supervisors passed the attached resolution pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 103C.311, subdivision 2, **Supervisors elected by districts**.

According to the statute, it is necessary to have the approval of the BWSR Board. Please place this request on the February 2002 BWSR board meeting agenda. It is our intent for this change to be in effect for the 2002 general elections, therefore, this will require BWSR's immediate assistance.

Please contact our District Manager, Tom Petersen, with any questions.

Sincerely,


Ingrid Bjorklund
District Chair

cc. Ramsey SWCD Board of Supervisors
Linda Peterson, BWSR Board Conservationist
Janice Rettman, Ramsey County Board Liaison to the Ramsey SWCD

chair letter to BWSR. feb. 06,02

Resolution

Board of Supervisors

RAMSEY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

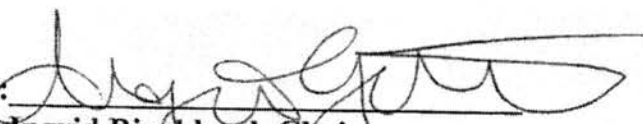
Presented by: Ingrid Bjorklund

Date: 02-05-02

No.: 02-02-04

Resolved the Ramsey Soil and Water Conservation District supervisors will be elected by supervisor district pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 2000 Chapter 103C.311, Subd. 2, beginning with the 2002 general election.

By:



Ingrid Bjorklund, Chair

By:



Tom Petersen, District Manager



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

P.O. Box 2890
Washington, D.C.
20013

REC

NOV 20 2001

11/21/01

*Please take
the lead on
this*

NOV 09 2001

WH

WH

SUBJECT: CPA - MOU Between the Organic Trade Association and the
Natural Resources Conservation Service

TO: Regional Conservationists
State Conservationists
Deputy Chiefs
Division Directors

File Code: 180

The attached Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was developed at the request of the Organic Trade Association (OTA) to assist its members enhancement of ecological harmony within the environment as part of their certification process.

The Organic Foods Production Act was Title XXI of the 1990 Farm Bill. Its purpose was to establish national standards for the production and handling of foods labeled as "organic." Organic agriculture is based on minimal use of off-farm inputs, and on management practices that restore and enhance the ecological balance of natural systems.

This MOU provides an excellent opportunity for the Natural Resources Conservation Service to interact with this unique and rapidly growing sector of agriculture. Also, it provides a framework for cooperative efforts in a number of areas, which can have a direct effect on conservation. State Conservationists are encouraged to actively work with their State OTA organization in States where they exist.

Further information can be found on their web-site at www.ota.com. If you have any questions or comments, please call Edward Brzostek, Resource Conservationist at (202) 720-1868.


PEARLIE S. REED
Chief

Attachment

NRCS A-3A75-1-114

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE
ORGANIC TRADE ASSOCIATION
AND THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is entered into between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Organic Trade Associations (OTA). NRCS and OTA are engaged in compatible activities. OTA activities include the development of production standards and farm plans for organic agriculture and protection of natural resources. These are areas in which NRCS has expertise and program responsibilities. Effective cooperation can aid significantly in advancing the missions of NRCS and OTA.

I. AUTHORITY

This MOU is entered into in accordance with the:

- Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (Public Law 74-46, 49 Stat. 163, 16 U.S.C. 590a-f); which established the Soil Conservation Service to conserve soil and water nationwide by providing technical assistance to farmers and ranchers among other things.

II. BACKGROUND

OTA is an umbrella organization for the organic industry. It includes organic growers, processors, distributors, suppliers, brokers, retailers, certifiers, non-profit organizations, and individuals. OTA offers informational services, educational resources, and promotional programs to its members.

- OTA works with growers and handlers to comply with the Organic Food Production Act (OFPA) Title XXI of the 1990 Farm Bill. The purpose of the act was to establish national standards for the production and handling of foods labeled as organic. A National Organic Program (NOP) is being established for organic standards to oversee and require mandatory certification of organic production.

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NRCS is the lead Federal agency for conservation on private land. In carrying out this role, NRCS provides voluntary conservation planning and technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, and other landowners to address the natural resource concerns on the Nation's private and nonfederal land.

NRCS administers a variety of technical assistance and cost-share programs, working primarily through conservation districts. These programs include: (1) providing technical assistance in conservation and development of soil, water, and related natural resources; (2) developing soil surveys and providing soil survey information and interpretations; (3) reducing flood and sedimentation damages; (4) alleviating and preventing agriculture-related pollution; (5) providing technical assistance to all operators including small farms, limited resource farmers, Indians, and minorities; and (6) providing resource data for use by private landowners, groups, local and state governments, and other Federal agencies for land use planning.

Opportunities for cooperative efforts exist in a number of areas including: (1) conservation planning with organic growers to benefit soil, water, and related natural resources by reducing soil erosion, improving water quality, increasing soil organic matter, managing nutrients, controlling pests, promoting biological nitrogen fixation, providing weed suppression and soil moisture management; (2) enhancing the quantity and quality of organic commodities; and (3) identifying soil erosion hazards and limitations of soils for organic farming. Conservation technical assistance to address these activities is provided to individuals, groups, and units of government.

III. PURPOSE

The purpose of this MOU is to establish a framework for cooperation between NRCS and OTA on program activities that involve the conservation of natural resources specifically related to organic farming

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. NRCS agrees to:

1. Provide conservation technical assistance at the national level to develop guidance on natural resources conservation.
2. Provide a list of State Conservationists, along with the phone numbers and addresses to serve as contacts for States that have councils participating with OTA.

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3. Furnish conservation technical assistance for conservation measures in organic farm plans.
4. Provide soil survey information, soil interpretations, and conservation planning assistance to develop and implement conservation plans consistent with the grower's objectives to achieve sound land use and conservation treatment while producing quality organic crops.
5. Share web-site information on conservation programs.

B. OTA agrees to:

1. Discuss conservation assistance needs of organic growers annually with NRCS and recommend priorities.
2. Recommend conservation planning to growers to aid them in meeting the National Organic Program's crop production standards.
3. Inform OTA members of the opportunities and advantages of developing a conservation plan and including it in their organic farm plan.

C. It is mutually agreed upon by both parties:

1. To cooperate in developing and implementing conservation farm plans for organic crop production.
2. To encourage the use of demonstrations and field days with organic field operations to showcase conservation and organic production.
3. To share training opportunities to improve knowledge of respective functions and operations.
4. To share information on conferences, newsletters, and training opportunities.
5. That the Executive Director of OTA and the Director, Conservation Operations Division, NRCS will develop procedures to insure good communications and coordination at the various levels of each organization.
6. That this MOU is neither a fiscal nor funds obligating document. Any endeavor by either party that involves the reimbursement, contribution of funds, transfer of anything of value between the parties will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures. Such endeavors shall be outlined in separate agreements; shall be made in

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writing by representatives of both parties; and shall be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This MOU does not provide such authority.

7. This MOU in no way restricts either party from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, or organizations, and individuals.
8. That each party agrees it will be responsible for its own acts and results thereof and shall not be responsible for the acts of the other parties and the results thereof. Each party therefore agrees that it will assume all risk and liability to itself, its agents or employees, for any injury to persons or property resulting in any manner from the conduct of its own operations, and the operations of its agents or employees, under this MOU, and for any loss, cost, damage, or expense resulting at any time from failure to exercise proper precautions, of or by itself or its own agents or its own employees, while occupying or visiting the projects under and pursuant to this MOU. The Government's liability shall be governed by the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 2671-80).

V. DURATION

This MOU shall become effective the date of the last signature and continue in effect for a period of five years or until modified or terminated. This MOU may be modified or amended upon written consent of both parties. This MOU may be terminated with a 30-day written notice from either party.

VI. PROVISIONS

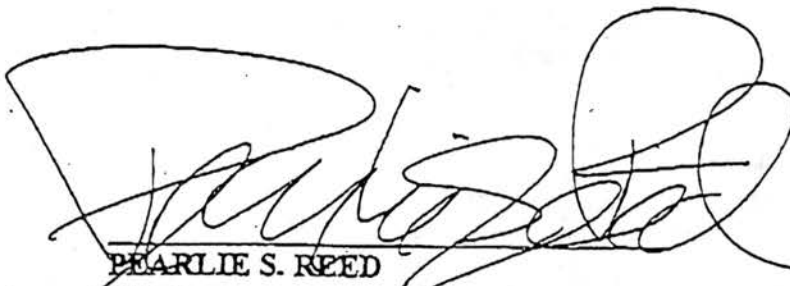
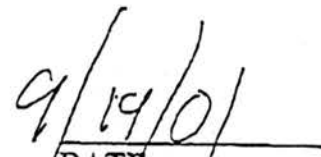
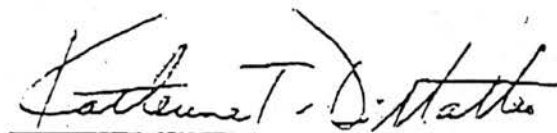
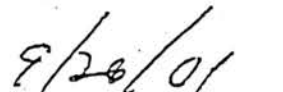
- A. All activities and programs conducted under this MOU shall be administered in accordance with the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Department of Justice (DOJ) regulations enforcing nondiscrimination requirements, and departmental rules and regulations. Compliance ensures access in all aspects of program delivery of benefits and services to the public without regards to their race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, marital status, familial status, parental status, sexual orientation, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program.

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B. All activities conducted under this MOU shall be in compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, Title V, Subtitle D).

Accepted by:


PEARLIE S. REED
Chief
Natural Resources Conservation Service
DATE
KATHERINE T. DIMATTEO
Executive Director
Organic Trade Association
DATE

Notes from December 19, 2001 Meeting to Discuss Opportunities for Collaboration between NRCS and MDA on Organic Agriculture

Attendees list and Memorandum of Understanding attached. Notes are not intended to be minutes of the meeting. Notes taken by Mary Hanks, reviewed by Barry Hamilton.

Bill Hunt, Minnesota State Conservationist, and Barry Hamilton, Minnesota RC&D Coordinator, expressed their commitment and the commitment of the NRCS to assist farmers in developing organic farming systems and address their resource concerns. A Memorandum of Understanding between the NRCS (signed by Chief Pearlie Reed) and the Organic Trade Association outlined the roles and responsibilities agreed upon for the NRCS (attached). In Minnesota, NRCS will work in partnership with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. Bill indicated that NRCS would support MDA's leadership role and encouraged MDA to convene the partners to develop a plan of action.

Mary Hanks gave a brief overview of the current organic agriculture activities at the MDA. Barry Hamilton, Russ Ruud, and Dean Schmidt contributed to a description of the structure and function of the RC&Ds including a list of the services that RC&Ds can provide: planning assistance, technical assistance, grant writing, information and education, regional connections, and organizational support.

Meeting participants then listed areas where the RC&Ds and NRCS staff could collaborate with MDA. These suggestions are listed below. Activities are not listed in order of priority.

1. Draft amendments to state technical standards to support participation by organic farmers such as changes to field border/buffer description to allow setbacks on organic farms to qualify as field borders/buffers in the continuous CRP program; changes in technical standard practice descriptions to include non-herbicide options; connect the NRCS conservation plan to an organic farm plan required for certification.
2. Assist farmers to make the transition to organic farming on land coming out of CRP. Use EQIP education funds for this purpose including demonstration projects.
3. Consider the opportunities in the area of agroforestry - timber belts as buffers, wood production.
4. Share the planned MDA state registry of organic producers and other organic industry components with NRCS, FSA, USDA Risk Management programs to encourage participation by organic producers in the available programs.
5. Train RC&D and other NRCS field staff.
6. Apply strategies similar to those used to encourage conservation tillage and grazing such as supporting local organic farmer groups modeled after grazing groups or ridge till clubs.
7. In the area of composting, use RC&D funds and contacts for farmer demonstrations, compost research and marketing.
8. Use RC&D capacity to help develop partnerships with "green conscious" consumers, buyers, processors, producers.
9. Work with MDA funded value-added cooperatives in RC&D regions; talk about marketing and demand for locally produced foods.

10. Include information about the profitability of organic production/marketing in communications with farmers in the regions.
11. Train NRCS field staff so that they can provide technical assistance to organic producers; include in summer conservation planning training sessions; use organic farmers, certifiers, MDA staff, Extension as trainers at local workshops, field days.
12. Make changes in EQIP cost share criteria to increase participation by organic producers.
13. Investigate possible transition cost-share payments using EQIP funds as is done in Iowa.
14. Discuss allowing an organic plan to serve as a conservation plan option.
15. Review existing technical standards and modify to apply to organic farmers and to comply with federal organic standards.
16. Provide conservation planning assistance to organic farmers.
17. Promote the availability of cost share and other assistance related to field windbreaks, vegetative buffer strips, field borders to organic farmers; modify standards on establishment of these practices to allow for a no pesticide option.
18. Provide outreach to Hmong farmers and to the tribes.
19. Organize a two-day meeting for MDA, NRCS, RC&D, and others to develop a joint comprehensive plan.
20. Secure funds to promote nutrition, organic and sustainable agriculture and to educate consumers about buying better food.
21. Use local "experts" to promote organic agriculture.
22. Use RC&Ds as fiscal agents for projects; partner to secure funding.
23. Work with MDA to get the word out about RC&D mission and roles.
24. Work with regional RC&D councils to find partners.
25. Provide organic technical assistance to livestock graziers.
26. Communicate the message about maximizing profit not yield and the need to grow the market as we promote organic production.
27. Include organic producers in federal risk management programs; link to production adjustment policy.
28. Provide financial support during transition; investigate what might already be available through rural development and other programs.
29. Get organic farming "coded" for FSA and NRCS programs.
30. Support RC&D and NRCS field staff attendance at local and regional organic conferences.
31. Add an NRCS representative to the MDA's Organic Advisory Task Force.

Barry indicated that organic farmers fall under the limited resource farmer designation in federal agricultural policy. Bill stated that he takes the MOU with the Organic Trade Association very seriously and wants to be consistent with MDA Commissioner Hugoson's priorities and collaborate under MDA's leadership. He expressed his support for staff and council member attendance at organic conferences, for investigating the use of EQIP funds to support transition to organic production as Iowa is doing, for reviewing and amending NRCS technical standards so that they meet both conservation and organic requirements, and volunteered to contact University of Minnesota administrators to discuss priorities of organic research and outreach. Russ Ruud concluded the meeting with a statement of support from the RC&D councils to promote a sustainable and healthy agriculture.

March 2002

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ONE WEST WATER STREET
LOWER LEVEL CONFERENCE ROOM
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
MARCH 27, 2002**

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: Darrell Bruggman, Lee Coe, Jerome Deal, Jack Frost, Karen Harder, Ginny Imholte, Victor Ormsby, Dwain Otte, Jim Anderson-MES, Mark Dittrich-MDA, Wayne Edgerton-DNR, Lisa Thorvig-PCA, Dan Wilson-MDH

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT: JoAnn Coover, Paul Krabbenhoft, Clair Nelson, Char Kahler

STAFF PRESENT: Ron Harnack, Mary Jo Anderson, Jim Haertel, John Jaschke, Kevin Lines, Marybeth Block,

OTHERS PRESENT:

Sandy Hooker, Minnesota Association of Townships
Marijane Reagan, Ramsey SWCD
Louise Smallidge, Washington SWCD
Mark Doneux, Washington SWCD
Tim Koehler, NRCS
Ed and John Waller, JD-2 Washington County
Keefe Schunk, HCD Petition
Lawrence Samstad, Itasca Engineering
Leigh Harrod, Hennepin SWCD
John Kolb, Rice Creed WD Attorney
Louis Haik

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

Pledge of Allegiance

Chair Coe announced the Governor's reappointment of Jerome Deal (watershed district), Paul Krabbenhoft (soil and water conservation district), and Clair Nelson (county commissioner), effective March 11, 2002. Their terms expire January 2006.

Chair Coe stated that the Ramsey SWCD requested that their agenda item regarding supervisors elected by district be removed from the agenda today.

**** Adopt Agenda** – Moved by Jack Frost, seconded by Jerome Deal, to approve the agenda as presented. Motion passed on a voice vote.
02-19

**** Minutes of February 27, 2002** – Moved by Dwain Otte, seconded by Jerome Deal, to approve the minutes of February 27 as circulated. Jack Frost abstained from the vote as he was absent from the February meeting. Motion passed on a voice vote.
02-20

Open Mike

- Marijane Reagan, Ramsey SWCD, thanked BWSR for their action at the February 27, 2002, meeting to table the Ramsey SWCD's resolution to request supervisors elected by districts.

Reports

Chair Coe reported that he attended the Northern Water Planning Subcommittee meeting and a Dispute Resolution Committee meeting last past month.

Executive Director's Report - Ron Harnack reported that the legislative session will not adjourn this week. Ron gave an update on bonding, BWSR priorities, budget reduction, and legislative policy bills. The WCA rules hearing was held March 26 in St. Cloud. The findings of the hearing will be made available to board members when complete.

Dispute Resolution Committee – Jim Haertel reported on the status of the appeals.

Wetlands Committee – Darrell Bruggman stated that the WCA rules hearing material has been distributed to board members for their information.

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Cost-Share/Soil Conservation Committee – Dwain Otte stated that the Cost-Share Committee will meet after the legislative session has adjourned when the finalized numbers are available.

Victor Ormsby stated that the signed Memorandum of Understanding between USDA/NRCS and the Organic Trade Association is moving forward.

Education and Public Relations Committee – Jim Anderson reported that the Minnesota Extension Service asked for BWSR assistance in identifying potential natural resources education programs. Ron Struss will conduct an e-mail survey. Jim stated that a meeting will be held on April 23 to discuss the results.

Chair Coe stated that the Administrative Advisory Committee has a meeting scheduled for tomorrow, but it may be cancelled depending upon the outcome of the action today.

Agency Reports

Mark Dittrich, Department of Agriculture (MDA), reported that an LCMR proposal regarding urban phosphorus has been submitted to LCMR. Mark stated that the Watershed Heroes Conference mailing will be sent out this week.

Dan Wilson, Department of Health (MDH), reported that MDH now has a web site for private water quality monitoring listing the certified lab sites statewide.

Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), distributed a map highlighting "Undesignated ConCon lands under review from 1991 Commissioner's Orders as of August 29, 2000." Wayne stated that DNR is awaiting the legislative outcome on this. Wayne gave an update on the big game shooting bill that includes the chronic waste disease (CWD). The Big Woods Dairy Farm will hold three open houses and tours this summer.

Jim Anderson, Minnesota Extension Service, distributed information on a conference "Working Together in a Climate of Change to Manage Minnesota's Water Resources", April 17-20, in St. Cloud. Ron asked that board members should contact him if they are interested in attending.

Committee Recommendations

Northern Water Planning Subcommittee – Darrell Bruggman reported that he and Chair Coe met to review the Itasca County Comprehensive Local Water Plan

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- **
02-21 and recommend approval. Moved by Darrell Bruggman, seconded by Ginny Imholte, to approve the Itasca County Comprehensive Local Water Plan. Motion passed on a voice vote. Chair Coe thanked Dan Steward for his efforts in the northern counties on the water plans.

Dispute Resolution Committee

- WCA Appeal of Rice Creek Watershed District Decision Involving Washington County Judicial Ditch No. 2 – Chair Coe stated that the Board received a letter from Steve Hobbs, Administrator of the Rice Creek Watershed District, requesting that BWSR remand the Wetland Conservation Act exemption determination for the repair of Washington County Judicial Ditch #2 to the Rice Creek Watershed District. John Waller, landowner that requested the exemption,
**
02-22 commented and requested BWSR to remand and reaffirm. Moved by Jerome Deal, seconded by Dwain Otte, the appeal be remanded so that the Rice Creek Watershed District can consider all applicable Wetland Conservation Act exemptions for the entire established scope of the ditch repair project by developing a comprehensive plan to address and balance the drainage issues, the natural resources issues, the storm water issues, and the needs of the City of Hugo and the landowners. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Chair Coe called for a break in the meeting at 10:20 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 10:40 a.m.

Lisa Thorvig entered the meeting at 10:50 a.m.

New Business

Petition for Discontinuance of the Hennepin Conservation District – Ron Harnack stated that a petition to discontinue the Hennepin Conservation District was filed by Mr. Keefe Schunk with BWSR pursuant to Minn. Stat. 103C.225. Over 25 occupiers of land in the District signed the petition. Minn. Stat. 103C.225, Subd. 3(a) requires BWSR to hold a referendum. Staff recommend the referendum be ordered per the draft Order. Lawrence Samstad spoke on behalf of Mr. Keefe Schunk. Discussion followed.

- **
02-23 Moved by Jerome Deal, seconded by Lisa Thorvig, that the Board hereby orders that a referendum on the discontinuance of the Hennepin Conservation District be conducted on or before November 5, 2002, pursuant to Minn. Stat. 103.225, Subd. 3, BWSR staff will be in contact with the Hennepin County elections office, the Hennepin County auditor, and Attorney General's office. Roll call vote on the motion – Affirmative: Anderson, Bruggman, Coe, Deal, Edgerton, Frost, Imholte, Ormsby, Otte, Thorvig, Wilson. Opposed: Dittrich. Motion passed. The Administrative Advisory Committee meeting scheduled for March 28 has been cancelled.

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- Washington SWCD Resolution – Supervisors Elected by Districts** – Ron Harnack stated that staff recommend approval of the Washington SWCD resolution to pursue election of their supervisors by supervisor (election) districts for the 2002 election. Louise Smallidge, chair of the Washington SWCD, stated that the SWCD supervisors will have a better working connection with county commissioners and the SWCD is prepared for supervisors to be elected in November. Moved by Jerome Deal, seconded by Victor Ormsby, to approve the Washington SWCD resolution that supervisors be elected by supervisor district pursuant to M.S. 2000 Chapter 103C.311, Subd. 2, beginning with the 2002 general election. Motion passed on a voice vote.
- **
02-24

- Landowner Request to Terminate a 36-acre RIM Reserve Conservation Easement in Swift County** – Kevin Lines summarized the request to release the conservation easement. Staff recommend denial of the request to terminate the easement. The 36-acres of land under easement continues to provide significant wildlife habitat and soil conservation, the purposes for which the land was enrolled in RIM Reserve. The SWCD and DNR Wildlife concur. Termination of the easement will not serve the public interest or general welfare as required by law. Discussion followed. Moved by Lisa Thorvig, seconded by Karen Harder, to support the staff recommendation to deny the request to terminate the easement. Motion passed on a voice vote.
- **
02-25

Upcoming Meetings

- Next BWSR Meeting, April 24 in St. Paul
- BWSR Meeting, May 22 in St. Paul
- BWSR Meeting and Tour, July or August in Kandiyohi County
- BWSR Meeting, September 25, in conjunction with the Local Waters Planners Conference (September 23-25) in Hinckley

Information and Discussion

Electronic Mail Update – Ron Harnack stated that in an attempt to control cost, future monthly board meeting notices will also be sent to board members electronically. Tim Ogg presented electronic options for board members to receive the monthly board packet of information. Board members need access to the BWSR web site. Discussion followed. It was decided that monthly board meeting mailings will continue to be sent as in the past, and also electronically. This will be done on a trial basis to see how it works, with review and comment for a few months. An e-mail notice will be sent as a reminder that the information is on the web site, with the web link included for easy access.

Advisory Comments

Ron Harnack commented on behalf of Ray Bohn, MAWD. Ron stated MAWD continues to be involved in the following legislative initiatives: funding for flood damage reduction, clean water partnership, bonding priorities, drainage

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provisions, and the Clearwater River Watershed District charge for maintenance and operation of sewage systems.

Tim Koehler, NRCS, reported that NRCS is still awaiting the new Farm Bill. The Government Accounting Office has a survey on their web site: www.gao.gov. refer to Report 02-295. Tim stated NRCS is requesting BWSR's input on the concept of third party vendors to provide technical assistance to producers – NRCS will notify BWSR when the meetings will be held. Tim stated that he is meeting with Doug Thomas today regarding the accelerated training opportunities. Ron stated that there is a need to focus on EQIP allocations, general guidelines relating to priorities. BWSR may want to revisit the cost-share allocation when the EQIP allocations are final.

Lisa Thorvig, Pollution Control Agency (PCA), reported that information on Stormwater Phase 2 is on PCA's web site. Lisa stated that clean water partnership funding has become a popular issue in the legislature.

Ron encouraged board member attendance at this afternoon's session on local water management.

