



Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources.
Minutes.

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June 2003

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**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ONE WEST WATER STREET
LOWER LEVEL CONFERENCE ROOM
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 2003**

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: Leland Coe, Jerome Deal, Darrell Bruggman, Jack Frost, Karen Harder, Ginny Imholte, Clair Nelson, Victor Ormsby, Dwain Otte, Wayne Anderson, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA); Gene Merriam/Wayne Edgerton, Department of Natural Resources (DNR); Becky Balk, Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA); Jim Anderson, Minnesota Extension Service (MES); Mike Convery, Minnesota Department of Health (MDH)

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT:

Paul Krabbenhoft
Char Kahler

STAFF PRESENT: Doug Thomas, John Jaschke, Jim Haertel, Kevin Lines, Wayne Zellmer, Pete Raeker, Mary Jo Anderson

ADVISORS PRESENT:

Sheila Vanney, Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD)
John Dooley, Minnesota Association of Townships (MAT)
Dave Weirens, Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC)
Ray Bohn, Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD)

BWSR Meeting Minutes
June 25, 2003
Page Two

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

Pledge of Allegiance

**** Adopt Agenda** – Moved by Clair Nelson, seconded by Jerome Deal, to approve the agenda as presented. Motion passed on a voice vote.
03-48

**** Minutes of May 28, 2003** – Moved by Jack Frost, seconded by Dwain Otte, to approve the minutes of May 28, 2003 as circulated. Motion passed on a voice vote.
03-49

Open Mike

- Harley Miller, landowner/petitioner, briefly commented in favor of the Shell Rock River Watershed District petition for establishment and was optimistic the Board would approve the Order for establishment.
- Ken Nelson, petitioner, stated that he is also in favor of establishment of the Shell Rock River Watershed District.

Reports

Chair's Report – Lee Coe asked board members to submit their expense claims. Chair Coe reported that he attended a meeting on June 11, hosted by BWSR regarding the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). Attendees included: Governor's Deputy Chief of Staff Bob Schroeder, MPCA Commissioner Sheryl Corrigan and Assistant Commissioner Lisa Thorvig; DNR Commissioner Gene Merriam; MDA Commissioner Gene Hugoson and Assistant Commissioner Perry Aasness; Department of Finance representatives Lee Merhkens and Ron Heron; NRCS Assistant State Conservationist Paul Flynn; FSA State Executive Director John Monson and FSA State Committee members Jay Nord and Harold Peterson; BWSR Executive Director Ron Harnack, Assistant Director Doug Thomas, Conservation Easement Manager Kevin Lines and Communications Director Pete Raeker. Chair Coe stated this was a very positive meeting.

Chair Coe reported that he attended the "Minnesota's Impaired Waters and the TMDL Challenge" forum in St. Cloud yesterday. Chair Coe stated that it was a very good meeting. A copy of the Governor's press release was distributed. Chair Coe stated that the Governor's comments regarding permanent financing for natural resources is very optimistic.

Chair Coe reported that he received notice from the Governor's office that he was not reappointed as Chair of BWSR. Chair Coe thanked board members for their time and contributions made. He thanked agency members for their input

BWSR Meeting Minutes
June 25, 2003
Page Three

and coordination of efforts. He also commended BWSR staff and thanked them for the great work they do. Chair Coe will personally miss being on the Board, he wishes BWSR much success in the future. Chair Coe stated that board members appointments have been made; however, he is not at liberty to disclose the appointments at this time.

Executive Director's Report – Doug Thomas is in for Ron Harnack today. Doug stated that the Governor's office has completed the board member application process, appointments have been made; however, the Governor's office has not officially made the announcement of the appointments.

Doug commented on the positive statements made at the "Minnesota's Impaired Waters and the TMDL Challenge" forum yesterday in St. Cloud. Doug stated that Governor Pawlenty has directed the formation of a Clean Water Cabinet, which will include the commissioners of MPCA, DNR, MDA, MDH and the executive director of BWSR. Bob Schroeder is the Governor's representative that will chair the Clean Water Cabinet to foster common solutions to the unique clean water challenges each agency faces. Doug reported that Governor Pawlenty stated his support for CREP and his administration is working on an ambitious proposal for the next generation of CREP to achieve clean water goals. Doug stated that a positive emphasis was mentioned several times yesterday at the forum regarding local water management and the importance of the local government delivery system.

Doug stated that in spite of budget reductions, BWSR will have a busy year. Staff will be actively working on local water planning policy issues; watershed districts permitting/transportation projects, including rulemaking; LCMR water planning challenge grants; bonding projects; banking fees law goes into effect August 1; wetland road replacement including the development of a RIM Reserve process option and working with DNR on wildlife management area for wetland restoration and new acquisition; CREP proposals; SWCD new century initiative; BWSR's role in providing support to SWCDs on accounting issues; use of e-Link program for feedlot issues and wetland banking; and the new impaired waters initiative.

Doug asked board members to notify Ron Harnack of their interest in being on certain BWSR committees. Doug announced that the Board tour and meeting has been scheduled for August 27-28 in the Red River Valley.

BWSR Meeting Minutes
June 25, 2003
Page Four

Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC) – Jim Haertel referred to the DRC report that was distributed earlier. Jim stated that the latest appeal is a horse farm in Hennepin County and the pre-hearing will not be held until the end of July or later.

DNR Commissioner Gene Merriam arrived at 9:35 a.m.

Wetlands Committee – Darrell Bruggman reported that he was notified by the Governor's office that he was not reappointed as a board member. Darrell commended BWSR staff for their great efforts and hard work. He stated that he enjoyed his work with the Board and thanked board members for their time and efforts.

Cost-Share/Soil Conservation Committee – Dwain Otte stated that the Cost-Share Committee recommendations will be presented later in the meeting today.

Education and Public Relations Committee – Jim Anderson reported that the Education Committee met regarding drainage issues; they will meet again on July 15.

Agency Reports

Becky Balk, Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA), reported on the successful Watershed Heroes Conference held June 18-20 in St. Peter. Becky stated that MDA and MPCA are coordinating efforts for TMDL, and met on June 16, to discuss agricultural perspectives in relation to TMDLs.

Mike Convery, Minnesota Department of Health (MDH), stated that the potential exists for MDH to respond to flooding issues.

Commissioner Gene Merriam, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), commented on the "Minnesota's Impaired Waters and the TMDL Challenge" forum in St. Cloud yesterday. He's looking for fruitful results regarding water issues. Commissioner Merriam stated that another meeting was held in Mahanomen regarding the DNR permitting of Marsh Creek 6 flood control project and they expect a final decision on that permit in the near future. Commissioner Merriam reported that DNR submitted their capital budget request which includes flood hazard mitigation. He stated his interest in the opportunity to allow wetland restoration in wildlife management areas. Chair Coe thanked Commissioner Merriam for attending BWSR meetings.

BWSR Meeting Minutes
June 25, 2003
Page Five

Jim Anderson, Minnesota Extension Service (MES) commented on the continuing reorganization effort which will result in 18 – 22 regional centers and the MES staffing plan. Jim stated that discussions with counties continue regarding fees for services that can be offered by MES. The goal is to have that defined by October.

Wayne Anderson, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), reported that he is sitting in for Lisa Thorvig today as she is working on follow-up from the session yesterday in St. Cloud. Wayne stated that additional funding to counties will be available for ISTS.

Old Business

Shell Rock River Watershed District Establishment Petition Status Report – Jim Haertel reported that the legal description that was supposed to be done by Freeborn County under the terms of our agreement was not completed. That information was just recently received. The Committee recommends the Shell Rock River Watershed District be established. Jim announced the seven Board of Managers recommended by the Committee. The term for the first Board of Managers is one year and until the successors can be appointed and qualified, and the terms of office for the first Board of Managers appointed by the Freeborn County Board of Commissioners is two for a term of one year; two for a term of two years, and three for a term of three years. Moved by Jerome Deal, seconded by Ginny Imholte, to accept the DRC's recommendation to approve the establishment of the Shell Rock River Watershed District. Motion passed on a voice vote. Harley Miller thanked the Board for their action.

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03-50

Chair Coe called for a break at 10:10 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 10:30 a.m.

New Business

Grant Programs Overview – John Jaschke presented an overview of all BWSR grant programs: State Cost-Share; Special Projects; Feedlot Cost-Share; RIM Services; General Services; Natural Resources Block Grant; Local Water Management Challenge Grants; and Non-Point Engineering Assistance. John also briefly explained the e-Link reporting system. Chair Coe thanked John for his presentation and suggested he explain the grant programs to the newly appointed board members.

FY04 SWCD Service and Cost-Share Grants – Wayne Zellmer presented the Cost-Share Committee's recommendation for the following grants: a) Regular Statewide Cost-Share Base Grants; b) Feedlot Water Quality Management

BWSR Meeting Minutes

June 25, 2003

Page Six

Grants; c) General Services Grants; and d) Easement Services Grants. Wayne presented the Cost-Share Committee's resolution allocating FY04 grants to SWCDs. Moved by Victor Ormsby, seconded by Karen Harder, to accept the Cost-Share Committee's recommendations and resolution for approval of the FY04 SWCD grant allocations. Motion passed on a voice vote.

2004 Natural Resources Block Grants (NRBG) – Wayne Zellmer explained that the NRBG provides assistance to local governments to implement state natural resource programs of Comprehensive Local Water Management; the Wetland Conservation Act; the DNR Shoreland Management, the MPCA County Feedlot, and the MPCA Individual Sewage Treatment Systems (ISTS). Wayne stated that on behalf of the BWSR, DNR, and MPCA staffs, the Board is requested to adopt the proposed resolution authorizing the BWSR staff to allocate these grants to counties meeting the NRBG program requirements. Moved by Jack Frost, seconded by Jerome Deal, to accept the resolution authorizing BWSR staff to allocate the approved 2004 Natural Resources Block Grants to counties meeting the NRBG program requirements as determined by BWSR, MPCA and DNR. Dwain Otte thanked Wayne Zellmer, John Jaschke, and Michelle Lewis, as well as the Grants Team for their efforts on the grants process. Motion passed on a voice vote.

2003 SWCD CREP Technician Grants – Kevin Lines presented the recommended final staffing grant agreement with SWCDs for CREP implementation to support a CREP technician employed at SWCD offices. It's BWSR's intent that this grant supports the CREP staff from a period beginning July 1, 2003 to December 21, 2003 at 50%. Moved by Clair Nelson, seconded by Jack Frost, to accept the recommendation and approve the 2003 SWCD CREP Technician grants as presented. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Capital Budget Initiatives for FY04-05 – Doug Thomas reported that BWSR submitted three project proposals to LCMR for consideration: RIM Reserve Program, Local Government Road Wetland Replacement, and Streambank, Lakeshore and Roadside Erosion Control.

Advisory Comments

Dave Weirens, Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC), briefly commented on county budgetary plans. Dave stated that most counties will be laying off staff; every county will have a net reduction in total spending, some difficult times for counties as they proceed in the future, but they will get through this and life goes on.

BWSR Meeting Minutes
June 2, 2003
Page Seven

Sheila Vanney, Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD), reported that the MACDE annual conference is being held this week in Alexandria. Sheila, on behalf of MASWCD, expressed gratitude to BWSR for input in changing the WCA block grant formula. Sheila distributed a copy of the MASWCD resolution dated December 5, 2000, that referenced the change in the WCA grant formula. Sheila stated that MASWCD appreciated BWSR's support of the "SWCD's New Century Initiative."

Ray Bohn, Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD), reported that the MAWD summer tour was held last week in the Clearwater River Watershed District. Ray thanked Phil Belfiori for his assistance on the excellent summer tour. Ray reported that he attended the "Minnesota's Impaired Waters and the TMDL Challenge" forum yesterday; he looks forward to working as an active participant with agencies on this effort. Ray stated that MAWD was pleased with the legislative session issues regarding flood damage reduction, WCA proposals, road authorities and MNDOT processes. Ray thanked John Jaschke, Doug Thomas and Ron Harnack for their efforts. Ray thanked Lee Coe, Ginny Imholte and Darrell Bruggman for their service as board members and wished them well. Chair Coe thanked Ray for his "team spirit" and involvement with BWSR. Ray appreciated the establishment of the Shell Rock River Watershed District.

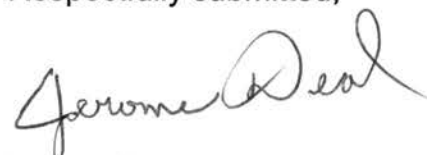
Upcoming Meetings

- Next BWSR Meeting, July 23, 2003
- BWSR Tour and Meeting, August 27-28, 2003 in the Red River Valley

Ginny Imholte stated that she appreciated the opportunity to serve as a board member and enjoyed the many educational experiences she encountered during her term.

** Moved by Jerome, seconded by Victor Ormsby, to adjourn the meeting at 11:45
03-54 a.m. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Respectfully submitted,



Leland Coe
Chair

PROPOSED 2004 NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANT

Background

The Natural Resources Block Grant (NRBG) provides assistance to local governments to implement state natural resource programs. These programs are: Comprehensive Local Water Management, the Wetland Conservation Act, the DNR Shoreland Management, the MPCA County Feedlot, and the MPCA Individual Sewage Treatment Systems (ISTS).

The NRBG is a composite base grant generally formulated to reflect need/activity of these programs in all counties. This grant is not competitive and all counties are eligible to apply. A county may apply for any or all of the five grant program components.

At their May 2003 Meeting, the BWSR authorized the implementation of eLINK as the sole format for BWSR NRBG application and reporting, and, the BWSR authorized the transition to administering the NRBG on a fiscal year basis, beginning with Fiscal Year 2004.

2004 NRBG Schedule

June 19, 2003	eLINK Training begins for State Staff
June 24, 2003	eLINK Training begins for County Staff
June 25, 2003	BWSR Requested to authorize the 2004 NRBG
	Counties may Begin to Apply
July 2003	Grant Agreements Sent to Counties
August 2003	Grant Agreements Executed and Payments Transferred
February 1, 2004	CY 2003 eLINK Reports Due

Selected Program Highlights of the 2004 NRBG:

Comprehensive Local Water Management - \$1,500,000

This component is for implementing comprehensive local water plans. The local levy match requirement has already been provided for when counties levied for the 03 grants. The amounts levied were sufficient to match both the 03 and 04 grants. This statutory levy requirement is determined from a county's equalized taxable net tax capacity by the Dept. of Revenue, to generate \$1.5 M statewide.

The grant amounts are proportionately reduced from prior years to total \$1.5 M.

Wetland Conservation Act - \$2,172,000

This component is for the local administration of the WCA. A local 1:1 cash and/or in-kind match is required. The grant amount is formula derived from a base amount of county WCA activity. This formula was approved by BWSR at their April 2003 Meeting. Of this amount, SWCDs are entitled to receive at least 15% or \$5,000, whichever is greater, for performing mandated WCA activities.

DNR Shoreland - \$430,000

This component is for the administration of state approved Shoreland management programs. It

is administered at the state level by the DNR. A local 1:1 cash and/or in-kind match is required. The grant amount is derived from a base estimated amount of county Shoreland activity.

MPCA County Feedlot Program - \$1,996,060

This component is for county administration of the MPCA Feedlot Program. All counties that have received delegation from MPCA to administer this Program are eligible to apply. A local 1:1 cash and/or in-kind match is required.

MPCA County Individual Sewage Treatment Systems Program - \$Amount to be Announced

All counties are required to pass ordinances regulating ISTS countywide. All counties that have enacted countywide ordinances are eligible to receive this grant. No local match is required.

Proposed base grants for the 2004 NRBG are itemized on the enclosed spreadsheet.

Recommendation

On behalf of the BWSR, DNR, and MPCA staffs, the Board is requested to adopt the attached resolution authorizing the BWSR staff to allocate these grants to counties meeting the NRBG Program requirements.

H:04NRBGBM

Board Resolution # 03-52

04 Natural Resources Block Grant Authorization

WHEREAS, the Natural Resources Block Grant (NRBG), administered by the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR), provides assistance to local governments to implement the state natural resource programs of Comprehensive Local Water Management, the Wetland Conservation Act, the DNR Shoreland Management, the MPCA County Feedlot, and the MPCA Individual Sewage Treatment Systems (ISTS); and,

WHEREAS, the 2003 Minnesota Legislature (Senate File No. 905, 3rd Engrossment, Sec. 7) has appropriated NRBG funds to BWSR, and directed MPCA to transfer to BWSR funds for MPCA's County Feedlot and ISTS allocations; and,

WHEREAS, the BWSR has authorized the implementation of eLINK as the sole format for NRBG application and reporting, beginning with the Fiscal Year 2004 NRBG; and,

WHEREAS, the BWSR has authorized the transition to administering the NRBG on a fiscal year basis, beginning with the Fiscal Year 2004 NRBG.

NOW THEREFORE, the BWSR hereby authorizes staff to allocate these individual grant amounts to counties meeting the NRBG Program requirements, as determined by the BWSR, MPCA, and DNR.

Leland Coe, Chair
Board of Water and Soil Resources

Date: _____

PROPOSED 2004
BWSR NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANT:
BASE GRANT BREAKDOWN BY PROGRAM

	\$1.5 M	\$2.172 M		\$1.43 M	\$2.0 M	
	LOCAL WATER MANAGEMENT	WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT		DNR SHORELAND	MPCA COUNTY FEEDLOT PROGRAM	MPCA COUNTY ISTS PROGRAM
COUNTY	CLWM BASE GRANT	WCA BASE GRANT	MINIMUM SWCD TRANSFER	SHORELAND BASE GRANT	FEEDLOT BASE GRANT	MPCA BASE GRANT
AITKIN	\$18,286	\$37,870	\$5,681	\$12,288		TO BE
ANOKA	\$10,658	\$71,993	\$10,799	\$2,979		
BECKER	\$17,211	\$27,614	\$5,000	\$12,235		
BELTRAMI	\$18,023	\$69,034	\$8,679	\$6,273		
BENTON	\$17,474	\$36,000	\$5,400	\$3,745		
BIG STONE	\$20,685	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,065	\$7,500	DETERMINED
BLUE EARTH	\$13,197	\$20,710	\$5,000	\$3,696	\$36,720	
BROWN	\$17,950	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,049	\$46,240	
CARLTON	\$17,575	\$25,641	\$5,000	\$4,474	\$16,040	
CARVER	\$10,658	\$36,000	\$5,400	\$2,979	\$33,360	
CASS	\$13,827	\$51,000	\$7,650	\$12,189	\$7,500	
CHIPPEWA	\$19,593	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$2,991		
CHISAGO	\$14,803	\$31,558	\$5,000	\$5,631		
CLAY	\$16,686	\$18,738	\$5,000	\$3,354		
CLEARWATER	\$20,087	\$22,683	\$5,000	\$3,605		
COOK	\$19,529	\$14,793	\$5,000	\$4,780		
COTTONWOOD	\$19,544	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,159	\$23,520	
CROW WING	\$10,658	\$43,393	\$6,509	\$21,792	\$7,500	
DAKOTA	\$10,658	\$60,158	\$9,024	\$2,979	\$26,800	
DODGE	\$19,071	\$18,734	\$5,000	\$3,048	\$35,200	
DOUGLAS	\$15,902	\$24,655	\$5,000	\$9,734	\$42,020	
FARIBAULT	\$19,157	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,116	\$37,920	
FILLMORE	\$18,800	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,067	\$98,000	
FREEBORN	\$17,274	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,577	\$37,600	
GOODHUE	\$12,420	\$18,738	\$5,000	\$3,159	\$73,400	
GRANT	\$20,412	\$15,779	\$5,000	\$3,482		
HENNEPIN	\$10,658	\$65,089	\$9,763			
HOUSTON	\$19,353	\$14,793	\$5,000	\$3,105	\$48,640	
HUBBARD	\$17,439	\$28,600	\$5,000	\$9,609		
ISANTI	\$17,448	\$28,600	\$5,000	\$4,563		
ITASCA	\$13,755	\$50,296	\$7,544	\$11,515		
JACKSON	\$19,376	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,431	\$48,000	
KANABEC	\$19,844	\$28,600	\$5,000	\$4,660		
KANDIYOHI	\$15,829	\$24,655	\$5,000	\$7,694	\$44,320	
KITTSON	\$20,116	\$18,738	\$5,000	\$3,017	\$7,500	
KOOCHICING	\$19,783	\$32,939	\$5,010	\$3,101		

PROPOSED 2004
BWSR NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANT:
BASE GRANT BREAKDOWN BY PROGRAM

COUNTY	\$1.5 M	\$2.172 M		\$.43 M	\$2.0 M	MPCA COUNTY
	LOCAL WATER	WETLAND		DNR	MPCA COUNTY	ISTS PROGRAM
	MANAGEMENT	CONSERVATION ACT		SHORELAND	FEEDLOT PROGRAM	
	CLWM	WCA	MINIMUM	SHORELAND	FEEDLOT	MPCA
	BASE	BASE	SWCD	BASE	BASE	BASE
	GRANT	GRANT	TRANSFER	GRANT	GRANT	GRANT
LAC QUI PARLE	\$20,346	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$2,996	\$7,500	
LAKE	\$19,401	\$18,738	\$5,000	\$5,258		
LAKE OF THE WOODS	\$20,814	\$38,462	\$5,769	\$3,979	\$7,500	
LE SUEUR	\$17,777	\$18,738	\$5,000	\$5,603	\$26,010	
LINCOLN	\$20,391	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,154	\$37,760	
LYON	\$18,024	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,119		
MCLEOD	\$16,645	\$18,738	\$5,000	\$3,405	\$36,000	
MAHNOMEN	\$20,853	\$14,793	\$5,000	\$3,828		
MARSHALL	\$19,741	\$21,696	\$5,000	\$2,979	\$7,500	
MARTIN	\$18,034	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,446	\$61,920	
MEEKER	\$18,419	\$21,696	\$5,000	\$5,395		
MILLE LACS	\$18,909	\$25,641	\$5,000	\$5,478	\$10,700	
MORRISON	\$17,919	\$34,517	\$5,178	\$4,494	\$56,260	
MOWER	\$17,178	\$14,793	\$5,000	\$3,720	\$59,040	
MURRAY	\$19,816	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,670	\$34,320	
NICOLLET	\$17,322	\$18,738	\$5,000	\$3,055	\$34,560	
NOBLES	\$18,963	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,033	\$41,120	
NORMAN	\$20,461	\$14,793	\$5,000	\$2,990	\$7,500	
OLMSTED	\$10,658	\$28,600	\$5,000	\$3,589		
OTTER TAIL	\$12,935	\$68,048	\$13,807	\$20,219		
PENNINGTON	\$20,198	\$18,738	\$5,000	\$3,228	\$7,500	
PINE	\$18,241	\$39,448	\$5,917	\$6,721		
PIPESTONE	\$20,075	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$2,979	\$46,800	
POLK	\$17,732	\$24,655	\$10,000	\$3,939	\$7,500	
POPE	\$19,875	\$17,752	\$5,000	\$4,843	\$28,800	
RAMSEY	\$10,658	\$19,000	\$5,000			
RED LAKE	\$20,877	\$14,793	\$5,000	\$3,274	\$7,500	
REDWOOD	\$19,054	\$11,834	\$5,000	\$2,979		
RENVILLE	\$18,496	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,034	\$32,000	
RICE	\$13,768	\$27,614	\$5,000	\$4,772	\$89,360	
ROCK	\$19,981	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$2,979	\$49,440	
ROSEAU	\$19,923	\$27,614	\$5,000	\$3,073		
ST. LOUIS	\$10,658	\$86,194	\$20,474	\$22,713		
SCOTT	\$10,658	\$47,338	\$7,101	\$2,979	\$21,680	
SHERBURNE	\$10,658	\$36,000	\$5,400	\$5,552		
SIBLEY	\$19,242	\$15,326	\$5,000	\$3,076	\$52,000	

PROPOSED 2004
BWSR NATURAL RESOURCES BLOCK GRANT:
BASE GRANT BREAKDOWN BY PROGRAM

COUNTY	\$1.5 M	\$2.172 M		\$.43 M	\$2.0 M	MPCA COUNTY
	LOCAL WATER MANAGEMENT	WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT		DNR SHORELAND	MPCA COUNTY FEEDLOT PROGRAM	ISTS PROGRAM
	CLWM BASE GRANT	WCA BASE GRANT	MINIMUM SWCD TRANSFER	SHORELAND BASE GRANT	FEEDLOT BASE GRANT	MPCA BASE GRANT
STEARNS	\$10,658	\$52,269	\$7,840	\$10,258	\$208,000	
STEELE	\$16,405	\$13,807	\$5,000	\$3,267	\$44,800	
STEVENS	\$20,151	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,108	\$9,150	
SWIFT	\$19,816	\$13,807	\$5,000	\$3,127	\$16,640	
TODD	\$19,323	\$24,655	\$5,000	\$5,620	\$71,450	
TRAVERSE	\$20,520	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,195	\$7,500	
WABASHA	\$18,665	\$13,807	\$5,000	\$4,009		
WADENA	\$20,263	\$22,683	\$5,000	\$3,514	\$19,920	
WASECA	\$18,790	\$13,807	\$5,000	\$3,426	\$27,120	
WASHINGTON	\$10,658	\$47,338	\$7,101	\$2,979		
WATONWAN	\$19,893	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,114	\$18,580	
WILKIN	\$20,055	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$3,000		
WINONA	\$15,599	\$13,807	\$5,000	\$3,022	\$64,400	
WRIGHT	\$10,658	\$48,324	\$7,249	\$10,641	\$30,050	
YELLOW MEDICINE	\$19,981	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$2,996	\$30,400	
MARSHALL-BELTRAMI SWCD		\$6,004	NA			
TOTALS	\$1,499,869	\$2,172,000		\$429,969	\$1,996,060	\$0

NOTE: THE LOCAL WATER PLANNING BASE GRANT REQUIRES A LOCAL LEVY MATCH. THE WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT, DNR SHORELAND, AND MPCA FEEDLOT BASE GRANTS REQUIRE A 1:1 CASH-IN-KIND MATCH. THE MPCA COUNTY ISTS PROGRAM BASE GRANT DOES NOT REQUIRE A MATCH.