** Moved by Darrell Bruggeman, seconded by Dwain Otte, to adjourn the meeting
02-26 at 12:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



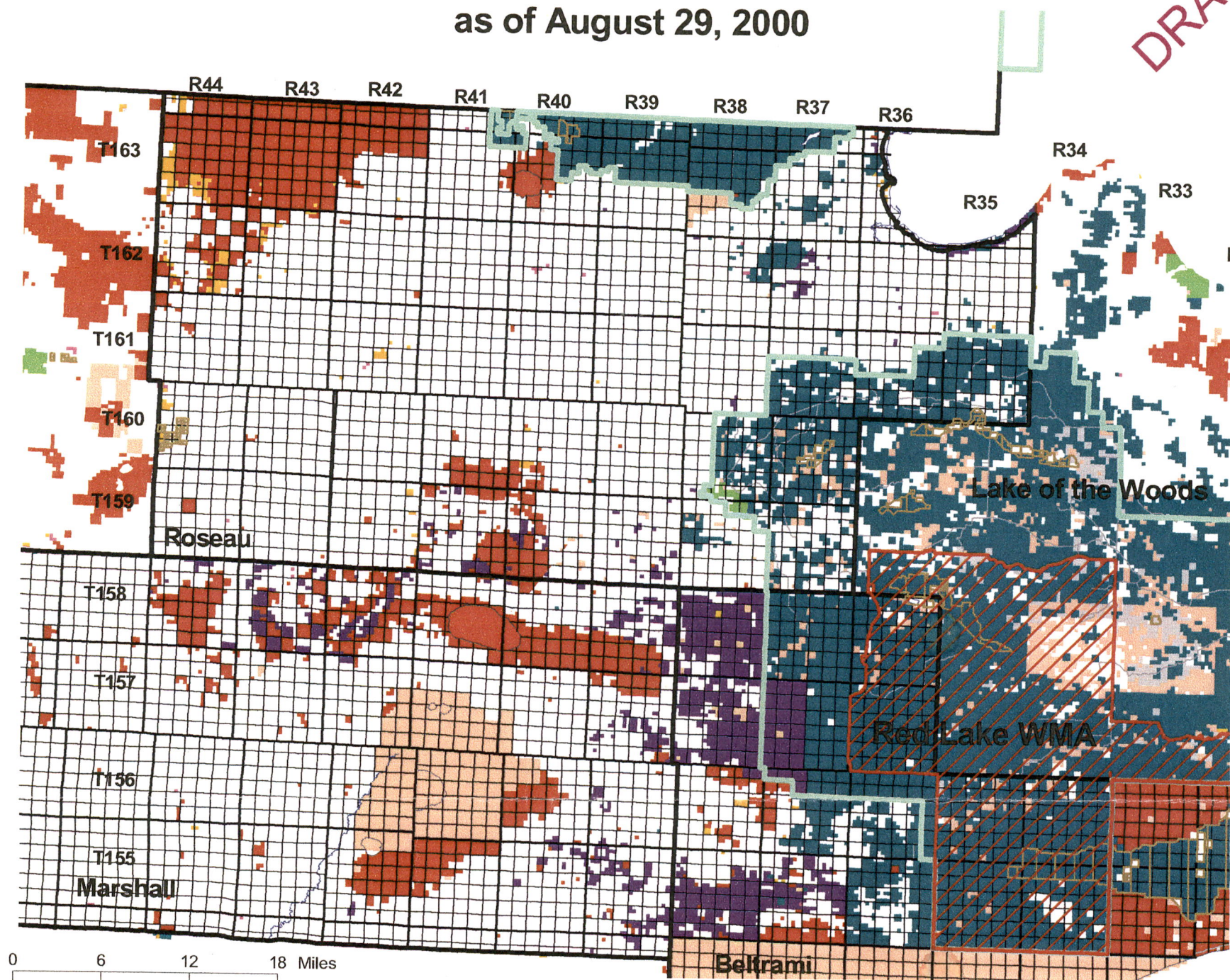
Leland Coe
Chair

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ATTENDANCE ROSTER

NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE #
1. ED WALLER	J-D 2 WASHINGTON Co.	426-7331
2. BEBE SCHUNK	W.C.D. - PETHIAW	263-478-2322
3. John WALLER	J-D 2 WASHINGTON Co	651-426-7331
4. Maryjane P Reagan	PSWCD (Ramsey County)	(612) 648-1038
5. LAWRENCE SAMSTAD	ITASCA ENGINEERING	(952) 445-7993
6. Sandy Hooker	MIT	507-869-3114
7. Louise Smallidge	Washington SWCD	651-459-5600
8. Leigh Harrod	Hennepin SWCD	612 612-558-8673
9. Mark Deneux	Washington SWCD	651-430 6826
10. John Kolb	Rice Cree WO Attorney	320 656-3503
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Undesignated Con Con Lands Under Review From 1991 Commissioner's Orders as of August 29, 2000

DRAFT



DNR Administered Lands

- 1991 Commissioner's Orders Lands
- Scientific and Natural Area
- Red Lake WMA
- State Forest Boundary
- Wildlife/Fisheries Administered
- Forestry Administered
- Parks Administered
- Other DNR Administered Lands

■ Representative size
of 40 acre parcel

Other Non-Private Ownership*

- State Owned Lands - Non-DNR Administered
(e.g., Corrections, Agriculture,...Other)
- County Administered Lands
- Other Lands Administered by Government Units
(e.g., Federal, Tribal, Local,...etc.)

Other Features

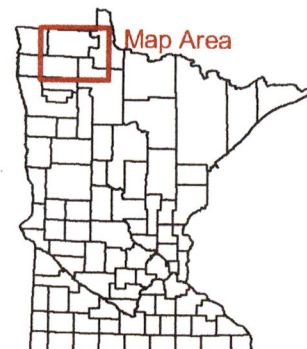
- Meander Lines
- State Forest Roads

Sources: DNR Land Records System , DNR Con Con GIS (preliminary data) ,
and DNR Control Point Generated PLS Layer, DNR Lands and Minerals Division;
* GAP Stewardship, BRW Inc, (GAP data dates 1976-1998 with reliability
not suitable for site-level analysis).

THIS MAP IS NOT SUITABLE FOR SITE-LEVEL DECISIONS OR ANALYSIS.
The data are limited to a forty level resolution. Therefore, holdings that are
less than a full forty in extent are represented as a full forty on this map.



Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Division of Lands & Minerals
August 2000



COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Northern Water Planning Subcommittee

1. Itasca County Comprehensive
Local Water Plan Update
DECISION

approved

3/27/02

OVERVIEW – MARCH 2002
THIRD GENERATION ITASCA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL WATER
PLAN UPDATE

Background

BWSR approved the original Itasca County Water Plan in November 1990. Itasca County began work on their first update of their water plan in 1994. The county began work on their third generation water plan in January 2001 , after receiving a one-year extension.

Water Plan Highlights

Since approval of the first water plan, the Itasca Soil and Water Conservation District has been responsible for implementation. Itasca County has an active 11 member water plan implementation committee, which meets monthly. Itasca County is a forested county with 945 lakes. The county's economy depends to a large extent on tourism related to its vast surface waters. Not surprisingly, the Itasca County water plan has focused implementation actions on its lake resources. Following is a list of some of the highlights the county has achieved over the past six years.

- Completion of 30 lake assessments.
- Completion of base line water quality data for the Big Fork River.
- Initiation of low-interest septic loan program.
- First Itasca County Lakes and Rivers Festival.
- Installation of dozens of lakeshore erosion projects.
- Continuing support for MES lakeshore vegetation specialist.
- Tripling of volunteer water resource monitoring (98 lakes).
- Completion of livestock inventory.
- Development of Itasca County lake vulnerability study.
- Initiation of the Jessie Lake Clean Water Partnership.
- Initiation of the Lake Carrying Capacity Study.
- Initiation of the Diatom Algae Study.

County Description

Itasca County is located in north-central Minnesota. The County experienced declining population during the 1980's concurrent with a recession in the mining industry. During the 1990's the county's population made up these losses, and is again on the rise. Other north central lake counties have experienced larger population and development increases. A DNR study showed a 31% increase in Itasca's lakeshore development between 1982 and 1998 (Kelly and Stinchfield, MDNR, 1998). While development is on the increase, the county's principal land cover is woodland, half of the county is either state, federal or county forest land. . Itasca County has 550,000 acres of wetlands. These forested and wetland land uses have gone a long ways to maintain the excellent water quality that Itasca County is known for. The county is using the water planning process to build a strategy that will direct development in such a way that it enjoys good water quality into the future.

I. Executive Summary, Itasca County Water Plan Implementation

Background

Itasca County is very large, and contains an **abundance of surface water**. There are about 950 lakes over ten acres in size within its boundaries, covering almost 9 per cent (170,000 acres) of the total area of the county. Over 1853 miles of streams drain the county's watersheds, including 119 miles of the Mississippi River and 71 miles of the Big Fork River. Wetlands are present on over 550,000 acres, about one-third of the total land surface. Approximately 95% of presettlement wetlands still remain.

Surface and ground water quality and land use issues relating to surface water have become increasingly important to the people who live and recreate in Itasca County. Development, industry, agriculture and lake use issues are the primary factors that can affect water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation and aesthetics.

The population of the county has increased substantially during the past ten years. From 1980 to 1990, the decrease in mining activity was a primary reason for a decline in population from 43,069 to 40,863. According to the most recent federal census, **the population of Itasca County had increased to 43,992 by the year 2000, an increase of almost 8%.** Other nearby counties, notably Aitkin and Cass, have seen even greater increases in population. Much of the increase in these three counties has been attributed to new shoreland development and conversion of seasonal to permanent residences, especially in shoreland areas. A study of lakeshore development in Itasca County showed a 31% increase in shoreland dwellings between 1982 and 1998 (Kelly and Stinchfield, MDNR, 1998). Shoreland values on some of the county's more desirable lakes have increased dramatically in the last ten years.

Itasca County Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 2000

A major effort to develop a comprehensive land use plan was initiated by the county in 1998. Following many public meetings, reviews and revisions by a large citizen's committee and technical advisory panel, **the Itasca County Board of Commissioners adopted the plan on May 23, 2000.**

Many existing plans, including the county water plan, were incorporated into the county comprehensive plan. Because of the detailed attention that was paid to water resource issues in the county comprehensive plan, many of the "Implementation Tools" in the comprehensive plan are updated versions of "Action Items" of the 1995 update of the County Water Plan. The Itasca County Water Plan Implementation Committee (WPIC) has used **the "Implementation Tools" listed in the year 2000 County Comprehensive Land Use Plan to form the basis of the year 2001 Itasca County Local Water Plan Update.** The public meetings conducted by WPIC have supported this decision. **Year 2000 Implementation Tools are listed in Section V-A of this document.**

A few water resource issues important to Itasca County citizens did not make it into the comprehensive land use plan. Most of these issues deal with groundwater. Additionally, at several meetings of the county water plan update, suggestions for new ideas were solicited. **These remaining issues are recommended for inclusion into the 2002-2007 local water plan update and are described in detail in Section V-B.**

A summary of all of the Action Steps and Implementation Tools is listed below in **Table 1.**

**Table 1. Summary of Implementation Steps,
2002-2007 Itasca County Water Plan**

Priority A – (for immediate action; highest priority for staff time and funds)

- 1. Surface water quality and quantity.** Acquire and interpret baseline data.
 - including annual lake assessments, river and lake volunteer and agency monitoring, diatom study
- 2. Groundwater quality and quantity.** Acquire and interpret baseline data.
 - Groundwater Monitoring. Support groundwater monitoring efforts (Priority B action).
 - Sensitive Groundwater Areas. Monitor the efforts of state agencies to map and identify groundwater recharge areas (Priority B action).
 - Hydrogeologic Atlas. Assist efforts to formulate a series of maps of the county or Area 1 (Priority B action).
- 3. Lake carrying capacity.** Develop standards for different lake types.
- 4. Establish a hierarchy of lake development suitability,** based on carrying capacity standards
- 5. Updating and enforcing zoning ordinances** relating to water quality.
 - Incorporate lake carrying capacity into existing shoreland ordinance to prevent overdevelopment.
 - Develop performance zoning or overlay districts to guide development (Areas 2,4,5).
 - Define lot sizes in shoreland areas (Area 4).
 - Cluster development standards. Develop a cluster development option in the zoning ordinance to protect environmentally sensitive areas.
 - Establish a hierarchy of lake suitability with respect to back lot development, based on carrying capacity standards
 - Updating and enforcing zoning ordinances relating to water quality (Priority B action).
 - Limit road improvements to discourage backlot development (Priority B action).
 - Shoreland buffers between lakes and cluster developments (Priority B action)
 - Resort development standards. Develop performance standards (Priority B action).
- 6. Protect and restore natural aquatic and shoreland vegetation.**
 - Provide technical and financial assistance to individual landowners.
 - Tax incentives/conservation easements to preserve undeveloped shoreland areas.
 - Incentives for restoring native plants along lakes and rivers.
 - Blue Waters legislation (Priority C action).
- 7. Protection of environmentally sensitive lands, lakeshore, river corridors and watersheds.**
 - Coordinate with other governmental entities.
 - Public ownership (Priority B action).
- 8. Reduce nutrient loading to water bodies from septic systems.**
 - Create and promote a low-interest septic loan program for upgrading non-compliant systems.
 - Require septic systems that meet high performance standards (Priority B action).
 - Encourage alternative waste treatment methods that exceed current standards (Priority B action).
 - Sewer service to heavily developed shoreland areas (Priority C action).
- 9. Road and building construction standards.** Encourage/require erosion control, stormwater detention ponds and other treatment measures for new construction.

Table 1. Summary of Implementation Steps, cont'd
2002-2007 Itasca County Water Plan

Priority B – (high priority, but time frame and/or funding is uncertain; may need to wait for completion of a related Priority A item).

10. **Develop variance and conditional use standards** that promote the protection of water quality.
11. **Wellhead/Watershed protection.** Work with municipalities on their wellhead protection plans
12. **New river management plans.** Develop and adopt plans for the Swan, Prairie and other rivers
 - Develop lake-specific or watershed-based management plans.
13. **Improved farm nutrient and chemical management** to reduce erosion and chemical pollution.
14. **Mississippi River and primary lakes in Area 5.** Protect recreational and open space potential in the Mississippi River corridor and along the primary lakes in Area 5, esp. Winnie, Natures and Island.

Priority C – (Important, but of lower priority. Will be done as time and funding allow.)

15. **Lake waste disposal.** Educate lake and river users on the proper disposal of waste.
16. **Shoreland expansion areas.** Designate areas appropriate for new development.
 - Resort promotion. Develop programs that assist resorts in promotion and development.
 - New recreational facilities, to meet identified needs, including public lakeshore accesses.
 - Campgrounds. Develop additional capacity where there is adequate infrastructure.
17. **Design standards.** Adopt landscape design standards for shoreland areas.
 - Reduce visual impacts. Create and distribute educational materials that educate shoreland owners.
18. **Floodplain maps.** Update, revise and consolidate.
19. **Private drinking water wells.** Monitor abandoned wells and encourage well sealing.
 - Private well water quality. Encourage periodic sampling of private drinking water wells.
20. **River Defense Network.** Support and participate in RDN and related emergency spill response.

Water Plan Strategies

A summary of Itasca County Water Plan accomplishments during the past 5 years is listed in Table 2 on the following page.

Water quality monitoring has been a primary focus of the Itasca County Water Plan since its beginning in 1990. Between 1990 and 1995, detailed one-year water quality assessments were completed by the county and volunteers on 44 lakes and 3 major rivers. During the past six years, an additional 30 lakes have been assessed. Many of these lakes are small to medium in size. A summary of lake data (Table 4) shows generally very high water quality, except on certain lake types, notably shallow lakes with large watersheds. Additionally, some lakes have been impacted by specific causes. River water quality is generally quite high. There does not appear to be an overall trend in water quality, either in a positive or negative direction. This information has provided an important base for lake and river management decisions, such as development, land use and fisheries projects. **Collection of surface water data will continue to be a priority area of focus for the County Water Plan.**

A major goal of the water plan will be to assist local units of government, landowners and other interested groups to make land and water use decisions regarding potential impacts to water quality as a result of land use changes. In conjunction with water quality and lake/watershed information, **computer modeling is being used to help decision makers answer questions regarding the impact to surface waters from land and water use changes.**

The Itasca County surface water program will continue to strengthen its **lake and river management program**. In the early 1990's, the focus was on large watershed studies of impacted lakes, including Lake Winnibigoshish, Cass Lake and Trout Lake. Proactive lake management was accelerated in the late 1990's with the inclusion of Deer Lake as one of five lakes in the state's pilot "Lake Sustainability" program. Following that project, in 2001, nine of the county's 27 lake associations have embarked on lake management planning that also incorporates leadership training, through the "Healthy Lakes" program of the Initiative Foundation.

Shoreland and watershed management activities will focus on the most significant factors that affect lake conditions in Itasca County. These are primarily septic systems, near shore land use activities, agriculture, development, silvicultural practices, erosion control and water levels.

More **groundwater-related projects** have been completed during the past five years than in the first years of county water plan implementation. A joint Minnesota Geological Survey (MGS), Minnesota Department of Health (MDH), Mississippi Headwaters Board (MHB) and Itasca County well location verification survey has been incorporated into the new County Well Index and includes detailed well log information. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is heading up additional groundwater studies on the Mesabi Iron Range. Specific groundwater-related studies have also been undertaken to increase understanding of the connections between groundwater and surface water quality.

Beginning in late 2001, the glacial geology and gravel resources of Itasca County will be mapped. The three-year project is a combined effort of the county highway department, MDNR and MGS. The primary goal of the project is to delineate areas favorable for road building material. However, another **major benefit of the mapping will be significantly increased knowledge of groundwater resources.**

DRAFT

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

DRAFT

In the Matter of Reviewing the Comprehensive Water Plan Update
for Itasca County (Minnesota Statutes 1990, Section 103B.311,
Subdivision 4 and Section 103B.315, Subdivision 5 and Minnesota
Rules 9300.0170).

ORDER APPROVING
COMPREHENSIVE
WATER PLAN

Whereas, the Itasca County Board of Commissioners adopted a Comprehensive Water Plan (Plan) on December 31, 1995, under authority of M.S. 1990, Section 103B.301, which was approved by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board), December 20, 1995, pursuant to M.S. 1990, Section 103B.315, Subd. 5, and

Whereas, the Plan provided for updating in 2000 pursuant to M.S. 1990, Section 103B.311, Subd. 4, and

Whereas, the Itasca County Board of Commissioners submitted a Comprehensive Water Plan Update (Plan Update) to the Board on December 27, 2001, pursuant to M.S. 1990, Section 103B.315, Subd. 5, and

Whereas, the Board has completed its review of the Plan Update:

Now therefore, the Board hereby makes the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions and Order:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. M.S. 1990, Section 103B.311, Subd. 4, requires adopted Comprehensive Water Plans to be updated on a recurring basis.
2. On February 4, 2000, Itasca County passed a resolution requesting from BWSR a one-year extension on their timeframe to develop their Comprehensive Water Plan Update. On April 26, 2000, the BWSR approved the Itasca County request for an extension.
3. Itasca County completed a draft Plan Update on September 7, 2001, and submitted it to affected local units of government for review and comment pursuant to Section 103B.315, Subd. 1.
4. On September 7, 2001, Itasca County submitted a draft Plan Update to the Departments of Agriculture, Health, and Natural Resources, the Pollution Control Agency, the State Planning Agency and the Minnesota Geological Survey for preliminary review and comment.

5. On November 2, 2001, Itasca County held a public hearing on the Plan Update, pursuant to Section 103B.315, Subd. 4, for the purpose of obtaining public input into the Plan Update.
6. On December 27, 2001, Itasca County submitted its Plan Update along with all written comments received on the Plan Update, and a record of the public hearing to the Board for final State review pursuant to Section 103B.315, Subd. 5.
7. On March 1, 2002, a written overview of the Itasca County Plan Update was presented to the Board for their information and review.
8. **Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) Review:** No written preliminary or final review comments were received from the MDA.
9. **Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Review:** In its final review comments dated January 14, 2002, the MDH recommended approval of the Itasca County Water Plan Update.
10. **Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Review:** In its final dated March 7, 2002, the DNR provided written comments on the Plan Update. The DNR noted in particular the county's efforts to collaborate among all levels of government and focus management strategies on a watershed basis. The DNR comments also noted that field staff have participated in the planning process at the advisory committee, and that many of their comments have already been built into the Update.
11. **Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) Review:** No written preliminary or final review comments were received from the MPCA.
12. **Minnesota State Planning Agency/Environmental Quality Board (EQB) Review:** In its final review comments dated November 20, 2001, the EQB noted that they found no areas that were inconsistent with state laws. The EQB also noted the importance of the county coordinating the Update process with the County Comprehensive Land Use Plan process.
13. **Minnesota Geological Survey (MGS) Preliminary Review:** In its final review comments dated December 4, 2001, the MGS provided written comments on the Plan Update. The MGS recommended approval of the update.
14. **Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources:** On December 3, 2001, the BWSR provided written comments on the Plan Update. Comments provided included a summary of implementation actions over the past six years and comments related to the executive summary, prioritizing actions, adding implementation cost estimates, watershed context, summarizing challenge grant projects, broadening the state-local partnership and lakeshore buffers. BWSR field staff met with Itasca SWCD staff on February 19, 2002 to discuss review of the update.
15. **County Response to Agency Comments:** In its final Plan Update submitted to the Board on March 21, 2002, Itasca County incorporated some of the changes and additions to the Plan Update as recommended in the agency and local comments. The BWSR concluded its final review of the Plan Update and state agencies' comments on March 10, 2002.

16. **The Board Water Plan Review Committee:** On March 8, 2002, the Board committee met in Grand Rapids with Board staff and representatives from Itasca County to review and discuss the Plan Update. Those in attendance were Leland Coe and Darrell Bruggman of the Board of Water and Soil Resources Board; Ron Shelito and Dan Steward of the Brainerd Regional Office; Chairman of the Itasca County Water Plan Implementation Committee Richard Lacher, Chairman of the Itasca County Board Bob Frick; Don Simons and Ted Lovdahl of the Itasca SWCD Board; SWCD staff Art Norton and Noel Griesse; and Don Dewey staff to the Itasca County Planning and Zoning Department. The water plan review committee met to determine whether all relevant law and rule requirements had been met and to hear comments from the county on the planning process.

17. On March 8, 2002, the BWSR water plan review committee recommended that the Board of Water and Soil Resources Board approve Itasca County Plan Update.

CONCLUSIONS

1. All relevant requirements of law and rule have been fulfilled. The Board has proper jurisdiction in the matter of approving a Comprehensive Water Plan Update of Itasca County pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1990, 103B.311, Subd. 4, and Minnesota Rules, 9300.0170, Subp. 4.
2. The Itasca County Plan Update attached to this Order states water and water-related problems within the county, possible solutions, general goals, objectives and actions of the county, and an implementation program. The attached Plan Update is in conformance with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes 1990, 103B.301 and Minnesota Rules Chapter 9300.

ORDER

The Board hereby approves the attached Plan as the Comprehensive Water Plan Update of Itasca County, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, this twenty-seventh day of March, 2002.

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

BY: Lee Coe, Chair

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Dispute Resolution Committee

2. WCA Appeal of Rice Creek
Watershed District Decision
Involving Washington county
Judicial Ditch No. 2
DECISION

DRAFT

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

DRAFT

In re: Wetland Conservation Act
Exemption Determination for Washington
County Judicial Ditch No. 2

BWSR File Nos. 01-8 and 01-9

ORDER

This is an appeal by Janette Brimmer, Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy, and an appeal by Lynda Peterson, Technical Evaluation Panel ("TEP") member and representative of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources ("BWSR"), of a decision of the Rice Creek Watershed District ("RCWD") made on August 22, 2001, involving an exemption request pursuant to the federal approval exemption of the Wetland Conservation Act ("WCA") regarding Washington County Judicial Ditch No. 2. The two appeals of the same decision were combined and heard as one. The exemption determination by the RCWD was a reversal of its earlier position with regard to the federal approval exemption that took place in the Anoka County Ditch 53-62 proceeding, which was ultimately taken to the Court of Appeals where the Court affirmed RCWD's denial of the federal approval exemption. After the parties were allowed to brief issues related to the Judicial Ditch No. 2 proceeding, the BWSR Dispute Resolution Committee ("DRC") met on February 6, 2002, to hear the oral arguments of the parties. During this time, the Appellants in the *Hentges* decision also sought review of their case before the Minnesota Supreme Court. After hearing the arguments on February 6, 2002, the DRC took the matter under advisement and continued deliberations until the March 11, 2002, meeting. DRC consideration of this matter was conducted at the BWSR offices at One West Water Street, St. Paul, Minnesota. DRC members, Leland Coe ("Chair"), Clair Nelson, Dwain Otte, and Char Kahler were in attendance. Appellant Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy was represented by Janette K. Brimmer, Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy, 26 Exchange Street, Suite 206, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. Appellant BWSR staff was represented by Matthew B. Seltzer, Assistant Attorney General, Minnesota Attorney General's Office, 445 Minnesota Street, Suite 900, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-2127. Paul R. Haik, Krebsbach & Haik, Ltd., 701 Fourth Avenue South, Suite 500, Minneapolis, MN 55415-1631, appeared on behalf of the landowners and John C. Kolb, P.O. Box 1497, St. Cloud, Minnesota 56302-1497, appeared on behalf of the Rice Creek Watershed District.

Based on the entire record in this matter and all the proceedings herein and after discussion and consideration of motions the DRC voted 3 to 1 to reverse the decision of the Rice Creek Watershed District. That recommendation was then presented to the BWSR Board.

At its meeting on March 27, 2002, BWSR adopted a resolution to accept the recommendation of the DRC and authorize the Chair of BWSR to issue this Order.

Based on the record of these proceedings, BWSR makes the following:

ORDER

1. That the August 22, 2001 decision of the Rice Creek Watershed District regarding the federal approval exemption of the Wetland Conservation Act for Washington County Judicial Ditch No. 2 is hereby reversed; and
2. The attached Memorandum is incorporated by reference and made a part of this Order.

Dated: March 27, 2002.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

DRAFT

Its Chair

DRAFT

Minnesota Board Of Water And Soil Resources
One West Water Street, Suite 200
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

DRAFT

In re: Wetland Conservation Act
Exemption Determination for
Washington County Judicial
Ditch No. 2

BWSR File Nos. 01-8 and 01-9

MEMORANDUM

INTRODUCTION

The Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy and staff of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources ("BWSR") as a member of the Technical Evaluation Panel ("TEP"), appealed the August 22, 2001 exemption determination made by the Rice Creek Watershed District ("RCWD"). RCWD had determined that the "federal approvals" exemption found in Minn. R. 8420.0122, subp. 3A (1999 & Supp. No. 2, 2000) would apply to a project to restore Washington County Judicial Ditch No. 2 ("JD2") to its originally constructed condition.

In June 2001, six property owners on JD2 applied to RCWD for a determination of whether restoring JD2 to its originally constructed condition would qualify for the federal approvals exemption. A TEP was formed and met on July 12, 2001. The TEP included Appellant Peterson as the representative of BWSR staff. The TEP recommended that the exemption be denied on the basis of the limitation stated in the third paragraph of Minn. R. 8420.0122, subp. 3A. The TEP concluded:

The TEP finds that a previously stated reason for the request for repair of JD2 (to decrease the wetness of the land) does not comply with the conditions stated in the Rule, Subp. 3A, as to the purpose of the activity. The TEP also finds that excavation within the ditch, to restore the as-built profile adopted by RCWD, would likely have wetland impacts, such as converting a wetland to a nonwetland, partly draining it, or reducing wetland area.

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Exhibit ("Ex.") 11.

RCWD held a hearing on the exemption request on August 8 and 22, 2001. Exs. 29-30. The TEP presented its report and recommended denial of the exemption. Ex. 29. Despite legal advice to the contrary, the RCWD Board decided by a vote of 3 to 2 to grant the exemption. Ex. 30. By letter dated September 4, 2001, Appellant Peterson appealed RCWD's decision pursuant to Minn. R. 8420.0250 (1999). An appeal was also filed by the Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Pursuant to the Wetland Conservation Act, the procedure for reviewing an appeal is provided in Minnesota Rule 8420.0250.

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.

The Board and its dispute resolution committee have found that BWSR does have jurisdiction over this matter. Upon review by the DRC and the full Board, the RCWD determination cannot be affirmed.

The Board is charged with the ultimate responsibility for implementing the Wetland Conservation Act and hears appeals from local government decisions. Minn. Stat. § 103G.2242, subd. 9 (2001); *see also* Minn. R. 8420.0250. Decisions on the merits of an appeal are subject to judicial review under Minn. Stat. § 14.63 through 14.69 (2001). *Drum v. Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources*, 574 N.W.2d 71, 74 (Minn. Ct. App. 1998). The *Drum* decision reflects long-standing recognition by Minnesota courts that ditch maintenance and drainage

DRAFT

activity is subject to the state's current environmental laws. *See, McLeod County Board of Commissioners v. State of Minn. Dept. of Natural Resources*, 549 N.W.2d 630-33 (Minn. Ct. App. 1996) *pet. rev. denied* (Minn., Aug. 1996).

RCWD'S EXEMPTION DETERMINATION.

The federal approvals exemption is implemented through Minn. R. 8420.0122, subp. 3A. This rule provides as follows:

Federal approvals. A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for activities described in items A and B.

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.

(Emphasis added.) Impact to wetlands was clearly established in the records. The proposed work would convert wetlands to nonwetlands, drain wetlands, and reduce wetland areas. *See* Exs. 11, 14, 16, 23. Pursuant to the plain language of the rule, the exemption does not apply.

Moreover, RCWD, in its capacity as the local government unit ("LGU") for WCA, must follow BWSR rules. BWSR'S review in this matter is narrowly focused on the application of its rules which expressly provide that exemption determinations "shall be based on the exemptions standards in part 8420.0122." Minn. R. 8420.0210 (1999 & Supp. No. 2, 2000).

It was not the role of RCWD as an LGU for the implementation of WCA to determine the validity of the BWSR rule for the federal approvals exemption; that is a matter for the Courts to decide.

DRAFT

In a decision filed January 4, 2002, the Minnesota Court of Appeals addressed this very issue when it upheld the validity of Minn. R. 8420.0122, subp. 3A. The Court of Appeals held that BWSR acted within its statutory authority in adopting the rule. *See Hentges v. Rice Creek Watershed Dist.*, No. C7-01-799, slip op. at 7 (Minn. Ct. App. Jan. 4, 2002). The Court of Appeals concluded that the BWSR rule is consistent with the Legislature's goal of achieving no net loss of wetlands:

In enacting the Wetland Conservation Act of 1991, the Minnesota legislature clearly stated its intent to "achieve no net loss in the quantity, quality, and biological diversity of Minnesota's existing wetlands * * *." Minn. Stat. § 103A.201, subd. 2(b)(1) (2000). To achieve "no net loss" of wetlands, the legislature provided the requirement that partly drained wetlands be replaced. Minn. Stat. § 103G.222, subd. 1(a) (2000). On its face, rule 8420.0122, subp. 3A, comports with legislative intent because, if followed, the rule will ensure that even ditch maintenance that causes wetland drainage will not result in net loss of Minnesota wetlands.

Hentges, slip op. at 7.

The *Hentges* decision controls resolution of this appeal. The Respondents have offered no compelling arguments that distinguish the present case. RCWD is bound by law to apply the provisions of the WCA to any proposed maintenance of the ditch.

Denial of the federal approvals exemption will not preclude work on the ditch. As noted by the TEP in its report to RCWD, the WCA drainage exemption, Minn. R. 8420.0122, subp. 2 (1999 & Supp. No. 2, 2000), provides an exemption that is applicable to the repair of public drainage systems. Ex. 11. A proposal to do work on JD2 could be reviewed under this exemption.

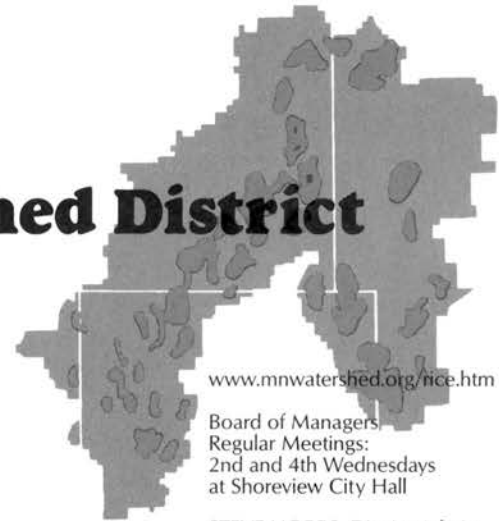
After reviewing the entire record of this proceeding and examining the relevant case law that has upheld the clear language of Minn. R. 8420.0122, subp. 3A, BWSR has concluded that RCWD improperly applied the law to this case when it granted the federal approvals exemption.

R.H.

Rice Creek Watershed District

March 25, 2002

3585 N. LEXINGTON AVENUE, SUITE 330
ARDEN HILLS, MINNESOTA 55126-8056
PHONE 651-766-4191 • FAX 651-766-4196



www.mnwatershed.org/rice.htm

Board of Water and Soil Resources
c/o Ron Harnack, Executive Director
Suite 200, One West Water Street
St. Paul, MN 55107

Board of Managers
Regular Meetings:
2nd and 4th Wednesdays
at Shoreview City Hall

STEVE HOBBS, District Admin.
BONITA TORPE, Admin. Assist.

Re: Wetland Conservation Act Exemption Determination for the Repair of Washington County Judicial Ditch #2 (Appeal Files 01-8 and 01-9)

Dear Ron:

The Board of Managers of the Rice Creek Watershed District has directed me to send this letter requesting that the Board of Water and Soil Resources remand the above matter to the Watershed District for further work. As you know, during the pendency of these appeals, the District has continued to work with BWSR, MDNR, and the District's engineers to establish a solution to the drainage and storm water issues related to the repair of JD #2.

At the most recent hearing of the Dispute Resolution Committee, committee members expressed concern that more work be done to determine: (1) a reasonable plan of repair that adequately balances the required drainage and consideration of all the natural resources issues and (2) determination of all wetland conservation act exemptions which might be applicable to an established scope of repair. Similarly, the Dispute Resolution Committee members seem to indicate that the exemption, determined by the District to apply to the repair of JD #2, may indeed apply to exempt certain impacts related to the repair of JD #2.

A remand would allow the Board of Managers to continue to develop and establish a repair plan, to evaluate the applicability of other exemptions under the Wetland Conservation Act, and to determine what modifications, if any, to the drainage system may be made in order to address natural resource considerations related to the ditch repair.

The District wishes to avoid costly delays and continued litigation and would like to continue its work with the agencies and engineers to establish a reasonable scope of repair for JD #2 one that adequately addresses all storm water, drainage and natural resource issues.

Sincerely,

Steve Hobbs, Administrator
Rice Creek Watershed District

cc: Board of Managers
John Kolb
Michelle Ulrich
Harold Sheff
Correspondence
RCWD File: Washington JD2

BOARD OF MANAGERS

A.J. CARDINAL, SR.
ANOKA COUNTY

TOM WADDELL
RAMSEY COUNTY

JAMES A. LEROUX
WASHINGTON COUNTY

BARBARA A. HAAKE
RAMSEY COUNTY

ROBIN C. DOEGE
ANOKA COUNTY

RECEIVED
MAR 26 2002
Bd. of Water & Soil Resources
St. Paul

Board mtg -
rdh

A letter dated March 25, 2002 from the Rice Creek Watershed District requested the appeal be remanded to allow the District to:

- (1) determine a reasonable plan of repair that adequately balances the required drainage and considers all the natural resources issues, and
- (2) determine all WCA exemptions which might be applicable to an established scope of repair.

The ditch repair project should comprehensively address and balance:

1. the drainage issues,
2. the natural resources issues,
3. the storm water issues, and
4. the needs of the City of Hugo and the landowners.

The appeal should be remanded so the Watershed District can consider all applicable Wetland Conservation Act exemptions for the entire established scope of the ditch repair project by developing a comprehensive plan to address and balance the drainage issues, the natural resources issues, the storm water issues, and the needs of the City of Hugo and the landowners.

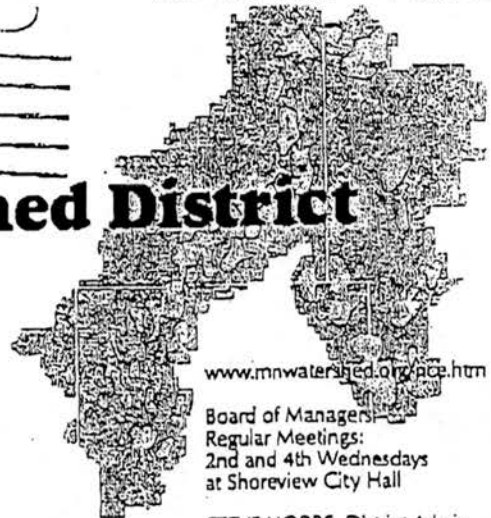
- 1) must only be 2 qualified not three (3).
- 2) No do not AFFIRM.

#PAGES: 1 DATE: 3/26/02 13
 TO: Harold Sheff
 FROM: B. Torpe
 CO: RCWD
 PHE: _____

Rice Creek Watershed District

March 25, 2002

3585 N. LEXINGTON AVENUE, SUITE 330
 ARDEN HILLS, MINNESOTA 55126-8056
 PHONE 651-766-4191 • FAX 651-766-4196



www.mnwatershed.org/rce.htm

Board of Managers
 Regular Meetings:
 2nd and 4th Wednesdays
 at Shoreview City Hall

STEVE HOBBS, District Admin.
 BONITA TORPE, Admin. Assist.

Board of Water and Soil Resources
 c/o Ron Harnack, Executive Director
 Suite 200, One West Water Street
 St. Paul, MN 55107

Re: Wetland Conservation Act Exemption Determination for the Repair of Washington County Judicial Ditch #2 (Appeal Files 01-8 and 01-9)

Dear Ron:

The Board of Managers of the Rice Creek Watershed District has directed me to send this letter requesting that the Board of Water and Soil Resources remand the above matter to the Watershed District for further work. As you know, during the pendency of these appeals, the District has continued to work with BWSR, MDNR, and the District's engineers to establish a solution to the drainage and storm water issues related to the repair of JD #2.

At the most recent hearing of the Dispute Resolution Committee, committee members expressed concern that more work be done to determine: (1) a reasonable plan of repair that adequately balances the required drainage and consideration of all the natural resources issues and (2) determination of all wetland conservation act exemptions which might be applicable to an established scope of repair. Similarly, the Dispute Resolution Committee members seem to indicate that the exemption, determined by the District to apply to the repair of JD #2, may indeed apply to exempt certain impacts related to the repair of JD #2.

A remand would allow the Board of Managers to continue to develop and establish a repair plan, to evaluate the applicability of other exemptions under the Wetland Conservation Act, and to determine what modifications, if any, to the drainage system may be made in order to address natural resource considerations related to the ditch repair.

The District wishes to avoid costly delays and continued litigation and would like to continue its work with the agencies and engineers to establish a reasonable scope of repair for JD #2 one that adequately addresses all storm water, drainage and natural resource issues.

Sincerely,

Steve Hobbs, Administrator
 Rice Creek Watershed District

cc: Board of Managers
 John Kolb
 Michelle Ulrich
 Harold Sheff ✓
 Correspondence
 RCWD File: Washington JD2

BOARD OF MANAGERS

A.J. CARDINAL SR.
 ANOKA COUNTY

TOM WADDELL
 RAMSEY COUNTY

JAMES A. LEROUX
 WASHINGTON COUNTY

BARBARA A. HAAKE
 RAMSEY COUNTY

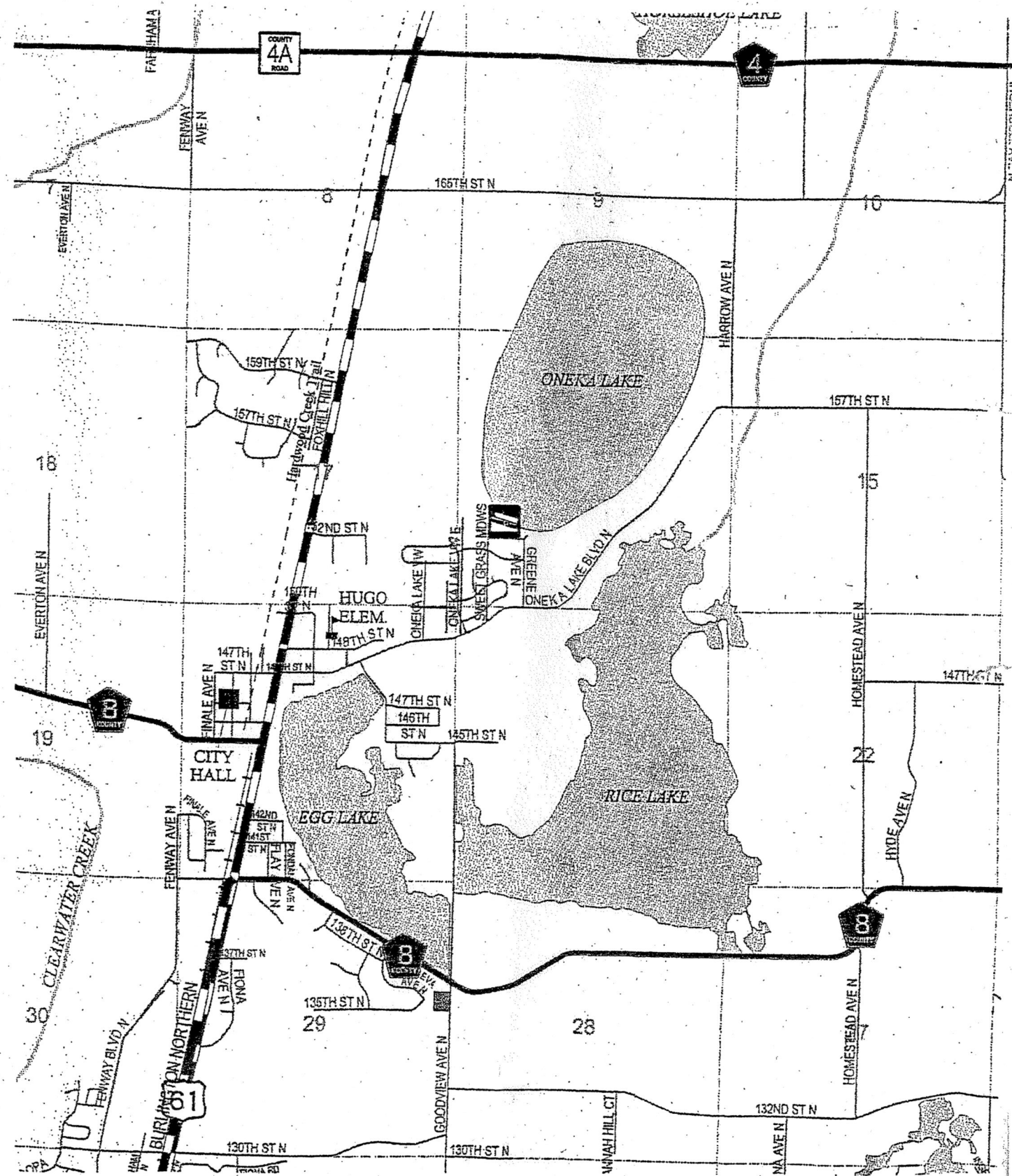
ROBIN C. DOEGE
 ANOKA COUNTY

EMMONS & OLIVIER RESOURCES Consulting Engineers 651-770-8448 • Co-Counsel: HAROLD H. SHEFF 612-332-1000, MICHELLE J. ULRICH 651-499-9845

TOTAL P.02

Washington County Official Highway Maps

2001



Highway Maps

1975



COMPARE EGG LAKE and Rice Lake in 2001 with 1975.

BWSR Meeting Date 3/27/02

Motion:

Hennepin Conservation District
petition for discontinuance of HCD

Moved by: _____

Seconded by: _____

Affirmative

Opposed

Anderson, Jim

Bruggman, Darrell

Mark
Dittrich

~~Clark, Sharon~~

Coe, Lee

Coover, JoAnn out

Deal, Jerome

Edgerton, Wayne

Frost, Jack

Harder, Karen

Imholte, Ginny

Kahler, Char out

Krabbenhof, Paul out

Lisa
Thorvig

~~Massey, Rod~~

Nelson, Clair out

Ormsby, Victor

Otte, Dwain

Wilson, Dan

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out

NEW BUSINESS

1. Petition for Discontinuance of the
Hennepin Conservation District
DECISION

DRAFT

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

DRAFT

In the Matter of the Petition for Discontinuance
of the Hennepin Conservation District and
Conducting a Referendum pursuant to
Minnesota Statutes Section 103C.225

**ORDER
TO CONDUCT
REFERENDUM**

Whereas, a Petition to discontinue the Hennepin Conservation District was received from Mr. Keefe Schunk on August 24, 2001, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103C.225, Subd. 1, and;

Whereas, over 25 occupiers of land in the District signed the Petition, and;

Whereas, Minn. Stat. § 103C.225, Subd. 3 (a) requires the Board of Water and Soil Resources to "...give due notice of the holding of a referendum, supervise the referendum, and issue appropriate regulations governing the conduct of the referendum".

Now Therefore, the Board hereby makes the following Order.

ORDER

*
Motion
The Board hereby orders that a referendum on the discontinuance of the Hennepin Conservation District be conducted on or before November 5, 2002, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103C.225, Subd. 3.

Dated at Saint Paul, Minnesota this _____th day of March, 2002.

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

DRAFT

By: _____
Leland G. Coe, Chair

NEW BUSINESS

3. Washington SWCD Resolution –
Supervisors Elected by Districts
DECISION

*approved
3/27/02*

Washington SWCD and Ramsey SWCD Request to Elect Supervisors by Districts – DECISION

BWSR is in receipt of a request from the Ramsey SWCD and Washington SWCD to implement their authority in MS 103C to elect their supervisors from supervisor election districts. The request is to establish the procedures in time for the 2002 office filings and elections.

Analysis

Laws 1997, c. 130, sec. 1, added special authority to soil and water conservation district law in the counties of Ramsey and Washington. This authority allows these and only these districts the option to conduct SWCD supervisor elections by supervisor districts. The general SWCD law requires supervisor elections to be conducted county-wide with nomination from geographic supervisor districts. To date, neither the Ramsey nor the Washington SWCD have implemented this special authority authorized in 1997.

For Washington SWCD and Ramsey SWCD to implement their special election authority requires approval of the BWSR (State Board) at two intervals. First, the State Board must give approval to the district action invoking its authority by resolution to conduct the elections by supervisor districts. That is the matter before the State Board at its March 27 meeting. Secondly, at a later date, the State Board must approve the supervisor (election) districts that the county board is authorized to draw. This second approval by the State Board needs to be given early enough so that filing the resolution establishing the supervisor (election) districts can be done at least 30 days prior to the first date candidates may file for the office of supervisor. This year, filing for office will begin on July 2.

Staff Recommendation

The Washington SWCD resolution to pursue election of their supervisors by supervisor (election) districts for the 2002 election is in order. **Approval is recommended.**

The Ramsey SWCD resolution to pursue election of their supervisors by supervisor (election) districts for the 2002 election is in order. **Approval is recommended.**

To stay on schedule for office filing dates, the State Board should anticipate taking action in April or May at the latest regarding the supervisor (election) districts that will be drawn by the County Boards.



**MINNESOTA
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS**

**WASHINGTON SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

1825 Curve Crest Blvd., Room 101
Stillwater, MN 55082
(651) 430-6820 Fax: (651) 430-6819

RECEIVED

MAR 14 2002

Bd. of Water & Soil Resources
St. Paul

March 13, 2002

Mr. Ron Harnack
Executive Director
Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
One West Water Street, Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55107

Dear Mr. Harnack:

On March 13, 2002, the Washington Soil and Water Conservation District Board of Supervisors passed the attached resolution pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 103C.311, subdivision 2, **Supervisors elected by districts.**

According to the statute, it is necessary to have the approval of the BWSR Board. Please place this request on the BWSR board meeting agenda as soon as possible. It is our intent for this change to be in effect for the 2002 general elections, therefore, this will require BWSR's immediate assistance.

Please contact our District Manager, Konrad Koosmann, with any questions.

Sincerely,

Louise Smallidge

Louise Smallidge
District Chair

Cc. Washington SWCD Board of Supervisors
Phil Belfiori, BWSR Board Conservationist

RESOLUTION

Board of Supervisors

WASHINGTON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Presented by: Louise Smallidge

Date: 03-13-02

Resolved the Washington Soil and Water Conservation District supervisors will be elected by supervisor district pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 2000 Chapter 103C.311, Subd. 2, beginning with the 2002 general election.

By: Louise Smallidge
Louise Smallidge, Chair

By: Konrad Koosmann
Konrad Koosmann, District Manager

NEW BUSINESS

4. Landowner Request to Terminate
a 36-Acre RIM Reserve
Conservation Easement in Swift
County
DECISION

*approve
recommendation
to deny request.*

March 11, 2002

TO: Board Members

THRU: Kevin Lines, Easement Section Administrator 

FR: Tim Fredbo, Conservation Easement Specialist 

RE: Release of Conservation Easement 76-06-89-01, Mark Lange

BACKGROUND:

Shortly after January 4, 2002, the Swift SWCD received two letters from Mark Lange requesting a release from the perpetual RIM Reserve conservation easement on his property in the E1/2 of the NE1/4 of Section 1, T122N, R37W, Swift County. The easement covers 36 acres in this parcel. Mr. Lange purchased this property on May 28, 1993 from Orville Rudningen, the landowner who originally enrolled the property. The easement was recorded on June 22, 1990. A copy of the recorded easement is included as *attachment 1*. Mr. Lange is now trying to sell the 80 acre parcel. According to Mr. Lange, he has had potential buyers turn him down because of the perpetual easement. Mr. Lange also contends that he was never told about the perpetual easement being in place on the property prior to his purchase of said property. For these reasons he is seeking a release from this easement.

This easement was eligible for RIM as a marginal cropland easement. The State paid \$14,758.56 for this perpetual easement in 1990. In addition, the landowner was paid \$3,479.05 for installing conservation practices on the site. This brings total payments for this easement to \$18,237.61. The easement has been established to 23 acres of introduced grasses (RR-1), 9 acres of native grasses (RR-2), and 4 acres of trees (RR-3).

I have received the information required for the Board to consider a release of this easement as required in Sec. 8400.3610 of the RIM Rules (*attachment 2*). The first paragraph of the rule states that the Board may terminate an easement only if the Board determines that the public interests and general welfare are better served by the termination. The rules require the local SWCD Board and DNR Area Wildlife Manager to consider the landowners request to release or alter an easement.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PROVIDED TO SUPPORT REQUEST:

Mr. Lange has submitted a total of three letters in support of his request. They are all included as *attachment 3*. The thrust of all these letters is that Mr. Lange feels as if he has been wronged because the terms and conditions of the RIM easement were not clearly laid out to him prior to purchasing the property. Mr. Lange now wants to sell his land and get out of the state because he feels there is someone threatening to harm he and his family. Mr. Lang feels the RIM easement is preventing him from selling his land.

The Swift SWCD Board has considered Mr. Lang's request to terminate his easement. The request was denied on January 10, 2002 (*attachment 4*).

The DNR Area Wildlife Supervisor, David Sohern, has also reviewed Mr. Lang's request. Mr. Sohern also does not approve the release. A copy of his February 2, 2002 letter is included as *attachment 5*.

FINDINGS:

I have discussed this situation quite thoroughly with Mr. Lang. The easement is a legal, recorded document, taken on highly erodible cropland, paid for by the state, and is serving as excellent wildlife habitat while totally controlling erosion on the site. Mr. Lang feels that someone from the State or SWCD should have explained everything to him prior to his purchase of the land. If the BWSR or the SWCD had been contacted by Mr. Lang, we would have given him all the information he would have needed. Neither one of us were ever contacted by Mr. Lang prior to his purchase.

Mr. Lang trusted the realtors, closers, and others he was working with at the time of the sale. Evidently, nobody explained to Mr. Lang what he was purchasing, and Mr. Lang asked no questions. Mr. Lang was under the assumption that he had a 10 year easement, not a perpetual easement.

The BWSR and the SWCDs are not in a position to monitor all pending and proposed sales of lands containing RIM easements. If prospective buyers do their homework we get inquiries about our easements. This easement is a recorded document of public record. Mr. Lang should have looked into this prior to deciding to purchase this property.

Mr. Lang has stated that the public interest would be served by the release of this easement because it would be preventing possible violence against he and his family. The public good of the easement is for the natural resource benefits that the state is deriving from the easement. Mr. Lang's personal safety is a totally unrelated matter.

OPTIONS AND STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

1. Approve of the release or termination of the easement. **NOT RECOMMENDED.** Given the procedure we have established for potential release of easements the landowner would have to pay back the funds received from the state to terminate the easement, plus a \$500 administrative expense. This would equal \$18,737.61 in this case. To date, the Board has never released an entire easement because a landowner decides he doesn't want to abide by the terms and conditions of his easement anymore. We have done one partial release of 3.5 acres. This was done because the landowner owned no other land that was eligible for the program. In all other cases we have worked out a trade where we release land in question and replace it with the same number of acres of program eligible land that the landowner owns. Landowner establishes cover plantings at his own cost.

2. Deny the request to terminate the easement. **RECOMMENDED.**

The 36-acres of land under easement continues to provide significant wildlife habitat and soil conservation, the purposes for which the land was enrolled in RIM Reserve. The SWCD and DNR Wildlife concur. Termination of the easement will NOT serve the public interest or general welfare as required by law. Therefore, the request to terminate should be denied.

ATTACHMENT

1

STATE OF MINNESOTA
 BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
 "RIM" RESERVE CONSERVATION PROGRAM
 PERPETUAL EASEMENT
 FOR MARGINAL AGRICULTURAL LAND, AND CROPLAND ADJACENT TO PUBLIC WATERS

This EASEMENT, MADE THIS 25 day of May, 19 90, between _____
 Orville Rudningen, single

hereinafter collectively referred to as Grantors, and the State of Minnesota, by and through the Board of Water and Soil Resources, hereinafter referred to as Board.

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the REINVEST IN MINNESOTA RESOURCES ACT OF 1986 ("RIM"), Minn. Stat. Sec. 40.40, et seq., and 84.95 et seq., as amended, authorizes the Board to acquire conservation easements on certain lands to protect soil, water quality and to enhance fish and wildlife habitat; and

WHEREAS, the Grantors are the owners of marginal agricultural land or land adjacent to marginal agricultural land or cropland adjacent to public waters, and desires to convey a conservation easement covering such lands to the State of Minnesota.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Grantors, for themselves, their heirs, successors and assigns, in consideration of the sum of Fourteen Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty Eight and 56/100 (\$ 14,758.56) DOLLARS, do hereby grant, convey and warrant to the Board, its successors and assigns, forever, a perpetual conservation easement in accordance with the terms and conditions as hereafter described, the provisions of Minn. Stat. Sec. 40.40, et seq. and 84.95 et seq. and all rules adopted thereto, over and upon the land located within the following described real property in _____
 Swift County, State of Minnesota, to-wit:

Part of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 1, T.122N., R.37W.

The location of the land subject to this easement, hereinafter referred to as the "easement area," consisting of 36.0 acres, is shown on "Exhibit A" which is attached and incorporated herein. This easement is subject to all easements, roadways, minerals and mineral rights of record.

FURTHER, Grantors, for themselves, their heirs, successors and assigns do further grant, convey and warrant to the Board, its successors and assigns for the duration of the easement, the right to enter upon the easement area for the purpose of inspection and enforcement of this easement, together with the right to ingress and egress to the easement area from a public road. Established access routes shall be used whenever feasible.

FURTHER, Grantors represent and warrant that there are no hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants in or on the easement area.