Dispute Resolution Report
June 12, 2003
by Jim Haertel

There are presently eleven appeals pending. All of the appeals involve WCA. There are two new appeals since the last report of May 15.

There is an appeal of an exemption decision in the City of Independence in Hennepin County. The appeal has been accepted and a pre-hearing conference will be scheduled.

An appeal has been filed of a replacement plan decision made by the City of Forest Lake. The appeal has been denied as meritless.

There is an appeal of an exemption decision and a no-loss decision made by Middleville Township in Wright County. The appeal is in abeyance since it was remanded to the township for a TEP and other administrative procedures.

There is an appeal of a no-loss decision and two exemption decisions made by the Vadnais Lake Area Water Management Organization in Vadnais Heights, Ramsey County. The proposed project is for a residential development. The appeal is in abeyance since it was remanded to the WMO for an expanded TEP.

There is an appeal of a no-loss decision in Douglas County. An agreement has been mediated that should resolve the appeal this summer.

There is an appeal of a restoration order in Douglas County. An agreement has been mediated that should resolve the appeal this summer.

There are two appeals of a replacement plan decision made by the Shingle Creek WMO in Brooklyn Center. These two appeals were previously heard by the DRC and remanded. The WMO conducted a new public hearing, made the same decision as before, and the same appellants have filed new appeals. The appeals have been accepted, a pre-hearing conference was held on April 11, and a hearing before the DRC is scheduled for June 18.

There is an appeal of a no-loss decision in Meeker County. At issue is the wetland delineation. The appeal is being held in abeyance pending further technical evaluation work, however, it appears a settlement agreement may be reached between the county attorney and the landowner.

Another appeal is of a replacement plan in the City of Albertville in Wright County. The appeal is in abeyance since it has been remanded to the city because a TEP was not held.

Another appeal is of a replacement plan denial in Stearn's County. The appeal involves a single family dwelling site near the Mississippi River. The appeal has been accepted, a

pre-hearing was held and the appeal is in abeyance pending the results of a lawsuit between the landowner and the county.



STATE OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR TIM PAWLENTY

130 State Capitol • Saint Paul, MN 55155

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

June 24, 2003

Contact: Dan Wolter
(651) 296-0001
Cell phone
(651) 248-9935

GOVERNOR OUTLINES CLEAN WATER VISION FOR MINNESOTA

~Pawlenty renews commitment to improving the quality of Minnesota's lakes, rivers, streams and groundwater~

Saint Cloud – Governor Tim Pawlenty today outlined his vision for improving the state's water quality — a plan that effectively addresses one of Minnesotans' top environmental concerns. During a speech to more than 250 environmental stakeholders from across the state, the Governor reiterated his administration's commitment to protecting the lakes, rivers, streams and groundwater so important to Minnesota's exceptional quality of life.

"Minnesotans care deeply about the quality of their drinking water, and the quality and the future of their lakes, streams and rivers. They want to know that their children will be able to enjoy the waters for years to come," said Governor Pawlenty. "Our greatest natural resource is being strained by over-development, flooding, stormwater runoff and increased demands for drinking water. The time for action is now, and this administration is firmly committed to protecting and improving water quality in our state."

Governor Pawlenty said the priorities of his clean water vision include: keeping Minnesota's waters clean by protecting them from present and future threats; ensuring safe water to sustain healthy communities; maintaining an accurate and realistic picture of the condition of Minnesota's waters so citizens and policymakers can effectively respond; and working aggressively within our means to restore waters that have been the casualties of society's progress.

To help ensure meaningful results, Governor Pawlenty has directed the formation of a Clean Water Cabinet, which will include the commissioners from the Pollution Control Agency Department of Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture and Department of Health and the executive director of the Board of Water and Soil Resources. The Cabinet will foster common solutions to the unique clean water challenges each agency faces.

(more)

Part of the Governor's vision for clean water also includes a "watershed approach," which recognizes the unique and diverse challenges from one part of the state to the next. By bringing together local partners and focusing federal and state resources, unique challenges will be addressed. For example, in Southeast Minnesota, a "watershed approach" can accomplish the following goals:

- Area rivers such as the Cannon, Zumbro, Whitewater, Straight, Cedar, Vermillion and Root — in addition to more than 100 trout streams — should be suitable for swimming within 10 years.
- Cropland soil erosion will be reduced by at least two million tons per year and sediment delivered to streams will be cut by 30 percent in the next decade.

The Governor said his administration is working on an ambitious proposal for the next generation of Minnesota's Conservation Resource Enhancement Program (CREP) to achieve clean water goals. The recent Federal Farm Bill greatly enhanced the program, and Minnesota cannot afford to pass up this tool in its environmental protection efforts, Governor Pawlenty said.

Finally, Governor Pawlenty expressed his commitment to improving the Mississippi River by working to eliminate untreated sewage and reduce fecal coliform runoff into the river. He also added that the Department of Natural Resources would be increasing access to the river by improving beaches and public access points. "It would be a crime if we didn't push hard to make this special river the water resource we want it to be for Minnesota," the Governor said.

At the heart of the clean water vision are four guiding principles to ensure Minnesota's water quality is improved:

- Keep working lands working: Protecting water resources while preserving Minnesotans' ability to farm their land and enjoy the outdoors is sustainable, realistic and an absolute necessity.
- Focus on priorities: By focusing on state, federal, local and private efforts, the best possible results can be achieved.
- Apply individualized solutions: Threats to one watershed may be entirely different than another. Problem-solving strategies must be uniquely tailored to address the challenge.
- Cooperation is essential: No single agency or organization can meet these challenges alone. Improving Minnesota's water quality requires teamwork among local governments, business and industry, agriculture, non-profits and citizens.

"Together we can make the Mississippi — and all of Minnesota's river, lakes and streams — mighty once more so that our children's children can enjoy their natural beauty," Governor Pawlenty said.

--30--

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

In the Matter of the Establishment Petition for
the Shell Rock River Watershed District in
Freeborn County pursuant to Minnesota Statutes
Sections 103D.205 to 103D.225.

**ORDER TO ESTABLISH
SHELL ROCK RIVER
WATERSHED DISTRICT**

Whereas, more than fifty (50) resident owners residing in the proposed Shell Rock River Watershed District in Freeborn County filed a Petition dated March 8, 2000, with the Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) on March 9, 2000, to establish a watershed district pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103D.205, and;

Whereas, the Board has completed its review of the Petition;

Now Therefore, the Board hereby makes the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions, and Order.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. **Establishment Petition.** The Petition (Exhibit 1) to establish the Shell Rock River Watershed District dated March 8, 2000, was filed with the Board on March 9, 2000. The Petition was signed by more than fifty (50) resident owners in the proposed watershed district pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103D.205, Subd. 3 (4). On March 14, 2000, Dennis A. Distad, Freeborn County Auditor, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103D.211, certified that more than fifty (50) petitioners were resident owners within the proposed watershed district. (Exhibit 3) The proposed watershed district lies within Freeborn County. Filed with the Petition were the required proofs of service on the Freeborn County Auditor, the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, and the Director of the Division of Waters of the Department of Natural Resources. (Exhibit 2)
2. **Property Description.** The territory to be included in the watershed district is depicted in Exhibit A of the Petition and is the area in the Shell Rock River Watershed that is in Freeborn County, approximately 319 square miles in several communities, which includes

land in the Cities of Albert Lea, Clarks Grove, Glenville, Hayward, Manchester, and Twin Lakes, and the Towns of Albert Lea, Alden, Bancroft, Bath, Carlston, Freeman, Hartland, Hayward, Manchester, Nunda, Oakland, Pickerel Lake, Riceland, and Shell Rock.

3. **District Name.** The name of the proposed district is the Shell Rock River Watershed District.
4. **Number of Managers.** The Petition specifies the proposed number of managers as seven (7).
5. **Necessity for Watershed District.** The Petition lists degradation of water quality since the 1920's, erosion, sedimentation and best management practice issues.
6. **Contemplated Improvements.** The Petition lists the following:
 - a. Establish buffer zones and best management practices along tile and tile outlets, ditches and streams in the watershed.
 - b. Educational programs to improve water quality throughout the watershed area.
 - c. Possible replacement of current restrictions within the water outlet system on the Shell Rock River.
 - d. Possible restoration of aquatic vegetation.
 - e. Possible lake level management practices that best serve the needs of watershed district lakes.
 - f. Improved quality of shoreland practices and management to ensure the development is responsibly done.
 - g. Possible removal of sediment in areas that have lead to the degradation of the water body.
 - h. Ongoing testing for water quality and water clarity to measure results of improvement.
 - i. All other actions that have a positive impact on the many varied uses of the water resources within the Watershed District.

7. **Hearing Order.** At its regular meeting on April 26, 2000, the Board determined that the Petition met the requirements of Minn. Stat. § 103D.221, Subd. 1, and consequently ordered a public hearing to be held on the Petition for the Shell Rock River Watershed District. (Exhibit 4)
8. **Hearing Notice.** Legal notice of the public hearing on the proposed watershed district establishment, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103D.221, Subd. 2, was published in the Albert Lea Tribune on May 19 and 25, 2000. (Exhibit 6) Further, a copy of the hearing notice was mailed to approximately 30 addressees including the Freeborn County Board of Commissioners, Freeborn County Auditor, Freeborn County Administrator, legal counsel for the petitioners, all of the cities in the proposed watershed district, all of the towns in the proposed watershed district, the SWCD, and the DNR. (Exhibit 5)
9. **Director's Report.** The Director of the Division of Waters of the Department of Natural Resources filed a written report pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103D.215 on June 5, 2000, (Exhibit 8) and a clarification on June 20, 2000. (Exhibit 106)
10. **Public Hearing.** A public hearing was held on the establishment of the Shell Rock River Watershed District on June 5, 2000, at the Albert Lea Senior High School "Cap" Auditorium, 109 West Avenue, Albert Lea, Minnesota. The proceedings were tape recorded. The hearing panel consisted of Board members Ginny Imholte, Char Kahler, Allan Oehlke, and Jim Dahlvang as chair. Eighteen exhibits were entered into the record at the hearing. After all people present at the public hearing were given an opportunity to speak, the hearing record was left open for three weeks until 4:30 PM on June 26, 2000, for receipt of written comments. 88 additional exhibits were received while the record was open.

Jim Haertel, Board staff, entered Exhibits 1 through 7 into the record by reading a brief description of each exhibit.

Exhibit 1. Shell Rock River Watershed District Establishment petition dated March 8, 2000, submitted by Kurt Deter together with approximately 755 petitioner signatures.

Exhibit 2. Affidavit of Service of Establishment Petition (Exhibit 1) on the Freeborn County Auditor, DNR Commissioner and DNR-Division of Waters Director.

Exhibit 3. Letter dated March 14, 2000, from Dennis A. Distad, Freeborn County Auditor, certifying that more than 50 petitioner signatories are resident owners.

Exhibit 4. BWSR Order dated April 26, 2000, ordering Establishment Hearing.

Exhibit 5. Letter dated May 15, 2000, from Jim Haertel to approximately 30 addressees notifying of establishment hearing.

Exhibit 6. Affidavit of publication from the Albert Lea Tribune dated May 25, 2000, of legal notice for establishment hearing.

Exhibit 7. Map, approximately 33" x 43", depicting boundaries of proposed watershed district.

Exhibit 8. Letter dated June 5, 2000, from Kent Lokkesmoe, DNR-Waters including an e-mail dated April 10, 2000 from Bob Bezek to Joe Oschwald and a letter dated March 31, 2000 from Jeanine Vorland to Joe Oschwald generally questioning the necessity for watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 9. Written statement of William Bryson opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 10. Written statement of Alice Donovan opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 11. Copy of petition opposed to watershed district establishment with approximately 34 signatures.

Exhibit 12. Written statement of Mike Kelly opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 13. Copy of petition opposed to watershed district establishment with approximately 780 signatures, including but not limited to several brochures on conservation and lake management, letters to the editor, lakeshore homeowners group meetings information, Chamber of Commerce resolution, lake restoration committee information and the Freeborn County Shoreland Management Ordinance.

Exhibit 14. Excerpts from Freeborn County Comprehensive Water Plan Revised for 1997-2000.

Exhibit 15. October 30, 1991 Clean Water Partnership Grant Application – Albert Lea Lake Watershed Improvement Study.

Exhibit 16. Written statement of Nancy Jenson opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 17. Written statement of Elna Ponto opposed to watershed district establishment with attachments the same as Exhibit 14 plus the "Freeborn County Water Plan Summary" by the Soil Conservation Service Board.

Exhibit 18. Copy of petition opposed to watershed district establishment with approximately 207 signatures.

After all people present at the public hearing were given an opportunity to speak, the hearing record was left open for three weeks until 4:30 PM on June 26, 2000, for receipt of written comments. The following exhibits were received while the record was open.

Exhibit 19. June 10, 2000 e-mail from Ray Hangge opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 20. June 8, 2000 letter from Arnold Levisen in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 21. June 11, 2000 letter from Richard Webber in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 22. June 12, 2000 letter from David Lundak, President of Norwest Bank in Albert Lea, in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 23. June 12, 2000 letter from Stephen Waldhoff in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 24. Letter received June 14, 2000 from Dan Johnson, Hayward Township Clerk, stating the Hayward Town Board unanimously voted to oppose watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 25. Letter received June 14, 2000 from Paul Ehlers in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 26. June 13, 2000 letter from Donald Koch, Shellrock Town Board Chair, stating the Board voted 3 to 0 to oppose watershed district establishment, and, if the watershed district is established it should not include the area south of Albert Lea Lake.

Exhibit 27. June 14, 2000 letter from Gaylord and Shirley Olson opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 28. Letter received June 15, 2000 from David Wolter in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 29. June 12, 2000 letter from Steve Wright, Interstate Packaging Inc., in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 30. June 12, 2000 letter from Brad Wright, Interstate Packaging Inc., in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 31. June 14, 2000 letter from Kurt Deter, Counsel for Watershed District Petitioners, in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 32. June 17, 2000 letter from Winifred Oetjen in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 33. June 12, 2000 letter from Marlys Webber in favor of watershed district establishment.

- Exhibit 34. June 14, 2000 letter from Frank and Pat Gjersvik opposed to watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 35. June 17, 2000 letter from Richard and Jeanne Ulve in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 36. June 13, 2000 letter from Leland Johnson opposed to watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 37. Letter received June 16, 2000 from Casey Prescoe in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 38. June 15, 2000 letter from Obert and Florence Rust in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 39. June 15, 2000 letter from Bill Stieler in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 40. June 14, 2000 letter from Gordon Hovde in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 41. Letter received June 19, 2000 from Vernon Haase in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 42. June 16, 2000 letter from LeRoy Maas in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 43. June 14, 2000 letter from C.F. and Delores UeuHey in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 44. June 15, 2000 letter from M.L. Nelson in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 45. Letter received June 19, 2000 from Roger and Peggy Erickson in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 46. Letter received June 19, 2000 from Don Wedge in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 47. May 31, 2000 letter from Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Waalkens about their love of Albert Lea Lake.
- Exhibit 48. June 6, 2000 letter from Marilyn Nelson including a video tape of walleye being caught on the Shell Rock River in favor of watershed district establishment.
- Exhibit 49. Letter received June 20, 2000 from Gary Peterson in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 50. June 17, 2000 letter from Nancy Peterson in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 51. June 15, 2000 resolution from Freeborn SWCD opposed to watershed district establishment and endorsing accelerated upland treatment using existing authorities and programs.

Exhibit 52. June 19, 2000 letter from W.A. Winegar in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 53. June 18, 2000 letter from Wayne and Linda Applegate in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 54. June 18, 2000 letter from Ray Levine in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 55. June 17, 2000 letter from Arnold Bale in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 56. March 13, 2000 letter from Stephen Waldhoff to Albert Lea Tribune in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 57. June 18, 2000 letter from Bruce Haugsdal in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 58. June 19, 2000 letter from Howard Ashcraft in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 59. June 16, 2000 letter from Clayton Nelson in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 60. June 16, 2000 letter from Josh Ladwig in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 61. June 16, 2000 letter from Steve and Jodi Ladwig in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 62. June 17, 2000 letter from Paul Kepple in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 63. June 13, 2000 letter from Chris and Tobi Utz in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 64. June 16, 2000 letter from Matt Ladwig in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 65. June 19, 2000 letter from David Wick in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 66. June 19, 2000 letter from Stan Sevaldson in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 67. May 4, 2000 e-mail from Mel Sinn, DNR-Waters regarding the watershed boundary map enclosed with the establishment petition.

Exhibit 68. June 14, 2000 article from BALM Currents, MPCA electronic newsletter, regarding water quality impairments and TMDL's on the Shell Rock River and Cedar River.

Exhibit 69. June 20, 2000 resolution from Freeborn County Board of Commissioners requesting the establishment proceedings be held in abeyance for one year and committing to a plan for the improvement of the Shell Rock River Watershed.

Exhibit 70. June 20, 2000 letter from Debra Stolarcek in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 71. June 20, 2000 letter from John Peterson in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 72. Letter received June 21, 2000 from Michael Gordon in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 73. June 16, 2000 letter from Herb and Viola Ladwig in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 74. June 19, 2000 letter from Donald Chryst in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 75. June 19, 2000 letter from Paul Overgaard in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 76. June 19, 2000 letter from Neil Brownlow in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 77. Letter received June 21, 2000 from Shirlye Brownlow in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 78. June 21, 2000 letter from Dave Peterson, BWSR-Rochester, supporting Freeborn County Board resolution (Exhibit 69).

Exhibit 79. June 21, 2000 letter from Wendy Hagen opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 80. June 19, 2000 letter from Earl and Maurine Lurlsen in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 81. Letter received June 22, 2000 from Anne Lehman opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 82. June 21, 2000 letter from Harley Miller in favor of watershed district establishment and stating how the county has had ample time to act and BWSR should not grant the abeyance requested by the county.

Exhibit 83. June 20, 2000 letter from Dean and Sue Westrum opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 84. Letter received June 22, 2000 from Kenneth Nelson in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 85. June 21, 2000 letter from Rita Drescher opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 86. June 20, 2000 letter from Don Sorenson, Chairman of Albert Lea Lake Restoration Committee, in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 87. Letter received June 23, 2000 from the Albert Lea – Freeborn County Chamber of Commerce including an editorial from the June 21, 2000 Albert Lea Tribune in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 88. June 6, 2000 letter from Judy Verdoorn, Senior Vice President and Branch Manager, Home Federal Savings Bank, in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 89. June 15, 2000 letter from Barry Jacobson, in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 90. June 21, 2000 letter from Michael Moore, President, Greater Jobs, Inc., in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 91. June 21, 2000 letter from Jim Murtaugh, in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 92. June 22, 2000 letter from Herbert Scherve, opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 93. June 22, 2000 letter from the Nunda Township Board opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 94. June 20, 2000 letter from Adrian Hestness in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 95. June 22, 2000 letter from Cathy Rofshus in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 96. June 26, 2000 letter from Mike Kelly, S.O.u.L. (Save Our Lakes), opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 97. June 26, 2000 letter from Kurt Deter in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 98. June 23, 2000 letter from Harley Miller including a June 23, 2000 Albert Lea Tribune article regarding the County Board's "gridlock" as described by an independent consulting firm's study.

Exhibit 99. June 23, 2000 letter from Karen Trow in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 100. June 24, 2000 letter from Ronald Jenson opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 101. Letter received June 26, 2000 from Kenny Van Riper opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 102. Information received on June 26, 2000 from Mike Kelly opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 103. June 23, 2000 letter from Don Sorensen including articles from the Albert Lea Tribune in favor of watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 104. June 22, 2000 letter from Cheryl Schnarr opposed to watershed district establishment.

Exhibit 105. June 23, 2000 letter from Jane Ehrhard, Interim Coordinator, Albert Lea-Freeborn County Chamber of Commerce, in favor of watershed district establishment including a June 23, 2000 Albert Lea Tribune article regarding the County Board's "gridlock" as described by an independent consulting firm's study.

Exhibit 106. June 20, 2000 letter from Kent Lokkesmoe, DNR-Waters clarifying June 5, 2000 (Exhibit 8) letter.

11. **Proceedings held in Abeyance.** The Board adopted orders on June 26, 2000 and September 26, 2001 to place the watershed district establishment proceedings in abeyance contingent on certain agreements with local units of government. The second agreement expired on February 1, 2003.
12. **Board Staff Advisory Report.** On May 8, 2003, Board staff issued an advisory report on the Petition. The advisory report:
 - a. concluded that Freeborn County had not reached the level of activity normally associated with a watershed district,
 - b. concluded that Freeborn County had not fully completed the work required by the two agreements,
 - c. concluded that the funds expended to date, and likely budgeted in the future, were insufficient to implement much of the action items contained in the Shell Rock River Watershed Plan and the Albert Lea Lake Management Plan within a reasonable time, and
 - d. recommended the watershed district be established according to the Petition since establishment of the watershed district would benefit the public welfare and public interest, and would advance the purpose of the watershed law in Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103D.