NO RIGHTS HEREIN ARE GRANTED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC FOR ACCESS TO OR ENTRY UPON THE LANDS DESCRIBED HEREIN.

IN ADDITION, THE GRANTORS, FOR THEMSELVES, THEIR HEIRS, SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS COVENANT THAT THEY:

1. Shall establish and maintain the vegetative cover and other conservation practices on the easement area as described in the Conservation Plan, which is attached and is incorporated herein as "Exhibit B." Any amendment to the Conservation Plan shall be mutually agreed upon in writing and located in the office of the Board or the Soil and Water Conservation District for the area, or their successors.
2. Shall be responsible for weed control, and shall not spray with chemicals or mow, except as necessary to comply with noxious weed control laws or emergency control of pests necessary to protect the public health.
3. Shall not alter wildlife habitat, natural features or the vegetative cover and other conservation practices established in the Conservation Plan, unless with the prior written approval of the Board.
4. Shall not graze livestock on the easement area.
5. Shall not produce agricultural crops except with the prior written approval of the Board for wildlife management purposes.

6. This Easement shall be enforceable at the discretion of the Board as provided in Minn. Stat. Sec. 40.43 Subd. such other relief as may be authorized by law.
7. Shall restore easement area to the condition described in the Conservation Plan after any lawful repair or improvement necessary to maintain a public drainage system.
8. Shall notify the Board in writing of the names and addresses of the new owners within 30 days after the conveyance of all or part of the title or interest in the land described herein.
9. Shall pay when due all taxes and assessments, if any, that may be levied against easement area.
10. That this easement shall run with the land and shall be binding upon the Grantors, their heirs, successors and assigns.
11. Shall not place, erect or construct any structures or objects of any type, temporary or permanent, on the easement area.
12. Shall undertake the protection and management of the easement area in accordance with the conditions set forth in this easement.

FURTHER, any ambiguities in this easement shall be construed in a manner which best effectuates the purpose of protecting soil, improving water quality, and enhancing fish and wildlife habitat.

FURTHER, THE GRANTORS, FOR THEMSELVES, COVENANT that they shall not convert to agricultural crop production or introduced pasture, any other land supporting natural vegetation owned or leased as part of the same farm operation, at the time of application, if said lands support natural vegetation or has not been used in agricultural crop production or introduced pasture.

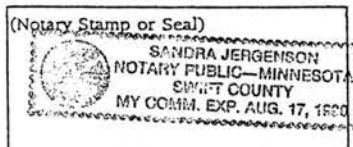
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Grantors have hereto set their hands this day and year first above written.

Orville Rudningen
Orville Rudningen

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY GRANTORS

STATE OF Minnesota
COUNTY OF Swift

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 25 day May, 1990 by
Orville Rudningen, single



Sandra Jergenson
Notary Public Signature
Commission expires on August 17, 1990

ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL (For State Use Only) (No Notary Required)

STATE OF MINNESOTA
BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

By J. R. Bluff
Title Executive Director
Dated 6/8/90

As to Form and Execution
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By Carl M. Conney
Special Assistant Attorney
Dated 6-15-90
County Recorder Use Only

This instrument was drafted by:
Board of Water and Soil Resources
155 South Wabasha Street, Suite 104
St. Paul Minnesota 55107

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENT

The landowner understands that the landowner and all successors, assigns, and heirs are required to establish and maintain the conservation practices described in this Conservation Plan for the entire period of the conservation easement. The Conservation Plan may be revised by the mutual agreement of the landowner and the state by the execution and recording of a Revised Conservation Plan. In addition, the landowner understands that the landowner is fully responsible for controlling noxious weeds and pests. The landowner also understands that a representative of the local Soil and Water Conservation District must certify conservation practice completion according to approved specifications before reimbursement payments can be made for the costs of installing the conservation practices.

LANDOWNER(S)

By Quint R. Adams

Dated: 5/25/90

By _____

Dated: _____

OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES
(If Applicable)

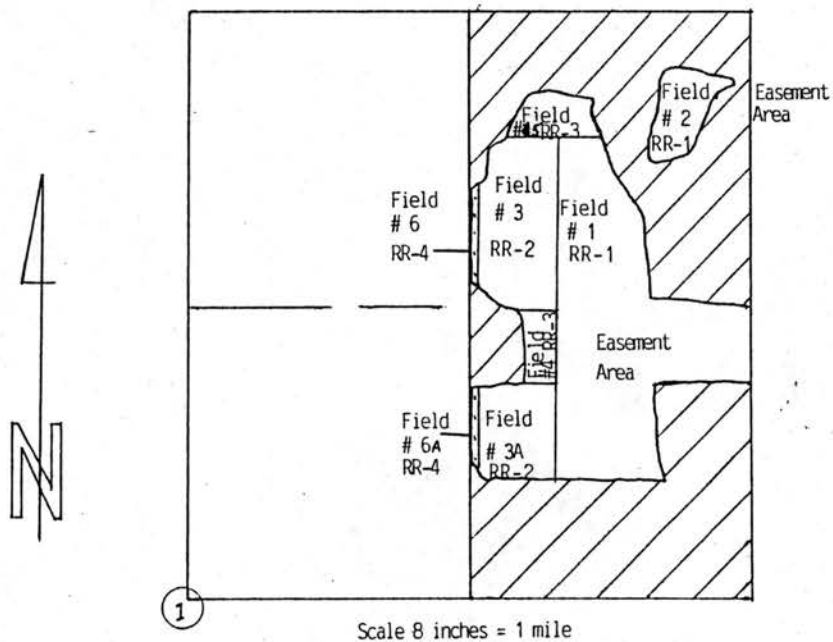
By _____

Dated: _____

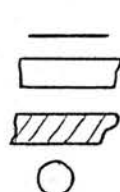
By _____

Dated: _____

CONSERVATION PLAN MAP



LEGEND



Boundary of Described Lands

Lands Covered by Easement

Lands Not Included in Easement

Center of Section

OFFICE OF COUNTY RECORDER
COUNTY OF SWIFT, MINN.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the

22nd day of June

A.D. 19 90, at 10:30 o'clock A.M.

and was duly recorded in Book 141

of 726 on page 726

by Bessie D. Johnson
Deputy

5/25/90

A21.

SWIFT CO. NOT TO SCALE

Cape
County

#501
30.2

10.

T-698

11-23

#678

T-704

11.7

11-517

#521

T-705

45.9

EASEMENT
76-06-89-01

17.2

5.

11-185

#717

T-701

11-504

#831

29.1

T-706

43.2

9

12.7

1.

11.1

2

31

3

1.5

4

17.6

2.

11-478

#802

95.9

T-698

11

11-517

#2213

T-2

22.1

5.

12.2

4

52.9

1.

for the limited duration easement on the area.

8400.3610 ALTERATION, RELEASE, OR TERMINATION OF CONSERVATION EASEMENTS.

The state board may alter, release, or terminate a conservation easement after consultation with the commissioners of agriculture and natural resources. The board may alter, release or terminate an easement only if the state board determines that the public interests and general welfare are better served by the alteration, release, or termination.

The state board must be provided the following information at least 30 days prior to a state board meeting, before the state board will consider a request to alter, release, or terminate a conservation easement:

- A. a copy of the letter from the landowner to the district board justifying the change and identifying how the public interest and general welfare will be better served;
- B. a letter from the district board recommending either approval or disapproval of the proposed change;
- C. a letter from the Department of Natural Resources area wildlife manager recommending either approval or disapproval of the proposed change; and
- D. other supporting documents, including:
 - 1. an aerial photo identifying the requested change;
 - 2. a soil survey map of the area;
 - 3. cropping history information; and
 - 4. other pertinent documentation that will support the request.

The state board reserves the right to require special provisions to ensure at least equal resource value as a condition of approving the request. The state board must be compensated by the landowner for all damages and loss of benefits to the conservation easement and the state board may also require reimbursement for administrative expenses and costs incurred in the alteration, release, or termination of a conservation easement.

8400.3630 APPROVED PRACTICES.

Subpart 1. **Criteria.** Approved practices must have as their primary purpose the control of soil erosion or sedimentation, protection or improvement of water quality, or enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat. Approved practices are further specified in the easement program practice specifications. Practices that do not qualify as approved practices include, but are not limited to, Christmas tree plantations and fruit orchards. Food plots are not eligible for conservation easement program cost-sharing, but are considered an approved practice and, therefore, are allowed on enrolled acres if they are included in the conservation plan.

R.I.M. lease?

12/31/01 ATTACH.
3

Mark and Vicki Lange property

80-15 acre, home, 760 Hwy. 104 N.E. Sunburg, Mn. 56289
Swift County

we do not recognize or agree to terms of a R.I.M. lease which were not explained or gone over with us by or before 5/28/93. when we bought the property we were told by

Alan Juhnke of Alliance Land Co. that part of the property was in a 10 year government program in which 6 or 7 years had already gone by and there were 3 or 4 years left to go. Allan said that at the time of "closing" we would be informed as to the terms and information of the government program.

At the time of closing at the Bonanza Valley State Bank in Brooten, Mn. May 28th 1993 the people present were Mark, Vicki and Tanya Lange, banker Martin Gjerd, Orville Rudningen, and Allan Juhnke. no terms or information of the so-called R.I.M. government program were gone over with us (Langes). we were not given any papers, or told anything about the R.I.M. program at all, as far as we knew there were 3 or 4 years remaining on the program in which this was alright with us.

About a year or so later after the 5/28/93 closing date I (Mark Lange) was visiting with Orville Rudningen and when I stated to him that we knew hardly anything about the R.I.M. program except that 2 or 3 years were left to go Orville hollered "oh, shit, you mean Allan didn't go over all that with you?" I told Orville, no and Orville was really upset that we weren't informed.

Now we have the property listed for sale and we have no idea of the "terms" of this R.I.M. program.

CONT.

we are told by our realtor Bruce Vogel from Edina Realty in Willmar that the R.I.M. program makes it more difficult to sell our property.

we feel we have been wronged, deceived, misled and want to know whether or not we have any way to be taken off of this R.I.M. program because the 10 years we were told we had our property in R.I.M. for is now run out.

we also were never explained in any way other than there were 3 or 4 years left to go in R.I.M. and this was only by Allan Juhnke, no one at the closing said a word they just handed all the papers over to us including Richard Ranning papers where he eludes to some sort of "terms" to the R.I.M. agreement.

we were uninformed and kept in the dark about the information about R.I.M.

I, Mark R. Lange "ALL RIGHTS RESERVED"

signed the property documents in like manner and today remove my signature off those documents of Earnest Money Contract of Sale dated May 21, 1993. If this in any way voids the first document then there would be no Settlement Statement as I knew that not everything was explained to us at time of the Earnest Contract so I reserved my rights with and as part of my signature, which now I'm seeking whatever remedy I may have to have this wrong to us made right by no one going over anything with us about what really R.I.M. is.

I "Reject in Full" any agreement past the original understanding we had of a 10 year program on R.I.M.
M.R.L. "ALL RIGHTS RESERVED" Paul

January 4, 2002

RE: RIM Easement
Mark, Vicki & Faye Lange
760 Hwy. 104 NE
Sunburg, MN 56289
Phone - 320-366-0000
80.15 acres, Swift county

This letter is being sent in addition to a letter dated December 31, 2001, which was a partial listing of reasons we ask you to remove our property off of a RIM easement program that was entered into by Orville Rudningen, who was the previous owner.

Just this morning on a phone conversation with Tom Orr of Swift County Soil and Water, we expressed more serious and extremely confidential and private security reasons for selling the property. The property is listed with Bruce Vogel of Edina Realty in Willmar, in which in about this first month of listing, the 3 parties that were interested in our property became uninterested when they found out it was on a RIM program.

We were extra cautious not to say anything to Tim Tredbo on January 3, 2002, on a taped phone conversation, due to our taking every precaution we can imagine to not give out any extra information as to our plans on why or where we are moving. The fewer people that know why we are moving will be that many fewer people that don't ask questions where we are moving to. All the information that we herein give, we give you written permission to contact any of the government or law enforcement people involved.

Just this morning, Tom Orr stated there were provisions for alteration, termination or being released from the conservation RIM easement. We herein want to state a more complete listing and we want to stress that we want no information we here give to go to any private party that may contact you as to our plans.

Tom Orr this morning stated after we shared with him the reasons we will next give to you, that if there was a reason for us to be released from the program, it seemed to him that the reasons we have would indeed be a reason to be released, although he said he could not make any decisions as to the matter.

1. When we bought the property back in 1993, we were told by Alan Juhnke, realtor at Alliance Realty in Willmar, that the farm was on a government program for a 10 year period, in which 3 or 4 years were yet remaining, and that Orville Rudningen, then owner, would go over more details and terms with us about that before closing. At the time we bought the farm we had not intended to farm it so we didn't see a problem with leaving it on a government program for 3 or 4 more years. We had a title opinion done by Rich Ronning, attorney in Willmar, which was handed to us at the closing date of the property, which was May 28, 1993. The closing of our property took place at Bonanza Valley State Bank in Broton, MN. Martin Gjerde, bank officer was present (who within a few months went to prison), as well as ourselves, Orville Rudningen, and Alan Juhnke. Nothing was said to us about any "terms" of the so-called government program which 3 or 4 years were remaining, so we saw no red flags, so to say, about problems that soon after revealed themselves, that being that this so-called RIM program had "terms" and was perpetual. To this, even to this very day, we are not aware of what is called "terms" and no one made us aware of any information whatsoever, other than the 3 or 4 years remaining on this program. We in no way would have bought this property if we knew that the program was perpetual and had "terms". After the closing we were handed the title opinion in which the attorney talked about "terms" of a rim easement, but no mention from anyone what this meant. When I (Mark Lange) was visiting with Orville Rudningen about a year or so after we owned the property, Orville got really upset when he found out that no one went over any "terms" or conditions of the RIM easement with us.

Since talking to Josh, Tom Orr and Tim Tredbo about us not being informed of the "terms" of this RIM

easement, each one of them have blamed either the realtor, the lawyer, or Orville Rudningen for not telling us, including blaming us. There seems to be a lot of confusion as to who should have told us about "terms" of some contract we were supposedly involved in, and this was even from Tim Tredbo who kept shuffling blame from us to Orville to others. Each person we have talked to like Tom Orr, Josh and Tim Tredbo, have stated we were wronged and should have been informed about the RIM program before the closing date of our property. We cannot be part of any lease, easement or contract that we have no knowledge of and we are not of an understanding of.

2. Tom Orr this morning stated that if the "public interest and general welfare of the community would be better served" we could be released and terminated from any previous RIM easement contract. Here is a serious reason that we need to get our property sold and move as soon as possible, and why we need your help on this issue as soon as possible in a timely manner of this seriousness.

On November 16, 2001, we were helping a man (Mr. Anderson) who had been involved in one way or another with the death of a young woman out west, and serious injury to another woman recently as well. This man is now hospitalized in the Willmar Regional Treatment Center, and is diagnosed as "psychotic NOS". He is a brilliant violent psychopath who has a vast amount of knowledge in making chemicals, bombs, explosives, poisons, guns, torture, and is brilliant at knowing how to manipulate anyone. He promised to kill the 3 of us, Mark, Vicki, and our daughter Faye who is 19 years old and lives at home. This man has written in his own handwritten notes about how anyone who he feels is against him is going to perish. This man's mother in a taped phone conversation, told us "he will probably blow you up when you are sleeping". His mother testified in court that even though she loves him, she knows that he is capable of destroying many people. Ken Hanson, sheriff of Swift County, called and talked to us about how he would like Mr. Anderson on a bus and sent back out west where he came from, because he doesn't want him anywhere around this area. Mr. Anderson also had threatened to sexually have his way with Natalie Capps and Sue Nelson, Swift County social workers, Vicki Syverson, Swift County HRA, and Jen Westrum, Counseling Associates, as he knew these women wanted him to have rough sex with them.

Dr. Stephens at Willmar Regional Treatment Center and Dr. Nadolny who know that Mr. Anderson is seriously mentally ill, know that he has some troubling violent behaviors. Since we were the #1 witnesses at the court hearing and the threats to our lives, it is important that we move with extreme discretion and maximum privacy in a timely manner, which your assistance to see to it we are removed from any RIM easement as soon as possible will remove the possibility of either the 3 of us being murdered or us having to kill Mr. Anderson to save our lives. The community and public would definitely not find this beneficial to the community and themselves to have a murderous disaster take place when it more than likely could be avoided if we can sell our property and move as soon as possible, as we also plan to leave no forwarding address or trace to where we're going, as no family or friends we plan to make aware of our move.

Mr. Anderson has expressed while being hospitalized that he is quite upset with us but since he has not been found guilty or been caught in the act of violence, the hospital can only keep him so long, even though they want him committed on a far longer stay at the hospital.

We have had only several parties in this first month of our property being listed, in which the realtor told us the RIM easement discouraged the possible buyers. Now since, as we have mentioned, the information we here in gave you, we ask you to act upon the best interests of the public, which includes even us and the community, in releasing us from the RIM easement to enhance our possibilities of selling our property and moving on.

3. Mark Lange has been diagnosed with being mentally disabled, with severe chronic Post Traumatic Stress Disorder due to the murder-suicide of Mark's parents on April 3, 1992 in St. Cloud, MN, and also physically disabled due to a serious injury to his back. These problems greatly increase in severity due to the stress involved by trying to sell the property and move as soon as possible and the upkeep of the property is unbearable, along with thinking that Mr. Anderson has many places to approach, hide and

carry out his plans at our property. This could be eliminated or helped not to happen by us moving and having no one knowing where we have gone, as there will be no forwarding address to anything or anyone. Therefore the community and public would greatly benefit by removing the possibility of trouble in this area.

To verify any of this information, feel free to contact Ken Hanson, Swift County sheriff, Robin Finke, Swift County Attorney, Natalie Capps, Sue Nelson, Swift County Social workers, and Jen Westrum, Counseling Associates.

We feel that these life threatening reasons and danger to the community and public, as Mr. Anderson states he wants to be in the area, would be greatly diminished when we can sell our property and move out of the area. This along with we also had no understanding, information or knowledge of any "terms" to the RIM easement.

Please act upon this in a timely manner to assist everyone in safety and the removal of extremely traumatic experiences which seem very likely otherwise.

Thank You.

Mark "All Rights Reserved" Lange

Mark "All Rights Reserved" Lange

Vicki "All Rights Reserved" Lange

Vicki "All Rights Reserved" Lange

Faye "All Rights Reserved" Lange

Faye "All Rights Reserved" Lange



Lange's received S.C.S. & W.C.D. letter 2/25/02

February 26, 2002

To: Swift County Soil & Water Conservation District and all persons therein concerned, Tom Orr, Josh (helper of Tom), Tim Tredbo, and Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, all persons therein concerned, David Soehren, etc., and anyone involved in this issue.

In this written response to a letter I received from the Swift County Soil & Water Conservation District in which I have been turned down to have Orville Rudningen's agreement of a R.I.M. program released from our farm, I do "REJECT IN FULL" your decision, based upon in part here are just some of the reasons why I (we) "REJECT" your decision are as follows:

1. Thomas Orr in a taped phone conversation said if there is a reason to have our land taken off RIM would be the reasons I discussed with Thomas by phone, in which Thomas asked me to put what I told him in writing, as this, according to Thomas, would be a good reason in his thinking that our land could be released or terminated off of RIM. Now I see in the letters that Thomas perhaps was one of the parties who denied our request. If so, this is very misleading and deceitful on Thomas' part to deceive us and we feel wronged by being deceived, as this is the only conclusion we see after first trusting Thomas. He is an employee of the county or state, isn't he?

2. If Thomas wasn't part of the decision, then is he a lawyer? Why did Thomas advise us to put information on paper to be considered that was of no value?

3. If Thomas wasn't part of the decision, then he wronged us grossly in his deceitful advice, as he surely should be qualified to say what he did to us on tape. If not, he should not have advised us. Either way, we are wronged by Thomas Orr.

4. The tapes we have by many different employees that are connected to county and state and the RIM program are very misleading and accusing that many different parties were negligent in how we bought the land under a RIM program that was with Orville Rudningen, and that yes, according to people like Tim Tredbo, Thomas Orr, and Josh (at SCS&WCD) we, the Lange's, were wronged and yes, something can be done to help us. In fact, on tape, Tim Tredbo wanted to know how he could help us. This is whether or not Tim Tredbo had the authority to "help" us after hearing our request. Does Tim have this authority to remove Orville Rudningen's RIM agreement from our land? If not, why was Tim misleading us? How many "wrongs" make a "right"?

5. I demand the home addresses and phone numbers of all parties involved, as perhaps a personal suit needs to be pursued, or a Title 18 section 241 or 242, as I am not in any contract with any RIM. We were not made aware of any terms or we had no understanding of Orville Rudningen's RIM agreement.

6. When we bought the farm, the realtor never told us anything about the RIM terms, the banker didn't, and Thomas Orr or any other SCS&WCD person didn't tell us anything about "their" agreement with Orville Rudningen either. We have been wronged by such incompetent and deceitful dealings and this wrongful treatment is going on even now. The SCS&WCD could have made their agreement with Orville that if the land sold, that Orville would need to give them the name(s) of the new possible owners so that the new possible owners could be informed about the easement. Is it a plan to deceive "new owners" of land under RIM? We never have had the RIM terms gone over with us, even today, yet on tape we're told that Orville did have the RIM terms gone over with him. We were expected to take over Orville's contract, but we weren't allowed to go over the terms with a RIM employee so that we could understand the terms. We have been deprived of equal treatment under the law. Do you condone and support our "rights" being violated? Do you act in unison with two or more parties to also deprive us of equal treatment under the law? Doesn't this constitute a "conspiracy" to violate our "rights", because many of your comrades on taped phone conversations, stated that we were wronged, and that

we should have been aware of the RIM terms and easement as Orville was. This is on tape - the admissions that the Lange's are the wronged parties and now you continue to support wronging us?

7. I request also the names and addresses of those lawfully concerned that are in a position of authority over those that decided against us. Who are your superiors? Who oversees those that have here wronged us?

8. Be it known that according to our understanding, our land had a Rim agreement with Orville Rudningen, as we were not legally provided certain provisions under the law.

9. David Soehren's letter dated 2/2/02 to SCS&WCD is wrong, as he has not enough information to reasonably decide as he did. We "REJECT IN FULL" all the decisions against us. David should have also seen to it that a RIM representative was made aware we were buying the land so that David or someone else with RIM could/should have "made known" to us the terms, so that we could be in an understanding of Orville's contract.

In David's letter, his #2 is completely void of reason. We could not be curious about something (terms) we were not aware of. We, simply put, were not aware of any "terms" of a RIM easement between Orville Rudningen and SCS&WCD, so we had no warning or idea to ask about any "terms".

David's #3 is clearly David's misunderstanding or denial to look at consequences that arise when the public is confronted with murders that can be prevented. Now that the psychopath has escaped from the State Mental Hospital, this situation is extremely dire, and even many slogans on law enforcement signs say "Public Safety" and they also are concerned about the person who made death threats against us, so if law enforcement is concerned with this person and his death threats because it is included in "Public Safety", then where do all of you including David, get off saying it's only "Mr. Lange's personal situation"? Law enforcement and the State of Minnesota consider this issue a "Public Safety" issue and you don't? Why? It seems that David is malicious against "Mr. Lange". It's not only "Mr. Lange" the death threats are made against. Mr. Lange's wife and daughter are also threatened. And since we were the main witnesses to put this violent psychopath in treatment, he is cunning, planning, brilliant and is planning to carry out his threats as he feels no conscience. Maybe David is of the same as he refers to all of us being threatened as only "Mr. Lange's personal situation". This in itself is wrong and he has ignored other concerned parties that he was made aware of. Why?

Also, the psychopath who made these threats made threats of sexual sorts on county and state workers who, if he carries out his threats against them, they also are part of the public, aren't they? If you are aware that there is a possible murderous plan, the land here would definitely have a taint on it for the public, wouldn't it? We also were just e-mailed that a perpetual buyer again turned down our land because of Orville's RIM easement.

We have not seen anyone here for inspections except in 1995. We will expect that there will not be any increased visits to our farm or this will clearly be understood to us that we are being maliciously aggravated.

Within 10 days of your receipt of this letter if we get no written reply, we will understand that yet additional malice is against us by you and others involved in the decision and this issue.

Thank You,

Mark "ALL RIGHTS RESERVED" Lange

Mark "All Rights Reserved" Lange

UCC 1-207
" DISCHARGED
WITHOUT PREJUDICE "

ATTACHMENT 4

Swift County Soil & Water Conservation District
1430 Utah Ave. North
Benson, Minnesota 56215
(320) 842-7201-Ext. 3

Thursday, January 10, 2002

The Swift County Soil and Water Conservation District disapproves the request by Mark Lange to terminate the Reinvest In Minnesota Easement with the State of Minnesota. This property had previously been purchased in 1993 from Orville Rudningen.

Swift County Soil and Water Conservation District,

Chairman of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Herman Olson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "O" at the end.



Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Division of Wildlife

National Guard Armory, 25 North Munsterman St.

Appleton, MN 56208

PHONE: (320) 289-2493

FAX: (320) 289-2551

ATTACHMENT 5

February 2, 2002

Swift County Soil and Water Conservation District
1430 Utah Ave. North
Benson, MN. 56215

Dear Sirs,

I recommend disapproval of Mr. Mark Lange's request for termination of the Reinvest In Minnesota easement on his property for the following reasons:

- 1) A previous landowner took the easement and it was deed recorded. Mr. Lange should have known the extent of the easement at the time he purchased the property.
- 2) Mr. Lange has owned the property a long time. If the easement terms were an issue they should have been addressed before now.
- 3) The service of public interest and general welfare referred to in sub. A of 8400.3610 (Alteration, Release, or Termination of Conservation Easements) means the public value of the easement for it's original purpose (soil and water conservation and wildlife habitat) rather than Mr. Lange's personal situation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'David Soehren'.

David Soehren
Area Wildlife Supervisor



DATE: March 18, 2002

TO: Wayne Smith, Nobles County
Paul Nelson, Prior Lake/Spring Lake Watershed District
Michele Stindtman, Faribault County
Allan Kuseske, North Fork Crow River Watershed District
Paul Moline, Carver County
John Sumption, Cass County

FROM: John Jaschke, Land and Water Section *JJ/da*
Administrator

SUBJECT: **March 17 and April 24 Board Meeting Presentations**

I would like to first of all thank you for agreeing to present your ideas, accomplishments and perspectives on the various ways that local water planning efforts have been implemented in your jurisdiction. The schedule for both the March and April BWSR meetings is a 12:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. session on each of these days. The presentation schedule is as follows:

March 27 – Paul Nelson, Michele Stindtman, Alan Kuseske
April 24 – Wayne Smith, Paul Moline, John Sumption

The format for your presentation is up to you. We will plan for a 15-minute presentation with at least that amount of time reserved for questions and discussion with our Board Members. Attached is a listing of BWSR Board Members. In case you are interested in some talking/thinking points in preparation for your presentation, the following may be helpful:

1. Discuss how you have used water planning to achieve your organizations goals and the goals of other local and state organizations' that have been part of the water planning processes.
2. How have water planning efforts under your jurisdiction influenced or directly affected other local or state efforts in water resource management?
3. Are there any new, innovative or unique aspects to the work that has been done through your local water planning program?
4. Do you have any perspective or ideas on how local water planning programs could be better integrated either with each other or with programs of other local and state organizations?

Again, I wish to thank you for your willingness to present to our Board Members as they move forward with anticipated modifications to the local water planning statutes and rules in the next year.

Bemidji 3217 Bemidji Avenue N. Bemidji, MN 56601 phone (218) 755-4255 fax (218) 755-4201	Brainerd 217 S. 7th Street Suite 202 Brainerd, MN 56401 phone (218) 828-2383 fax (218) 828-6036	Duluth 394 S. Lake Avenue Room 403 Duluth, MN 55802 phone (218) 723-4752 fax (218) 723-4794	Fergus Falls 413 W. Stanton Avenue Fergus Falls, MN 56537 phone (218) 736-5445 fax (218) 736-7215	Marshall 1400 E. Lyon Street Box 267 Marshall, MN 56258 phone (507) 537-6060 fax (507) 537-6368	New Ulm 261 Highway 15 S. New Ulm, MN 56073 phone (507) 359-6074 fax (507) 359-6018	Rochester 40 16th Street S.E. Suite A Rochester, MN 55904 phone (507) 285-7458 fax (507) 280-2875	Saint Paul One West Water Street Suite 250 Saint Paul, MN 55107 phone (651) 282-9969 fax (651) 284-0000
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Attached are some background information prepared for Board members at the previous meeting, which covered the history and purpose of water planning programs.

Please feel free to call me at 651-297-3432 or your board conservationist, if you have questions.

JJ:da

cc: Marybeth Block, Local Water Planning Coordinator
Jim Haertel, Water Management Specialist
Regional Supervisors
Board Conservationists
Doug Thomas, Assistant Director
Ron Harnack, Executive Director

Attachments

Faribault County... Planning for the Future

Prepared for BWSR Board Meeting
March 27, 2002

Michele Stindtman, Water Plan
Coordinator/SWCD Manager
Brandee Douglas, SWCD Asst. Manager
Ralph Prescher, County Commissioner

Local Water Planning

- In 1985-1986 the County designated Water Planning responsibilities to the SWCD
- What has water planning done for Faribault County since 1986?
 - Provided a framework for decision making on water quality issues
 - Residents began thinking about water quality issues
 - Opportunity for Joint Powers Agreement with County
 - Innovative Water Planning Projects - Planning & Zoning, Comprehensive Planning, Drainage

Creation of Joint Powers

- Created January 20, 1998
- Benefits of Joint Powers Agreement...
 - Strengthened County/SWCD partnership
 - Opened the door for new & innovative projects
 - Provided resources necessary to become county GIS Information Center
 - One stop shopping for County residents
 - Avoid duplication at county level
 - Provided a source of stable funding for SWCD (Water Plan Coordinator)

New & Innovative Projects...

- Planning & Zoning
- Comprehensive Planning
- Drainage

Planning & Zoning

- The SWCD, as Water Plan Coordinator, gave the County the umbrella necessary to combine Planning & Zoning regulatory programs with SWCD implementation programs, to better serve the residents of Faribault County.
- The merging of these two departments has allowed the county to offer one-stop shopping and to eliminate duplication of efforts at the county level.

Local accomplishments that have occurred because of water Planning Resources...

- 12 Year Septic Plan by Township/Section
- 100% of Feedlots that need to be permitted are
- All unsewered areas have addressed their wastewater needs
- Technical Staff

Comprehensive Planning

- The existing Comprehensive Land Use Plan, which was written in 1967, has become outdated. In addition to this, the county has developed several plans which emphasize specific implementation strategies and programs (County Water Plan, Strategic Plan).
- Faribault county is looking at merging these into one document. Linking and coordinating these plans and programs with the Comprehensive Plan will minimize duplication of effort.

The main purpose of planning is to provide a framework for developing and shaping the future of Faribault County and its residents.

County Drainage Program

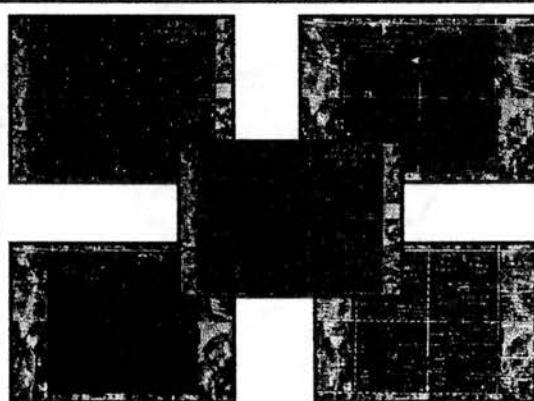
- Because of the Joint Powers Agreement, the SWCD presented the opportunity for technical assistance to the County.
- According to a 2001 amendment to the Joint Powers, the SWCD will provide...
 - GIS
 - Tile Camera
 - Water Quality Technician
 - Informational Drainage Meetings with Landowners

Benefits of Drainage Program

- Archiving Valuable County Information
- Historical Preservation of Drainage Maps
- Produce Accurate Watershed and Tile Information
- Land Use Inventory on Landowners by Drainage Watershed
- Overlay Original County Ditch Maps with Existing GIS Layers
- Supply Working Maps for Hands on Decision Making
- Identify problem areas and look into drainage alternatives (ex. Restorations - JD 10)

Overlay County Ditch Maps with Other GIS Layers

- Orthophotos
- Watershed & Tile Information
- MSU Base Data (Political Boundaries, Roads, Public Waters, Municipalities)
- Platbook / Parcel Layer
- Planning & Zoning (Rural Residents, Septics, Zoning Setbacks, Shoreland, Floodplain, Feedlots, Spreading Acres)
- Topography
- Soils
- Conservation Easements (CREP, CRP, RIM)



Link Layout to Profile by Station



- Get Tile Size, Depth,
and Grade Information



Work with Landowners to Address
Problems and Solutions

- Look into areas of concern (Tile Camera)
- Informational Drainage Meetings
- Hands on Decision Making
- Interviewing landowners and operators for Land Use Information
- Record and map landowner input of how ditch functions and problems associated with existing tile
- Identify problem areas for alternative drainage methods
- Drainage Watershed Plans

*Data is being gathered so
that Land Owners and
County Commissioners can
make Good Water Quality
Based Land Use Decisions.*

**BECAUSE OF COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE WATER
PLANNING, THE FARIBAULT
COUNTY SWCD HAS HAD THE
OPPORTUNITY TO EXPAND ITS
HORIZONS AND TO
FACILITATE COUNTY
COOPERATION.**

Agencies Involved In Watershed Projects

Board of Water and Soil Resources
Stearns County Soil and Water Conservation District
Stearns County Environmental Services
Pope County Environmental Services
Pope County Soil and Water Conservation District
C.R.O.W. Joint Powers
Grove Lake Association
Rice Lake Association
Lake Koronis Lake Association
North Fork Crow River Partnership Group
Paynesville Sportsman's Club
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Kandiyohi County Environmental Services
Kandiyohi County Soil and Water Conservation District
Meeker County Planning and Zoning
Meeker County Soil and Water Conservation District
US Fish and Wildlife Service

North Fork Crow River Watershed District (NFCRWD) Appointed Board of Managers

President: James Wuertz, Meeker County
Vice President: LeRoy Hillbrand, Stearns County
Secretary: Mark Herickhoff, Stearns County
Treasurer: Rolf (Butch) Dean, Pope County
Manager: Robert Brauchler, Kandiyohi County

NFCRWD Staff

Administrator/Drainage Inspector: Allan Kuseske
Water Quality Technician: Mark Schmisek
Secretary/Bookkeeper: Carol Unzen

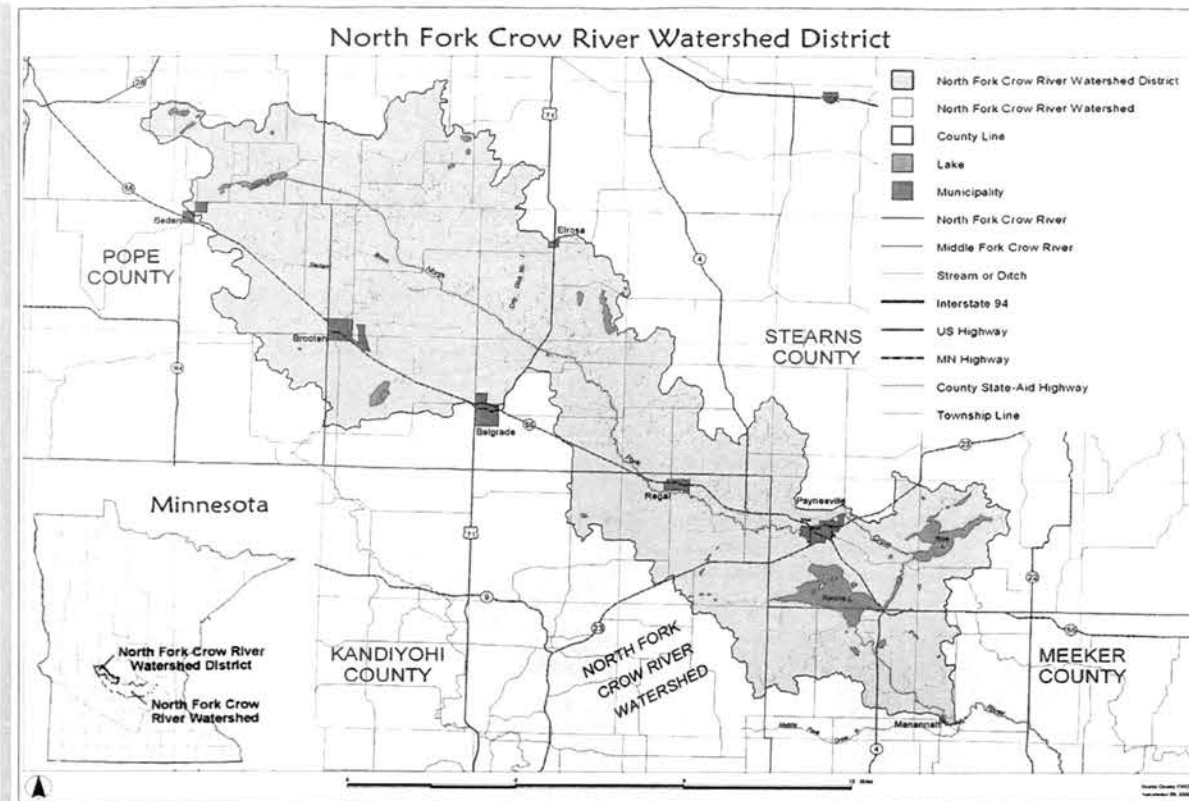
Board Meeting Time: 2nd Tuesday of the month
(Dec. thru March 1PM, April thru Nov. 8PM).

P.O. Box 40
100 Prairie Avenue North
Brooten, MN 56316

Phone: 320-346-2869
Fax: 320-346-2410
Email: nfcrrwd@midstate.tds.net



NORTH FORK CROW RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT



History of the Watershed District

The North Fork Crow River Watershed District was formed in 1985 and located in Central Minnesota, approximately 65 miles northwest of Minneapolis/St. Paul and 30 miles southwest of St. Cloud.

Watershed District boundaries are based on hydrological boundaries of the North Fork Crow River; not state, county, city or political boundaries. Our Watershed District covers parts of Stearns, Pope, Meeker and Kandiyohi Counties. It encompasses 48 miles of the northern part of the North Fork of the Crow River, beginning west of Grove Lake, and continuing through Manannah where the Middle Fork and the North Fork come together. This is part of the Crow River which enters into the Upper Mississippi River Basin by Rodgers/Albertville area.

- A large portion of our Watershed District is sandy soil which has developed into heavy use of irrigation and growing specialty crops.
- 6.48 billion dollars of agriculture products were sold from the area in 1992 (5.5% of the state's gross product). Average size farm is 342 acres.

Population: Approximately 8,000 people

Primary land use: Agriculture and recreational

Primary Lakes: Grove Lake, Lake Koronis and Rice Lake

Length: 48 miles

Area of River Covered: 348 sq. miles total;
Stearns County = 223.4 (64%)
Pope County = 51.3 (15%)
Kandiyohi County = 41.2 (12%)
Meeker County = 32.2 (9%)

Mission Statement:

The North Fork Crow River (NFCR) Watershed District Mission is to improve and enhance water quality, to control water flow, to reduce erosion, and sediment, to promote wise public, private, and natural use of water while maintaining, enhancing and preserving public and private drainage for present and future residents of the District.

Public Awareness

Educating the people in the watershed district is a vital part of implementing projects to improve water quality. In the summer of 2000, a tour of the watershed was conducted by the staff at the North Fork Crow River Watershed District and the tour was sponsored by the North Fork Crow River Partnership Group (pictured below). The tour began in the Rice Lake/Lake Koronis Sub-watershed and covered wetlands, erosion,



lake pollution and continued north and westward. The tour ended with a visit to the dairy farm of over 850 cows in which water was recycled several times to reduce the amount of groundwater use, and the effluent waste discharges from the farm were providing no additional water pollution to the nearby drainage ditch located less than 500 feet away.



Tour members who participated in the Summer Watershed Tour 2000 were impressed with this state of the art dairy operation and were surprised at how concerned this dairy farmer was to a cleaner environment.

Projects

The Watershed District (WD) was established May 10, 1985, with the first WD overall plan adopted on August 12, 1987. As part of the formation of the WD, a water quality/quantity study was done. There may have been over 60 monitoring sites at that time.

Grove Lake: The phase I monitoring site a Grove Lake was established in 1991 as a part of the Clean Water Partnership (CWP) Phase I studies. The Grove Lake CWP then advanced to Phase II with grant and loan money being received as part of a three year project and later a one year extension was granted.



Grove Lake Dam in need of repairs.

Rice Lake and Lake Koronis: A Phase I study was done in 1991 that involved extensive water monitoring. This study included the lakes of Rice and Koronis and the City of Paynesville. In 1996 an application was submitted to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) for the CWP Phase II. Monitoring and studies were also done in these areas at various times prior to the CWP establishment and monitoring continues to this day.

Both CWP area Phase II's include: septic upgrades, feedlot upgrades, Best Management Practices (BMP's), erosion reduction and repair of sites.

Drainage Systems

Judicial Ditch (JD) -1: Constructed in 1907-1910 and turned over to the Watershed District (WD) in 1992. Original length is 42 miles and covers an area of 25,000 acres. **Status:** re-determination of benefits in 1999-major repair scheduled for 2001 (Pope and Stearns County).



CD-37 after the ditch was cleaned out (2000).

ID-2: Constructed in 1909 and turned over to the WD in 1996. Length is 10,710 ft. **Status:** repaired 1997 (Kandiyohi and Stearns County).

County Ditch (CD) - 3: Constructed in 1899 and turned over to the WD in 2000. Length is 7000 ft. **Status:** repair work requested for 2001 (Stearns County).

CD-5: Constructed in 1907 and turned over to the WD in 1995. Length is 48,430 ft. **Status:** re-determination of benefits 1996, repairs done in 1997-2000 (Stearns County).

CD-7 and 7A: Constructed in 1901 and turned over to the WD in 1998. Length is 33,580 ft. **Status:** repaired in 1988-1999, minor repairs made in 1999-2000 (Stearns County).

CD-8: Turned over to WD in 2000. Length is 8700 ft. (Stearns County).

CD-21: Constructed in 1905 and turned over to the WD in 1996. Length is 11,800 ft. **Status:** repaired in 1985, re-determination of benefits in 1999, improvement and repairs started 2000 (Stearns County).

CD-29: Constructed in 1906 and turned over to the WD in 2000. Length is 36,960 ft. **Status:** repaired and improved 1988, bridge replacement on railroad tracks 2000 (Stearns County).

CD-32: Constructed in 1911 and turned over to the WD in 1998. Length is 40,210 ft. **Status:** ditch improvement 1985, repairs made in 1999-2000, wetland restored in 1999 (Stearns County).



Excessive erosion on CD-32 in 1999 (before).



Ditch repair was made to correct erosion problem on CD-32 in 1999 (after).

CD-36: Constructed in 1916 and was turned over to the WD in 1998. Length is 11,280 ft. **Status:** repairs requested 2000 (Stearns County).

CD-37: Constructed in 1916 and was turned over to the WD in 1995. Length is 36,960 ft. **Status:** repaired in 1998-2000, repairs are still needed in some areas in this drainage system, some wetland restoration (pictured above and to the left) (Stearns County).

CD-38: Constructed in 1916 and turned over to the WD in 1995. Length is 14,560 ft. **Status:** repaired in 1996-1997, plus some wetland restoration (Stearns County).

CD-46: Turned over to the WD in 2000. Length is 10,500 ft. (Stearns County).

**North Fork Crow River
Watershed District**

Drainage System Policy

Adopted 2/12/02

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Drainage System Policy

North Fork Crow River Watershed District
2002

The Watershed District as drainage authority of all the county and judicial ditches located within the Watershed District in Stearns, Pope, and Kandiyohi Counties recognizes that drainage is of major economic concern to the district. Meeker County has retained control of their drainage systems within the district. All of the drainage systems were established after a federal wetlands grant to the state of Minnesota in the 1850's. Minnesota had adopted a drainage statute in the late 1800's, most of which is still in its original wording with a few changes through time. Most drainage done at the time was to either add value to land through agricultural uses or to prevent diseases caused by mosquitoes. Most of the drainage systems in the district were established under the guidance of the court system between 1890 to 1925.

The Watershed District will administer the drainage system under its control according to Minnesota State Statute 103E. Benefited landowners that own the ditch systems have the lawful right to have these drainage systems maintained. These benefited lands and their owners have paid for the construction and maintenance of the systems with no funds from any of the public. State statute allows some outside funds to be used for some environmental purposes only.

1. **Contractor Survey:** Once each year the drainage inspector will seek information from contractors to provide a list of equipment, hourly rates for each piece of equipment, operators and labor costs. This information may be used by the drainage inspector to make estimates of necessary repair costs.
2. **Inspections:** A regular inspection will be done with a written report submitted to the drainage authority and become part of the ditch record. The report will list the necessary repairs and violations found at the time of inspection. The drainage inspector will include an estimated cost of the necessary repairs or maintenance.

The drainage inspector or staff will make inspections of the work in progress and a final inspection after the work has been completed to insure that repairs have been made in a satisfactory manner.

3. **Informational Meeting:** If the estimated repair costs do not exceed the limits established under MN Statutes, section 103E.705 subd. 6, the drainage authority may give notice of, and hold an informational meeting on the necessary repair and levy before the repairs are ordered.
4. **Contractor Selection:** The drainage authority may, after holding an informational meeting, direct the drainage inspector to select a contractor, do contractor estimates or quotes and make the necessary repairs. The contractor(s) selected will be required to furnish insurance information.
5. **Drainage System Repair Funds:** MN Statutes, Section 103E.735. The drainage authority may create a repair maintenance fund for each of the drainage systems. The repair fund may not exceed 20% of the last assessed benefit determination including property not originally assessed but found to be benefited, or \$40,000 which ever is greater. Assessments must be pro-rated according to the determination of benefits. Assessments will be collected as provided in MN

Statutes. The drainage inspector will recommend to the drainage authority which systems should have repair funds and how much the yearly assessments should be. A yearly review of the fund balance will be done by the drainage inspector and recommendations made to the drainage authority to replenish the fund subject to statutory maximum.

If land has ditch benefits when sold and is assessed into the ditch system, the purchaser, even if it is the state or federal, should be responsible for paying any future assessments.

If a program is offered from FEMA, funds should be sought for damages after a disaster declaration.

6. **Beaver Control:** Beaver control will be accomplished in the following manner.
 - a. When beaver dams are reported or found when inspecting the systems, a trapper will be retained by the drainage inspector to remove the problem beaver. Beaver which have been authorized for removal and trappers authorized to remove nuisance beaver by the drainage inspector will be compensated. It will be the responsibility of the trapper to contact the DNR if not in trapping season, that he will be removing the beaver at the request of the Watershed District. The trapper will be responsible for providing the drainage authority with number of beaver trapped, from which location and provide the drainage inspector the tails of the removed animals. It will be the responsibility of the drainage inspector to dispose of the tail in a manner to prevent the tails from being resubmitted. Rate of payment for the removal of the beaver will be set by the board and reviewed on a yearly bases.
 - b. After the beaver have been removed, the drainage inspector will hire a contractor to remove the beaver dam(s) by mechanical means if possible. If explosives are to be use a contractor approved by the sheriff department with the appropriate permits and insurance may be hired and notice to neighboring landowners will be given as to the use of the explosives.
 - c. If offered by the state, the district should participate in the nuisance beaver control program.
 - d. Contractors removing beaver dams will be paid on a machine-time basis.

Grass Strips: 103E.021 On drainage systems that have a redetermination of benefits that require the grass strip (generally 16.5 feet) or are required to have grass buffer strips installed as part of the legal requirement or proceedings according to statute, will have a regular inspection done to check for compliance of the grass strip.

If a violation of the grass strip requirement is found, the drainage authority and landowner will be notified by the drainage inspector of the violation. The landowner then is given 60 days to bring the area of non-compliance into compliance. After this time period, the drainage inspector will notify the drainage authority and the drainage authority will proceed in a manner described in 103E.021 subd. 4 and 5.

Agricultural practices such as plowing, tiling, pasturing cattle or other practices which are not consistent with the purpose of the grass strip are not permitted on any portion of the property where the grass strip is required.

Grass strips will be required on all systems when repairs are done that require resloping of the ditch banks within the system.

The grass strip may be cut for hay from time to time, but the hay that is cut must be removed.

Grasses used to seed slopes and grass strips will need to be resistant to sprays and chemicals used to control brush. Alfalfa will not be allowed to be seeded on the slopes or grass strip, as it tends to attract gophers and will loosen the soil. It can also promote erosion and is not resistant to most sprays. Landowners should be encouraged to participate in the CRP ditch buffer program. Landowners who's systems have not been redetermined are not required to have a buffer, but should be encouraged to participate in the CRP buffer program.

Spraying: The landowners will control any noxious weeds or trees present in the ditch right of way and grass strips. If weeds are not controlled after given notice, the drainage inspector may have a qualified applicator spray the areas affected.

Costs of the spraying will become part of the costs of maintenance of each system and will be assessed back to the benefited landowners of the system. If only one or two landowners do not control the weeds and trees, then the landowners not doing the control will be billed for the spraying.

The district may, if cost effective, consider using a mower to control weeds along a system to prevent possible contamination of the water from spray. Only sprays that are approved for use around and over water should be used.

Approaches and Crossings: All crossings must be requested in writing by the landowner and permitted by the drainage authority. The drainage authority will size and supply the culverts needed to construct service and field crossings needed by landowners of the system for equipment. The landowner will be responsible for the costs of labor and dirt work for the installation of the culvert. The drainage authority will set the width, depth and size of the crossing with information supplied by the drainage inspector. Crossings to be installed will be of a width that will accommodate larger equipment and constructed in a manner that will promote safety. After installation, the crossing must be inspected by the drainage inspector and a report of compliance submitted to the drainage authority.

Irrigation crossings will need to be of a bridge type that will not affect the flow of water and be installed in a manner that will not restrict repairs on a system and must be easily removable. The use of multiple culverts new or used will not be allowed for the crossing of irrigation systems unless they are part of a present field crossing.

Outlets: 103E.401 Landowners on the benefited property list for the drainage system will be allowed to drain into the system whether by open ditch or by tile by permit only and with detailed plans being submitted. Open ditches must have drop pipes (prefer steel) of proper size and elevation to drop water away from the slopes of the ditch. No plastic pipe will be allowed to be exposed or used for drop pipes.

No tile outlets will be allowed for installation that is below the normal flow level water height of the ditch.

Landowners wishing to bring water from property, not included in the benefit list, need to follow 103E.401. The drainage authority will determine the fee and prorated assessment base. This may include outlet fees and assessments for benefits.

When a permit is applied for, a design plan must be submitted to the district along with the contractor who is installing the tile. When completed as constructed, a GPS map must be submitted to the district along with size of tile, number of feet of each sized tile, location of each size tile and drop pipes used with location.

Any municipality requesting to discharge into a drainage system must follow 103E.411 and must obtain a permit from the district and meet minimum discharge standards at all times. Continuous monitoring equipment should be installed as part of the permit request.

Trees: Trees that need to be removed during repair will be removed in a manner that will reduce erosion. Trees will be piled, burned and buried when dry. Landowners may remove trees themselves for wood before the repair is started at their expense.

Trees that are planted as part of the CRP buffer program or other uses must not encroach closer than 50 feet from the crown of the spoils. Trees planted closer than the 50 feet from the crown will be removed at the landowner expense.

Fences: No fence may be installed closer than 50 feet from the crown of the spoils. When ditch repair is done, gates may be installed next to each side of the ditch in property line fences to allow for the access of equipment used for repairing the ditch.

Cattle: Cattle will not be allowed to be in a drainage ditch except to cross at approved locations. If cattle must cross a ditch, the preferred method is to have them cross at an installed crossing to prevent the cattle from entering the water. Cattle may be watered from a ditch but the access to the amount of ditch must be controlled. Cattle will be allowed to graze along a ditch for short periods of time to remove vegetation and then must be removed. No trampling of the ditch banks will be allowed. Owners wishing to graze the spoils and slopes must contact the drainage inspector to work out a rotation for the cattle to be allowed to graze.

Manure: Manure should be spread a minimum of 100 feet from the crown of the spoils unless county regulations require a greater distance.

Feedlot runoff: Feedlot runoff should be prevented from entering the ditch system either by direct or indirect methods.

Repairs: Owners shall request repairs in writing. This request needs to become part of the ditch record, but does not have to be a petition.

The drainage inspector will inspect the area where repairs are requested and report the findings to the board. The drainage inspector may proceed with the repairs if the costs are under those set by law and approved by the board.

Repaired side slopes of a system should be at a minimum slope ratio of 2 to 1, or more, depending on the type of soil. In areas of deep cuts, a lesser side slope may need to be maintained due to limitation of reaching the bottom with excavation equipment.

Spoils should be spread in a manner that will prevent water from entering the system except in controlled areas. A 6 to 1 or greater slope away from the ditch should be maintained.

Location of existing drainage systems are encouraged to have a recorded document where practicable.

If proper profiles and cut sheet are not available when doing repairs on a system, then the existing culverts in the road and/or soil borings could be used to establish the proper grade of the system.