13. **Board Committee.** On May 13, 2003, a committee of the Board convened in the Freeborn County Commissioners board room at the courthouse in Albert Lea. The committee consisted of Ginny Imholte, Becky Balk, Victor Ormsby, and Char Kahler, Chair. The committee heard testimony from Freeborn SWCD, Freeborn County, the City of Albert Lea, the Chamber of Commerce Lake Committee, the Petitioners, and some citizens. Based on the entire record in the matter, including the staff advisory report, the committee voted three to one to recommend the watershed district be established according to the Petition. During the 30 days following the May 13th meeting, the committee reviewed watershed district board manager nominees brought forth in the Petition and selected Thomas Dahl, Harley H. Miller, Kenneth L. Nelson, Paul P. Overgaard, Gary Pectorious, Roger L. Peterson, and Donald Sorenson to serve as the first board of managers for the Shell Rock River Watershed District.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The Petition for establishment of the Shell Rock River Watershed District is valid in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 103D.205.
2. Proper notice of hearing was given and the public hearing was held in accordance with applicable laws.
3. The establishment of the Shell Rock River Watershed District would promote the public welfare and public interest, and would advance the purpose of Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103D.
4. The boundary of the Shell Rock River Watershed District should be as set forth in Exhibit A of the Petition.
5. All relevant substantive and procedural requirements of law and rule have been fulfilled.
6. The Board has proper jurisdiction in the matter of ordering a watershed district establishment.

ORDER

1. The proposed watershed district is hereby established and is named the "Shell Rock River Watershed District" by which name it shall hereafter be known, and it shall have all the power, authority, and duties provided by law.
2. The principal place of business of the Shell Rock River Watershed District is the Freeborn County Fairgrounds, above the grandstand, 1301 Bridge Avenue, Albert Lea, Minnesota, and the mailing address is the Shell Rock River Watershed District, Freeborn County Courthouse, P.O. Box 1147, 411 South Broadway, Albert Lea, MN 56007.
3. The territory to be included in the Shell Rock River Watershed District encompasses a total area of approximately 319 square miles in the Cities of Albert Lea, Clarks Grove, Glenville, Hayward, Manchester, and Twin Lakes, and the Towns of Albert Lea, Alden, Bancroft, Bath, Carlston, Freeman, Hartland, Hayward, Manchester, Nunda, Oakland, Pickerel Lake, Riceland, and Shell Rock.
4. The boundary of the Shell Rock River Watershed District shall be as set forth in Exhibit A of the Petition, a map showing the watershed district boundaries; further depicted in Exhibit 7 from the public hearing, a large format map showing the watershed district boundaries; and further depicted in "Attachment A", a map entitled "Shell Rock River Watershed District" dated May 3, 2003 by the Freeborn County Department of Environmental Services with an approximate scale of one inch to 4700 feet showing the watershed district boundaries, townships and section numbers, attached herewith to this Order and fully incorporated herein, together with the data set "Attachment A" was printed from.
5. The Board of Managers for the Shell Rock River Watershed District shall consist of seven (7) managers.
6. The first board of managers of voting residents within the Shell Rock River Watershed District shall be as follows:

Thomas Dahl
24668 - 810th Avenue
Albert Lea, MN 56007

Harley H. Miller
2502 South Shore Drive
Albert Lea, MN 56007

Kenneth L. Nelson
20681 – 794th Avenue
Albert Lea, MN 56007

Paul P. Overgaard
1728 Bay Oaks Drive
Albert Lea, MN 56007

Gary Pestorious
20770 – 707th Avenue
Albert Lea, MN 56007

Roger L. Peterson
25619 – 750th Avenue
Clarks Grove, MN 56016

Donald Sorenson
72823 – 220th Street
Albert Lea, MN 56007

7. The term for the first Board of Managers appointed by the Board of Water and Soil Resources is one year and until the successors can be appointed and qualified, and the terms of office for the first board of managers appointed by the Freeborn County Board of Commissioners is two for a term of one year, two for a term of two years, and three for a term of three years.

Dated at Saint Paul, Minnesota this 25th day of June, 2003.

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

By: _____
Leland G. Coe, Chair



Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

Grant Programs Overview

June 2003 Board Meeting

Introduction

- **What do grants fund:** Cost-share assistance for conservation projects; local water-related projects, planning, and regulatory activities; technical assistance; SWCD administration and operations.
- Grant programs include **program accountability and reporting measures**. LARS/eLINK monitors dollars spent and environmental benefits.

Introduction

SWCDs

- State Cost-Share
 - *Special Projects (Competitive)*
- Feedlot Cost-Share
- RIM Services
- General Services
- Non-Point Engineering Assistance

Counties

- Natural Resources Block Grant (LWM, WCA, Shoreland, Feedlot Permit, ISTS)

WD/WMOs/Counties/SWCDs

- Local Water Management Challenge Grants (LCMR)

Introduction

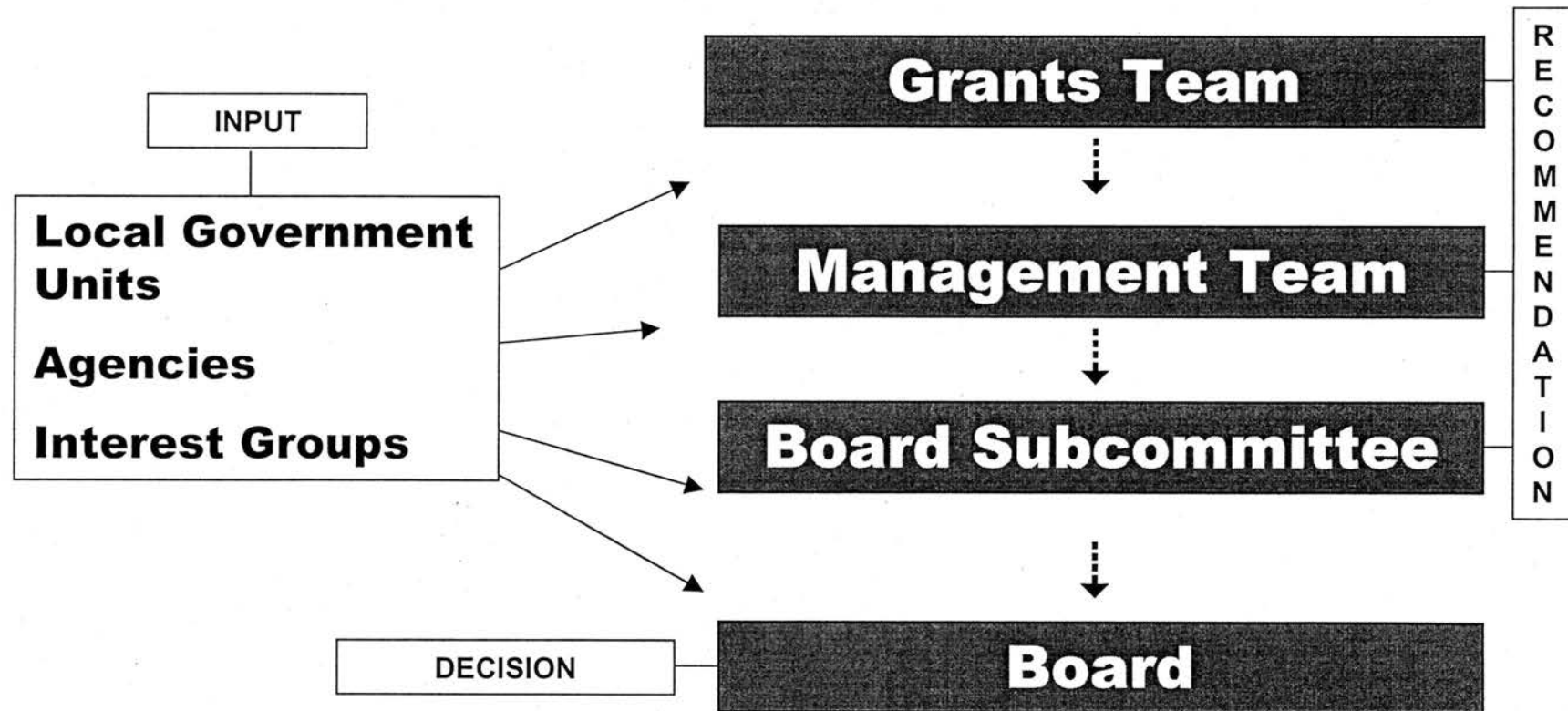
Projects

- State Cost-Share
 - *Special Projects*
- Feedlot Cost-Share
- RIM Services
- Local Water Management
- Non-Point Engineering Assistance

Local Program Implementation

- WCA
- Local Water Management
- Shoreland Management
- Feedlot Permit
- ISTS

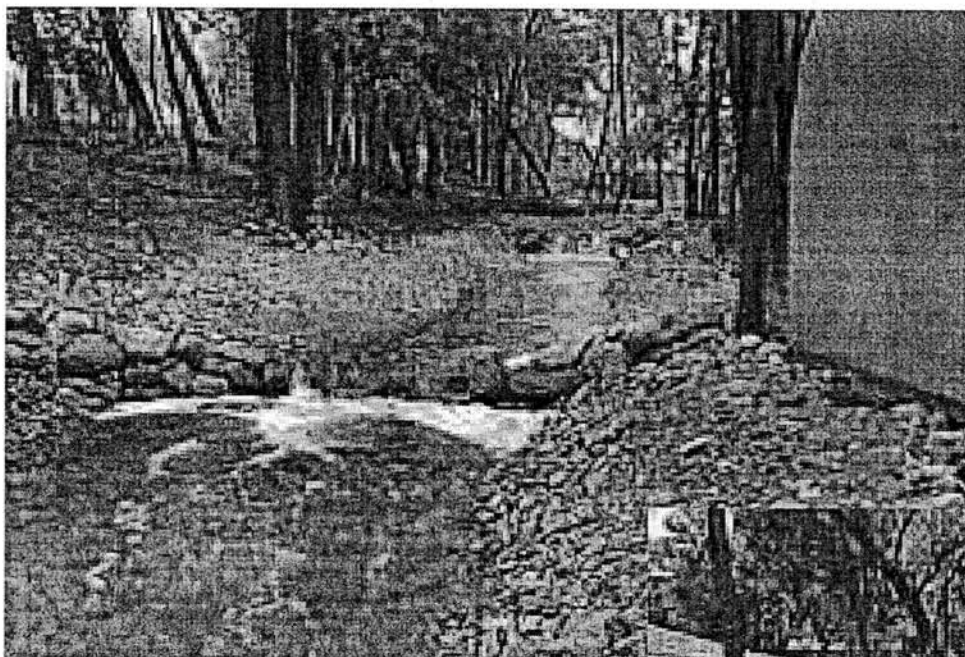
Grant Policy & Allocation



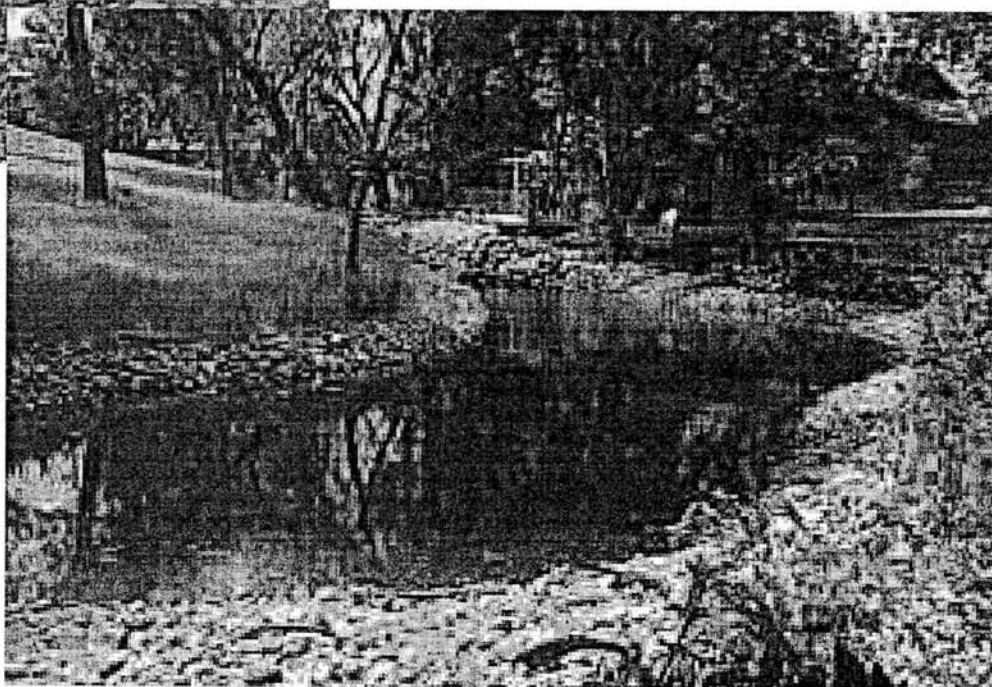
State Cost-Share

- **Who's eligible:** SWCDs.
- **What:** Base grant (fiscal year).
- **Goal:** Fund conservation projects that protect and improve water quality by controlling soil erosion and reducing sedimentation.
- **How projects selected:** Local-high priority erosion and water quality problems. Base grants are calculated on a percentage of a district's past outcomes.
- **Eligibility requirements:** Approved annual plan, comprehensive plan, and an annual report. Projects: 75% max cost-share from state.
- **Performance based allocation:** Instituted in 2001 - > 80% productivity + \$1000 -- < 60% productivity -5%
- **Board action needed:** Approve grant allocation (June).
- **Timeline:** Annual grant agreement sent beginning of fiscal year.
- **FY 03 Appropriation:** \$1.820 million
- **FY 04 Appropriation:** \$1.820 million



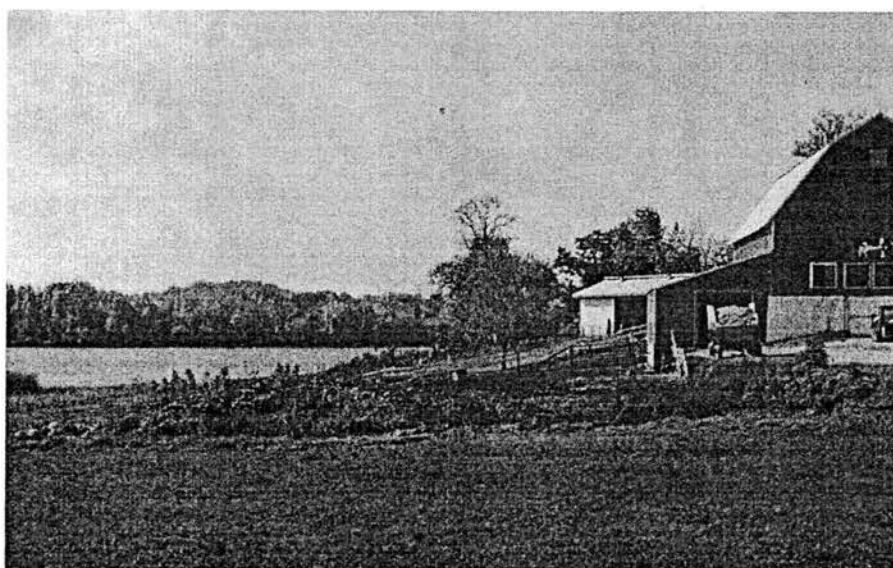


**SCOTT SWCD:
AFTER**



Feedlot Cost-Share

- **Who's eligible:** SWCDs.
- **What:** Competitive grant (Feedlot Water Quality Management Grant) (fiscal year).
- **Goal:** Fund construction of waste management systems for small feedlots (less than 500 animal units) to benefit water quality. Maximum cost-share rate is 75 percent up to \$50,000 per project; up to 20 percent for technical assistance.
- **Project eligibility requirements:** Riparian location & FLEVAL rating.
- **Board action needed:** Approve grant allocation (June).
- **Application process:** Submit request to BC by May 1.
- **Timeline:** Annual grant agreement sent beginning of fiscal year.
- **FY 03 Appropriation:** \$2.1 million.
- **FY 04 Appropriation:** \$1.465 million.



Stearns SWCD:
Feedlot Cost-Share

Before



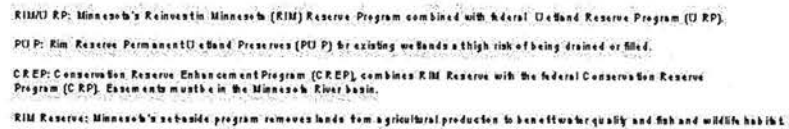
After

RIM Services

- **Who's eligible:** SWCDs.
- **What:** Base grant.
- **Goal:** Assist SWCDs with implementation and inspection costs associated with conservation easement programs (RIM & CREP).
- **Eligibility requirements:** Approved annual plan, comprehensive plan, and an annual report.
- **Board action needed:** Approve grant allocation (June).
- **Timeline:** Annual grant agreement sent beginning of fiscal year.
- **FY 03 Appropriation:** \$750,000.
- **FY 04 Appropriation:** \$350,000.

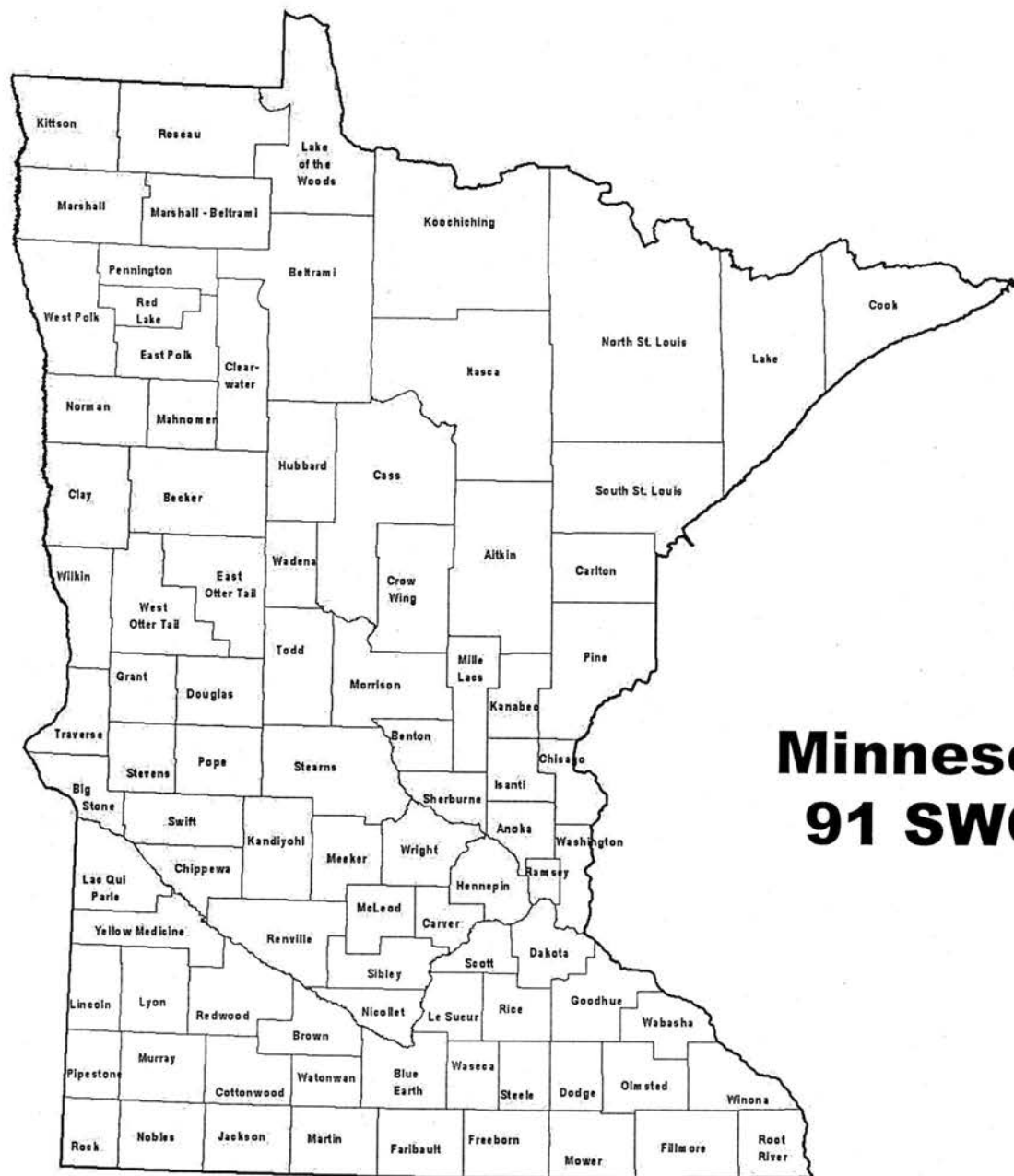
as of March 4, 2003

as of March 4, 2003



General Services

- **Who's eligible:** SWCDs.
- **What:** Base grant (fiscal year).
- **Goal:** Provide each SWCD with a portion of the funds needed for the general administration and operation of a district.
- **Board action needed:** Approve grant allocation (June).
- **Timeline:** Annual grant agreement sent beginning of fiscal year.
- **FY 03 Appropriation:** \$2.15 million.
- **FY 04 Appropriation:** \$2.15 million.



Minnesota's 91 SWCDs

Natural Resources Block Grant

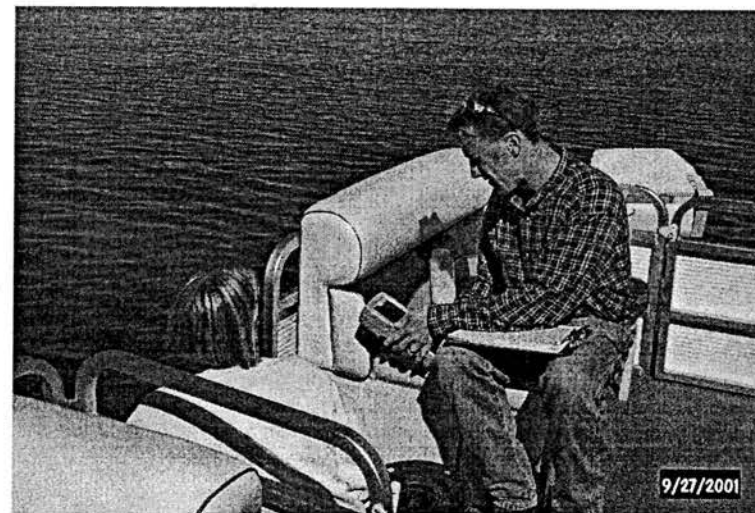
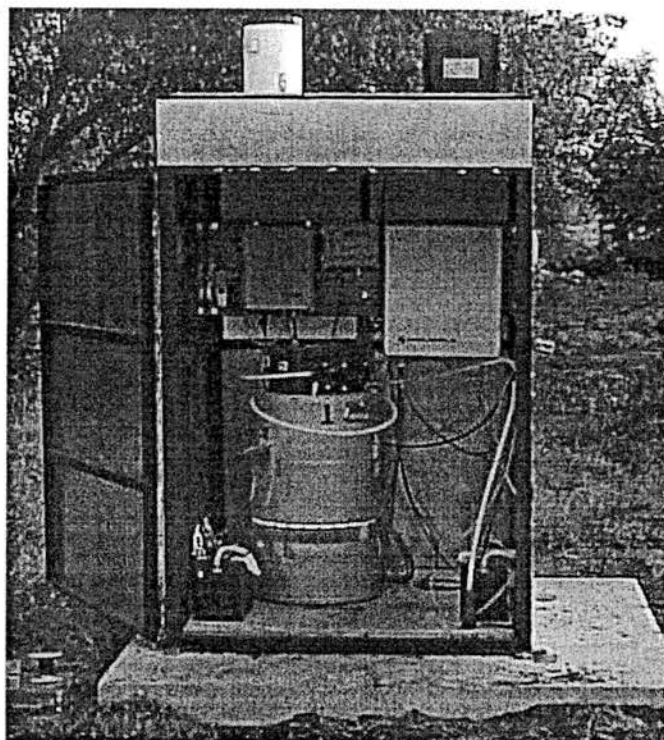
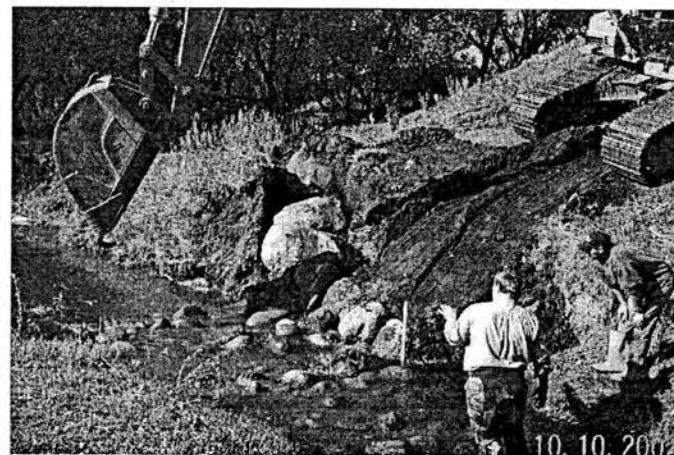
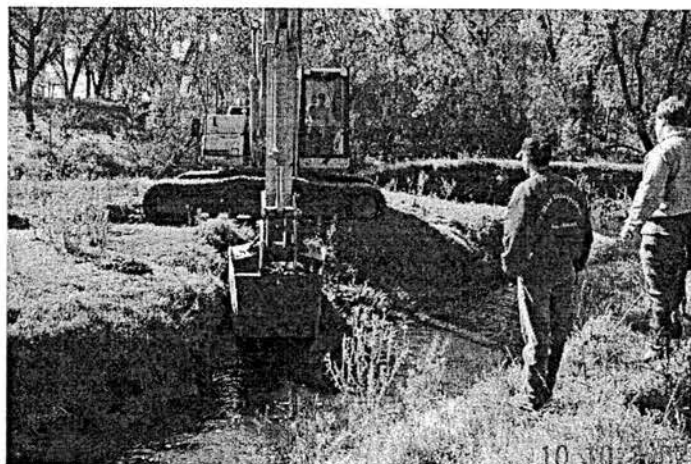
- **Who's eligible:** Counties (counties can delegate portion to SWCDs).
- **What:** Block grant (fiscal year); requires match by local levy.
- **Goal:** Provide a portion of funding for local administration of Local Water Management, Wetland Conservation Act, Shoreland Management, Feedlot Permit Program (MPCA), and the Individual Sewage Treatment System Program (MPCA).
- **Eligibility requirements:** Current comprehensive local water plan.
- **Board action needed:** Approve grant allocation (June).
- **Application process:** Submit work plan and budget to BCs by Feb. 1.
- **Timeline:** 2-year grant agreements were calendar year, now fiscal year.
- **FY 03 Appropriation:** Local Water Management (\$2.7 million); Shoreland (\$430,000); WCA (\$1.7 million); PCA Feedlot (\$1.834 million, +\$500K Feds); PCA ISTS (\$96,000).
- **FY 04 Appropriation:** Local Water Management (\$1.5 million); Shoreland (\$430,000); WCA (\$2.17 million); PCA Feedlot (\$2.324 million); PCA ISTS (TBD)

387
1500
43500
87
1301500



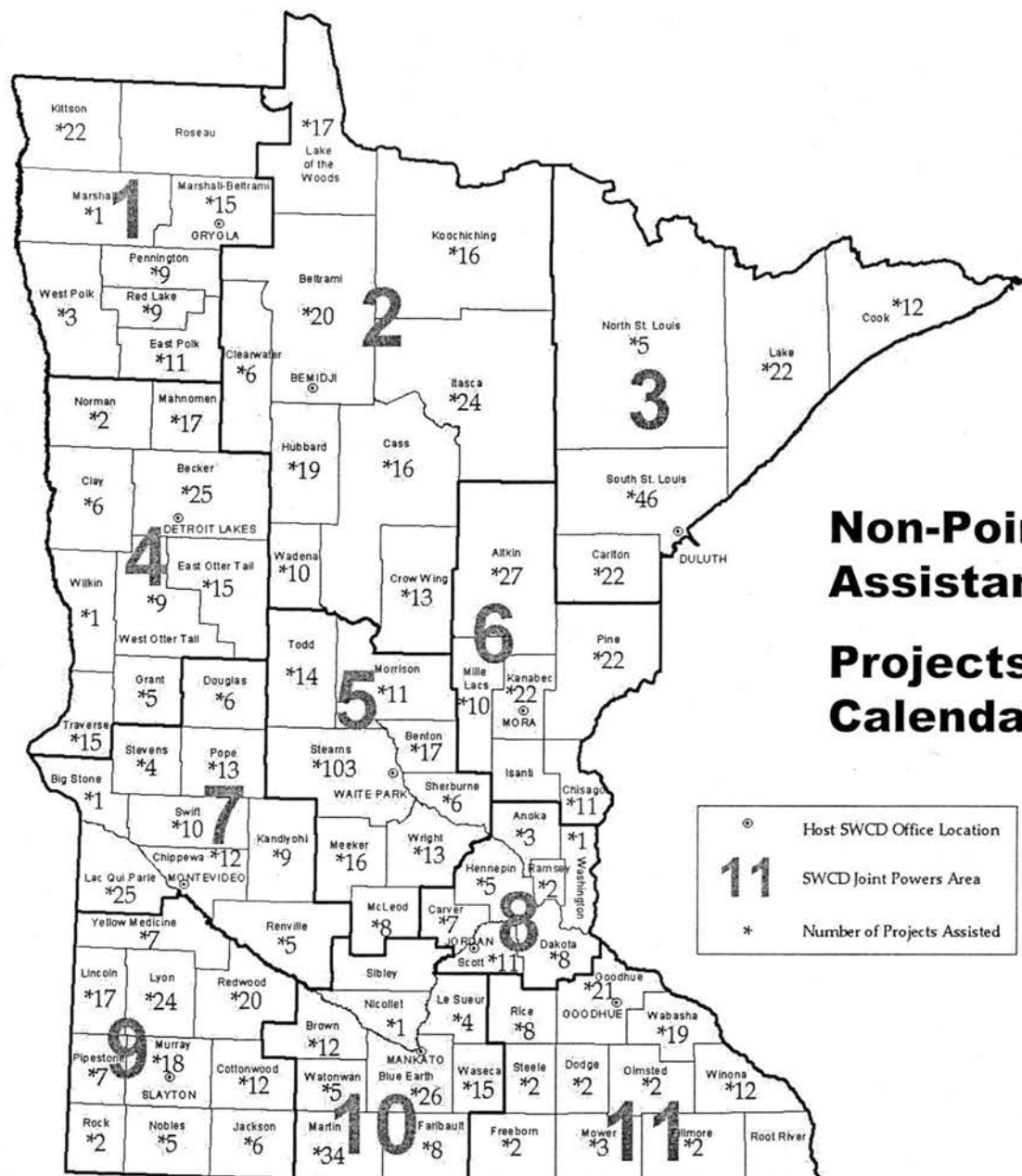
Local Water Management Challenge Grants

- **Who's eligible:** Counties, watershed district, or watershed management organization (SWCDs can submit projects under a county's name).
- **What:** Competitive grant; requires 1:1 cash/in-kind match.
- **Goal:** Accelerate local water management by providing funding for high priority projects identified in local water plans.
- **Types of projects:** Land and water treatment project; planning and environmental controls; monitoring and modeling; inventory and mapping; education and information.
- **Eligibility requirements:** Current comprehensive local water plan.
- **Board action needed:** Approve grant allocation (August).
- **Application process:** Opens June, with priorities established.
- **Timeline:** 2-year grant agreements sent beginning of fiscal year.
- **FY 2002-03 Funding:** BWSR: \$652,359; LCMR: \$1.3 million.
- **FY 04-05 Funding:** \$500,000 (all LCMR).



Non-Point Engineering Assistance

- **Who's eligible:** Joint-powers boards of SWCDs (currently 11).
- **What:** Base grant and challenge grant.
- **Goal:** Employ professional engineers and technicians to assist private and public landowners to implement water and soil conservation projects, in cooperation with member SWCDs and other partners.
- **Board action needed:** Approve grant allocation (July).
- **Timeline:** Annual grant agreement sent beginning of fiscal year.
- **Application process:** Submit a budget.
- **FY 03 Appropriation:** \$1.13 million.
- **FY 04 Appropriation:** \$1.06 million.

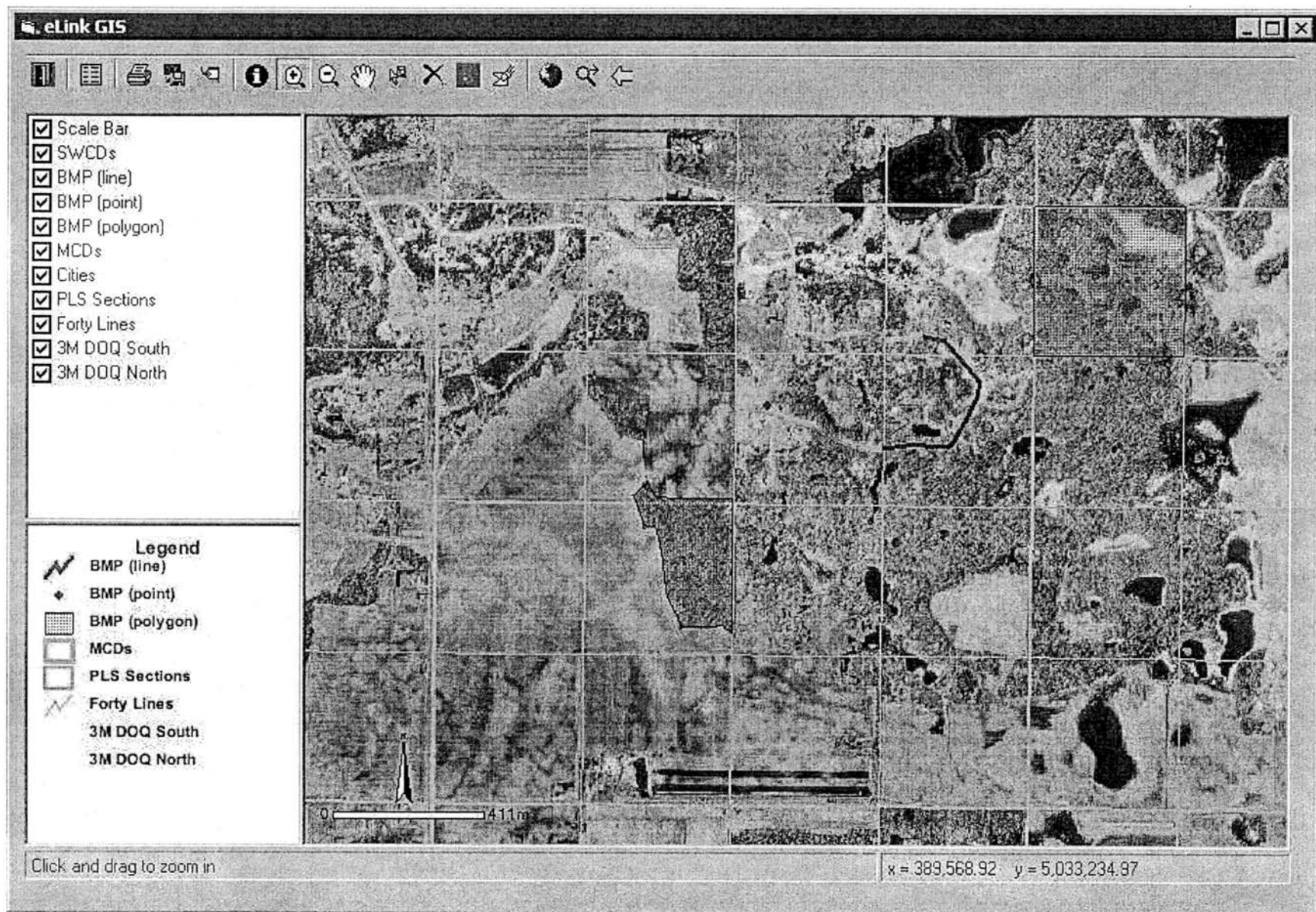


Non-Point Engineering Assistance Program

**Projects assisted:
Calendar year 2001-02**

eLINK

- Unveiled February 2003; in use, June 2003.
- Web-based.
- Built-in reporting system, on-line grant application, grant fund management.
- LGUs can manage, analyze, and track info on clients, budgets, projects.
- Track environmental benefits of BWSR and other state agency programs (e.g. 319, CWP)
- Has some map-making capability
- Increase efficiencies of grant administration for state and LGUs



Land And Water

Tim Ogg@Central Office

May 19, 2003

Project Name: Oggs Proj

Cooperator: BWSR - Tim M. Ogg

Project Number: 12345

Current Status: Close

Land and Water

Financial

Staff Time

Project Information

Tech Notes

Land

Financial Services

Related Projects

BMPs

Code	Best Management	Description	Locations	Mapped	Type	Ripari
314	Brush Management		TRA:00212345	☒	POLYGON	
314	Brush Management			☒	POLYGON	
100	Abandoned Well Sealing			☒	POINT	
560	Access Road			☒	LINE	

Total BMP Cost: \$6,362.00

Funding

Funding Name	Program Type	Status	Organization	Set Aside	Encumbered	Spent
BWSR cost share		Active	Central Office	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$3,900.00

Select Fund

Remove Fund

Spend/View \$

State Contribution Guideline: \$0.00

Total Set Aside: \$0.00

Total Spent: \$3,900.00

Inkind/Receipts

Expenditure	Description	I/R	Supplied By/Invoice	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Cost
Material	seed			lbs	21	\$199.00	\$4,179.00
Service	seeding			hrs	5	\$54.00	\$270.00

Add Inkind/Receipt

Delete Inkind/Receipt

Total Cost: \$4,449.00

OK

Cancel

Apply



Board of Water and Soil Resources

U • P • D • A • T • E

A publication of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

June 2003

LAND & WATER

In his February 2003 budget recommendations, Governor Pawlenty asked the Board of

Water and Soil Resources to increase accountability for local units of government and make advancements toward one-stop shopping for wetland permitting. Nearly two years earlier, BWSR and the United States Army Corps of Engineers began discussions to develop a new permitting process that would accomplish this very task. The result of these discussions was the drafting of Minnesota General Permit 02 (GP-02).

GP-02 would be a programmatic general permit issued by the Corps of Engineers to the general public to reduce regulatory duplication between the state and federal programs on minor projects. Although GP-02 is issued to the general public, the issuance of the permit is based on BWSR's regulatory and oversight authority under WCA. GP-02 is only applicable to projects that receive WCA replacement plan approval and are consistent with all BWSR recommendations made through the Technical Evaluation Panel (TEP), and would result in less than 1 acre of total wetland impact (including isolated wetlands). For those projects where no TEP meeting is held, the activities must be reviewed by the appropriate BWSR representative and determined to satisfy all WCA requirements.

GP-02 was first distributed for public notice on Oct. 26, 2001. Due to the numerous comments received during the public notice period, the Corps of Engineers elected to make some modifications to the general permit and its conditions. The new and improved version of GP-02 is now ready for public notice. While some of the details have changed, the basic premise of regulatory streamlining, without diminishing protection, remains.

As stated earlier, GP-02 would only apply to those projects that require replacement plan approval, involve less than 1 acre of impact, and are certified as eligible for GP-02 by BWSR staff. In addition, GP-02 would not apply to the following:

- Projects within the exterior boundaries of an American Indian reservation;
- Activities exempted, or not regulated, by WCA;
- Activities regulated under a local wetland plan that has not been certified as consistent with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act by the Corps of Engineers;
- Activities in or within 300 feet of a calcareous fen;
- Activities that the Corps of Engineers determines will have adverse effects on known archaeological sites;
- Activities that the Corps of Engineers determines will have adverse effects on federally listed endangered or threatened species;
- Others as specified in the public notice.

The biggest beneficiary of GP-02 is expected to be the permit applicant. For those projects meeting the criteria, both the state and federal process will be completed with one application submittal and without the need for redundant review of sequencing standards. The Corps of Engineers will still be involved, however its review will be behind the scenes and primarily focused on inter-agency coordination through an internet posting.

While there may be some increase in BWSR staff time required at the outset, it is expected that coordination efficiencies between local, state, and federal agencies will develop over time. By making the permitting process more efficient, it is anticipated that all parties involved will have more time and resources available for effective and comprehensive resource management in the future. GP-02 represents a foundation for the development of additional regulatory streamlining efforts.

-Submitted by John Overland



Lenore Marken, BWSR Southern Region wetland specialist, has resigned effective June 30. She will be moving to Washington since her husband accepted a position in Colville, Wash., as GIS coordinator for Stevens County. Stevens County is located in the northeast corner of Washington state.

Board of Water and Soil Resources Update, Page 2

NORTH

Wetland Conservation Act

Dale Krystosek reports that Arnold Ruther paid, in full, the fines of \$6,000 and restitution of \$123,710 for the 12-count WCA conviction in Otter Tail County. Ruther had called Dale the day before the payment was due to the court and offered to donate some of his land rather than pay the restitution. After checking with the County Attorney David Hauser and Wetland Enforcement Officer Traci Hanson, they agreed that the land offer would not satisfy the intent of Judge Galen Vaa's sentence. Traci, Pete Waller, and Dale are screening potential wetland restoration sites in Otter Tail, Becker, and Clay counties where the restitution funds could be used. They are coordinating with DNR Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to select a site that will complement one of their public land holdings. The court will not disburse the money for at least 60 days.

Dale developed draft guidance for the part of the rule that allows for allocation of wetland credit for projects that restore exceptional natural resource values of wetlands. Because the rule language is only two sentences long, the Interagency Wetland Group (IWG) recommended that BWSR develop guidance for LGUs to use for this part of the WCA rule. The guidance has been reviewed by the IWG and has been crafted to be consistent with the Corps of Engineers wetland regulations. The Wetland Committee and the Board will review the guidance.

An interagency committee has developed a revised version of the "Minnesota Routine Assessment Methodology for Evaluating Wetland Functions and Values" (MnRAM). The 18-month effort, chaired by Natasha DeVoe, has resulted in a vastly improved, computer-based model that will more accurately characterize wetland functions and values. Six MnRAM training sessions are scheduled for LGUs this summer.

Dale continues to assist with interagency coordination of the Gary Bailey wetland violation in Lake of the Woods County. According to one U.S. Environmental Protection Agency official, this violation may be the *second largest* in the United States. BWSR, LGUs, USDA, EPA, and DNR are coordinating to resolve the massive wetland violation.

Jim Lemmerman is assisting Dan Steward and John Overland on a wetland violation in Morrison County,

where the landowner said he was using a forestry exemption but was not using any forestry practice under a management plan.

Forestry

Jim Lemmerman reports that the Minnesota Soil and Water Conservation District Forestry Association is moving ahead on a number of projects developing and publishing a tree-care handbook. This will complement the tree-planting handbook that has been previously published. The association is also moving ahead on some forest management issues and seeking support for the SWCDs niche in forestry.

Jim is coordinating a meeting of the National Association of Conservation Districts Forestry Committee and the National Association of State Foresters Natural Resources Committee to be held in Duluth on Aug. 2-5.

Watershed Districts

Brian Dwight reports that meetings between the Wild Rice Watershed District and the SWCDs in the watershed, to foster a better understanding of each other's roles and responsibilities, seem to be paying off. The meetings have led to the watershed district considering such things as contracting with the SWCD to do some project development/oversight. It has also led to weekly meetings attended by the LGUs (at first being facilitated by BWSR) to build better lines of communication as to what's going on and to deal with issues proactively.

Brian continues to work with five watershed districts in the Red River Valley with their long-range plan development. Bois de Sioux Watershed District and Wild Rice Watershed District plans went before the BWSR Board for approval in May 2003. Three plans are scheduled for final review in December 2003 (Roseau River Watershed District, Joe River Watershed District, and Two Rivers Watershed District). The process has seen major public, agency (local, state, federal) and non-government organization involvement. The planning work has followed the process identified in the Flood Damage Reduction Mediation Agreement of 1998 (Mediation Agreement), which requires watershed districts to address flood damage reduction as well as natural resource enhancement issues. The real reward coming out of this process is not necessarily the final document, but the relationships and level of understanding that has

Board of Water and Soil Resources Update, Page 3

been gained by all those involved.

-Submitted by Ron Shelito



Jeff Hrubes, a board conservationist with the Northern Region, has resigned and has accepted a position with PCA. His last day was June 17. BWSR staff will cover his work area until an overall staffing plan is announced.

ENGINEERING

Conservation practice standards are a key component of the technical assistance system

for federal and state cost-share and conservation incentive programs. During the past year or so, practice standards for wetland restoration and feedlot pollution abatement systems were replaced by new standards for Minnesota. BWSR and NRCS staff had been trying to make time to update these standards for quite some time. The CREP and WRP workloads were driving forces, as well as impediments, for creating a new, more comprehensive wetland restoration standard from two existing standards (657 - Wetland Restoration and 587 - Structure for Water Control). A driving force for feedlot pollution abatement was the revocation of the national NRCS Standard 312 - Waste Management System in 2002. The existing Standard 657 - Wetland Restoration was given a major overhaul for better use in Minnesota, while Standard 784 - Wastewater and Feedlot Runoff Control is a new interim standard. NRCS staff (Sonia Jacobsen and John Brach, respectively) took the lead in creating these new conservation practice standards. Tom Wenzel, BWSR senior wetland restoration engineer, was a major contributor for Standard 657, along with several NRCS area engineers. Al Kean, BWSR chief engineer, several MPCA staff, and NRCS area engineers were significant contributors to development of Standard 784, which includes 5 levels of feedlot runoff control. Several SWCD and Nonpoint Engineering Assistance (NPEA) staff also provided input for these standards. John Brach, NRCS state conservation engineer, prepared a paper about the new Standard 784 for presentation at the American Society of Agricultural Engineers annual meeting in Las Vegas in July.

NRCS is in the process of changing its state office web sites to all look similar and to have links to the eFOTG (Field Office Technical Guide) located on the national web site, including NRCS state practice standards. However, the Minnesota NRCS web site has not yet been

changed. Therefore, these new standards are currently only available via the NRCS national web site under Section IV of the eFOTG for Minnesota.

Next steps include providing more information to SWCD and NPEA staff about these new practice standards and updating the Engineering Technical Approval Authority (TAA) chart to correspond to these new standards.

Discussions about the recommendations of the Ad Hoc SWCD Technical Assistance Committee are occurring at MASWCD Area meetings. Some SWCD supervisors have expressed lack of knowledge of the ad hoc committee recommendations, in spite of electronic transmission of draft and final reports to all SWCDs and committee members. There also appears to be fear of changing numbers and locations of SWCD Technical Service Centers (current NPEA offices), if the Area boundaries and administrative structure for shared technical assistance staff are changed. Driving distances from Technical Service Centers to SWCDs, correlation of area boundaries to similar resource management needs, and maintaining current NPEA staff, SWCD, and JPB working relationships appear to be substantial concerns. Limited funding vs. increasing costs for shared staff is a key factor in the decision making process. SWCD budgets are being cut, charging for technical services for conservation practices typically doesn't raise much money, and possible federal TSP funding for EQIP work is yet unknown.

Although change can be difficult, the ad hoc committee recommendations seek to better enable shared SWCD technical assistance to be well understood, sustainable, efficiently administered, and potentially include a broader range of shared expertise.

It was expected that NRCS leadership staff in Minnesota would discuss the proposed Area boundary change alternatives at a leadership meeting during the week of June 23. However, that meeting was reportedly canceled due to a recently scheduled meeting of NRCS state and regional conservationists. NRCS leadership staff in Minnesota may not have an opportunity for collective discussion of this topic until August.

The Red River Basin Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee will meet in late July in St. Paul to finalize its

Board of Water and Soil Resources Update, Page 4

Basin FDR Strategy and Wetland Bounce technical papers and substantially advance the On-Channel Storage Assessment technical paper. The planned meetings between the TSAC and Watershed District Project Teams mentioned in the May BWSR Update have been moved to a September or October time frame to enable the Basin FDR Strategy and Wetland Bounce technical papers to be finished, approved by the FDR Work Group, and made available before the TSAC meetings with Project Teams.