Improvements: All improvements to a drainage system will follow MN Statute 103E.215 or .221. Petitions and bonds will be required. Petitioners or landowners of the improvement will be required to pay the costs of the improvements.

Erosion-Pollution: If erosion areas are discovered when an inspection is done, proper measures should be taken to correct the problem.

If erosion is discovered due to water entering the system over the spoil's bank, then properly sized drop pipes will need to be installed to drop the water in the bottom of the ditch.

No septic system will be allowed to discharge into a drainage system.

Tile: The use of tile rather than open ditches should be encouraged with properly installed inlets along with buffers, drop pipes and the use of pattern tile.

Tile installation should follow Minnesota Drainage Guide 210-VI and amendments

Obstructions: Any obstruction requested to be installed in a system must have proper engineering, have a hearing as provided by state statute and be permitted by the district.

Deer stands and other facilities used for recreation should not be placed closer than 33 feet from the crown of the ditch.

Rocks and debris: No rocks or debris will be allowed to be dumped into or next to a drainage ditch.

Landowners should be encouraged to stockpile rock when removing from fields for later uses as riprap.

Wetlands: Wetland areas along or that are part of a drainage system should be used for temporary storage for large rainfall events. These areas should be allowed to drain out naturally so storage is available for future storm events.

Landowner Rights: None of the policies are to allow any additional trespass by the public beyond allowed by law.

Contractor or Watershed District personnel should contact landowners before entering property if possible

Removal of property or Abandonment: Removal of property or abandonment of any section of ditch will follow 103E.805 or 103E.811

This is effective as of the date of approval by the North Fork Crow River Watershed District.

***** Adopted February 12, 2002***

Drainage System Policy Required Permits

Adopted February 12, 2002

Permits needed for:

1. Approaches and crossings
2. Irrigation crossings
3. Tile and outlets
4. Open ditches and outlets
5. Water being brought to a drainage system not on the benefited property lists.
6. Municipal discharges of any type into a drainage system
7. Fences
8. Improvement
9. Obstructions
10. Removal of property
11. Abandonment
12. Repairs - large

Permission needed from Drainage Inspector for:

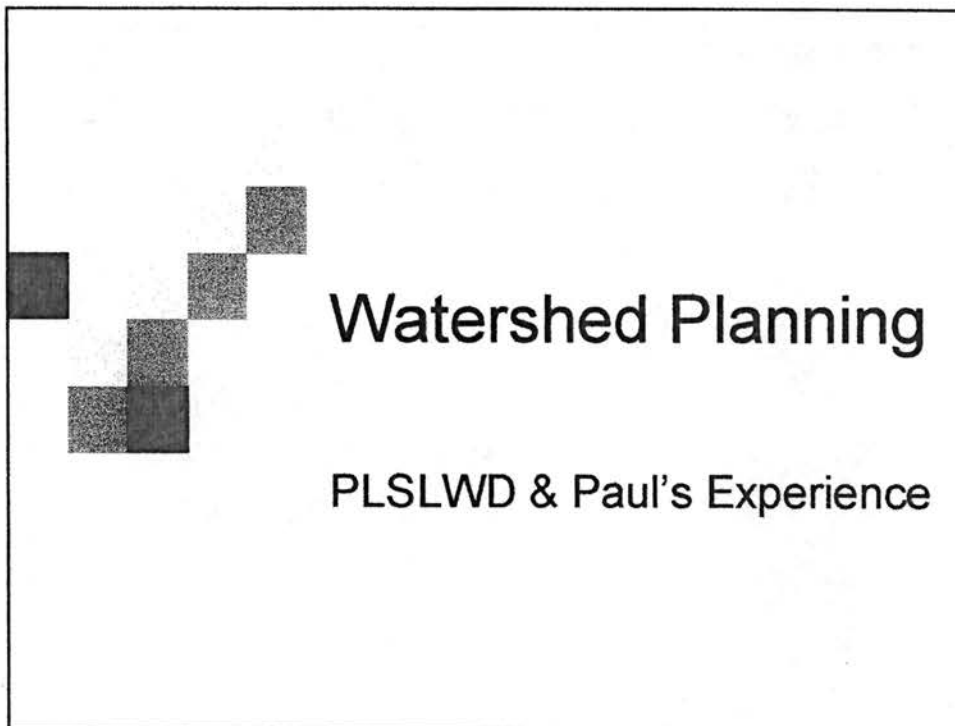
1. Beaver trapping
2. Beaver trappers
3. Beaver dam removal
4. Temporary cattle grassing on grass strips
5. Deer stands
6. Repairs - small

OVERALL WATERSHED PLANNING UNIT

Issue	Rationale	Policy	On-Going/Planned Actions	WMO Planned Actions
Public Awareness and Education	There is a sense that the general public does not know much about the WMO, and some member cities and townships have expressed concern that they do not know what the WMO is doing.	1g	• Current 509 Planning effort and Advisory Committee • SWCD mailings • MDNR trout initiative newsletter	• WMO to attend county/township meetings • WMO to sponsor status meetings with members
On-Going Data Collection	High quality data of recent origin is necessary for making informed decisions.	2f, 3b, 4a, 6d	• River Watch biomonitoring • MCES and USGS gauging stations • MCES outlet monitoring • Citizen monitoring of lakes through MCES CAMP program • VRWMO flow monitoring network • MPCA lake monitoring • MPCA/Dakota County fecal coliform monitoring • MCES wastewater discharge and receiving water monitoring • City of Lakeville monitoring • Dakota County/Hastings/Health Department well monitoring • MDNR electrofishing and temperature studies • Upcoming Clean Water Partnership Study for nitrates in groundwater	• Continue flow monitoring • Support other efforts and track/serve as clearing house for watershed data • WMO Board member on River Water Advisory Committee • Staff assistance to River Watch
Financial Resources	The VRMWO is the largest watershed in the metropolitan area but levies the least amount of money per square mile than any other solvent WMO. The presence of levy limits essentially prevents the VRWMO from actively managing the resources of the watershed in any meaningful manner.	1f, 6e	• Current 509 Planning efforts and Joint Powers discussions • Applications for grants from the SEP Fund by SWCD, Friends of Mississippi River, etc. • Dakota County application for Clean Water Partnership	• Develop new Joint Powers Agreement • Continue to pursue grants and leverage funding by partnering and supporting other programs • Three WMO grant applications for SEP Fund • WMO to pursue direct levy authority at Legislature
Structure	The VRWMO is a Joint Powers Organization, and the member communities and Advisory Committee were overwhelmingly in favor of retaining the degree of local control which the WMO structure provides.	1b, 7a, 7b	• Current 509 Planning efforts and Joint Powers discussions • "Lower Vermillion River Townships Study Group" is meeting to review structure	• Develop new Joint Powers Agreement • Involve watershed stakeholders prior to making decisions (Objective 7)

SOUTH CREEK PLANNING UNIT NO. 3

Issue	Rationale	Policy	On-Going/Planned Actions	WMO Planned Actions
✓ The 1995 and Illustrative 2000 MUSA Boundary	Portions of the unit are in the MUSA boundaries and increased urban development is expected.	1a, 2a, 2b, 2d	Management of surface water resources are addressed by Lakeville's Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan	- Track implementation of the city's Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan. - Adopt WMO stormwater strategy.
✓ Lake Marion	Past monitoring data shows that Lake Marion is eutrophic or nutrient enriched.	3a, 3c	Management of Lake Marion is addressed in Lakeville's Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan.	- Continue to sponsor the Citizens Assisted Monitoring Program (CAMP) for Lake Marion. - Track implementation of the city's Comprehensive Surface Water Management Plan - Adopt WMO stormwater strategy.
✓ Trout Stream Designation	Portions of South Creek are designated as a Trout Stream by MDNR	6a, 6b, 6c, 6d	MDNR Metro Area Trout Stream Initiatives.	- Adopt WMO stormwater strategy and implement Best Management Practices - Supplement MDNR and SWCD efforts for acquisition, protection and improvement of riparian buffer areas
✓ Channel Alterations and Riparian Condiitons	The river assessment found channel stability conditions of good to fair, and bank erodibility of moderate to high at the five sites along south creek. However, at all sites the creek had been ditched and straightened, and the riparian community at all but one site was dominated by grass	2g, 3a	- MDNR programs - Current Dakota SWCD programs for streambank stabilization and riparian restoration. - Metropolitan Area Greenways Planning Grant issued to the Friends of the Mississippi River for inventorying and identifying greenway opportunities along the river.	- Cooperate with MDNR and SWCD efforts by providing cost-share or engineering assistance. - Cooperate/support greenways planning efforts by making available resources and information gathered from the river assessment. - Cost-share to establish riparian buffers. - Establish funding for drainage and conservation easements.
✓ Conflict between Traditional Flood Storage Practices and Stream Temperatures	South Creek currently has stream temperatures that support Brown Trout. However, traditional flood storage practices such as ponding could increase stream temperatures.	1a, Objective 6		- Require resource based strategy for the control of site runoff for areas directly tributary to streams: - buffers → infiltration and bioretention practices → retention ponds → wet/dry detention ponds → discourage ponds with permanent pools (NURP ponds).



Topics

- How Water Planning Helps Achieve Our Goals?
- How Have Water Planning Efforts Influenced Others?
- What Innovative Things Are We Doing?
- What Suggestions Do We Have for Better Integration of Plans?

1. How Water Planning Helps Achieve Our Goals?



- Can't say yet we've achieved them yet
- Most elements in the plan are on schedule

Watershed Planning Is A Decision Making Process

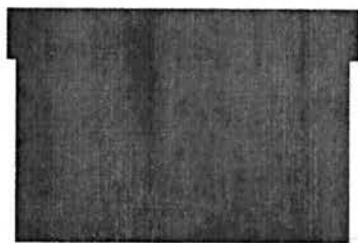


Planning Has...



- Made some tough decisions & priorities
- Provided consistent direction
- Identified 'technical' steps to implement

Planning Did Not Identify...



2) Expectations/Roles of other organizations or identify where assistance **will** come from



Identifying & Removing Barriers Is Important!

Plan says...

Manage water 'within' the District!



Barriers happen...

Cities and developers resistant and don't understand connection

Hold outlet discharge at current rate!



Current mentality drain everything dry & selected individuals vocal

Acquire land for runoff storage/volume control



Land owners distrustful of government, don't want any encumbrances on land, and holding until they can cash in on development

Here is what we're doing to identify and remove barriers:

- Rules review study to identify barriers to promoting Low Impact Development.
- Voter Attitude Survey on Open Space and Flood to determine level of local support versus vocal individuals.
- Lake Friendly Checklist project... Quality time with a limited number of urban residents to pilot development of Community 'Norms'.

Community 'Norms' Support Sustainable Behavior Change

■ Community Based Social Marketing

□ Behavior Change by Invitation

- Understand connection between land practices and water quality
- Use environmentally sensitive
 - yard care practices
 - drainage practices
 - shoreline practices
 - waste management

2. How Have Water Planning Efforts Influenced Others?

■ State & Regional



■ Local

- Significant influence with county
- Municipalities -- still don't have to do their local plans

3. Innovative Things We're Doing...

- Voter Attitude Survey
- Volunteers
- Rules Study
- Lake Friendly Checklist Project
- Land Management Program
- Outlet Channel Improvements
- Spring Lake Curlyleaf Pondweed Control

Building....

- Commitment versus compliance
- Understanding
- Partnerships

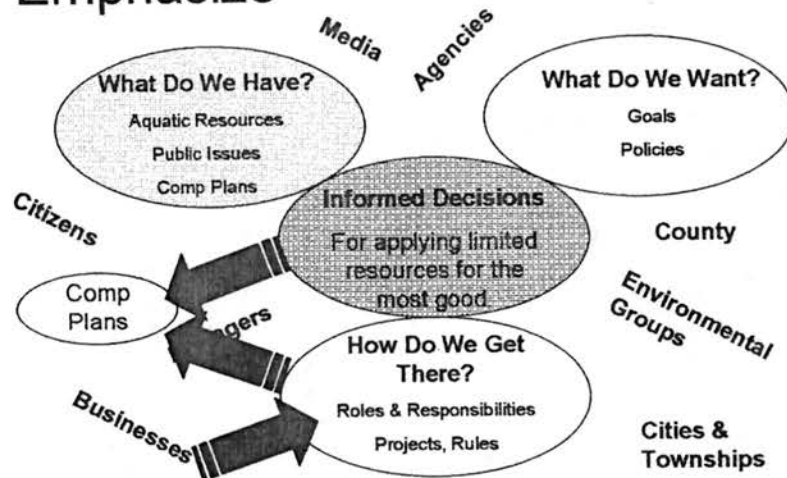


4. Better (Integration of) Plans...



- Use gaps analysis & identify all roles & responsibilities
- Moderate the two Rs (Requirements and Review)
- Timely completion or incentives for local plans
- Integrate Comp. Planning

Changes to Process Should Emphasize



Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
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BONDING

(Dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM	AGENCY REQUESTS	GOV'S RECS	SENATE RECS	HOUSE RECS
Reinvest in Minn.	\$21,634	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$500
Local Gov't Road Wet. Repl.	\$6,100	\$0	\$3,000	\$5,200
Streambank Laks. & Rd Erosion Control	\$5,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$0
Lazarus Creek*			\$1,500	\$1,500
Browns Creek*			\$1,300	\$1,300

*These two proposals originated through the legislative process.

BWSR PRIORITIES

RIM Reserve

\$7 Million

The state's soil and water conservation districts have secured interest (see page 2) from 436 landowners for 18,750 acres and \$23.8 million for vegetative buffers to enhance water quality, wildlife habitat and reduce sedimentation related to streams, rivers, watercourses, sinkholes, wellhead protection areas and for wetland restorations. The program leverages significant non-state funds including federal sources and conservation organization funds.

Local Government Road Wetland Replacement

\$2.7 Million

This is the absolute minimum amount necessary to meet the state's statutory obligations for one year. This ensures that the county, city and township projects will not be at risk.

Implications for state and local government if this is not funded:

- State will not meet statutory requirements;
- Local governments will be required to do replacement;
- Local property taxes increased to pay for mitigation;
- Local road projects delayed or reduced.

Helping Minnesota's local governments manage and conserve our water and soil resources.

RIM RESERVE INTEREST SURVEY

SWCD	# of Esmts.	# of Acres	Total \$
Anoka	1	9.7	\$15,099.02
Beltrami	2	800.0	\$18,467.00
Benton	1	60.0	\$46,172.00
Blue Earth	6	52.4	\$103,495.14
Brown	4	296.7	\$457,545.00
Carver	6	600.0	\$702,684.00
Chippewa	1	134.1	\$142,029.00
Clay	7	634.0	\$468,428.00
Cottonwood	2	57.9	\$73,600.00
Douglas	8	240.0	\$156,000.00
Faribault	9	391.8	\$667,125.33
Fillmore	5	189.9	\$209,240.28
Freeborn	30	2,336.8	\$3,831,345.00
Goodhue	19	166.3	\$262,648.00
Grant	20	1,410.0	\$1,180,622.51
Hennepin	15	153.3	\$1,000,545.00
Jackson	23	844.0	\$1,329,135.96
Kanabec	7	470.0	\$173,612.55
Kandiyohi	10	435.8	\$473,275.00
Lac qui Parle	11	283.3	\$139,194.00
LeSueur	3	72.0	\$99,076.70
Lincoln	1	10.3	\$5,967.31
Lyon	2	105.0	\$146,000.00
Marshall	4	104.0	\$47,934.00
Martin	25	672.4	\$1,263,795.10
McLeod	8	313.0	\$506,232.00
Meeker	7	436.6	\$581,127.00
Morrison	2	61.0	\$63,908.00
Mower	26	963.5	\$1,700,057.60
Murray	1	39.0	\$48,577.00
Nicollet	7	175.0	\$397,775.00
Nobles	8	239.0	\$241,410.00
Norman	5	98.0	\$58,477.00
Olmsted	4	37.9	\$55,862.00
Ottertail East	1	70.0	\$43,874.60
Ottertail West	7	395.0	\$264,493.65
Pipestone	1	25.0	\$12,000.00
Red Lake	1	27.1	\$10,647.00
Redwood	10	297.8	\$380,118.00
Renville	29	1,838.6	\$2,972,743.66
Rice	4	102.7	\$180,905.88
Rock	5	390.1	\$369,023.00
Root River	7	302.0	\$283,779.00
Sherburne	1	43.7	\$32,549.50
Stearns	2		\$40,000.00
Steele	6	338.3	\$569,106.11
Swift	15	180.0	\$90,000.00
Traverse	8	373.8	\$259,378.49
Wabasha	14	309.3	\$534,559.93
Waseca	4	124.3	\$192,848.23
Washington	2	104.0	\$109,155.00
Watsonwan	7	199.0	\$177,189.00
Wilkin	13	387.3	\$251,758.55
Winona	6	231.7	\$283,846.28
Wright	2	100.0	\$118,403.90
Yellow Medicine	1	17.8	\$19,013.60
Total	436	18,750.2	\$23,861,854.88

2002 Capital Budget Comparison

Rep. Jim Knobloch, House Chair, Sen. Kieth Langseth, Senate Chair

Conference Committee HF 3618

Project	Governor's Rec	Fund	Senate Rec	Conference Committee	House Rec	Fund
University of Minnesota						
1 Systemwide Heapr	\$35,000	GO	\$80,000		\$40,000	GO
2 Jones Hall	\$0	1/3 UF	\$0		\$8,000	1/3 UF
3 Minneapolis Nicholson Hall Renovation	\$10,000	1/3 UF	\$24,000		\$24,000	1/3 UF
4 Minneapolis MRRC Renovation	\$0	1/3 UF	\$16,400		\$18,400	1/3 UF
5 Minneapolis Translational Research Facility	\$0	1/3 UF	\$24,700		\$0	1/3 UF
6 Minneapolis IT Teaching and Technology Design	\$0	1/3 UF	\$3,000		\$0	1/3 UF
7 Minneapolis Northrop Design	\$0	1/3 UF	\$2,000		\$0	1/3 UF
8 StPaul Plant Growth Phase II	\$3,400	1/3 UF	\$18,700		\$3,400	1/3 UF
9 St Paul Veterinary Facilities	\$0	1/3 UF	\$1,500		\$1,580	1/3 UF
10 Crookston Bede Hall Replacement	\$7,701	1/3 UF	\$7,701		\$0	1/3 UF
11 Duluth Lab Science Building	\$22,000	GO	\$25,500		\$25,500	1/3 UF
12 Duluth Lab Science Building	\$3,500	UF	\$0		\$0	UF
13 Morris Social Science Renovation	\$0	1/3 UF	\$8,600		\$8,000	1/3 UF
14 Morris Fire Protection System	\$0	1/3 UF	\$0		\$1,000	1/3 UF
15 Morris Swine Facility	\$0	1/3 UF	\$0		\$70	1/3 UF
16 Systemwide Classroom Improvements	\$4,000	1/3 UF	\$4,000		\$0	1/3 UF
17 Statewide Research and Outreach Centers	\$0	1/3 UF	\$3,000		\$1,332	1/3 UF
18						
19 U of M totals	\$85,601	Total	\$219,101	\$0	\$131,282	Total
20	\$73,762	GO	\$187,982	\$0	\$100,794	GO
21	\$11,839	1/3UF	\$31,119	\$0	\$30,488	1/3UF
22		GF				GF
23						
24						
25 MNSCU						
26 HEAPR	\$35,000	GO	\$35,885		\$60,000	GO
27 Roof Replacement	\$0	GO	\$33,264		\$0	GO
28 Mechanical Infrastructure Replacement	\$0	GO	\$30,851		\$0	GO
29 Alexandria TC Classroom/Technology Building	\$9,150	1/3 UF	\$9,150		\$9,150	1/3 UF
30 Bemidji State NW Tech Colocation Design	\$0	1/3 UF	\$1,000		\$1,000	1/3 UF
31 Bemidji State John Glass Field House	\$0	1/3 UF	\$0		\$500	1/3 UF
32 Century CC Design Space Remodel	\$0	1/3 UF	\$1,500		\$2,500	1/3 UF
33 Dakota Tech Design Telecom Center	\$0	1/3 UF	\$500		\$500	1/3 UF
34 Fergus Falls CC Design Student Services Addition	\$0	1/3 UF	\$760		\$260	1/3 UF
35 Hennepin Tech D Wing Remodel	\$0	1/3 UF	\$3,500		\$2,000	1/3 UF
36 Inver Hills Design Student Services/Tech Center	\$0	1/3 UF	\$500		\$0	1/3 UF
37 Lake Superior TC Design Academic Addition	\$0	1/3 UF	\$700		\$700	1/3 UF
38 Metro State Library	\$17,442	1/3 UF	\$17,442		\$17,442	1/3 UF
39 Minneapolis CC Consolidation Remodel Phase II	\$12,625	1/3 UF	\$19,000		\$12,625	1/3 UF
40 MSU Mankato Athletic Facilities Phase III	\$0	1/3 UF	\$8,400		\$0	1/3 UF
41 MN West Worthington, Science and Nursing Remodel	\$0	1/3 UF	\$6,300		\$0	1/3 UF
42 MSU Moorhead Science Building	\$18,955	1/3 UF	\$18,955		\$18,955	1/3 UF
43 Normandale Science Phase II	\$9,900	1/3 UF	\$9,900		\$9,900	1/3 UF
44 NEHED Virginia Lab Classroom LRC Remodel	\$0	1/3 UF	\$5,496		\$5,496	1/3 UF
45 NW Tch Moorhead Health and Applied Tech Addition	\$0	1/3 UF	\$5,400		\$400	1/3 UF
46 Ridgewater CC Science Lab Remodel	\$0	1/3 UF	\$2,880		\$2,880	1/3 UF
47 South Central Tech Remodel Design	\$0	1/3 UF	\$300		\$300	1/3 UF
48 SE Tech Student Services Remodel	\$0	1/3 UF	\$580		\$0	1/3 UF
49 SW State Library Remodel	\$0	1/3 UF	\$9,200		\$9,200	1/3 UF
50 Southwest State Fire Damage	\$0	1/3 UF	\$500		\$0	1/3 UF
51 St Cloud State Centennial Remodel and Designs	\$0	1/3 UF	\$10,000		\$10,000	1/3 UF
52 St Cloud Tech Design Workforce Center Addition	\$0	1/3 UF	\$700		\$700	1/3 UF
53 Winona Science Lab Facility	\$30,000	1/3 UF	\$30,000		\$29,000	1/3 UF
54 Systemwide Science Lab Renovations	\$1,900	1/3 UF	\$1,900		\$1,900	1/3 UF
55 Systemwide Land Acquisitions	\$0	1/3 UF	\$2,000		\$500	1/3 UF
56						
57						
58 MNSCU Totals	\$134,972	Total	\$266,563	\$0	\$195,908	Total
59	\$101,983	GO	\$213,272	\$0	\$150,515	GO
60	\$32,989	1/3 UF	\$53,291	\$0	\$45,393	1/3 UF
61	\$0	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	GF

2002 Capital Budget Comparison

Rep. Jim Knoblach, House Chair, Sen. Kieth Langseth, Senate Chair
Conference Committee HF 3618

Project	Governor's Rec	Fund	Senate Rec	Conference Committee	House Rec	Fund
Perpich Center for Arts Education						
Asset Preservation	\$643	GO	\$643		\$643	GO
Performance Hall Catwalk	\$125	GO	\$125		\$0	GO
Foodservice Kitchen Renovation	\$570	GO	\$570		\$0	GO
Repair and Maintenance Building	\$326	GO	\$1,817		\$0	GO
Perpich Center for Arts Ed Total	\$1,664	Total	\$3,155	\$0	\$643	Total
	\$1,664	GO	\$3,155	\$0	\$643	GO
	\$0	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	GF
DCFL						
Red Lake Additions and Renovations	\$12,400	GO	\$20,255		\$0	GO
Southwest Metro Magnet	\$0	GO	\$4,000		\$1,000	GO
Public Library Accessibility Grants	\$0	GO	\$1,000		\$0	GO
Minneapolis Planetarium	\$0	GO	\$20,000		\$0	GO
Asian Community Center	\$0	GO	\$2,500		\$0	GO
Colin Powell Youth Leadership Center	\$0	GO	\$700		\$0	GO
Neighborhood House El Rio Vista	\$0	GO	\$2,500		\$0	GO
Trollwood Performing Arts Center	\$0	GO	\$5,500		\$0	GO
Youth Enrichment Grants	\$0	GO	\$3,000		\$0	GO
Early Childhood Facilities Grants	\$0	GO	\$5,000		\$500	GO
Agriculture High School	\$0	GO	\$1,000		\$0	GO
Library Faribault Renovations	\$0	GO	\$500		\$0	GO
DCFL Totals	\$12,400	Total	\$65,955	\$0	\$1,500	Total
	\$12,400	GO	\$65,955	\$0	\$1,500	GO
	\$0	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	GF
Minnesota State Academes						
Asset Preservation	\$1,500	GO	\$2,000		\$1,500	GO
West Wing Noyes Hall Phase II	\$0	GO	\$2,896		\$0	GO
Minnesota State Academies	\$1,500	GO	\$4,896	\$0	\$1,500	GO

2002 Capital Budget ComparisonRep. Jim Knoblach, House Chair, Sen. Kieth Langseth, Senate Chair
Conference Committee HF 3618