-Submitted by Al Kean

*Deadline for next edition:
July 18*

PROPOSED FY 04 SOIL and WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT GRANTS

The BWSR is requested to consider the Cost Share Committee's request to approve FY 04 SWCD allocation recommendations for four BWSR grant programs. These grant programs are:

- A) Regular Statewide Cost Share Base Grants
- B) Feedlot Water Quality Management Grants
- C) General Services
- D) Easement Services

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

A) Regular Statewide Cost Share Base Grants - \$1,899,712 These base grants are for the installation of conservation practices. The FY 04 legislative appropriation is \$1,820,000. This will be the second year of allocations utilizing the Performance Standards allocation policy adopted by the Board in February 2001:

** Beginning in FY 03, performance standards should be implemented to increase the efficiency of allocated funds. SWCDs with a "high" level of productivity will receive a \$1,000 annual increase. Grants to SWCDs with a "medium" level of productivity will remain the same. SWCDs with a "low" level of productivity will receive a 5% grant decrease. Funds for increases will come from the Special Projects fund. Funds from decreases will go to the Special Projects fund. "High", "medium", and "low", will be defined by BWSR staff. Over time, these Performance Standards will "fine tune" allocations to where they are utilized most.*

At their June 2002 Meeting, the Board defined "high" as spending 80% or more; "medium", 60% - 79%; and "low", as < 60% of their grant, on projects.

Recommendation

For FY 04, these definitions would indicate that the following SWCDs (40) will receive a \$1,000 high level of performance increase for spending 80% or more of their base grant on projects:

Kittson	Pennington	Dodge	Mower	Steele	Nicollet
Benton	Kanabec	Pine	Becker	Hubbard	Lake of the Woods
Mahnomen	Wadena	Faribault	Le Sueur	Waseca	Watsonwan
Root River	Cottonwood	Pipestone	Redwood	Rock	Anoka
Dakota	Hennepin	Ramsey	Washington	Carlton	Cook
Koochiching	Lake	Lac Qui Parle	Lincoln	Crow Wing	Yellow Medicine
Morrison	Stearns	West Ottertail	Wilkin		

The following SWCDs (8) will receive a 5% decrease for spending less than 60% of their base grant on projects:

Red Lake ✓	Aitkin ✓	Mille Lacs ✓	Clearwater ✓	North St. Louis ✓
Big Stone	Swift	Marshall-Beltrami ✓		

Performance Range: Best - Yellow Medicine 100%, Worst - Clearwater 0%,

Performance data for all SWCDs is included as titled *2004 Cost Share Base Grant Performance*.

Regular Statewide Cost Share Base Grant funding recommendations are listed on the composite spreadsheet.

NOTE: The difference between the amount proposed to be allocated and the legislative appropriation is

\$79,712. It is anticipated that there will be sufficient rollover to the special projects program to cover this amount.

B) Feedlot Water Quality Management Grant - \$1,318,500 available - One hundred fifty five applications were received requesting \$3,859,840. Grant funds must be used for waste management systems for small feedlots (less than 500 animal units) to benefit water quality. Grant funds may not be used for new or expansion feedlot projects. The State Cost Share Program is used to administer and implement this Program. Funding priorities for this Program are ranked as follows:

Priority

- 1 Feedlots in riparian locations
- 2 Feedlot operations where FLEVAL indicates a high pollution potential
- 3 Practices that *will* be applied in calendar year 2003
- 4 Feedlot operators who have received a notice of violation
- 5 Feedlots in counties that are conducting or have completed a level 2 or level 3 feedlot inventory

SWCDs may request an amount for their technical and administrative costs up to ten percent of individual project funds requested. Application reviews and initial funding recommendations are made by the BWSR Grants Team.

Recommendation

The proposed FY 04 applications to be funded are listed on the enclosed spreadsheet entitled *2004 Feedlot Water Quality Management Grants* according to the above priorities. Another enclosed spreadsheet shows proposed applications to be funded, sorted by SWCD.

Because the FY 03 funds reserved for Wabasha SWCD were unavailable for allocation due to the FY 03 Unallotment, it is recommended that \$78,500 of FY 04 funds be allocated to Wabasha SWCD for the unfunded FY 03 Stamschor and Kujawa applications. This will lower the total amount available for FY 04 allocations from \$1,318,500 to \$1,240,000.

Current Policy If a project is canceled in a SWCD, funds may be encumbered on another feedlot project, with BC approval. If another project is not available, funds are to be immediately returned to BWSR and may be re-allocated to the next highest ranked project.

Additional Proposed Policy In order to maximize the leveraging of EQIP funding, which has a 50% cost share maximum, SWCDs may replace FWQMG funds with available EQIP funds and use the excess FWQMG funds for their next highest priority feedlot project, with BC approval. This would stretch available FWQMG funds allowing SWCDs to fund additional projects.

C) General Services Grant - \$2,156,774 - This base grant is for expenditures necessary to the operations of the district. It is noncompetitive. These grant amounts are unchanged from FY 03.

Recommendation

Proposed allocations are listed on the enclosed composite spreadsheet.

D) Easement Services Grant - \$648,318 - This grant is allocated to SWCDs as compensation for local delivery of the RIM Reserve Program and the conveyance of easements. The grant amount is calculated by a strategy and formula approved by the Board in May 2003. It reflects the amount of easement activity in the SWCD.

Recommendation

Individual SWCD grant calculations are listed on the enclosed spreadsheet titled *FY 04 RIM Service Grants*.

Resolution

The Cost Share Committee supports the BWSR adoption of the enclosed resolution allocating the FY 04 grants to SWCDs.

H:FY04GRAN

2004 Cost Share Base Grant Performance
Last Four Years of Completed Closeouts
DRAFT
6/2/2003

		HIGHEST				SECOND HIGHEST				THIRD HIGHEST				LOWEST YEAR of LAST 4 COMPLETED CLOSEOUT YEARS				AVERAGE OF THE HIGHEST THREE
Board Conservationist	SWCD Name	YEAR	BASE GRANT	\$ SPENT ON PRACTICES	PRODUCTIVITY	YEAR	BASE GRANT	\$ SPENT ON PRACTICES	PRODUCTIVITY	YEAR	BASE GRANT	\$ SPENT ON PRACTICES	PRODUCTIVITY	YEAR	BASE GRANT	\$ SPENT ON PRACTICES	PRODUCTIVITY	PROD.
Grow	Aitkin SWCD	1997	\$5,703	\$4,550	80%	1995	\$4,919	\$2,699	55%	1996	\$5,223	\$1,250	24%	1998	\$5,703	\$0	0%	53%
L. Peterson	Anoka SWCD	1999	\$12,600	\$10,080	80%	1998	\$12,600	\$10,080	80%	1997	\$11,340	\$9,072	80%	1996	\$12,115	\$0	0%	80%
Hrubes	Becker SWCD	2001	\$39,711	\$31,769	80%	2000	\$39,711	\$31,751	80%	1998	\$28,569	\$22,840	80%	1999	\$28,659	\$22,145	77%	80%
Hrubes	Beltrami SWCD	1998	\$5,783	\$4,525	78%	1995	\$10,124	\$7,809	77%	1996	\$10,703	\$3,499	33%	1997	\$5,783	\$1,720	30%	63%
Grow	Benlon SWCD	2000	\$14,869	\$11,895	80%	1999	\$10,731	\$8,585	80%	1998	\$10,731	\$8,585	80%	1997	\$10,731	\$8,418	78%	80%
Sill	Big Stone SWCD	2000	\$22,600	\$15,232	67%	1999	\$16,310	\$7,771	48%	1997	\$16,310	\$423	3%	1998	\$16,310	\$63	0%	39%
Hughes	Blue Earth SWCD	1997	\$23,080	\$18,464	80%	1996	\$22,192	\$17,278	78%	1998	\$23,080	\$17,056	74%	1995	\$21,613	\$11,670	54%	77%
Hughes	Brown SWCD	2000	\$19,842	\$19,202	97%	1997	\$14,320	\$11,456	80%	1998	\$14,320	\$5,169	36%	1999	\$14,320	\$4,235	30%	71%
Nelson	Carlton SWCD	1999	\$5,556	\$4,445	80%	1998	\$5,556	\$4,445	80%	1997	\$5,556	\$4,445	80%	1996	\$5,342	\$0	0%	80%
L. Peterson	Carver SWCD	1998	\$21,975	\$17,571	80%	1997	\$21,975	\$17,280	79%	1999	\$21,975	\$16,227	74%	1996	\$21,130	\$6,903	33%	77%
Steward	Cass SWCD	1998	\$8,105	\$6,459	80%	2000	\$10,669	\$8,410	79%	1999	\$8,105	\$5,917	73%	1996	\$7,793	\$0	0%	77%
Sill	Chippewa SWCD	1998	\$12,325	\$9,750	79%	1999	\$12,325	\$7,714	63%	2001	\$17,078	\$10,522	62%	2000	\$17,079	\$8,617	50%	68%
L. Peterson	Chisago SWCD	1997	\$12,963	\$10,370	80%	1998	\$12,963	\$8,889	69%	1996	\$12,464	\$8,471	68%	1999	\$12,963	\$4,576	35%	72%
Waller	Clay SWCD	1997	\$21,490	\$16,047	75%	1998	\$21,490	\$12,192	57%	1995	\$20,084	\$11,158	56%	1996	\$20,663	\$9,459	46%	62%
Hrubes	Clearwater SWCD	1997	\$9,538	\$0	0%	1995	\$8,591	\$0	0%	1994	\$9,140	\$0	0%	1993	\$8,551	\$0	0%	0%
Nelson	Cook SWCD	1995	\$2,586	\$2,133	82%	1998	\$3,292	\$2,634	80%	1997	\$3,292	\$2,634	80%	1996	\$3,165	\$2,532	80%	81%
Hoek	Cottonwood SWCD	2000	\$24,034	\$19,227	80%	1999	\$17,345	\$13,876	80%	1998	\$17,345	\$13,876	80%	1997	\$17,345	\$12,348	71%	80%
Steward	Crow Wing SWCD	2001	\$9,220	\$7,376	80%	2000	\$9,220	\$7,376	80%	1999	\$6,654	\$5,323	80%	1998	\$6,654	\$3,583	54%	80%
L. Peterson	Dakota SWCD	1998	\$26,263	\$25,896	99%	1999	\$26,263	\$25,658	98%	2000	\$36,391	\$33,549	92%	1997	\$26,263	\$18,622	71%	96%
D. Peterson	Dodge SWCD	1997	\$12,725	\$10,180	80%	2000	\$17,633	\$14,033	80%	1998	\$12,725	\$10,056	79%	1999	\$12,725	\$9,663	76%	80%
Waller	Douglas SWCD	1997	\$20,133	\$16,106	80%	1995	\$18,780	\$14,658	78%	1998	\$20,133	\$15,257	76%	1996	\$19,359	\$11,107	57%	78%
Hughes	Faribault SWCD	2000	\$21,497	\$17,198	80%	1999	\$15,514	\$12,346	80%	1997	\$15,514	\$12,411	80%	1998	\$15,514	\$10,454	67%	80%
Kells	Fillmore SWCD	1999	\$28,017	\$22,414	80%	1998	\$26,616	\$21,293	80%	1997	\$28,017	\$21,877	78%	1996	\$26,939	\$17,276	64%	79%
D. Peterson	Freeborn SWCD	1997	\$19,974	\$15,942	80%	1998	\$19,974	\$15,384	77%	1999	\$19,974	\$13,038	65%	2000	\$27,677	\$17,182	62%	74%
Kells	Goodhue SWCD	2000	\$41,358	\$33,086	80%	1999	\$29,848	\$23,453	79%	1998	\$29,848	\$23,706	79%	2001	\$41,358	\$31,374	76%	79%
Waller	Grant SWCD	1999	\$12,519	\$10,019	80%	1998	\$12,519	\$10,019	80%	1997	\$11,893	\$9,129	77%	1996	\$12,037	\$8,526	71%	79%
L. Peterson	Hennepin SWCD	1999	\$13,043	\$10,434	80%	1998	\$13,043	\$10,434	80%	1997	\$13,043	\$10,434	80%	1996	\$11,962	\$9,570	80%	80%
Hrubes	Hubbard SWCD	2001	\$9,798	\$7,838	80%	2000	\$9,798	\$7,838	80%	1999	\$7,071	\$5,657	80%	1998	\$7,070	\$5,561	79%	80%
Grow	Isanti SWCD	1999	\$8,322	\$6,658	80%	1998	\$8,322	\$6,658	80%	1996	\$7,621	\$5,646	74%	1997	\$8,322	\$5,217	63%	78%
Steward	Itasca SWCD	1997	\$6,115	\$4,892	80%	1995	\$5,301	\$4,241	80%	1996	\$5,880	\$4,597	78%	1998	\$6,115	\$4,251	70%	79%
Hoek	Jackson SWCD	1997	\$18,701	\$13,467	72%	1998	\$18,701	\$11,007	59%	2000	\$25,913	\$14,892	57%	1999	\$18,701	\$9,668	52%	63%
Grow	Kanabec SWCD	2000	\$9,990	\$7,992	80%	1999	\$7,210	\$5,768	80%	1998	\$7,210	\$5,768	80%	1997	\$7,210	\$5,768	80%	80%
Fischer	Kandiyohi SWCD	2000	\$24,034	\$18,179	76%	2001	\$24,034	\$17,815	74%	1998	\$17,345	\$12,512	72%	1999	\$17,345	\$12,308	71%	74%
Best	Kittson SWCD	2002	\$10,000	\$8,000	80%	2000	\$9,388	\$7,510	80%	1999	\$7,132	\$5,706	80%	1998	\$7,132	\$5,706	80%	80%
Nelson	Koochiching SWCD	2002	\$10,000	\$8,642	86%	2000	\$4,719	\$3,775	80%	1999	\$3,406	\$2,725	80%	1997	\$3,406	\$2,725	80%	82%
Sill	Lac Qui Parle SWCD	2002	\$34,342	\$27,467	80%	2001	\$35,404	\$28,324	80%	2000	\$35,404	\$28,235	80%	1999	\$25,551	\$20,155	79%	80%
Hrubes	Lake of the Woods SWCD	1999	\$4,285	\$3,428	80%	1998	\$4,285	\$3,428	80%	1997	\$4,285	\$3,428	80%	1996	\$4,120	\$3,296	80%	80%
Nelson	Lake SWCD	2001	\$7,370	\$5,896	80%	2000	\$7,370	\$5,896	80%	1999	\$5,319	\$4,256	80%	1998	\$5,319	\$4,255	80%	80%
Hughes	Le Sueur SWCD	1998	\$19,974	\$16,652	83%	2001	\$27,677	\$22,008	80%	2000	\$27,677	\$22,022	80%	1999	\$19,974	\$15,544	78%	81%
Sill	Lincoln SWCD	2000	\$20,062	\$16,029	80%	1999	\$14,479	\$11,584	80%	1998	\$14,479	\$11,584	80%	1997	\$14,479	\$11,583	80%	80%
Hoek	Lyon SWCD	1999	\$18,223	\$13,950	77%	1998	\$18,223	\$13,899	76%	1997	\$17,312	\$10,528	61%	2000	\$25,250	\$10,297	41%	71%

2004 Cost Share Base Grant Performance
Last Four Years of Completed Closeouts
DRAFT
6/2/2003

		HIGHEST					SECOND HIGHEST					THIRD HIGHEST					LOWEST YEAR of LAST 4 COMPLETED CLOSEOUT YEARS					AVERAGE OF THE HIGHEST THREE
Board Conservationist	SWCD Name	YEAR	BASE GRANT	\$ SPENT ON PRACTICES	PRODUCTIVITY	YEAR	BASE GRANT	\$ SPENT ON PRACTICES	PRODUCTIVITY	YEAR	BASE GRANT	\$ SPENT ON PRACTICES	PRODUCTIVITY	YEAR	BASE GRANT	\$ SPENT ON PRACTICES	PRODUCTIVITY	PROD.				
Hrubes	Mahnomen SWCD	2000	\$12,229	\$9,783	80%	1999	\$8,825	\$7,060	80%	1996	\$8,486	\$6,789	80%	1997	\$8,825	\$4,360	49%	80%				
Best	Marshall SWCD	1996	\$10,317	\$7,960	77%	1995	\$9,738	\$7,352	75%	1998	\$10,730	\$5,342	50%	1997	\$10,730	\$5,380	50%	67%				
Best	Marshall-Beltrami SWCD	1997	\$5,877	\$4,702	80%	1994	\$5,655	\$2,298	39%	1995	\$5,306	\$1,763	33%	1996	\$5,885	\$0	0%	51%				
Hughes	Martin SWCD	1998	\$25,471	\$20,377	80%	1997	\$25,471	\$19,598	77%	1999	\$25,471	\$17,396	68%	1996	\$24,491	\$4,297	18%	75%				
Fischer	McLeod SWCD	2002	\$22,944	\$18,355	80%	1999	\$16,628	\$13,302	80%	2000	\$23,039	\$14,285	62%	2001	\$23,039	\$5,383	23%	74%				
Fischer	Meeker SWCD	2000	\$28,665	\$22,932	80%	1998	\$20,688	\$16,491	80%	1999	\$20,688	\$15,992	77%	1997	\$20,688	\$15,693	76%	79%				
Grow	Mille Lacs SWCD	1999	\$9,938	\$7,105	71%	1997	\$9,938	\$5,336	54%	1996	\$9,556	\$5,000	52%	1998	\$9,938	\$4,660	47%	59%				
Steward	Morrison SWCD	2000	\$35,068	\$28,054	80%	1999	\$25,308	\$20,246	80%	1998	\$25,308	\$20,246	80%	1997	\$25,308	\$20,244	80%	80%				
D. Peterson	Mower SWCD	1999	\$10,575	\$10,155	96%	1997	\$10,757	\$10,047	93%	2000	\$14,654	\$11,375	78%	1998	\$10,577	\$7,872	74%	89%				
Hoek	Murray SWCD	1999	\$14,874	\$11,899	80%	1997	\$14,874	\$11,872	80%	1998	\$14,874	\$11,335	76%	2000	\$20,610	\$15,332	74%	79%				
Fischer	Nicollet SWCD	1998	\$10,885	\$10,877	100%	1997	\$10,885	\$10,885	100%	1999	\$10,885	\$8,709	80%	1996	\$10,466	\$8,376	80%	93%				
Hoek	Nobles SWCD	2000	\$38,038	\$30,262	80%	1999	\$27,452	\$20,322	74%	1998	\$27,452	\$17,138	62%	1997	\$27,452	\$16,391	60%	72%				
Best	Norman SWCD	1998	\$17,504	\$13,982	80%	1997	\$17,504	\$13,603	78%	1995	\$16,252	\$10,380	64%	1996	\$16,831	\$3,395	20%	74%				
Kells	Olmsted SWCD	1997	\$37,009	\$29,363	79%	1996	\$35,586	\$26,926	76%	1998	\$37,009	\$26,826	72%	1995	\$35,007	\$20,122	57%	76%				
Waller	Ottertail, East SWCD	2000	\$28,744	\$22,995	80%	1999	\$19,659	\$15,727	80%	1997	\$23,559	\$14,947	63%	1998	\$19,659	\$5,360	27%	74%				
Waller	Ottertail, West SWCD	1998	\$24,691	\$24,691	100%	2000	\$34,212	\$27,372	80%	1999	\$24,691	\$19,753	80%	1997	\$24,691	\$15,547	63%	87%				
Best	Pennington SWCD	1998	\$11,312	\$9,050	80%	1997	\$10,746	\$8,597	80%	1996	\$7,615	\$6,092	80%	1999	\$11,312	\$8,502	75%	80%				
Grow	Pine SWCD	1997	\$11,131	\$11,131	100%	1998	\$11,131	\$10,857	98%	1999	\$11,131	\$8,905	80%	2000	\$15,424	\$8,224	53%	93%				
Hoek	Pipestone SWCD	2000	\$22,044	\$17,635	80%	1999	\$15,909	\$12,727	80%	1997	\$15,114	\$12,094	80%	1998	\$15,909	\$12,645	79%	80%				
Best	Polk, East SWCD	1997	\$12,404	\$9,323	75%	1998	\$12,404	\$9,209	74%	1995	\$11,348	\$6,507	57%	1996	\$11,927	\$2,954	25%	69%				
Best	Polk, West SWCD	1998	\$19,257	\$15,247	79%	1997	\$16,864	\$12,735	76%	1995	\$18,347	\$13,650	74%	1996	\$14,908	\$7,011	47%	76%				
Waller	Pope SWCD	1998	\$24,515	\$19,028	78%	1999	\$24,515	\$18,049	74%	1997	\$24,515	\$18,112	74%	2000	\$33,968	\$23,368	69%	75%				
L. Peterson	Ramsey SWCD	1998	\$10,102	\$8,082	80%	1997	\$10,102	\$8,082	80%	1996	\$9,713	\$7,770	80%	1995	\$9,134	\$7,307	80%	80%				
Best	Red Lake SWCD	1999	\$7,150	\$5,720	80%	1998	\$7,150	\$4,290	60%	1997	\$7,150	\$2,607	36%	1996	\$6,875	\$378	5%	59%				
Hoek	Redwood SWCD	1998	\$11,849	\$11,849	100%	1999	\$11,894	\$10,903	92%	1997	\$11,849	\$9,758	82%	1996	\$11,393	\$6,247	55%	91%				
Fischer	Renville SWCD	1999	\$11,606	\$8,918	77%	1997	\$11,606	\$8,928	77%	2000	\$16,082	\$10,928	68%	1998	\$11,606	\$6,787	58%	74%				
D. Peterson	Rice SWCD	2000	\$25,345	\$20,276	80%	1996	\$17,588	\$14,070	80%	1997	\$18,292	\$13,039	71%	1998	\$18,292	\$9,174	50%	77%				
Hoek	Rock SWCD	1999	\$16,457	\$13,166	80%	1998	\$16,457	\$13,166	80%	1997	\$13,082	\$10,466	80%	1996	\$15,824	\$12,659	80%	80%				
Kells	Root River SWCD	2002	\$31,104	\$26,653	86%	2001	\$31,311	\$25,050	80%	1999	\$22,597	\$18,077	80%	2000	\$31,311	\$24,371	78%	82%				
Best	Roseau SWCD	1997	\$12,167	\$9,739	80%	1995	\$11,120	\$8,622	78%	1996	\$11,699	\$7,430	64%	1998	\$12,167	\$0	0%	74%				
L. Peterson	Scott SWCD	2000	\$28,445	\$22,716	80%	1999	\$20,529	\$16,424	80%	1998	\$20,529	\$15,953	78%	1997	\$20,529	\$15,670	76%	79%				
Grow	Sherburne SWCD	1997	\$5,069	\$3,849	76%	1999	\$5,069	\$3,640	72%	1998	\$5,069	\$3,106	61%	1996	\$4,642	\$612	13%	70%				
Fischer	Sibley SWCD	1999	\$13,572	\$10,162	75%	2000	\$18,806	\$12,766	68%	1997	\$13,572	\$7,530	55%	1998	\$13,572	\$6,358	47%	66%				
Nelson	St. Louis, North SWCD	2001	\$6,144	\$4,915	80%	2000	\$6,114	\$4,915	80%	1998	\$4,434	\$0	0%	1997	\$4,212	\$0	0%	53%				
Nelson	St. Louis, South SWCD	1996	\$7,255	\$6,211	86%	1995	\$7,058	\$5,070	72%	1997	\$7,923	\$4,338	55%	1998	\$7,923	\$0	0%	71%				
Steward	Stearns SWCD	1998	\$45,382	\$36,306	80%	1997	\$45,382	\$36,200	80%	1995	\$43,058	\$34,446	80%	1996	\$43,637	\$32,551	75%	80%				
D. Peterson	Steele SWCD	2001	\$14,874	\$11,899	80%	1999	\$10,735	\$8,588	80%	1998	\$10,735	\$8,588	80%	2000	\$14,874	\$10,940	74%	80%				
Waller	Stevens SWCD	1997	\$22,937	\$17,302	75%	1999	\$22,937	\$15,606	68%	1998	\$22,937	\$14,922	65%	1996	\$22,055	\$12,301	56%	70%				
Sill	Swift SWCD	2001	\$16,489	\$13,191	80%	2000	\$16,489	\$9,655	59%	1998	\$11,900	\$2,445	21%	1999	\$11,900	\$0	0%	53%				
Steward	Todd SWCD	1998	\$22,124	\$17,665	80%	1997	\$18,279	\$14,623	80%	1996	\$21,273	\$7,225	34%	1995	\$20,694	\$6,763	33%	65%				
Waller	Traverse SWCD	1998	\$7,551	\$5,989	79%	1999	\$7,551	\$5,287	70%	2000	\$10,463	\$7,151	68%	1997	\$7,551	\$4,710	62%	73%				
Kells	Wabasha SWCD	1998	\$21,637	\$17,310	80%	1997	\$21,637	\$17,310	80%	1995	\$20,226	\$13,741	68%	1996	\$20,805	\$13,983	67%	76%				
Hrubes	Wadena SWCD	1998	\$6,512	\$6,512	100%	1999	\$6,512	\$5,189	80%	2001	\$9,024	\$7,200	80%	2000	\$9,024	\$6,958	77%	86%				
Hughes	Waseca SWCD	1996	\$10,248	\$10,248	100%	1998	\$10,658	\$8,526	80%	1997	\$10,658	\$8,526	80%	1995	\$9,669	\$7,735	80%	87%				
L. Peterson	Washington SWCD	1997	\$13,282	\$10,626	80%	1996	\$12,771	\$10,217	80%	1998	\$13,282	\$10,514	79%	1995	\$12,192	\$5,500	45%	80%				
Hughes	Walonwan SWCD	2000	\$12,887	\$11,687	91%	1998	\$9,301	\$7,803	84%	1999	\$9,301	\$6,977	75%	1997	\$9,301	\$6,098	66%	83%				
Waller	Wilkin SWCD	2000	\$16,199	\$13,320	82%	1999	\$11,691	\$9,353	80%	1997	\$11,691	\$9,224	79%	1998	\$11,691	\$2,904	25%	80%				
Kells	Winona SWCD	1998	\$17,820	\$13,469	76%	1999	\$17,820	\$13,032	73%	1997	\$17,820	\$9,826	55%	1996	\$17,135	\$6,835	40%	68%				
L. Peterson	Wright SWCD	1998	\$18,689	\$14,051	75%	1997	\$18,689	\$13,125	70%	1996	\$17,970	\$12,473	69%	1999	\$18,689	\$9,183	49%	72%				
Sill	Yellow Medicine SWCD	2000	\$23,926	\$23,926	100%	1999	\$17,267	\$17,267	100%	1998	\$17,267	\$17,267	100%	1997	\$17,267	\$17,267	100%	100%				

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2004 Feedlot Water Quality Management Grant

Total FWQMG Requested: \$3,859,840

Total Producers: 155

Total Funding Available: \$1,240,000

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RANKING	APPLICANT	PRODUCERS	RIPARIAN	FLEVAL RATING	PRACTICE START DATE	COMPLETE INVENTORY	LEVEL	ANIMAL UNITS	ANIMAL SPECIES	PROJECT COST	FWQMG FUNDS REQUESTED	T/A FUNDS REQUESTED	TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED	CUMULATIVE
1	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Mark Friesen	B	73	8/1/2003	No	2	248	BEEF	\$19,000	\$14,250	\$1,425	\$15,675	\$15,675
2	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Murray Schmitz	B	71	8/1/2003	No	2	215	BEEF	\$23,000	\$17,250	\$1,725	\$18,975	\$34,650
3	Goodhue SWCD	John Irrthum	B	70	5/1/2004	No	2	162	DAIRY	\$37,500	\$28,125	\$2,812	\$30,937	\$65,587
4	Dakota SWCD	George Feidt	B	66	8/1/2003	Yes	2	299	BEEF	\$46,235	\$34,676	\$3,468	\$38,144	\$103,731
5	Fillmore SWCD	Dean Wissing	D	64	7/1/2003	Yes	2	118	DAIRY	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$1,500	\$16,500	\$120,231
6	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Arlen Brune	B	63	8/1/2003	No	2	295	BEEF	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$33,000	\$153,231
7	Scott SWCD	Tim O'Loughlin	A	62	10/1/2003	No	3	167	BEEF	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750	\$177,981
8	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Ken Senzek	B	61	8/1/2003	No	2	40	BEEF	\$23,580	\$4,125	\$412	\$4,537	\$182,518
9	Winona SWCD	Robert Erdman	B	61	8/4/2004	No	2	80	DAIRY	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$1,500	\$16,500	\$199,018
10	Fillmore SWCD	Ron Bornholdt	D	61	8/1/2003	Yes	2	297	DAIRY	\$165,000	\$45,500	\$4,500	\$50,000	\$249,018
11	Fillmore SWCD	Dean Thomas	B	61	7/1/2003	Yes	2	270	BEEF	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750	\$273,768
12	Fillmore SWCD	Thomas Alexander	B	60	7/1/2003	Yes	2	174	DAIRY	\$27,000	\$20,250	\$2,025	\$22,275	\$296,043
13	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Terry Tofte/Robert Hedke	B	56	8/1/2003	No	2	103	BEEF	\$23,000	\$17,250	\$1,725	\$18,975	\$315,018
14	Dakota SWCD	Jack Lorentz	B	56	8/1/2003	Yes	2	303	DAIRY	\$30,592	\$22,944	\$2,294	\$25,238	\$340,256
15	Rock SWCD	Mark Bakken	B	55	8/1/2003	No	3	175	BEEF	\$32,000	\$24,000	\$2,400	\$26,400	\$366,656
16	Ottertail, East SWCD	Bruce Stone	A	55	7/1/2003	No	0	180	DAIRY	\$100,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000	\$416,656
17	Winona SWCD	Roger Engler	D	54	7/1/2004	No	2	120	DAIRY	\$120,000	\$45,000	\$4,500	\$49,500	\$466,156
18	Dakota SWCD	David Finnegan	B	52	8/1/2003	Yes	2	281	BEEF	\$9,315	\$6,896	\$690	\$7,586	\$473,742
19	Pipestone SWCD	James Evans	B	51	7/1/2003	Yes	2	166	DAIRY	\$60,000	\$45,000	\$4,500	\$49,500	\$523,242
20	Fillmore SWCD	Steve Tart	D	50	7/1/2003	Yes	2	231	DAIRY	\$15,000	\$11,250	\$1,125	\$12,375	\$535,617
21	Mower SWCD	Gary Mullenbach	C	49	8/1/2003	Yes	0	135	DAIRY	\$45,000	\$33,750	\$3,375	\$37,125	\$572,742
22	Winona SWCD	Stanley Marin	D	48	9/8/2004	No	2	110	DAIRY	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750	\$597,492
23	Fillmore SWCD	Derek O'Connor	D	48	9/1/2003	Yes	2	170	BEEF	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$750	\$8,250	\$605,742
24	Rock SWCD	Kevin Oehlerts	B	47	8/1/2003	No	3	96	BEEF	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750	\$630,492
25	Stearns SWCD	Gerald & Nick Meyer	B	46	8/1/2003	Yes	2	224	DAIRY	\$67,000	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$33,000	\$663,492
26	Root River SWCD	Dennis Holty	B	44	9/1/2003	Yes	2	190	BEEF	\$42,500	\$31,875	\$3,188	\$35,063	\$698,555
27	Stearns SWCD	Dennis Hemmesch	C	44	8/1/2003	Yes	2	125	DAIRY	\$70,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000	\$748,555
28	Lake of the Woods SWCD	George Hartmann	B	44	8/1/2003	No	2	80	BEEF	\$8,750	\$6,750	\$675	\$7,425	\$755,980
29	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Wayne Olson	B	44	8/1/2003	No	2	114	BEEF	\$6,000	\$4,500	\$450	\$4,950	\$760,930
30	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Ronnie McCloud	B	43	8/1/2003	No	2	81	BEEF	\$8,500	\$6,375	\$637	\$7,012	\$767,942
31	Root River SWCD	Tim Carpenter	B	42	9/1/2003	Yes	2	86	BEEF	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$600	\$6,600	\$774,542
32	Rock SWCD	Chad Nelson	B	42	8/1/2003	No	3	480	BEEF	\$75,000	\$45,000	\$4,500	\$49,500	\$824,042
33	Chisago SWCD	Ron and Sue Johnson	A	42	7/1/2003	Yes	2	125	DAIRY	\$75,000	\$44,565	\$4,456	\$49,021	\$873,063
34	Scott SWCD	Tim & Steve O'loughlin	A	42	10/1/2003	No	3	391	DAIRY	\$12,000	\$9,000	\$900	\$9,900	\$882,963
35	Stearns SWCD	Steve Hickman	A	41	8/1/2003	Yes	2	26	BEEF	\$6,000	\$4,500	\$450	\$4,950	\$887,913
36	Winona SWCD	Lewis Reiman	D	41	9/4/2004	No	2	200	BEEF	\$50,000	\$37,500	\$3,750	\$41,250	\$929,163
37	Waseca SWCD	Don Manke	C	41	5/1/2004	No	2	30	DAIRY	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$1,000	\$16,000	\$945,163
38	Root River SWCD	Howard Deters	B	41	9/1/2003	Yes	2	300	BEEF	\$38,500	\$28,875	\$2,888	\$31,763	\$976,925
39	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Jean Reinhart	B	40	8/1/2003	No	2	62	BEEF	\$14,000	\$10,500	\$1,050	\$11,550	\$988,475
40	Fillmore SWCD	Nick Ruen	B	40	7/1/2003	Yes	2	206	BEEF	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$33,000	\$1,021,475
41	Mower SWCD	Charles Ruechel	C	40	9/1/2003	Yes	0	238	DAIRY	\$60,000	\$45,000	\$4,500	\$49,500	\$1,070,975
42	Stearns SWCD	John Merdan	A	39	8/1/2003	Yes	2	117	DAIRY	\$67,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000	\$1,120,975
43	Pipestone SWCD	Tom Nelson	B	38	7/1/2003	Yes	2	140	BEEF	\$18,315	\$13,736	\$1,374	\$15,110	\$1,136,085
44	Goodhue SWCD	Richard Miller (Pine Island)	B	38	7/1/2003	No	2	90	DAIRY	\$90,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$1,186,085
45	Todd SWCD	Kyle Kuelbs	B	38	7/1/2003	Yes	2	40	BEEF	\$6,700	\$5,000	\$500	\$5,500	\$1,191,585
46	Goodhue SWCD	Dick Sviggum	B	37	7/1/2003	No	2	90	BEEF	\$12,500	\$9,375	\$937	\$10,312	\$1,201,897
47	Stearns SWCD	Roger Schauman	A	35	8/1/2003	Yes	2	150	POULTRY	\$12,000	\$9,000	\$900	\$9,900	\$1,211,797
48	Goodhue SWCD	Scott/Chad Hinsch	B	35	7/1/2003	No	2	285	DAIRY	\$140,000	\$37,500	\$0	\$37,500	\$1,249,297
49	Stearns SWCD	Gary Salz	A	35	8/1/2003	Yes	2	60	DAIRY	\$333,000	\$24,750	\$2,475	\$27,225	\$1,276,522
50	Fillmore SWCD	Richard O'Connor	B	34	7/1/2003	Yes	2	250	BEEF	\$13,000	\$9,750	\$975	\$10,725	\$1,287,247
51	Rock SWCD	Art Boeve	B	34	8/1/2003	No	3	285	BEEF	\$67,000	\$45,000	\$4,500	\$49,500	\$1,336,747
52	Stearns SWCD	Elmer Keppers	B	34	8/1/2003	Yes	2	105	DAIRY	\$52,200	\$12,000	\$1,200	\$13,200	\$1,349,947
53	Stearns SWCD	Michael Braun Jr	C	34	8/1/2003	Yes	2	138	DAIRY	\$67,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000	\$1,399,947
54	Morrison SWCD	Gary Zabowski	B	33	9/1/2003	Yes	3	120	DAIRY	\$11,500	\$8,625	\$875	\$9,500	\$1,409,447
55	Stearns SWCD	Jason Bauer	E	33	8/1/2003	Yes	2	132	BEEF	\$67,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000	\$1,459,447
56	Fillmore SWCD	Steve Greene	B	31	8/1/2003	Yes	2	210	DAIRY	\$12,000	\$9,000	\$900	\$9,900	\$1,469,347
57	Root River SWCD	Glenn Kinneberg	B	31	6/1/2004	Yes	2	175	BEEF	\$29,500	\$22,125	\$2,213	\$24,338	\$1,493,685

Funding Amount Available

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2004 Feedlot Water Quality Management Grant

Total FWQMG Requested: \$3,859,840

Total Producers: 155

Total Funding Available: \$1,240,000

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RANKING	APPLICANT	PRODUCERS	RIPARIAN	FLEVAL RATING	PRACTICE START DATE	COMPLETE INVENTORY	LEVEL	ANIMAL UNITS	ANIMAN SPECIES	PROJECT COST	FWQMG FUNDS REQUESTED	T/A FUNDS REQUESTED	TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED	CUMULATIVE
58	Dakota SWCD	David Stein	B	31	8/1/2003	Yes	2	290	BEEF	\$24,235	\$18,176	\$1,818	\$19,994	\$1,513,679
59	Goodhue SWCD	Dennis Samuelson	B	30	5/1/2005	No	2	133	DAIRY	\$44,000	\$33,000	\$3,300	\$36,300	\$1,549,979
60	Goodhue SWCD	David Koester	B	29	5/1/2005	Yes	2	100	BEEF	\$32,000	\$24,000	\$2,400	\$26,400	\$1,576,379
61	Root River SWCD	Merle Becker	B	28	9/1/2003	Yes	2	150	BEEF	\$26,950	\$20,213	\$2,021	\$22,234	\$1,598,612
62	Wadena SWCD	Dan Middendorf	B	28	8/1/2003	Yes	3	200	DAIRY	\$15,000	\$11,250	\$1,125	\$12,375	\$1,610,987
63	Root River SWCD	Ed Troendle	B	27	9/1/2003	Yes	2	300	BEEF	\$41,500	\$31,125	\$3,113	\$34,238	\$1,645,225
64	Carver SWCD	Gerald Muelers	B	27	10/15/2003	No	3	147	BEEF	\$16,000	\$12,000	\$1,200	\$13,200	\$1,658,425
65	Stearns SWCD	Dan & Jason Klaphake	B	26	8/1/2003	Yes	2	107	DAIRY	\$75,000	\$15,000	\$1,500	\$16,500	\$1,674,925
66	Root River SWCD	Ed Boldt	B	26	6/1/2004	Yes	2	70	BEEF	\$7,500	\$5,625	\$563	\$6,188	\$1,681,112
67	Winona SWCD	Ken Mueller	B	25	7/4/2004	No	2	100	STEER	\$13,500	\$10,125	\$1,012	\$11,137	\$1,692,249
68	Fillmore SWCD	Todd Keune	D	23	8/1/2003	Yes	2	56	DAIRY	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$600	\$6,600	\$1,698,849
69	Carver SWCD	Dwayne Harms	B	22	8/15/2003	No	3	110	DAIRY	\$8,700	\$6,500	\$650	\$7,150	\$1,705,999
70	Rice SWCD	Dan Misgen	B	22	7/12/2004	Yes	3	46	DAIRY	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$1,200	\$16,200	\$1,722,199
71	Goodhue SWCD	Paul Voth (Belvidere 30)	B	21	5/1/2005	No	2	218	DAIRY	\$36,600	\$27,450	\$2,745	\$30,195	\$1,752,394
72	Stearns SWCD	Mark Schmidt	A	16	8/1/2003	Yes	2	49	BEEF	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$600	\$6,600	\$1,758,994
73	Fillmore SWCD	Dan Serfling	B	16	7/1/2003	Yes	2	281	BEEF	\$12,000	\$9,000	\$900	\$9,900	\$1,768,894
74	Scott SWCD	Jeff Riesgraff	A	15	10/15/2003	No	3	100	DAIRY	\$6,500	\$4,875	\$488	\$5,363	\$1,774,257
75	Todd SWCD	Charles Koopmeiners	C	15	7/1/2003	Yes	2	66	DAIRY	\$32,000	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$11,000	\$1,785,257
76	Stearns SWCD	John Schrantz	B	10	8/1/2003	Yes	2	59	DAIRY	\$67,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000	\$1,835,257
77	Todd SWCD	Mark Primus	A	0	7/1/2003	Yes	2	60	BEEF	\$6,000	\$4,500	\$450	\$4,950	\$1,840,207
78	Wadena SWCD	Myron Quall	B	0	7/1/2003	Yes	3	79	BEEF	\$3,000	\$2,250	\$225	\$2,475	\$1,842,682
79	Stearns SWCD	Greg Duchene	B	0	8/1/2003	Yes	2	324	DAIRY	\$12,000	\$9,000	\$900	\$9,900	\$1,852,582
80	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Steve Welberg	B	0	8/1/2003	No	2	12	BEEF	\$3,000	\$2,250	\$225	\$2,475	\$1,855,057
81	Stearns SWCD	Kevin Donnay	A	13	8/1/2003	Yes	2	106	DAIRY	\$67,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000	\$1,905,057
82	Fillmore SWCD	Ken Jacobson	NO	77	7/1/2003	Yes	2	168	DAIRY	\$15,000	\$11,250	\$1,125	\$12,375	\$1,917,432
83	Carver SWCD	Jerry Beckrich	NO	61	7/1/2003	No	3	170	DAIRY	\$66,700	\$46,000	\$4,000	\$50,000	\$1,967,432
84	Fillmore SWCD	Ardell Johnson	NO	59	9/1/2003	Yes	2	119	BEEF	\$14,000	\$10,500	\$1,050	\$11,550	\$1,978,982
85	Fillmore SWCD	Tom Mitchell	NO	53	8/1/2003	Yes	2	94	DAIRY	\$11,000	\$8,250	\$825	\$9,075	\$1,988,057
86	Fillmore SWCD	Todd Johnson	NO	51	9/1/2003	Yes	2	232	BEEF	\$7,000	\$5,250	\$525	\$5,775	\$1,993,832
87	Winona SWCD	Steve Agrimson		48	9/3/2003	No	2	80	DAIRY	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$33,000	\$2,026,832
88	Root River SWCD	Thomas Kamperschroer		47	6/1/2004	Yes	2	300	BEEF	\$38,500	\$28,875	\$2,888	\$31,763	\$2,058,594
89	Goodhue SWCD	Paul Nibbe		47	7/1/2005	No	2	67	DAIRY	\$67,567	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$2,108,594
90	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Rollie Fuller		46	8/1/2003	No	2	98	BEEF	\$7,000	\$5,250	\$525	\$5,775	\$2,114,369
91	Rice SWCD	Jim Malecha		46	7/12/2004	Yes	3	293	DAIRY	\$61,333	\$46,000	\$4,000	\$50,000	\$2,164,369
92	Goodhue SWCD	Duane Daley		45	7/1/2003	No	2	220	BEEF	\$28,000	\$21,000	\$2,100	\$23,100	\$2,187,469
93	Root River SWCD	Richard Johnson		44	9/1/2003	Yes	2	200	DAIRY	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750	\$2,212,219
94	Lincoln SWCD	Roger Peters		43	7/15/2003	No	3	341	DAIRY	\$815,850	\$48,000	\$2,000	\$50,000	\$2,262,219
95	Rice SWCD	Duane Bailey		43	7/12/2004	Yes	3	75	BEEF	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$1,200	\$16,200	\$2,278,419
96	Fillmore SWCD	Gary Redalen	NO	43	7/1/2003	Yes	2	265	BEEF	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$750	\$8,250	\$2,286,669
97	Stearns SWCD	Marty Moser	NO	43	8/1/2003	Yes	2	83	DAIRY	\$44,000	\$33,000	\$3,300	\$36,300	\$2,322,969
98	Goodhue SWCD	Howard & Robert Quimby		42	8/1/2004	No	2	210	DAIRY	\$200,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$2,372,969
99	Pope SWCD	Donald Swenson		42	8/1/2003	Yes	2	68	DAIRY	\$42,500	\$31,875	\$1,595	\$33,470	\$2,406,439
100	Goodhue SWCD	John Goplen		40	9/1/2003	No	2	130	DAIRY	\$80,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$2,456,439
101	Goodhue SWCD	Ken Forass	NO	39	5/1/2005	No	2	180	DAIRY	\$90,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$2,506,439
102	Root River SWCD	David Alstad		38	9/1/2003	Yes	2	174	BEEF	\$32,500	\$24,375	\$2,438	\$26,813	\$2,533,252
103	Root River SWCD	William Gerdes		38	6/1/2004	Yes	2	128	DAIRY	\$29,500	\$22,125	\$2,213	\$24,338	\$2,557,589
104	Stearns SWCD	Fred Schlangen	NO	38	8/1/2003	Yes	2	100	DAIRY	\$45,333	\$34,000	\$3,400	\$37,400	\$2,594,989
105	Goodhue SWCD	Kurt Emery		38	8/1/2003	No	2	295	BEEF	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$2,644,989
106	Carver SWCD	Doug Hilstrom	NO	38	10/1/2003	No	3	150	DAIRY	\$23,500	\$17,625	\$1,750	\$19,375	\$2,664,364
107	Carver SWCD	Dennis Hoen	NO	38	7/1/2003	No	3	140	DAIRY	\$62,000	\$46,000	\$4,000	\$50,000	\$2,714,364
108	Goodhue SWCD	John Hoeft		37	8/1/2004	Yes	2	226	DAIRY	\$32,000	\$24,000	\$2,400	\$26,400	\$2,740,764
109	Goodhue SWCD	Donald Schliep		37	9/1/2003	No	2	162	DAIRY	\$34,000	\$25,500	\$2,550	\$28,050	\$2,768,814
110	Stearns SWCD	David Klases	NO	37	8/1/2003	Yes	2	150	DAIRY	\$67,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000	\$2,818,814
111	Goodhue SWCD	Steve Lindstrom		37	7/1/2003	No	2	70	BEEF	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750	\$2,843,564
112	Stearns SWCD	James Schoenberg	NO	35	8/1/2003	Yes	2	158	DAIRY	\$45,333	\$34,000	\$3,400	\$37,400	\$2,880,964
113	Root River SWCD	Wayne Runnigen		35	9/1/2003	Yes	2	125	BEEF	\$3,000	\$2,250	\$225	\$2,475	\$2,883,439
114	Fillmore SWCD	Les & Jo Olson	NO	35	7/1/2003	Yes	2	495	DAIRY	\$212,000	\$45,500	\$4,500	\$50,000	\$2,933,439

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2004 Feedlot Water Quality Management Grant