Project	Governor's Rec	Fund	Senate Rec	Conference Committee	House Rec	Fund
DNR						
Statewide Asset Preservation	\$2,900	GO	\$2,900		\$2,900	GO
Field Office Renovation and Improvement	\$7,000	GO	\$4,000		\$0	GO
Office Facilities Development	\$4,600	GO	\$4,600		\$0	GO
ADA Compliance	\$1,000	GO	\$1,000		\$500	GO
State Park Initiative	\$31,000	GO	\$32,500		\$25,000	GO
State Park Acquisition	\$1,000	GO	\$4,000		\$0	GO
Metro Regional Parks (Includes Como Conservatory)	\$8,000	GO	\$12,700		\$10,700	GO
Metro Regional Parks	\$0	GF	\$0		\$0	GF
Greater MN Regional Parks	\$0	GO	\$1,000		\$10,850	GO
Forest Roads and Bridges	\$1,200	GO	\$1,200		\$1,200	GO
Reforestation	\$2,500	GO	\$1,500		\$2,500	GO
State Forest Land Acquisition	\$500	GO	\$500		\$0	GO
State Trail Acquisition and Development	\$2,550	GO	\$3,800		\$2,875	GO
Great River Trail	\$0	GO	\$450		\$0	GO
State Trail Connections	\$500	GO	\$1,492		\$1,000	GO
Metro Greenways and Natural Areas	\$1,000	GO	\$2,000		\$0	GO
Well Sealing	\$600	GO	\$600		\$600	GO
Lewis and Clark Water Project	\$0	GF	\$180		\$180	GF
Red Rock Water System	\$0	GO	\$0		\$125	GO
Dam Repair, Reconstruction and Removal	\$700	GO	\$1,700		\$950	GO
Flood Hazard Mitigation Grants	\$15,500	GO	\$28,500		\$21,800	GO
Stream Protection and Restoration	\$500	GO	\$1,000		\$500	GO
Water Access and Fishing Piers	\$1,500	GO	\$1,500		\$2,000	GO
Lake Superior Safe Harbors	\$0	GO	\$1,750		\$0	GO
Fish Hatchery Improvements	\$300	GO	\$300		\$300	GO
Fisheries Acquisition and Improvement	\$500	GO	\$500		\$500	GO
SNA's Acquisition	\$500	GO	\$2,500		\$500	GO
Natural and Scenic Area Grants	\$1,000	GO	\$1,000		\$500	GO
RIM Critical Habitat	\$3,000	GO	\$3,000		\$500	GO
Prarie Bank Easements	\$500	GO	\$1,000		\$0	GO
East Grand Forks Rec Area	\$0	GO	\$0		\$2,988	GO
DNR Totals	\$88,350	Total	\$117,172	\$0	\$88,968	Total
	\$0	GF	\$180	\$0	\$180	GF
	\$88,350	GO	\$116,992	\$0	\$88,788	GO
PCA						
Closed Landfill Bonding	\$10,000	GO	\$10,000		\$10,000	GO
Brownfield to Greenspace Program	\$0	GO	\$1,500		\$0	GO
PCA Total	\$10,000	Total	\$11,500	\$0	\$10,000	Total
	\$10,000	GO	\$11,500	\$0	\$10,000	GO
Office of Environmental Assistance						
Capital Assistance Program	\$3,000	GO	\$3,450		\$1,150	GO
Environmental Assistance Total	\$3,000	GO	\$3,450	\$0	\$1,150	GO
BOWSR						
Reinvest In Minnesota	\$7,000	GO	\$7,000		\$500	GO
Local Government Road Wetland Replacement	\$0	GO	\$3,000		\$5,200	GO
Streambank Lakeshore and Roadside Erosion Control	\$0	GO	\$2,000		\$0	GO
Lazarus Creek	\$0	GO	\$1,500		\$1,500	GO
Browns Creek	\$0	GO	\$1,300		\$1,300	GO
BOWSR Total	\$7,000	Total	\$14,800	\$0	\$8,500	Total
	\$7,000	GO	\$14,800	\$0	\$8,500	GO
	\$0	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	GF

2002 Capital Budget Comparison

Rep. Jim Knoblach, House Chair, Sen. Kieth Langseth, Senate Chair
Conference Committee HF 3618

Project	Governor's Rec	Fund	Senate Rec	Conference Committee	House Rec	Fund
Agriculture						
Rural Finance Authority Loan	\$15,000	UF	\$15,000		\$15,000	UF
Expansion of Metro Greenhouse & Storage	\$0	GO	\$292		\$0	GO
Agriculture Total	\$15,000	Total	\$15,292	\$0	\$15,000	Total
	\$0	GO	\$292	\$0	\$0	GO
	\$0	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	GF
	\$15,000	UF	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	UF
MN Zoological Gardens						
Zoo Master Plan Design and Construction	\$7,184	GO	\$7,184		\$0	GO
Asset Preservation	\$3,000	GO	\$3,000		\$3,000	GO
MN Zoo Total	\$10,184	GO	\$10,184	\$0	\$3,000	GO
Administration						
Statewide CAPRA	\$17,000	GO	\$17,000		\$4,100	GO
Capitol Complex Electrical Work	\$3,231	GO	\$3,231		\$3,231	GO
Agency Relocation	\$1,500	GF	\$1,500		\$0	GF
Governor's Residence	\$45	GF	\$45		\$0	GF
Governor's Residence	\$4,246	GO	\$4,246		\$430	GO
New State Buildings	\$84,589	GO	\$60,528		\$50,000	GO
New State Building	\$0	UF	\$15,717		\$0	UF
Master Planning Olmstead County	\$0	GO	\$700		\$0	GO
Property Acquisition	\$0	GO	\$1,500		\$0	GO
WWII Memorial	\$0	GO	\$0		\$1,500	GO
DOT Exterior	\$5,046	THF	\$0		\$5,046	THF
Administration Total	\$115,657	Total	\$104,467	\$0	\$64,307	Total
	\$109,066	GO	\$87,205	\$0	\$59,261	GO
	\$0	UF	\$15,717	\$0	\$0	UF
	\$5,046	THF	\$0	\$0	\$5,046	THF
	\$1,545	GF	\$1,545	\$0	\$0	GF
CAAP Board						
Capitol 2005, Restore Floors G-2 and Elevators	\$1,933	GO	\$1,933		\$0	GO
Capitol 2005, Restore Floors G-2 and Elevators	\$646	GF	\$646		\$0	GF
Signage	\$712	GO	\$300		\$0	GO
CAAP Board Total	\$2,645	GO	\$2,233	\$0	\$0	GO
	\$646	GF	\$646	\$0	\$0	GF
Amateur Sports						
National Sports Conference Center	\$4,250	GO	\$5,250		\$4,250	GO
Spirit Mountain Ski Area	\$0	GO	\$1,000		\$0	GO
Mount Itasca Biathlon Facility	\$0	GO	\$0		\$250	GO
Amateur Sports Totals	\$4,250	Total	\$6,250	\$0	\$4,500	Total
	\$4,250	GO	\$6,250	\$0	\$4,500	GO
	\$0	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	GF
Arts						
Bloomington Center for the Arts	\$0	GF	\$1,000		\$0	GF
Minneapolis Childrens Theater	\$0	GO	\$5,000		\$0	GO
Minneapolis Guthrie Theater	\$0	GO	\$30,000		\$0	GO
Rochester Art Center Design	\$0	GO	\$500		\$0	GO
Arts Total	\$0	GO	\$35,500	\$0	\$0	GO
		GF	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	GF

2002 Capital Budget Comparison

Rep. Jim Knobloch, House Chair, Sen. Kieth Langseth, Senate Chair
Conference Committee HF 3618

Project	Governor's Rec	Fund	Senate Rec	Conference Committee	House Rec	Fund
Military Affairs						
Asset Preservation and Kitchen Repair	\$2,500	GO	\$2,500		\$2,500	GO
ADA improvements	\$857	GO	\$857		\$857	GO
Facility Life Safety	\$1,000	GO	\$1,000		\$1,000	GO
Indoor Firing Range Improvements	\$0	GO	\$500		\$0	GO
Camp Ripley Anti-Terrorism Facility	\$0	GO	\$0		\$500	GO
Military Affairs Totals	\$4,357	Total	\$4,857	\$0	\$4,857	Total
Transportation						
Local Bridge Assistance	\$30,000	GO	\$40,000	\$1	\$48,000	GO
10 Ton Road Upgrades	\$0	GO	\$0	\$2	\$10,000	GO
Local Share Trunk Highway Projects	\$0	GO	\$0	\$3	\$30,000	GO
Local Routes Regional Significance	\$0	GO	\$0	\$4	\$31,000	GO
Town Road Signs	\$0	GO	\$0	\$5	\$1,000	GO
Duluth Ariel Lift Bridge	\$0	GO	\$1,000	\$6	\$0	GO
Port Development Assistance	\$0	GO	\$4,000	\$7	\$2,000	GO
Rail Service Improvement	\$0	GO	\$4,000	\$8	\$2,000	GO
Freight Investment Projects	\$0	GO	\$8,546	\$9	\$2,000	GO
Northstar Corridor Commuter Rail	\$120,000	GO	\$8,000	\$10	\$0	GO
Rush Line Transitway	\$0	GO	\$0	\$11	\$400	GO
Cedar Avenue Transitway	\$0	GO	\$0	\$12	\$1,000	GO
St Paul Union Depot	\$0	GO	\$0	\$13	\$1,500	GO
Greater Minnesota Transit	\$0	GO	\$2,000	\$14	\$2,000	GO
Statewide Public Safety Radio System (800mhz)	\$0	GO	\$100	\$15	\$26,000	GO
DM&E Study	\$0	GF	\$0	\$16	\$500	GF
Consolidated Operations Support Facility	\$9,500	THF	\$0	\$17	\$0	THF
Mankato Headquarters Building	\$14,000	THF	\$0	\$18	\$0	THF
Communications Backbone Digital Conversion	\$2,000	THF	\$0	\$19	\$0	THF
MN/DOT Totals	\$150,000	Total	\$67,646	\$0	\$157,400	Total
	\$150,000	GO	\$67,646	\$0	\$156,900	GO
	\$0	GF	\$0	\$0	\$500	GF
	\$0	THF	\$0	\$0	\$0	THF
Metropolitan Council						
Northwest Metro Busway	\$50,000	GO	\$5,000		\$4,000	GO
Livable Communities Grant Program	\$10,000	GO	\$10,000		\$0	GO
Snelling Bus Garage	\$10,000	GO	\$10,000		\$100	GO
Central Corridor Planning	\$0	GO	\$3,000		\$0	GO
Park and Ride Lots	\$0	GO	\$0		\$500	GO
Met Council Total	\$70,000	GO	\$28,000	\$0	\$4,600	GO
Commerce						
Energy Investment Loans	\$6,000	UF	\$5,000		\$6,000	UF
Commerce	\$6,000	UF	\$5,000	\$0	\$6,000	UF
Health						
Duluth Dental Clinic	\$0	GO	\$775		\$0	GO
Health Total	\$0	GO	\$775	\$0	\$0	GO

2002 Capital Budget Comparison

Rep. Jim Knoblach, House Chair, Sen. Kieth Langseth, Senate Chair
Conference Committee HF 3618

Project	Governor's Rec	Fund	Senate Rec	Conference Committee	House Rec	Fund
DHS						
Systemwide Roof Replacement	\$2,789	GO	\$2,789		\$2,789	GO
Systemwide Asset Preservation	\$6,500	GO	\$6,500		\$4,000	GO
Systemwide Building Demolition	\$2,000	GO	\$2,250		\$2,750	GO
BRHSC Building 20 Improvements	\$0	GO	\$6,305		\$0	GO
FFRTC Upgrade Program Facilities	\$0	GO	\$3,000		\$3,000	GO
SPRTC Convert Power to Low Pressure	\$3,619	GO	\$3,619		\$3,619	GO
People Inc	\$0	GF	\$375		\$0	GF
DHS Totals	\$14,908	Total	\$24,838	\$0	\$16,158	Total
	\$14,908	GO	\$24,463	\$0	\$16,158	GO
	\$0	\$375	\$375	\$0	\$0	GF
Vets Home						
Asset Preservation	\$2,000	GO	\$4,690		\$2,000	GO
Hastings Building Preservation	\$8,553	GO	\$8,553		\$8,553	GO
Luverne Dementia Wander Area	\$766	GO	\$766		\$0	GO
Mpls Adult Day Care	\$0	GO	\$990		\$0	GO
Silver Bay Roof Replacement	\$2,345	GO	\$2,345		\$697	GO
Vets Home Total	\$13,664	GO	\$17,344	\$0	\$11,250	GO
Corrections						
DOC Asset Preservation	\$23,100	GO	\$23,000		\$23,100	GO
Lino Lakes 416 Bed Offender Housing	\$4,160	GO	\$4,160		\$4,160	GO
Shakopee ILC Renovation and Support Space	\$3,070	GO	\$3,070		\$3,070	GO
Stillwater New Seg Unit Design/Predesign	\$90	GO	\$90		\$90	GO
Willow River/Moose Lake Activities Building	\$0	GO	\$1,523		\$0	GO
Bayport Storm Sewer	\$0	GO	\$1,550		\$1,550	GO
Corrections Totals	\$30,420	GO	\$33,393	\$0	\$31,970	GO
DTED						
Redevelopment Grant Funding	\$10,000	GO	\$11,000		\$5,000	GO
MPFA State Matching Funds	\$16,000	GO	\$16,000		\$16,000	GO
Wif Grants	\$4,000	GO	\$38,450		\$15,735	GO
Wif Grants	\$80	GF	\$800		\$300	GF
Fairmont Sports Complex	\$0	GO	\$500		\$0	GO
Greater Minnesota Business Devl Grants	\$0	GO	\$15,000		\$0	GO
Grand Rapids Discovery Museum	\$0	GO	\$300		\$300	GO
Minneapolis Empowerment Zones	\$0	GO	\$8,000		\$3,000	GO
Olivia Ag Innovation Center	\$0	GO	\$1,000		\$0	GO
Red Lake Economic Development	\$0	GO	\$1,400		\$0	GO
St Cloud Convention Center	\$0	GO	\$1,000		\$3,250	GO
St Paul Wilkins Auditorium	\$0	GO	\$5,000		\$500	GO
St Paul Phalen Boulevard	\$0	GO	\$8,000		\$8,000	GO
St Paul Renaissance Project	\$0	GO	\$8,375		\$0	GO
Small Cities Economic Development	\$0	GO	\$0		\$6,000	GO
Hastings Hydro Electric Plant	\$0	GO	\$0		\$1,000	GO
DTED Total	\$30,080	Total	\$114,825	\$0	\$59,085	Total
	\$30,000	GO	\$114,025	\$0	\$58,785	GO
	\$80	GF	\$800	\$0	\$300	GF
IRRRB						
Mesabi Station	\$0	GO	\$1,800		\$600	GO
IRRRB Total	\$0	GO	\$1,800	\$0	\$600	GO

2002 Capital Budget Comparison

Rep. Jim Knoblach, House Chair, Sen. Kieth Langseth, Senate Chair
Conference Committee HF 3618

Project	Governor's Rec	Fund	Senate Rec	Conference Committee	House Rec	Fund
Housing						
Transitional Housing Loans	\$0	GO	\$0		\$2,000	GO
Transitional Veterans Housing	\$4,461	GO	\$10,000		\$19,500	GO
Housing Finance Totals	\$4,461	GO	\$10,000	\$0	\$21,500	GO
Historical Society						
Asset Preservation	\$1,500	GO	\$5,000		\$2,500	GO
County and Local Historical Preservation Grants	\$0	GO	\$1,500		\$500	GO
County and Local Historical Preservation Grants	\$0	GF	\$0		\$0	GF
State Capitol 2005 Project	\$0	GF	\$0		\$0	GF
Sibley Historic Site Preservation	\$0	GO	\$542		\$0	GO
Kelley Farm Improvements	\$0	GO	\$655		\$0	GO
Fort Snelling Improvements	\$0	GO	\$500		\$0	GO
Heritage Trails	\$0	GO	\$384		\$0	GO
Historic Sites Network Master Plan	\$0	GF	\$0		\$0	GF
Fort Belmont	\$0	GO	\$200		\$200	GO
New Brighton Caboose	\$0	GF	\$100		\$150	GF
Pipestone County Museum	\$0	GO	\$125		\$0	GO
Gibbs Museum	\$0	GO	\$137		\$0	GO
Historical Society Totals	\$1,500	Total	\$9,143	\$0	\$3,350	Total
	\$1,500	GO	\$9,043	\$0	\$3,200	GO
	\$0	GF	\$100	\$0	\$150	GF
Finance						
Bond Sale Expenses	\$800	GO	\$1,066		\$740	GO
Additional Debt Service Costs	\$4,592	GF	\$9,879		\$4,880	GF
Other Fiscal Impacts						
Cancellations						
1999 Itasca County Infrastructure	\$500	GO				GO
1999 Penumbra		GO			\$1,250	GO
2000 Guthrie Theater	\$3,000	GF	\$1,000			GF
1998 Sand Dunes State Forest	\$113	GF	\$113		\$113	GF
1998 Riverview Corridor	\$0	GF			\$2,125	GF
1998 Hartley Nature Center	\$1,500	GF			\$100	GF
1998 People Inc.	\$375	GF	\$375			GF
1998 Red Lake Education and Training Center	\$500	GF	\$500		\$500	GF
1998 Treaty Site History Center	\$400	GF	\$400		\$400	GF
Fuji Ya Language		GF			\$158	GF
Cancellations Total	\$6,388	Total	\$2,388	\$0	\$4,646	Total
	\$500	GO	\$0	\$0	\$1,250	GO
	\$5,888	GF	\$2,388	\$0	\$3,396	GF
	\$0	THF	\$0	\$0	\$0	THF
Bill Totals	\$819,059	Total	\$1,200,851	\$0	\$843,768	Total
New Spending	\$745,914	GO	\$1,076,078	\$0	\$740,711	GO
	\$2,271	GF	\$4,646	\$0	\$1,130	GF
	\$65,828	UF	\$120,127	\$0	\$96,881	UF
	\$5,046	THF	\$0	\$0	\$5,046	THF
Less Cancellations	(\$500)	GO	\$-0	\$-0	(\$1,250)	GO
	\$-0	THF	\$-0	\$-0	\$-0	THF
	(\$9,827)	GF	(\$2,388)	\$-0	(\$3,396)	GF
Net Spending	\$808,732		\$1,198,463	\$0	\$839,122	
GO Spending	\$745,914		\$1,076,078	\$0	\$740,711	
+GF Spending	\$2,271		\$4,646	\$0	\$1,130	
-GO Cancellations	(\$500)		\$-0	\$-0	(\$1,250)	
-GF Cancellations	(\$9,827)		(\$2,388)	\$-0	(\$3,396)	
Net	\$737,858		\$1,078,336	\$0	\$737,195	

Ramsey Soil and Water Conservation District



2015 Rice Street
Roseville, MN 55113-6814
Fax 651/488-3478
Telephone 651/488-1476

March 21, 2002

Mr. Ron Harnack
Executive Director
MN BWSR
One West Water Street, Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55107

Dear Mr. Harnack:

On Thursday, March 21, 2002 the Ramsey Soil and Water Conservation District (RSWCD) Board of Supervisors held a special meeting to reconsider its February 5, 2002 resolution (Resolution 02-02-04). RSWCD Resolution 02-02-04 (see attached) is the resolution that would change the way in which RSWCD Supervisors are elected. The RSWCD requested BWSR action on this issue at BWSR's February 2002 meeting. BWSR tabled action on our request to its March 2002 meeting.

The RSWCD Board of Supervisors voted 4:1 to "rescind our decision reflected in Resolution 02-02-04 and withdraw our request to BWSR". Please remove our request from your next Board meeting. The Ramsey SWCD Board of Supervisors will not proceed with RSWCD Resolution 02-02-04.

If you have any questions, please contact RSWCD Board Vice-chair Joe Fox (651-777-6514). I will not be available to address any questions the week of March 25, 2002.

Sincerely,

Tom Petersen
District Manager

- c. Members of the RSWCD Board
Janice Rettman, Ramsey Co. Board of Commissioners

Resolution

Board of Supervisors

RAMSEY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Presented by: Ingrid Bjorklund

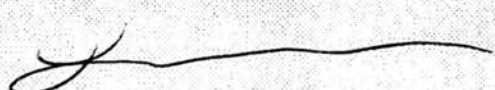
Date: 02-05-02

No.: 02-02-04

Resolved the Ramsey Soil and Water Conservation District supervisors will be elected by supervisor district pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 2000 Chapter 103C.311, Subd. 2, beginning with the 2002 general election.

By: 

Ingrid Bjorklund, Chair

By: 

Tom Petersen, District Manager

BWSR Briefing

Issue: Statutory Process to Discontinue a Soil and Water Conservation District

Background

Minnesota Statutes 103C.225 specifies the process to discontinue a soil and water conservation district. It is largely unchanged from the original act that was signed into law in 1937. The basic process to discontinue a SWCD is as follows:

1. No sooner than five years after formation...
2. At least 25 occupiers of land may file a petition for termination of the district with the BWSR...
3. BWSR may conduct public meetings and hearings...
4. Within 60 days of receipt of the petition, BWSR must file due notice for holding a referendum on the matter of discontinuance...
5. In the referendum only land occupiers may vote...
6. After the referendum, the BWSR must determine whether the continued operation of the SWCD is administratively feasible and must consider the public policy purpose for SWCDs under section 103A and six additional criteria specified in the law...
7. The BWSR must certify its decision to the SWCD...
8. There is a bit more due process than is mentioned in this summary.

The procedure to discontinue a SWCD, like some other seldom used parts MS 103C is out-of-date and some of it, like who may vote in the referendum is not compliant with current election laws and is likely unconstitutional. The only recourse, a court directed election, would be prohibitively expensive. Change and modernization is needed.

Administrative Advisory Committee Review and Recommendations

At its November 14, 2001 meeting, the BWSR Administrative Advisory Committee studied this matter and developed the following recommendations:

1. BWSR should pursue a statutory change to MS 103C which would amend the discontinuance procedure for SWCDs as follows:

NOW:	Petition	→	Referendum	→	BWSR Decision
PROPOSED:	Petition	→	BWSR Discretion	→	Referendum
	[25% of legal voters]		[Due process required; discretion on referendum; discretion on assignment of costs]		[@next general election]

This approach would standardize the process with other units of government (like

watershed districts) and would make it compliant with current election laws.

2. In all cases, "seamless coverage" for the provision of conservation services offered by the SWCD should be a consideration. A requirement for discontinuance would be that the core services delivered by the SWCD must be somehow continued.
3. The modernization of MS 103C.225 should be apart of a comprehensive modernization of SWCD law underway by the MASWCD District Capacity Initiative. This initiative is targeting the 2003 legislative session. BWSR should cooperate with the MASWCD in this comprehensive approach. If needed sooner than 2003, stopgap legislation can be pursued in 2002 with the support of the MASWCD.
4. County elections officials and the Office of the Secretary of State must also be involved in designing the solution to this modernization.

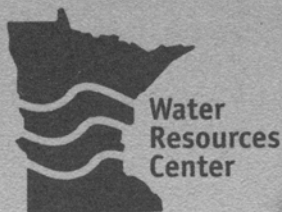
Compiled by Jim Birkholz

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Minnesota Water 2002 & Minnesota Lakes and Rivers Conference

Hosted By:

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



Working Together in a Climate of Change to Manage Minnesota's Water Resources

*April 17-20, 2002
St. Cloud Civic Center,
St. Cloud, MN*

Sponsors:

**Initiative Foundation of Central Minnesota
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency**

Co-Sponsors:

**Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Metropolitan Council
We•No•Nah Canoe**

Working Together in a Climate of Change to Manage Minnesota's Water Resources

The **Minnesota Lakes Association**, **Rivers Council of Minnesota** and the **University of Minnesota Water Resources Center** are joining together to offer four days of presentations on managing Minnesota's waters during this time of changing climate, demographics, water and land-use patterns, increasing development, and growing recreational conflicts. Generally, the sessions on April 17 and 18 will feature technical presentations on a wide variety of topics while the sessions on April 19 and 20 will feature more general citizen-oriented water resource topics as well as a special track for local units of government.

Over the four days, the sessions will help citizens, local governments, professionals, and researchers to learn about and collaborate on key water management issues, research and public policy in Minnesota. Building stronger public/private partnerships is key to protecting Minnesota's surface water resources. Having a strong mix of citizens and professionals participating together will help strengthen partnerships that will play a critical role in the future protection of our state's water resources.

Pick and choose the days that best fit your educational needs, or plan to attend all four days. There's something for everyone who cares about the future of Minnesota's water.

Featured Speakers

- **Tom Johnson**, Director, University of Minnesota Large Lakes Observatory

Johnson will present the opening Wednesday plenary presentation, *Interpreting Global Climate Change from Lake Sediments*, based on research done at the world-renowned Large Lakes Observatory at the University of Minnesota.

- **Ted Mondale**, Chair of the Metropolitan Council

For the luncheon presentation on Wednesday, *A New Regional Growth Strategy—Blueprint for 2030*, Mondale will discuss the changing growth patterns of the seven-county metropolitan area and strategies for resource management.

- **Gyles Randall**, University of Minnesota

In Thursday's luncheon address, *Present-day Agriculture in Southern Minnesota: Is It Sustainable?*, Randall will discuss agricultural practices in southern Minnesota based on his 30 years of agricultural research, and present considerations about the sustainability of present-day agriculture.

- **Jim Cummings (invited)**, Mille Lacs/Kathio State Park Naturalist

During the Friday plenary, Cummings will present a unique talk, *Mille Lacs Lake: A History of Change*. He will recount the rich history of changes in the Mille Lacs Lake area from the time the pioneers arrived to the modern day transformation of the land around the lake and its impact on the natural resources of the area.

- **Dennis Anderson**, outdoor columnist, Minneapolis Star Tribune

In a recent four-part series in the Star Tribune, *The State We're In*, Anderson discussed the contradiction of values in Minnesota, where a majority of people surveyed say they value and want to protect our state's water resources, yet our rivers and lakes are being polluted by urban runoff, agricultural practices, development, and other sources of pollution. In Friday's opening plenary session, Anderson will present an overview of his recent series.

- **Honorable Gaylord Nelson**, former Wisconsin Governor and Senator and Earth Day Founder
As a featured speaker at the Friday night fundraiser, *A Celebration of Minnesota's Lakes and Rivers*, Nelson will present a thought-provoking message entitled *Environment-Population-Sustainable Development: Where Do We Go From Here?* about the challenges we face in protecting our precious natural resources.