Total FWQMG Requested: \$3,859,840

Total Producers: 155

Total Funding Available: \$1,240,000

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RANKING	APPLICANT	PRODUCERS	RIPARIAN	FLEVAL RATING	PRACTICE START DATE	COMPLETE INVENTORY	LEVEL	ANIMAL UNITS	ANIMAN SPECIES	PROJECT COST	FWQM FUNDS REQUESTED	T/A FUNDS REQUESTED	TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED	CUMULATIVE
115	Goodhue SWCD	Paul Voth (Goodhue 36)		34	5/1/2005	No	2	50	DAIRY	\$34,000	\$25,500	\$2,550	\$28,050	\$2,961,489
116	Goodhue SWCD	Brian Bracken		33	9/1/2003	No	2	150	BEEF	\$15,000	\$11,250	\$1,125	\$12,375	\$2,973,864
117	Stearns SWCD	Richard Lahr	NO	33	8/1/2003	Yes	2	258	DAIRY	\$44,000	\$33,000	\$3,300	\$36,300	\$3,010,164
118	Morrison SWCD	Allen/Dale Stangl		33	7/1/2003	Yes	3	300	DAIRY	\$116,500	\$46,000	\$4,000	\$50,000	\$3,060,164
119	Root River SWCD	Lester Beckman		33	9/1/2003	Yes	2	110	BEEF	\$18,900	\$14,175	\$1,418	\$15,593	\$3,075,757
120	Root River SWCD	Dan Gade		31	9/1/2003	Yes	2	200	BEEF	\$22,750	\$17,063	\$1,706	\$18,769	\$3,094,526
121	Fillmore SWCD	Randy Trogstad	NO	31	8/1/2003	Yes	2	339	BEEF	\$25,000	\$18,750	\$1,875	\$20,625	\$3,115,151
122	Root River SWCD	Oscar Rosendahl		30	6/1/2004	Yes	2	200	DAIRY	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$750	\$8,250	\$3,123,401
123	Stearns SWCD	Ron Klaphake	NO	29	8/1/2003	Yes	2	125	DAIRY	\$70,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000	\$3,173,401
124	Goodhue SWCD	Wally Gardiner		29	8/1/2006	Yes	2	88	DAIRY	\$45,470	\$34,102	\$3,410	\$37,512	\$3,210,913
125	Carver SWCD	Leon Kelzer	NO	28	9/15/2003	No	3	240	SWINE	\$8,700	\$6,500	\$650	\$7,150	\$3,218,063
126	Root River SWCD	Delbert Stehr		28	6/1/2004	Yes	2	120	BEEF	\$2,500	\$1,875	\$188	\$2,063	\$3,220,125
127	Fillmore SWCD	Chuck Stackhouse	NO	27	7/1/2003	Yes	2	278	DAIRY	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$750	\$8,250	\$3,228,375
128	Root River SWCD	Mike Rediske		27	9/1/2003	Yes	2	168	DAIRY	\$15,500	\$11,625	\$1,163	\$12,788	\$3,241,163
129	Goodhue SWCD	Daniel Scheffler		26	7/1/2005	No	2	147	DAIRY	\$15,500	\$11,625	\$1,162	\$12,787	\$3,253,950
130	Goodhue SWCD	Scott Androli		25	8/1/2003	No	2	275	BEEF	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750	\$3,278,700
131	Goodhue SWCD	John Schrader		25	7/1/2003	No	2	100	BEEF	\$35,000	\$26,250	\$2,625	\$28,875	\$3,307,575
132	Root River SWCD	Lawrence Gavin		25	9/1/2003	Yes	2	75	DAIRY	\$3,500	\$2,625	\$263	\$2,888	\$3,310,462
133	Fillmore SWCD	Lyle Drinkall	NO	25	7/1/2003	Yes	2	112	DAIRY	\$11,000	\$8,250	\$825	\$9,075	\$3,319,537
134	Root River SWCD	Dale Horn		25	9/1/2003	Yes	2	196	BEEF	\$27,000	\$20,250	\$2,025	\$22,275	\$3,341,812
135	Root River SWCD	Devoine Kruse		23	9/1/2003	Yes	2	194	DAIRY	\$95,500	\$45,500	\$4,500	\$50,000	\$3,391,812
136	Root River SWCD	Harold Kruse		23	9/1/2003	Yes	2	100	DAIRY	\$15,500	\$11,625	\$1,163	\$12,788	\$3,404,600
137	Root River SWCD	Mike Banse		21	9/1/2003	Yes	2	125	DAIRY	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750	\$3,429,350
138	Root River SWCD	Charles Wiegafte		20	6/1/2004	Yes	2	175	DAIRY	\$35,000	\$26,250	\$2,625	\$28,875	\$3,458,225
139	Root River SWCD	Kent Christianson		20	6/1/2004	Yes	2	200	BEEF	\$75,000	\$45,500	\$4,500	\$50,000	\$3,508,225
140	Root River SWCD	Dave Winsky		19	6/1/2004	Yes	2	60	HOGS	\$5,000	\$3,750	\$375	\$4,125	\$3,512,350
141	Carver SWCD	Erland Loehrs	NO	19	9/15/2003	No	3	20	BEEF	\$8,700	\$6,500	\$650	\$7,150	\$3,519,500
142	Stearns SWCD	Matt Thralow	NO	19	8/1/2003	Yes	2	46	BEEF	\$22,000	\$16,500	\$1,650	\$18,150	\$3,537,650
143	Root River SWCD	Mike and Peter Jetson		17	9/1/2003	Yes	2	162	DAIRY	\$47,500	\$35,625	\$3,563	\$39,188	\$3,576,837
144	Rice SWCD	Dan Honken		16	7/12/2004	Yes	3	220	BEEF	\$15,000	\$11,250	\$900	\$12,150	\$3,588,987
145	Root River SWCD	Robert Koch		16	9/1/2003	Yes	2	485	DAIRY	\$195,500	\$45,500	\$4,500	\$50,000	\$3,638,987
146	Root River SWCD	Charles Chapel		15	6/1/2004	Yes	2	300	HOGS	\$75,000	\$45,500	\$4,500	\$50,000	\$3,688,987
147	Carver SWCD	Wayne Mauenteffel	NO	14	7/30/2003	No	3	128	DAIRY	\$8,700	\$6,500	\$650	\$7,150	\$3,696,137
148	Root River SWCD	Dan Griffin		14	9/1/2003	Yes	2	97	BEEF	\$3,000	\$2,250	\$225	\$2,475	\$3,698,612
149	Root River SWCD	Mark Schulte		12	9/1/2003	Yes	2	100	BEEF	\$18,500	\$13,875	\$1,388	\$15,263	\$3,713,875
150	Stearns SWCD	Dale Austing	NO	7	8/1/2003	Yes	2	178	DAIRY	\$70,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000	\$3,763,875
151	Wadena SWCD	Cliff Schoon		0	7/1/2003	Yes	3	125	BEEF	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$1,500	\$16,500	\$3,780,375
152	Stearns SWCD	Donald Klug	NO	0	8/1/2003	Yes	2	150	DAIRY	\$67,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000	\$3,830,375
153	Wadena SWCD	Mike Strayer		0	9/1/2003	Yes	3	205	DAIRY	\$28,000	\$21,000	\$2,100	\$23,100	\$3,853,475
154	Wadena SWCD	Ron Walz		0	7/1/2003	Yes	3	0	DAIRY	\$2,720	\$2,040	\$200	\$2,240	\$3,855,715
155	Wadena SWCD	Darwin Leonard		0	7/1/2003	No	3	0	DAIRY	\$5,000	\$3,750	\$375	\$4,125	\$3,859,840

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FISCAL YEAR 2004 FWQM GRANT APPLICATIONS
TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE \$1,240,000
6/4/2003
SORTED BY DISTRICT

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Ranking	APPLICANT	PRODUCERS	RIPARIAN	FLEVAL RATING	PRACTICE START DATE	COMPLETE INVENTORY	LEVEL	ANIMAL UNITS	ANIMAL SPECIES	TOTAL PROJECT COST	FWQM FUNDS REQUESTED	T/A FUNDS REQUESTED	TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED
33	Chisago SWCD	Ron and Sue Johnson	A	42	7/1/2003	Yes	2	125	DAIRY	\$75,000	\$44,565	\$4,456	\$49,021
4	Dakota SWCD	George Feidt	B	66	8/1/2003	Yes	2	299	BEEF	\$46,235	\$34,676	\$3,468	\$38,144
14	Dakota SWCD	Jack Lorentz	B	56	8/1/2003	Yes	2	303	DAIRY	\$30,592	\$22,944	\$2,294	\$25,238
18	Dakota SWCD	David Finnegan	B	52	8/1/2003	Yes	2	281	BEEF	\$9,315	\$6,896	\$690	\$7,586
5	Fillmore SWCD	Dean Wissing	D	64	7/1/2003	Yes	2	118	DAIRY	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$1,500	\$16,500
11	Fillmore SWCD	Dean Thomas	B	61	7/1/2003	Yes	2	270	BEEF	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750
10	Fillmore SWCD	Ron Bornholdt	D	61	8/1/2003	Yes	2	297	DAIRY	\$165,000	\$45,500	\$4,500	\$50,000
12	Fillmore SWCD	Thomas Alexander	B	60	7/1/2003	Yes	2	174	DAIRY	\$27,000	\$20,250	\$2,025	\$22,275
20	Fillmore SWCD	Steve Tart	D	50	7/1/2003	Yes	2	231	DAIRY	\$15,000	\$11,250	\$1,125	\$12,375
23	Fillmore SWCD	Derek O'Connor	D	48	9/1/2003	Yes	2	170	BEEF	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$750	\$8,250
40	Fillmore SWCD	Nick Ruen	B	40	7/1/2003	Yes	2	206	BEEF	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$33,000
3	Goodhue SWCD	John Irrthum	B	70	5/1/2004	No	2	162	DAIRY	\$37,500	\$28,125	\$2,812	\$30,937
44	Goodhue SWCD	Richard Miller (Pine Island)	B	38	7/1/2003	No	2	90	DAIRY	\$90,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
46	Goodhue SWCD	Dick Sviggum	B	37	7/1/2003	No	2	90	BEEF	\$12,500	\$9,375	\$937	\$10,312
48	Goodhue SWCD	Scott/Chad Hinsch	B	35	7/1/2003	No	2	285	DAIRY	\$140,000	\$37,500	\$0	\$37,500
1	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Mark Friesen	B	73	8/1/2003	No	2	248	BEEF	\$19,000	\$14,250	\$1,425	\$15,675
2	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Murray Schmitz	B	71	8/1/2003	No	2	215	BEEF	\$23,000	\$17,250	\$1,725	\$18,975
6	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Arlen Brune	B	63	8/1/2003	No	2	295	BEEF	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$33,000
8	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Ken Senzek	B	61	8/1/2003	No	2	40	BEEF	\$23,580	\$4,125	\$412	\$4,537
13	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Terry Tofte/Robert Hedke	B	56	8/1/2003	No	2	103	BEEF	\$23,000	\$17,250	\$1,725	\$18,975
28	Lake of the Woods SWCD	George Hartmann	B	44	8/1/2003	No	2	80	BEEF	\$8,750	\$6,750	\$675	\$7,425
29	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Wayne Olson	B	44	8/1/2003	No	2	114	BEEF	\$6,000	\$4,500	\$450	\$4,950
30	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Ronnie McCloud	B	43	8/1/2003	No	2	81	BEEF	\$8,500	\$6,375	\$637	\$7,012
39	Lake of the Woods SWCD	Jean Reinhart	B	40	8/1/2003	No	2	62	BEEF	\$14,000	\$10,500	\$1,050	\$11,550
21	Mower SWCD	Gary Mullenbach	C	49	8/1/2003	Yes	0	135	DAIRY	\$45,000	\$33,750	\$3,375	\$37,125
41	Mower SWCD	Charles Ruechel	C	40	9/1/2003	Yes	0	238	DAIRY	\$60,000	\$45,000	\$4,500	\$49,500
16	Ottertail, East SWCD	Bruce Stone	A	55	7/1/2003	No	0	180	DAIRY	\$100,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000
19	Pipestone SWCD	James Evans	B	51	7/1/2003	Yes	2	166	DAIRY	\$60,000	\$45,000	\$4,500	\$49,500
43	Pipestone SWCD	Tom Nelson	B	38	7/1/2003	Yes	2	140	BEEF	\$18,315	\$13,736	\$1,374	\$15,110
15	Rock SWCD	Mark Bakken	B	55	8/1/2003	No	3	175	BEEF	\$32,000	\$24,000	\$2,400	\$26,400
24	Rock SWCD	Kevin Oehlerts	B	47	8/1/2003	No	3	96	BEEF	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750
32	Rock SWCD	Chad Nelson	B	42	8/1/2003	No	3	480	BEEF	\$75,000	\$45,000	\$4,500	\$49,500
26	Root River SWCD	Dennis Holty	B	44	9/1/2003	Yes	2	190	BEEF	\$42,500	\$31,875	\$3,188	\$35,063
31	Root River SWCD	Tim Carpenter	B	42	9/1/2003	Yes	2	86	BEEF	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$600	\$6,600
38	Root River SWCD	Howard Delers	B	41	9/1/2003	Yes	2	300	BEEF	\$38,500	\$28,875	\$2,888	\$31,763
7	Scott SWCD	Tim O'Loughlin	A	62	10/1/2003	No	3	167	BEEF	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750
34	Scott SWCD	Tim & Steve O'loughlin	A	42	10/1/2003	No	3	391	DAIRY	\$12,000	\$9,000	\$900	\$9,900
25	Stearns SWCD	Gerald & Nick Meyer	B	46	8/1/2003	Yes	2	224	DAIRY	\$67,000	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$33,000
27	Stearns SWCD	Dennis Hemmesch	C	44	8/1/2003	Yes	2	125	DAIRY	\$70,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000
35	Stearns SWCD	Steve Hickman	A	41	8/1/2003	Yes	2	26	BEEF	\$6,000	\$4,500	\$450	\$4,950
42	Stearns SWCD	John Merdan	A	39	8/1/2003	Yes	2	117	DAIRY	\$67,000	\$45,455	\$4,545	\$50,000
47	Stearns SWCD	Roger Schauman	A	35	8/1/2003	Yes	2	150	POULTRY	\$12,000	\$9,000	\$900	\$9,900
45	Todd SWCD	Kyle Kuelbs	B	38	7/1/2003	Yes	2	40	BEEF	\$6,700	\$5,000	\$500	\$5,500
37	Waseca SWCD	Don Manke	C	41	5/1/2004	No	2	30	DAIRY	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$1,000	\$16,000
9	Winona SWCD	Robert Erdman	B	61	8/4/2004	No	2	80	DAIRY	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$1,500	\$16,500
17	Winona SWCD	Roger Engler	D	54	7/4/2004	No	2	120	DAIRY	\$120,000	\$45,000	\$4,500	\$49,500
22	Winona SWCD	Stanley Marin	D	48	9/8/2004	No	2	110	DAIRY	\$30,000	\$22,500	\$2,250	\$24,750
36	Winona SWCD	Lewis Reiman	D	41	9/4/2004	No	2	200	BEEF	\$50,000	\$37,500	\$3,750	\$41,250

Conservation Easement Service Grants – FY 04

Service grants were computed using the service grant formula that was adopted by the Board in 1994. The only change to the allocation formula is that each SWCD will no longer receive the \$1,000 base grant amount. Past easement activity (last three calendar years, 2002, 2001, 2000) and the number of site inspections for 2003 in each county are used to determine the service grant amount for each SWCD. The conservation easement database is programmed to run this formula. Past easement activity equates to the number of funded applications for all easement types in each SWCD, over the past three years. Statewide total funded applications have gone from 426 in 2000, 1,121 in 2001, and 548 in 2002. These three years are weighted 20%, 30% and 50% in the formula. The site inspection amount of the formula is based on the number of easements slated for inspection in the current year. The formula uses \$60 per site inspection. Conservation easement service grants are for the implementation activities associated with all conservation easement programs; CREP, RIM Reserve and PWP.

The total general fund, RIM service grant, dollars available due to the Governor's budget reductions is \$345,000. The amount for each SWCD is listed in the FY04 column on the attached FY04 RIM SERVICE GRANTS document. The FY03 column shows the amount that each SWCD received last year.

To ease the effects of the budget reductions for those CREP SWCDs where workload has remained high, the BWSR senior management team has agreed to supplement the FY04 service grant amount with \$303,290 from the \$1.6M that was set aside for implementation from the 2001 CREP bond appropriation. This amount is reflected in the 'adjusted CREP supplement' column. The \$303,290 is roughly 89% (89.43%) of the \$339,137 CREP shortfall figure. The 'adjusted CREP supplement' amount for each SWCD was computed by multiplying their shortfall figure by 89.43%.

Total grant amount for each SWCD is shown in the last column on the attached table. FY04 column amount plus the CREP supplement amount.

FY04 RIM SERVICE GRANTS

SWCD	# of Easements	site insps. this yr.	FY03	FY04	Adjusted CREP Supplement	TOTAL GRANT
Aitkin	2	0	1,250	0	0	0
Anoka	0		1,250	0	0	0
Becker	5	2	1,250	120	0	120
Beltrami	10	3	1,250	180	0	180
Benton	23	13	4,250	824	0	824
Big Stone	34	16	4,250	2,310	1,735	4,045
Blue Earth	201	162	34,400	20,845	12,122	32,967
Brown	162	130	23,500	14,941	7,654	22,595
Carlton	0		1,000	0	0	0
Carver	39	24	4,250	1,614	2,357	3,971
Cass	2	1	1,000	60	0	60
Chippewa	166	124	34,400	15,103	17,257	32,360
Chisago	5	2	1,250	120	0	120
Clay	51	44	13,000	3,489	0	3,489
Clearwater	7	2	4,250	120	0	120
Cook	0		1,000	0	0	0
Cottonwood	169	120	23,500	13,100	9,301	22,401
Crow Wing	0		1,000	0	0	0
Dakota	7	1	1,250	60	0	60
Dodge	2	1	1,250	60	0	60
Douglas	87	56	13,000	6,147	6,129	12,276
Faribault	186	130	34,400	18,381	14,326	32,707
Fillmore	10	8	4,250	480	0	480
Freeborn	73	42	23,500	4,218	17,244	21,462
Goodhue	54	27	8,000	1,620	0	1,620
Grant	24	15	4,250	1,597	2,373	3,970
Hennepin	36	20	13,000	1,244	0	1,244
Hubbard	1	0	1,250	0	0	0
Isanti	9	0	1,000	0	0	0
Itasca	0		1,000	0	0	0
Jackson	77	49	13,000	4,137	7,926	12,063
Kanabec	7	3	1,250	180	0	180
Kandiyohi	135	75	23,500	9,007	12,961	21,968
Kittson	7	5	1,250	300	0	300
Koochiching	0		1,000	0	0	0
Lac Qui Parle	174	147	34,400	16,266	16,217	32,483
Lake	0		1,000	0	0	0
Lake of Woods	0		1,000	0	0	0
LeSueur	99	76	23,500	6,323	15,361	21,684
Lincoln	95	82	23,500	8,708	13,228	21,936
Lyon	142	102	23,500	11,759	10,500	22,259
Mahnomen	0		1,000	0	0	0
Marshall	17	12	4,250	720	0	720
Marshall-Beltrami	4	1	1,250	60	0	60
Martin	187	100	34,400	17,103	15,469	32,572
McLeod	57	22	4,250	2,517	1,550	4,067
Meeker	72	32	13,000	2,007	0	2,007

CREP counties in bold
s:/RIM Service Grant 04

6/10/2003

SWCD	# of Easements	site insps. this yr.	FY03	FY04	Adjusted CREP Supplement	TOTAL GRANT
Mille Lacs	16	9	1,250	540	0	540
Morrison	31	16	4,250	960	0	960
Mower	51	36	23,500	2,421	0	2,421
Murray	74	40	13,000	6,166	6,112	12,278
Nicollet	71	57	13,000	4,879	7,263	12,142
Nobles	13	11	4,250	704	0	704
Norman	31	12	8,000	1,634	0	1,634
Olmsted	12	8	4,250	567	0	567
Otter Tail, East	10	7	4,250	507	0	507
Otter Tail, West	44	29	8,000	2,937	4,528	7,465
Pennington	1	1	1,250	60	0	60
Pine	1	1	1,250	60	0	60
Pipestone	20	16	4,250	1,287	2,650	3,937
Polk, East	6	2	1,250	120	0	120
Polk, West	1	0	1,250	0	0	0
Pope	155	115	23,500	11,450	10,776	22,226
Ramsey	0		0	0	0	0
Red Lake	4	1	1,250	60	0	60
Redwood	307	239	34,400	26,162	7,367	33,529
Renville	377	281	34,400	29,705	4,199	33,904
Rice	45	22	8,000	1,320	0	1,320
Rock	13	7	4,250	464	0	464
Root River	45	18	4,250	1,080	0	1,080
Roseau	1	0	1,000	0	0	0
Scott	47	26	4,250	1,930	2,075	4,005
Sherburne	0		1,000	0	0	0
Sibley	100	50	8,000	4,872	2,797	7,669
St. Louis, North	0		1,000	0	0	0
St. Louis, South	0		1,000	0	0	0
Stearns	19	7	8,000	551	0	551
Steele	48	35	23,500	2,492	18,787	21,279
Stevens	63	38	8,000	4,043	3,539	7,582
Swift	160	131	23,500	14,761	7,815	22,576
Todd	4	2	1,250	120	0	120
Traverse	21	15	8,000	1,292	5,999	7,291
Wabasha	25	12	4,250	720	0	720
Wadena	11	6	1,250	360	0	360
Waseca	102	73	13,000	9,257	3,347	12,604
Washington	2	2	1,250	120	0	120
Watsonwan	105	58	23,500	7,333	14,458	21,791
Wilkin	27	18	13,000	1,211	0	1,211
Winona	18	15	4,250	944	0	944
Wright	44	19	4,250	1,771	0	1,771
Yellow Medicine	168	146	34,400	14,421	17,867	32,288
COUNTY TOTAL	4,729	3,230	856,700	345,000	303,290	648,290

Board Resolution # 03-51

04 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
GRANT ALLOCATIONS

WHEREAS, Fiscal Year 04 Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) grants, administered by the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR), provide cost share and service grants allocations to SWCDs through its State Cost Share Base Grants, Feedlot Water Quality Management Grants, General Services Grants, and Easement Services Grants Programs; and,

WHEREAS, the 2003 Minnesota Legislature (Senate File No. 905, 3rd Engrossment, Sec. 7) has appropriated cost share and service grant funds to BWSR; and,

WHEREAS, all SWCDs have BWSR approved plans and reports to comply with statutory allocation requirements; and,

WHEREAS, available state funds should be managed to maximize the leveraging of EQIP funds.

NOW THEREFORE, the BWSR hereby authorizes staff to allocate these individual grant amounts to SWCDs;

AND, SWCDs may replace FWQMG funds with available EQIP funds and use the excess FWQMG funds for their next highest priority feedlot project, with Board Conservationist approval.