3 The Conference at a Glance

Wednesday, April 17 <i>See pages 4-5</i>	Thursday, April 18 <i>See pages 5-7</i>	Friday, April 19 <i>See pages 7-9</i>	Saturday, April 20 <i>See pages 9-10</i>
8:00 CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST & REGISTRATION	8:00 CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST & REGISTRATION	6:00 - 8:00 EXHIBITOR SET-UP	7:30 - 8:30 CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST & REGISTRATION
9:15 - 12:15 PLENARY SESSIONS Global Change: A Minnesota Perspective Interpreting Global Climate Change from Lake Sediments Managing Minnesota's Water Resources in a Time of Change Minnesota's Water Unification Plan	8:30 - 4:00 SHORELAND CONSERVATION PROJECT BUS TOUR	7:30 - 8:30 CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST & REGISTRATION	7:45 - 8:30 RCM ANNUAL MEETING
12:15 - 1:30 LUNCH A New Regional Growth Strategy - Blueprint 2030	9:00 - 10:30 CONCURRENT SESSION Assessing Sources and Effects of Nutrients I The Next Million People by 2030: Growth and Natural Resources Ensuring a Safe Water Supply TMDLs: Changing Land Use, Changing Policies	8:30 - 10:00 PLENARY SESSION Mille Lacs Lake: A History of Change The State We're In: A Contradiction of Values	8:30 - 10:00 CONCURRENT SESSIONS Healthy Organizations: Getting Started and Keeping It Going Fish & Wildlife Nutrients in Lakes and Streams Strategic Communications for Action (Workshop)
1:30 - 3:00 CONCURRENT SESSIONS New Tools for Monitoring Ground Water in the Twin Cities: Implications for Land-Use Decisions Understanding Agricultural Drainage	11:00 - 12:30 CONCURRENT SESSIONS Assessing Sources and Effects of Nutrients II Investigating the Causes of Malformed Frogs Emerging Contaminants: Endocrine Disruptors Community Planning and Decision-Making	10:30 - 12:00 CONCURRENT SESSIONS Understanding Your Watershed Impacts of Land-Use Changes on Watersheds The ABCs of TMDLs Emerging GIS Tools	10:30 - 12:00 CONCURRENT SESSIONS Healthy Organizations: The Bucks Start Here Aquatic Plant Management River History: Lessons of the Past, Hope for the Future Strategic Communications for Action (continued from Session 1)
3:30 - 5:00 CONCURRENT SESSIONS New Tools for Monitoring and Modeling Ground Water Remediation: Addressing Problems from the Past Minimizing Agricultural Impacts	12:30 - 2:00 LUNCH Present-day Agriculture in Southern Minnesota-Is it Sustainable	12:00 - 1:00 LUNCH	12:00 - 1:00 LUNCH
	2:00 - 3:00 POSTER SESSION	1:00 - 2:30 CONCURRENT SESSIONS Minnesota's Eco-regions Getting Ahead of Growth and Development Public Policy Update I Getting Shoreland Erosion Control Projects Done	1:00 - 2:30 CONCURRENT SESSIONS Managing Your Non-Profit Organization Exotic Species Lake and River Management Planning Data to Information to Action: Volunteer Citizen Monitoring
	3:00 - 4:30 CONCURRENT SESSIONS Mercury Contamination in Fish- Mechanisms Monitoring Malformed Frog Populations Arsenic: New Standards and Water Supply Implications Global Climate Change	3:00 - 4:30 CONCURRENT SESSIONS Doctor, Is My Watershed Sick? Runoff Best Management Practices Public Policy Update II The Challenges and Opportunities of Public Participation	3:00 - 4:30 CONCURRENT SESSIONS Building Membership Shoreland Landscaping Matters Solving Unique Sewage Treatment Problems for Shoreland Properties and Communities Data to Information to Action: Volunteer Citizen Monitoring (continued from Session 3)
		4:30 - 5:30 MLA ANNUAL MEETING	
		5:30 - 9:00 A CELEBRATION OF MINNESOTA'S LAKES AND RIVERS	

8:00 Continental Breakfast & Registration**9:15 PLENARY SESSION: Global Change: A Minnesota Perspective**

Mark Seeley, *State Climatologist*; Tom Gillaspay, *State Demographer*; Bill Easter, *U of MN Applied Economics*; Patrick Brezonik, *U of MN Water Resources Center*

10:00 PLENARY SESSION: Interpreting Global Climate Change from Lake Sediments

Thomas Johnson, *Director, University of Minnesota Large Lakes Observatory*

10:45 Break**11:15 PLENARY SESSION: Managing Minnesota's Water Resources in a Time of Change**

Jack Uldrich, *Minnesota Planning*

11:45 PLENARY SESSION: Minnesota's Water Unification Plan

Gretchen Sabel, *Minnesota Planning*

12:15 Lunch: A New Regional Growth Strategy – Blueprint 2030

Ted Mondale, *Chair, Metropolitan Council*

**CONCURRENT
SESSION • 1
1:30 - 3:00**
New Tools for Monitoring

Moderators: Cathy Larson,
Steve Kloiber

Quantifying river bank erosion with scanning laser altimetry

D.P. Thoma, S.C. Gupta, M.E. Bauer

Using transparency surveys to focus implementation efforts

P. Wymer, K.A. Olson, J.A. Churchill

Use of satellite imagery for assessment of Minnesota's 10,000 lakes

L.G. Olmanson, P.L. Brezonik,
M.E. Bauer

The feasibility of using DNA fingerprinting to track sources of fecal contamination of water

L.K. Johnson, M.B. Brown, P. Dombek,
M.J. Sadowsky

Ground Water in the Twin Cities: Implications for Land-Use Decisions

Moderator: Jim Stark

Recharge to unconfined aquifer and leakage to confined aquifers in the seven-county metropolitan area of Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota

J. Ruhl

Baseflow loading of nutrients to the St. Croix River from Valley and Browns Creeks

J.E. Almendinger, M.J. Zapp-Granley

Camp Coldwater Spring, Birthplace of Minnesota, and the Highways 55-62 Interchange

K. Barr

Guiding ground water use through cooperative planning

L. Reeves

Understanding Agricultural Drainage

Moderator: Mary Hanks

Nutrient and pesticide losses from pattern tile under a production scale corn-soybean rotation

B. VanRyswyk, P.J. Wotzka

Impact of subsurface drainage system design on flow, water quality, and crop yields

L.M. Busman, G.R. Sands, M.E. Rugger

Frequency analysis of subsurface drainage in Minnesota

C.X. Jin, G.R. Sands

Simulating the long-term impact of drainage on water quality at a field scale

A. Mendez, G.R. Sands, P. Gowda,
P.J. Wotzka, C.X. Jin

3:00 - 3:30 Break

**CONCURRENT
SESSION • 2****3:30 - 5:00****New Tools for Monitoring and Modeling**

Moderators: Cathy Larson, Steve Kloiber

Using GIS and the Internet to manage permits in a watershed district

B. Fischer, D. Wilkens

Establishing nutrient parameters for the Minnesota River models

J.B. Butcher, H. Munir, J. Klang, R. Jacobsen

Developing effective indicators of stream quality: linking streams to the landscape

C. Richards, L. Johnson, J. Schuldt, G. Host

Information engineering: a new paradigm for environmental management in the 21st century

L. Baker, W. Stefanov

Ground Water Remediation: Addressing Problems from the Past

Moderator: Paige Novak

Using discharging ground water to evaluate risk posed to surface waters at remediation sites in Minnesota

J.R. Lundy

Fractured Platteville Limestone and horizontal well technology

G. Girtz

Using gas-permeable membranes to stimulate in situ reductive dechlorination: Model simulations vs. experimental results

L.W. Clapp, R.M. Hozalski, P.J. Novak, M.J. Semmens, X. Ma

A novel pattern of PCE and TCE natural attenuation in groundwater

M. Ferrey, J. Wilson

Minimizing Agricultural Impacts

Moderator: Mark Dittrich

Tillage and nutrient source impacts on water quality from flat lands

S.C. Gupta, D.P. Thoma, J. Strock, J. Moncrief

Effects of agricultural practices on fish communities in two Minnesota watersheds

J.K.H. Zimmerman, B.C. Vondracek

Integrating science and economics to enhance nonpoint source pollution abatement policy

M.E. Renwick, J.L. Anderson, D.J. Mulla, P.H. Gowda

Abiotic reduction of dinitroaniline herbicides

S. Wang, W.A. Arnold

Thursday, April 18**8:00****Continental Breakfast & Registration****8:30 - 4:30****Bus Tour** *(details below)***Shoreland Conservation Bus Tour****Thursday, April 18, 2001 • 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM***(Bus will depart from & return to the St. Cloud Civic Center) Lunch provided off site.**If you are interested in viewing some of Central Minnesota's premier restoration activities, then this is the tour for you! Participants will be treated to several site visits, including a demonstration plot of various shoreline restoration techniques at the Warner Lake Nature Center.**The bus will head into the heart of Stearns County for five site visits that include lakescaping projects with bio-engineering erosion controls, streambank stabilization using cedar tree revetments, willow stakes, and native grasses, a gully repair, an agricultural runoff project, and more!**Lunch/snacks included. Please dress appropriately for any weather conditions, and plan on being outside for much of the day. \$25 per person (Thursday conference fees do not apply to those going on the bus tour.)**Don't forget to mark your registration form if planning to attend! Space is limited and registrants will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis.*

**CONCURRENT
SESSION • 1**

9:00 - 10:30

**Assessing Sources and
Effects of Nutrients I**Moderator: Steven
Heiskary**Paleolimnological
assessment: The use of
sediment cores to
reconstruct nutrient loading
in Jessie Lake, Itasca County**J.C. Kingston, A. Norton,
K. Koller**Use of diatom-reconstructed
phosphorus concentrations
for trend assessment, model
verification, and developing
nutrient criteria for
Minnesota, USA, lakes**S.A. Heiskary, E.B. Swain,
D.R. Engstrom, J. Ramstack**Cultural eutrophication of
urban lakes in Virginia,
Minnesota: The causes,
effects and possible
solutions**

J.C. Klejeski, J. McManus

**Phosphorus and nitrogen
removal technologies at
wastewater treatment plants**R. Garman, L. Rogacki,
C. Voight, T. Block**The Next Million
People by 2030:
Growth and Natural
Resources**Moderator: Ann
Beckman**Planning for the new century**

J. Kari

**Green corridors as
development shapers**

J. Kari

**Geographic analysis of
natural resources: A tool for
water planning and
management**

S. Kloiber

**Landscape assessment for
environmentally based Smart
Growth**

D. Pitt

**Ensuring a Safe
Water Supply**Moderator: Patricia
Bloomgren**Source water protection for
small surface water systems**

B. Kluthe

**Source water protection for
St. Cloud, St. Paul, and
Minneapolis**

D. Brostrom, B. Olsen

**GIS tools and the County
Well Index**

S. Grow

**Report card on the status of
our drinking water**

P. Bloomgren

**TMDLs: Changing
Land Use, Changing
Policies**Moderators: Jeff Risberg,
Les Everett**Stakeholder involvement
process for Lower Minnesota
River TMDL**L. M. Gunderson, H.
Munir**The Vermillion River TMDL:
Implementing a general
spreadsheet approach**

J. Bischoff

**Watershed scale modeling of
nutrient and sediment
reduction strategies for
TMDLs**P.H. Gowda, D.J. Mulla,
B. Dalzell**The 2002 CWA Section
303(d) TMDL list of impaired
waters—current status**

H. Markus

10:30

Break**CONCURRENT
SESSION • 2**

11:00 - 12:30

**Assessing Sources
and Effects of
Nutrients II**Moderator: Steven
Heiskary**Establishing relationships
among in-stream nutrient
concentrations,
phytoplankton composition
and abundance, and
biochemical oxygen demand
in Minnesota, USA, rivers**

S. Heiskary, H. Markus

**Role of river suspended
sediment in phosphorus
transport**

F. Fang, P.L. Brezonik

**A phosphorus index developed
for water quality risk
assessment in Minnesota**N.C. Hansen, J.E. Moncrief,
P.R. Bloom, D.J. Mulla,
P. Bierman, M. Mozafarri**Effect of a phosphorus
fertilizer ordinance on runoff
water quality**J.M. Barten, J. Johnson,
B. Vlach**Investigating the
Causes of Malformed
Frogs**Moderators: Perry Jones,
Joe Magner**A brief history of amphibian
malformations**

W. Souder

**The role of Ribeiroia ondatrae
metacercariae in the
development of malformed
frogs in Minnesota**D.R. Sutherland, J. Kapfer,
M. Knutson**The role of minerals on the
development and occurrence
of malformed frogs**E.A.E. Garber, A.M. McGarvey,
G.L. Larsen, J.L. Erb,
J.A. Magner**Water-quality assessment of
surface-water microlayers at
frog malformation sites in
Minnesota**P.M. Jones, M.A. Menheer,
S.D. Zaugg, H. Taylor,
G. Aiken, E.M. Thurman,
C. Rostad, D. Rosenberry**Emerging Contaminants:
Endocrine Disruptors**Moderators: Matt Simcik,
Kathy Lee**A novel approach to assessing
effects of aqueous xenoestrogen
exposure on entry points of
the trophic hierarchy**

H.L. Schoenfuss, M.L. Julius

**Effects of environmental
estrogens on fish in the
vicinity of the Metro
Treatment Plant, St. Paul, MN**D.L. Swackhamer, J. Levitt,
R. Lehr**Industrial and household use
chemicals and pharmaceuticals
in selected surface and ground
water resources in Minnesota**K.E. Lee, P. King, S.D. Zaugg,
J.D. Cahill, E.T. Furlong,
L. Barber**Analysis of Minnesota
surface water samples for
fluorinated surfactants**

M.F. Simcik, K.J. Dorweiler

**Community Planning
and Decision-Making**

Moderator: Ken Olson

**Developing sustainable
wastewater treatment
options for growing counties:
implementing the
recommendations of the
Chisago County Wastewater
Task Force**

M.D. Schmitz

**Protecting our groundwater
resources through
performance management of
onsite wastewater systems**R.J. Otis, B.J. McCarthy,
J. Crosby**Pool planning on the
Mississippi River**

T. Schlagenhaft

**Volunteer stream monitoring
as a tool for citizen
empowerment**

J. Frost Nerbonne, K. Nelson

12:30 Lunch**Present-day Agriculture in Southern Minnesota—Is it Sustainable?**Gyles Randall, *University of Minnesota***2:00 - 3:00 Poster session and dessert buffet****CONCURRENT
SESSION • 3****3:00 - 4:30****Mercury Contamination
in Fish—Mechanisms**

Moderator: Ed Swain

**Methylmercury sources to
Minnesota lakes**J.D. Jeremiason,
B.C. Knights, J.G. Wiener,
M.B. Snadheinrich**Methylmercury in diverse
surface waters of Minnesota
and Wisconsin**M.E. Brigham,
R.M. Goldstein, G.A.
Payne, K.E. Lee**Mercury in bedrock and soils
in Voyageurs National Park,
Minnesota—sources and sinks**

L.G. Woodruff, W.F. Cannon

**Processes contributing to
methyl-mercury generation in
lakes**J.B. Cotner, B.M. Johnson,
P.L. Brezonik**Monitoring Malformed
Frog Populations**Moderators: Perry Jones,
Joe Magner**Recurrent reproductive
anomalies and mortality at a
Minnesota malformed frog site**

D. Hoppe

**Physical factors influencing
frog malformation site habitat**J. Magner, P. Jones,
D. Rosenberry, E. Little**Status of the Department of
Interior's Amphibian Research
and Monitoring Initiative –
Upper Mississippi Region**

W. Sadinski

**Malformation vs. mortality, a
study of Northern Leopard
Frog development in situ**N.W. Shappell, E.A.E. Garber,
N.J. Gackle, J. Canfield,
G.L. Larson**Arsenic: New
Standards and Water
Supply Implications**

Moderator: Pat McCann

**Prevalence of arsenic in
Minnesota**

R. Soule

**Bio-markers of arsenic
exposure and health effects**R. Messing, J. Small-
Johnson**Impacts on public water
suppliers and methods of
treatment**

K. Peterson

**Implications for private water
supplies**

M. Convery

Global Climate Change

Moderator: Jim Zandlo

**Technology to forecast
changes in land use and
potential application to
climate change**

M. E. Bauer

**The impact of changing
climate on the land of
10,000 lakes**

H. Stefan

Friday, April 19**6:00 - 8:00 Exhibitor Set-up****7:30 - 8:30 Continental Breakfast & Registration****8:30 - 10:00 PLENARY SESSION:****The State We're In: A Contradiction of Values**Dennis Anderson, *Star Tribune***Mille Lacs Lake: A History of Change**Jim Cummings (invited), *Mille Lacs/Kathio State Park Naturalist***10:00 - 10:30 Break***Friday, April 19 Sessions continued on page 8.*

	Watersheds	Cumulative Human Impacts on Watersheds	Public Policy	Challenges to Surface Water Management
CONCURRENT SESSION • 1 10:30 - 12:00	Understanding Your Watershed Learn the basics about watersheds: what are they and how are they defined? What is the link between groundwater and surface water and lakes and rivers in a watershed and sources of pollution that can impact water quality?	Impacts of Land-Use Changes on Watersheds This session focuses on the degrading affects of growth and development on lakes, streams, wetlands and their watersheds and environmentally and economically viable means of mitigating them.	The ABCs of TMDLs Minnesota recently completed new rules and guidance for the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program, also known as Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Learn the basics about this important tool for water resource management, the state's priorities for implementation and how you can be involved in making it work for cleaning up your waterway.	Emerging GIS Tools Case studies illustrating how innovative GIS technology was used to manage and protect local water resources
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch			
CONCURRENT SESSION • 2 1:00 - 2:30	Minnesota Eco-regions Minnesota is endowed with a diverse array of soils, topography, vegetation and water resources. Learn more about Minnesota's seven ecoregions and how their differences must be accounted for when managing water resources from region to region.	Getting Ahead of Growth and Development Change happens quickly, often at the peril of a community's most precious assets—its land and water resources. Learn techniques state and local governments have employed to anticipate change and ensure all of a community's assets are protected as it grows.	Public Policy Update I The first of two sessions offering the latest on public policy developments, this session will feature drainage issues, a summary of the Minnesota Environmental Partnership's Protect Our Waters Campaign, and an update of related activity by the Rivers Council of Minnesota and the Minnesota Lakes Association.	Getting Shoreland Erosion Control Projects Done Experienced practitioners lead a discussion on dealing with landowner needs, design and installation, locating materials and contractors, and other key factors in getting the job done.
2:30 - 3:00	Break			
CONCURRENT SESSION • 3 3:00 - 4:30	Doctor, Is My Watershed Sick? Learn about indicators of a watershed's health and cost-effective ways to monitor changes and find solutions to watershed problems.	Runoff Best Management Practices Overview of effective management practices to reduce pollution-laden runoff from urban, agricultural, and shoreland areas.	Public Policy Update II The second of two sessions offering the latest on public policy developments, this session will feature an update on fish consumption advisories, a phosphorous-free fertilizer legislation, the state's plans for water reorganization and the latest developments in the Stormwater Phase II regulations.	The Challenges and Opportunities of Public Participation This interactive workshop is designed to impart basic principles in working with the many and diverse stakeholders in water resource management.
4:30 - 5:30	Minnesota Lakes Association Annual Meeting			
5:30 - 9:00	A Celebration of Minnesota's Lakes and Rivers Featuring the Honorable Gaylord Nelson (See page 9 for details)			

A Celebration of Minnesota's Lakes and Rivers

Friday, April 19 • 5:30 - 9:00 PM • Haws Center, St. Cloud Civic Center

*Featuring the Honorable Gaylord Nelson, former Wisconsin Governor and Senator and renowned founder of Earth Day.**Join us for an evening of food, fun and celebration of Minnesota's lakes and rivers. The evening will include drawings, a silent auction, games, and a raffle for a Wenonah canoe. On the eve of Earth Day, which he founded over 35 years ago and which is now celebrated around the world annually on April 22, the Honorable Gaylord Nelson will present a thought-provoking message about the challenges we face in protecting our precious natural resources.**Proceeds for the evening will benefit the Rivers Council of Minnesota and the Minnesota Lakes Association in their collaborative efforts to protect the lakes and rivers of Minnesota.***Cost:**

\$15 for RCM and MLA members

\$25 for non-members (membership in either MLA or RCM included in ticket price)

Don't forget to mark your registration form if planning to attend!**Saturday, April 20**7:30 - 8:30 **Continental Breakfast & Registration**7:30 - 8:30 **Rivers Council of Minnesota's Annual Meeting****CONCURRENT
SESSION • 1
8:30 - 10:00****Building Effective
Organizations****Healthy Organizations:
Getting Started and
Keeping It Going**

Organizing to protect a lake or river is tough, tricky and rewarding work. Learn from experienced practitioners the basic tools for starting and sustaining a group devoted to improving or protecting a lake, river or watershed.

Aquatic Plans**Fish & Wildlife**

Hear updates on Minnesota fisheries, including new bag limits, regulations, and management plan resources, and updates on Minnesota wildlife, waterfowl and non-game species such as loons.

Watersheds**Nutrients in Lakes
and Streams**

Three cases studies illustrating various sources of nutrients to lakes, rivers and watersheds and how the nutrients were significantly reduced through various mitigation methods.

*** Workshop****Strategic
Communications for
Action**

This highly interactive workshop presented by Action Media will help participants develop communications strategies that serve their advocacy and organizational goals.

*...continued in Session 2, page 10*10:00 - 10:30 **Break***** Must pre-register for Workshops - see registration card**

	Building Effective Organizations	Aquatic Plans	Watersheds	* Workshop
CONCURRENT SESSION • 2 10:30 - 12:00	Healthy Organizations: The Bucks Start Here Finding the financial resources to sustain an organization or initiate a program is a challenge few want to undertake, but all must address for success. This session will offer some basic principles for fundraising and identify resources and opportunities to help meet your goals.	Aquatic Plant Management Learn to identify common aquatic plants found in Minnesota's lakes and rivers and understand their value. Also hear about effective management strategies and how to use aquatic plant inventories as a management tool.	River History: Lessons of the Past, Hope for the Future The delicate balance of growing communities with conserving rivers is nothing new. Case studies will share how the stories of past champions of river protection help build new constituencies for protecting rivers.	Strategic Communications for Action <i>...continued from Session 1</i> The workshop provides an original analysis of the role of the news media in advocacy work, and demonstrates how advocates can effectively use the mass media, with highly targeted media such as their own newsletters, in integrated communications campaigns. Workshop participants will have an opportunity to discuss their own communication needs in light of the Action Media analysis. This workshop is useful both for citizen activists who have not done any press work, and for professionals with extensive experience dealing with the news media.
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch			
CONCURRENT SESSION • 3 1:00 - 2:30	Managing Your Non-Profit Organization Should we become a non-profit? What are the legal issues? What kind of insurance do we need? What are our reporting requirements? These are just a few of the many questions citizens just getting organized ask. This session will feature a panel of experts to address such questions, including those of session participants.	Exotic Species Eurasian watermilfoil and zebra mussels are the prominent exotic species of concern in Minnesota today. Find out how milfoil is being managed by the DNR and other potential methods of control, plus how we can keep zebra mussels out of our state's waters.	Lake and River Management Planning Our lakes and rivers need to be managed systematically and purposefully over time if we are to sustain their long-term health and viability. Hear about planning resources and success stories from citizen groups involved in lake and river management planning.	Data to Information to Action: Volunteer Citizen Monitoring <i>...continued in Session 4</i> Concerned citizens and organizations will learn how they can measure the health of their waterway and take action on what they've learned. Experts will be on hand to give an overview of various monitoring methods; help develop data management, summary, interpretation and presentation skills; and show how data can be used for finding and fixing problems and implementing waterway protection or restoration.
2:30 - 3:00	Break			
CONCURRENT SESSION • 4 3:00 - 4:30	Building Membership Learn the fine art of building support for your organization through memberships from someone who wrote the book—Pat Munoz of the River Network. Pat will walk you through the basics of membership building, evaluate membership building techniques and answer questions from the audience.	Shoreland Landscaping Matters Establishing shoreland buffers is one of the most effective ways to protect the quality of our lakes and rivers. Learn the basics of shoreland landscaping, how attitudes can change and citizens can help each other with these projects, plus new resources for planning and creating your shoreland buffer.	Solving Unique Sewage Treatment Problems for Shoreland Properties and Communities Hear about new options for rural wastewater treatment from individual systems to small community systems and a case study of a lake association's septic system survey process and results.	Data to Information to Action: Volunteer Citizen Monitoring <i>...continued from Session 3</i>

"Working Together in a Climate of Change to Manage Minnesota's Water Resources"

Minnesota Water 2002 and Minnesota Lakes and Rivers Conference

April 17-20, 2002 • St. Cloud Civic Center, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Name _____

Affiliation (if any) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (____) _____ Fax (____) _____

Email _____

Please check each day you will be attending.

☐ Wednesday, April 17

☐ Thursday, April 18

☐ Friday, April 19

☐ Saturday, April 20

☐ I prefer a vegetarian meal.

Registration Fees @ \$45 x number of days. Includes continental breakfast, lunch, breaks and materials.

Less, 10% Membership or Student Discount: (Circle one) Rivers Council of Minnesota, Minnesota Lakes Association (one discount per membership) or Student.

Thursday Bus Tour Registration (\$25 includes transportation, snacks and lunch). Do not register or pay fees for Thursday sessions. ☐ I prefer a vegetarian meal.

Lakes and Rivers Celebration: Friday evening fundraiser (\$15/person RCM or MLA members; \$25/person non-members).

\$25 Late Fee, after April 3. (Late registrants and walk-ins may not be accepted).

TOTAL

☐ Travel and Registration Stipends of up to \$150 per organization **may** be available to lake associations, river groups or other citizen groups. Check box if you are interested in applying.

☐ I will attend the Communications Workshop, Saturday, April 20 (space is limited to 30 people on a first-come, first-served basis).

☐ I will attend the Data to Information to Action Workshop, Saturday, April 20

Make checks payable to RCM-Lakes & Rivers Conference. Mail registration and check or purchase order to: Rivers Council of Minnesota, 100 Second Ave. S., Suite 101, Sauk Rapids, MN 56379

Confirmations will not be sent. Credit cards are not accepted.

11

Accommodations

Blocks of rooms have been reserved at the following hotels. To get the special conference rate, mention "Working Together in a Climate of Change to Manage Minnesota's Water Resources" when making your reservations.

Rooms available:

Kelly Inn Best Western, connected to the St. Cloud Civic Center, Hwy 23 and 4th Avenue So., St. Cloud, MN 56301. Phone: 320-253-0606

St. Cloud Days Inn, 420 SE Hwy 10, St. Cloud, MN, 56301. Phone: 320-253-0500

Best Western Americana Inn and Conference Center, 520 South Hwy 10, St. Cloud, MN 56304. Phone: 320-252-8700

Camping is available at St. Cloud Campground & RV Park, 2491 2nd Street SE, St. Cloud, MN 56304.

Phone: 320-251-4463 or Email: stcloudcampgrd@aol.com Electric hookups are available; no bathroom facilities. Other accommodations may be found at <http://www.visitstcloudmn.com/>

Conference Registration

Registration Deadline: April 3, 2002

Space is extremely limited, so late registrations and walk-ins may not be accepted!

Complete one registration form per person. Mail, along with check or purchase order, to Rivers Council of Minnesota, 100 Second Ave. S., Suite 101, Sauk Rapids, MN 56379. **Make checks payable to RCM-Lakes & Rivers Conference.** Questions? Contact: • Bruce Johnson at Rivers Council of Minnesota, 320-259-6800, bjohnson@riversmn.org • Paula West, Minnesota Lakes Association, 218-824-5565, pwest@mnllakes.org • Tracy Thomas, U of MN Water Resources Center, 612-624-9282, thoma032@tc.umn.edu • Web address for conference information as well as registration materials is: <http://wrc.coafes.umn.edu/water2002/>

Minnesota Water 2002 & Minnesota Lakes and Rivers Conference

Working Together in a Climate of Change to Manage Minnesota's Water Resources

April 17-20, 2002

St. Cloud Civic Center, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Who should attend?

Water Resource Professionals
Lakes and river organizations
Local governments
Citizens
Consultants
Educators
Researchers

This conference will provide practical tools on managing Minnesota's surface water resources for citizens, lakes and rivers groups, federal, state and local government professionals and decision-makers, consultants, natural resource professionals, environmental organizations and educators.

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