Leland Coe, Chair
Board of Water and Soil Resources

Date: _____

PROPOSED FY 2004 GRANTS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

COMPOSITE

JUNE 4, 2003

SWCD	COST SHARE GRANTS		SERVICE GRANTS		GRANT TOTALS
	BASE GRANTS	FEEDLOT	GENERAL SERVICES	EASEMENT SERVICES	
AITKIN	\$9,025		\$24,649		\$33,674
ANOKA	\$14,803		\$25,304		\$40,107
BECKER	\$41,711		\$23,245	120	\$65,076
BELTRAMI	\$12,801		\$23,105	180	\$36,086
BENTON	\$16,869		\$23,479	824	\$41,172
BIG STONE	\$12,240		\$22,075	4,045	\$38,360
BLUE EARTH	\$31,340		\$23,058	32,967	\$87,366
BROWN	\$20,624		\$23,152	22,595	\$66,371
CARLTON	\$12,000		\$22,824		\$34,824
CARVER	\$29,202		\$24,041	3,971	\$57,214
CASS	\$10,648		\$22,356	60	\$33,064
CHIPPEWA	\$16,001		\$23,152	32,360	\$71,513
CHISAGO	\$16,524	\$49,021	\$24,087	120	\$89,753
CLAY	\$23,821		\$23,526	3,489	\$50,836
CLEARWATER	\$9,025		\$22,918	120	\$32,063
COOK	\$12,000		\$22,263		\$34,263
COTTONWOOD	\$25,328		\$23,152	22,401	\$70,881
CROW WING	\$11,000		\$22,450		\$33,450
DAKOTA	\$36,208	\$70,968	\$25,866	60	\$133,101
DODGE	\$18,513		\$23,620	60	\$42,193
DOUGLAS	\$27,713		\$24,602	12,276	\$64,591
EAST OTTER TAIL	\$24,809	\$50,000	\$23,198	507	\$98,514
EAST POLK	\$15,282		\$23,011	120	\$38,413
FARIBAULT	\$22,637		\$23,620	32,707	\$78,964
FILLMORE	\$38,433	\$167,150	\$24,555	480	\$230,618
FREEBORN	\$26,847		\$23,386	21,462	\$71,694
GOODHUE	\$42,358	\$119,451	\$24,462	1,620	\$187,891
GRANT	\$17,174		\$23,245	3,970	\$44,389
HENNEPIN	\$20,072		\$33,071	1,244	\$54,387
HUBBARD	\$10,500		\$22,216		\$32,716
ISANTI	\$11,304		\$24,602		\$35,906
ITASCA	\$10,000		\$23,011		\$33,011
JACKSON *	\$20,497		\$22,403	12,063	\$54,963
KANABEC *	\$9,875		\$22,871	180	\$32,926
KANDIYOHI	\$21,759		\$23,807	21,968	\$67,534
KITTSOON	\$11,000		\$23,432	300	\$34,732
KOOCHICHING	\$12,000		\$22,590		\$34,590
LAC QUI PARLE	\$35,342		\$22,918	32,483	\$90,743
LAKE	\$12,000		\$22,403		\$34,403
LAKE OF THE WOODS	\$12,000	\$122,099	\$22,075		\$156,174
LE SUEUR	\$29,447		\$23,947	21,684	\$75,079
LINCOLN	\$22,062		\$24,275	21,963	\$68,300
LYON	\$22,473		\$23,479	22,259	\$68,211
MAHNOMEN	\$14,229		\$22,169		\$36,398
MARSHALL	\$14,421		\$22,497	720	\$37,638
MARSHALL-BELTRAMI	\$9,025		\$22,824	60	\$31,909
MARTIN	\$33,528		\$23,105	32,572	\$89,205
MC LEOD	\$23,944		\$22,965	4,067	\$50,976
MEEKER	\$27,984		\$22,684	2,007	\$52,674
MILLE LACS	\$9,025		\$23,058	540	\$32,623

\$9,000
\$29,500
\$7500

9025

PROPOSED FY 2004 GRANTS TO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

COMPOSITE

JUNE 4, 2003

SWCD	COST SHARE GRANTS		SERVICE GRANTS		GRANT TOTALS
	BASE GRANTS	FEEDLOT	GENERAL SERVICES	EASEMENT SERVICES	
MORRISON	\$35,665		\$24,696	960	\$61,321
MOWER	\$16,214	\$86,625	\$25,351	2,421	\$130,611
MURRAY	\$20,337		\$22,309	12,278	\$54,924
NICOLLET	\$17,082		\$23,479	12,142	\$52,703
NOBLES	\$32,480		\$22,637	704	\$55,821
NORMAN	\$17,948		\$23,198	1,634	\$42,780
NORTH ST. LOUIS	\$9,025		\$22,965		\$31,990
OLMSTED	\$53,252		\$26,474	567	\$80,293
PENNINGTON	\$17,674		\$22,871	60	\$40,605
PINE	\$17,424		\$23,198	60	\$40,682
PIPESTONE	\$23,708	\$64,610	\$22,824	3,937	\$115,079
POPE	\$32,284		\$22,731	22,226	\$77,240
RAMSEY	\$15,989		\$23,620		\$39,608
RED LAKE	\$9,025		\$22,122	60	\$31,207
REDWOOD	\$18,418		\$23,620	33,529	\$75,567
RENVILLE	\$14,594		\$23,807	33,904	\$72,305
RICE	\$23,874		\$27,878	1,320	\$53,071
ROCK	\$24,803	\$100,650	\$23,620	464	\$149,536
ROOT RIVER	\$32,104	\$73,426	\$27,363	1,080	\$133,973
ROSEAU	\$16,717		\$22,918		\$39,634
SCOTT	\$28,366	\$34,650	\$24,321	4,005	\$91,342
SHERBURNE	\$10,000		\$26,333		\$36,333
SIBLEY	\$16,825		\$23,058	7,669	\$47,552
SOUTH ST. LOUIS	\$10,908		\$22,965		\$33,873
STEARNS	\$64,834	\$147,850	\$26,801	551	\$240,036
STEELE	\$16,874		\$24,415	21,279	\$62,568
STEVENS	\$28,604		\$23,432	7,582	\$59,618
SWIFT	\$12,839		\$22,731	22,576	\$58,146
TODD	\$26,057	\$5,500	\$24,462	120	\$56,139
TRAVERSE	\$10,044		\$23,386	7,291	\$40,721
WABASHA *	\$28,775	\$78,500	\$23,947	720	\$131,943
WADENA	\$12,000		\$22,871	360	\$35,231
WASECA	\$16,768	\$16,000	\$23,198	12,604	\$68,570
WASHINGTON	\$20,081		\$25,070	120	\$45,272
WATONWAN	\$14,114		\$22,497	21,791	\$58,401
WEST OTTER TAIL	\$34,159		\$23,198	7,465	\$64,823
WEST POLK	\$23,063		\$23,011		\$46,075
WILKIN	\$18,140		\$23,526	1,211	\$42,877
WINONA	\$21,729	\$132,000	\$25,538	944	\$180,211
WRIGHT	\$23,565		\$26,006	1,771	\$51,342
YELLOW MEDICINE	\$25,926		\$23,526	32,288	\$81,740
ALLOCATED TOTALS	\$1,899,712	\$1,318,500	\$2,156,774	\$648,318	\$6,023,304

*NOTES:

KANABEC - COST SHARE BASE GRANT PENALIZED \$2,125 FOR COST SHARE PROGRAM VIOLATION.

JACKSON - COST SHARE BASE GRANT PENALIZED \$493 FOR COST SHARE PROGRAM VIOLATION.

WABASHA - FEEDLOT GRANT FUNDS ARE FOR FY 03 PROJECTS.

2003 SWCD CREP TECHNICIAN GRANTS

FINAL STAFFING GRANT AGREEMENT WITH SWCD'S FOR CREP IMPLEMENTATION JUNE 2003

BWSR is recommending the following grant amounts to support a CREP technician employed at the following SWCD's Offices. It is the intent of BWSR that this grant supports the CREP staff in your office from a period beginning July 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003 at 50% time commitment to CREP.

<u>SWCD</u>	<u># of Staff</u>	<u>7/01/03 – 12/31/03</u>
Blue Earth	1	\$9,000
Chippewa	1	\$9,000
Cottonwood	1	\$9,000
Lac Qui Parle	1	\$9,000
Lyon	1	\$9,000
Martin	1	\$9,000
Redwood	1	\$9,000
Renville	1	\$9,000
Swift	1	\$9,000
Waseca*	1	\$13,500
Yellow Medicine	1	<u>\$9,000</u>
		\$103,500

* Position will work in two Counties

Water & Soil Resources Board

Project Funding Summary

(\$ in Thousands)

Project Title	Agency Priority	Agency Request				Governor's Recommendation 2004	Governor's Planning Estimates	
		Funding Source	2004	2006	2008		2006	2008
REINVEST IN MINNESOTA - RIM RESERVE PROGRAM	1	GO	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
		GF	3,200	3,200	1,700	0	0	0
LOCAL GOVT ROAD WETLAND REPLACEMENT	1	GO	4,362	4,362	4,362	0	0	0
STREAMBANK, LAKESHORE AND ROADSIDE EROSION CONTROL	2	GO	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	0
		OTH	260	260	260	0	0	0

Project Total	\$32,822	\$32,822	\$21,322	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Obligation Bonding (GO)	\$29,362	\$29,362	\$19,362	\$0	\$0	\$0
General (OTH)	\$260	\$260	\$260	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Fund Projects (GF)	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$1,700	\$0	\$0	\$0

Funding Sources:	GF = General Fund	THF = Trunk Highway Fund	OTH = Other Funding Sources
	GO = General Obligation Bonds	THB = Trunk Highway Fund Bonding	UF = User Financed Bonding

Project Title	2004 Agency Priority Ranking	Agency Project Request for State Funds (by Session)				Governor's Recommendations 2004	Governor's Planning Estimates	
		2004	2006	2008	Total		2006	2008
REINVEST IN MINNESOTA - RIM RESERVE PROGRAM	1	\$23,200	\$23,200	\$11,700	\$58,100	\$0	\$0	\$0
LOCAL GOVT ROAD WETLAND REPLACEMENT	1	4,362	4,362	4,362	13,086	0	0	0
STREAMBANK, LAKESHORE AND ROADSIDE EROSION CONTROL	2	5,260	5,260	5,260	15,780	0	0	0
Total Project Requests		\$32,822	\$32,822	\$21,322	\$86,966	\$0	\$0	\$0

At A Glance: Agency Long-Range Strategic Goals

BWSR's Strategic Plan identifies voluntary resource management strategies and related goals. The resource management strategies specified are education, incentives, and regulation. The plan also identifies goals that focus on assisting local governments and landowners in preventing natural resource problems and mitigating existing problems.

Agency goals and objectives that are achieved through capital projects include:

- Protecting or retiring marginal agricultural and environmentally sensitive lands.
- Targeting limited resources to the highest priority marginal and sensitive lands.
- Permitting land managers to focus their stewardship efforts on more productive lands.
- Creating natural retention systems to improve surface water runoff and enhance groundwater recharge.
- Achieving the state's policy of no net loss of wetlands.
- Installing best management practices on Minnesota lands.

BWSR programs outlined in the capital budget request use incentives as tools local governments can use to enhance local conservation program delivery. Incentives provide opportunities to remove marginal ag-land and environmentally sensitive land from production, and provide solutions for extreme shoreland erosion and flood damages to land and wildlife habitat. They encompass both urban and rural values and promote both loan and grant programs.

Conservation Easement Programs: As part of the state's effort to protect marginal land and improve water quality, BWSR administers various conservation easement programs. These programs acquire or support the acquisition of easements to restore or protect critical lands.

The state established the Reinvest in Minnesota Reserve Program in 1986. Since 1986, the state funded easement programs have secured more than 121,000 environmentally sensitive acres throughout the state.

The previous three years' focus for acquiring easements has gone to the Minnesota River CREP to realize the 100,000-acre goal and related water quality and habitat benefits. While not ignoring the Minnesota River's on-going resource needs, RIM Reserve's priority will resume a statewide focus.

The conservation easement programs include:

RIM Reserve Match to the Minnesota River Basin Project under the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

The purpose of this program is to retire marginal, flood-prone cropland along the Minnesota River and its tributaries and to reduce phosphorus and sediment pollution in the river.

RIM Reserve: Leverage Funding for Wetland Reserve Partnership (WRP)

This program restores previously drained wetlands and protects them from future drainage with a perpetual easement. The combination of a 30-year NRCS WRP easement and a RIM Reserve perpetual easement streamlines the easement process for both local units of government and landowners. The

requested funding provides the state match. The geographic focus of this program is the Prairie Pothole Region.

RIM Reserve and Permanent Wetland Preserves (PWP)

RIM Reserve takes marginal agricultural land out of crop production to protect soil and water quality and support fish and wildlife habitat. PWP protects existing, at-risk urban and rural wetlands from conversion to other uses by offering financial compensation to landowners in return for a perpetual easement. The geographic focus is statewide and the benefits are protection at a lower cost as compared to restoring drained or filled wetlands after the fact.

BWSR will continue to leverage federal funding through CRP, WRP, CREP, NAWCA, and other private conservation organizations to the maximum degree practical to realize program outcomes.

Public Transportation Wetland Replacement Program: The Minnesota Local Government Roads Wetland Replacement program is a **statutory obligation** the state has to replace wetlands lost to safety improvements to public transportation projects as required under M.S. 103G.222, Subd.1(1). This program supports the "no-net-loss" requirements of both state and federal regulations. It benefits a wide number of constituent groups: local road authorities by assigning responsibility for replacing the inevitable loss of wetlands to the state; environmental interests by establishing higher quality wetland replacement sites; state taxpayers by reducing the overall costs of constructing these replacement wetlands due to economies of scale; and citizens by avoiding delays in undertaking public safety enhancements to existing roads due to wetland mitigation costs.

Streambank, Lakeshore, and Roadside Erosion Control Program: This program will provide for the protection of water

quality, fish and wildlife habitat, public infrastructures, and public safety through:

- Protection and restoration of environmentally sensitive lake and river shoreland areas through the purchase of conservation easements, 103F.225 (Shoreland Protection Program);
- Correction of severely eroded lake and river stream banks through the installation of erosion control practices with cooperating public entities; and
- Reduction of flood damages through the installation of road retention projects.

Trends, Policies and Other Issues Affecting the Demand for Services, Facilities, or Capital Programs

The following trends and issues are shaping the development of programs at BWSR:

- **Non-point source pollution strategy moves to implementation phase.** The strategy for non-point source pollution has moved to the implementation phase, which will necessitate the need to accelerate putting soil erosion and water quality practices on the land. BWSR's local government network provides the critical means of disseminating conservation and water quality financial and technical aid to private landowners throughout the state. BWSR has the structure and relationships needed, through its local water management programs, to identify, assess, prioritize, and implement programs and practices to address non-point concerns at the local level.
- **Federal action increases pressure.** Federal action by both the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Department of Agriculture over the past several years

has increased pressure on BWSR and local government to increase their efforts in land and water conservation. The federal government, through the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), has included authorization, in the current farm bill, for states to apply and have set-aside up to 100,000 acres of conservation easements. This program provides the potential for the state to leverage \$4 of federal funds for every \$1 of state match. On the other hand, decreased U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) staffing for the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has elevated pressure on local and state governments to provide the technical assistance necessary to design and install conservation practices. Increased emphasis by EPA is also being placed on the state to address water quality impairments through the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) process, and on nutrient enrichment (hypoxia) in the Gulf of Mexico. Greater response and accountability by the state also affects service demands.

- **Increased acknowledgement of and reliance on the role and capabilities of local government.** Partnerships – particularly between state, local, and federal government – are an effective way to accomplish natural resource and environmental protection goals. Over the past several years, state government agencies have grown increasingly dependent on local government to carry out state initiatives. Cooperative resource management is an effective way to maintain or increase resources without increasing funding. State agencies acknowledge that local government officials and staff have advantages that the state does not – local governments have knowledge of local resources and attitudes, personal friendships, an awareness of local needs and priorities, and, probably the most important factor, the

land use authority. With these increased expectations and BWSR assistance, local government capabilities in resource management have grown significantly. Local governments are now at a point, however, where they need a wider variety of training and assistance, from the most basic level to advanced, in areas such as technical skills, leadership, and management.

- **Increased natural resource awareness and willingness to take action among the general public, including landowners, to ensure a future with high quality natural resources.** Minnesotans are aware of environmental concerns, particularly water quality. With approximately one-third of Minnesota adults either owning a cabin or recreational land, the state's citizens are more willing to make reasonable sacrifices to protect and improve water quality. Going to "the cabin" is part of the tradition for many families. It follows then that more people will notice if poor water conditions affect their favorite lake or fishing stream. In addition, residents are more aware of the need to protect marginal lands, especially those close to critical water resources. The agricultural community has accepted the need to remove marginal agricultural lands from production in order to improve overall production efficiency.

Provide a Self-Assessment of the Condition, Suitability, and Functionality of Present Facilities, Capital Projects, or Assets

The following information outlines the condition of Minnesota's 23 million acres of cropland and related conservation needs.

Total Minnesota Cropland: 23 Million Acres

Soil Conservation Needs:

10 Million Acres:

- Adequately protected from erosion.
- Annual erosion is less than the tolerable rate of soil loss.
- Need to maintain good management practices.

8 Million Acres:

- Eroding at one or two times the tolerable rate of soil loss.
- Technical assistance to landowners to implement sustainable management practices to protect soil is key.

2.5 Million Acres:

- Eroding at greater than twice the tolerable rate of soil loss.
- Productive land only if protected with conservation practices.
- Targeted cost-share programs for conservation practices is critical and technical assistance to landowners to implement.

2.5 Million Acres*:

- Marginal cropland.
- Highly erodible and floodplains.
- Should not be farmed.
- Target with land retirement programs.
- Drained wetlands.

*Funding for BWSR conservation easement programs will be used on portions of these lands.

Other Resource Protection Needs:

- 1600 miles of eroding streambanks and lakeshore.
- 4300 cubic yards of soil are lost per year from roadside erosion.

Agency Process Used to Arrive at These Capital Requests

In determining the amount of this request, acreage and application estimates were compiled based on historical program demands. All estimates considered the amount of eligible land for the program and estimated landowner interest based on past history.

Internal agency estimates were used to arrive at the amount requested for PWP program. All requests are reflection of demands for service or assistance of local government and citizens.

Major Capital Projects Authorized in 2002 and 2003**Local Government Roads Wetland Banking Appropriations**

2002	\$2.7 million (vetoed)
2003	\$2.7 million

Conservation Easement Program Appropriations

2002	\$2.0 million (vetoed)
2003	\$1.0 million

Shoreland Easements

2002	\$750,000 (vetoed)
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REINVEST IN MINNESOTA - RIM RESERVE PROGRAM

2004 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$23,200

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 3

PROJECT LOCATION: Statewide (if a CREP application is approved, priority will be NW, SW, SE MN)

Project At A Glance

The Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Reserve and the Permanent Wetlands Preserve (PWP) programs compensate landowners for granting conservation easements to:

- Protect or retire marginal and environmentally sensitive agricultural lands
- Protect and enhance water quality of rivers, streams and lakes
- Creation of fish and wildlife habitat
- Contributes toward a net gain of wetland resources
- Reducing flood damages through the creation of natural water retention systems

Project Description

Degrading water quality and diminished habitats can be found throughout Minnesota. Approximately 2.5 million of the state's 23 million acres of cropland have been targeted as having more benefit to the state as retired cropland. The Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Reserve and the Permanent Wetlands Preserve (PWP) programs compensate landowners for granting conservation easements and establishing native vegetation habitat on these economically marginal, flood-prone, or highly erodible lands.

The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) is requesting \$23.2 million to purchase conservation easements on private land. Of the total amount, \$20.0 million is for easements and \$3.2 million is for implementation. BWSR's RIM Reserve

program is an important component of the state's efforts to improve water quality by reducing soil erosion and improving wildlife habitat on private lands. RIM Reserve is implemented in cooperation with local Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs).

Damage to Minnesota resources occurs in the form of soil erosion, sedimentation of eroded soil, and phosphorus. Soil erosion reduces farm productivity, increases the costs of farming, and creates sediment for downstream communities to address. Sedimentation fills rivers and lakes, destroys habitat, carries pollutants, increases flood severities, and reduces recreational values. Phosphorus makes water unsuitable for fish or human activities, promotes excess aquatic plant growth, and promotes eutrophication of water resources.

Both the RIM Reserve and PWP programs meet the goals and objectives of BWSR's strategic plan. They protect the state's water and soil resources by retiring existing marginal agricultural lands, by restoring drained wetlands, and by protecting existing wetlands that are highly susceptible to alteration. Agency goals that are achieved through capital projects include:

- Protecting or retiring marginal and highly sensitive agricultural lands;
- Targeting limited fiscal resources to highest priority natural resources;
- Allowing land managers to focus stewardship efforts on more productive and profitable lands;
- Creating natural retention systems to improve surface water quality and enhance groundwater recharge;
- Working toward a net gain of wetland resources; and
- Installing best management practices on Minnesota lands.

REINVEST IN MINNESOTA - RIM RESERVE PROGRAM

Data from the 991 easements obtained in the 1998-99 biennium indicate that 395 tons/year/easement of soil did not erode due to the presence of these easements. Approximately 137 tons/year/easement of sediment was kept out of our waterways. Total phosphorous reductions of 173 lbs./year/easement were realized.

Conservation Easement Partnerships/Funding Initiatives

BWSR is completing two agreements that have been secured with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) that effectively partners the RIM Reserve program with two popular federal land retirement programs. These partnerships enable BWSR to leverage significant federal funds towards the goal of protecting our vital natural resources. The two partnerships are outlined below:

RIM Reserve / USDA Wetland Reserve Program Partnership

BWSR signed an agreement with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to jointly fund wetland restoration easements statewide via the RIM Reserve and NRCS Wetland Reserve Program (WRP). This agreement expires on Dec. 31, 2003. Landowners who apply and are accepted enter into a 30-year WRP easement and a perpetual RIM Reserve easement on the same parcel of land. To date, BWSR was approximately 8,500 acres enrolled under this program. This partnership also reduces the state's easement payments to landowners by 50 percent, and effectively leverages 2 federal dollars for each state dollar. Funding for this program is dependent on federal appropriations. State funds will come from those appropriated for RIM/PWP.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

BWSR entered into an agreement with the USDA Farm Services Agency (FSA) to do a CREP in the Minnesota River watershed. This state/federal partnership combines the existing USDA Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) with the RIM Reserve program to retire up to 100,000 acres of environmentally sensitive land in the Minnesota River watershed. BWSR met its 100,000-acre goal in that CREP. The state of Minnesota provided \$81.4 million for the entire effort, which leveraged \$163 million in federal CRP dollars. This CREP leveraged about \$2.30 for each state dollar spent. Under CREP, landowners voluntarily enrolled eligible land in a 15-year CRP contract followed by a RIM Reserve easement.

BWSR is presently developing a statewide CREP application with the State FSA office for a new 100,000-acre CREP in Minnesota. If the Governor and 2004 legislature support this application, it will target enrollment of conservation easements in the following watershed locations: Lower Mississippi, Red River Basin, and Des Moines & Missouri. It has been estimated that the total cost of this project would be \$200 million, which the state of Minnesota would contribute approximately \$40 million. (20%), and the rest provided by the federal government (80%), or a 4:1 leverage opportunity. The state contribution can also include in-kind contributions as well as funds. A statewide CREP will allow the Minnesota to begin working simultaneously in three watersheds toward our state cap of 100,000 acres.

Other Conservation Initiatives

BWSR has solicited and received matching funds from the federal North American Wetland Conservation Council (NAWCC) for RIM wetland restoration easements. To date, BWSR has received a total of approximately \$2.8 million for

REINVEST IN MINNESOTA - RIM RESERVE PROGRAM

projects throughout the state. These habitat restoration projects include the Minnesota River watershed, the Heron Lake restoration (in Jackson, Nobles, Cottonwood, and Murray counties), Grass Lake restoration (in Kandiyohi County, near Willmar), Northern Tallgrass Prairie restoration project (covering 18 counties in Northwestern Minnesota), and the Prairie Heritage restoration project (covering 38 counties in Southern Minnesota). These projects include numerous partners and have been initiated at the local level. BWSR continues to seek grants from NAWCC to fund conservation easements associated with special projects like those listed above or within priority watersheds. This matching program requires a 1.5:1 match to be competitive nationally.

It is anticipated that conservation groups, such as Pheasants Forever, Ducks Unlimited, Isaac Walton League, Minnesota Waterfowl Association, The Nature Conservancy, Trout Unlimited, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to leverage dollars towards the establishment of conservation practices on RIM Reserve easements. From 1992 to present, these organizations directly contributed approximately \$800,000 to the program, with additional donations in the form of grass seed and in-kind services.

Anticipated Outcomes

Target enrollment for the CREP/RIM Reserve and PWP programs is approximately 50,000 acres for the 2004-05 biennium. Acreage enrollment goals and funds required are shown below:

Acreage Enrollment Goals

<u>RIM/CREP</u>	<u>RIM/PWP</u>	<u>Total</u>
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Year to Date	100,000	79,880	179,880
04-05	50,000		50,000
06-07	<u>50,000</u>		<u>50,000</u>
	200,000	79,880	279,880

State Funds Required to Enroll Goal Acreage:

	<u>RIM/PWP/CREP</u>	<u>Implementation</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>Easement</u>	
To Date	138.123	M
	138,123 M	
04-05	20.0 M	3.2 M
06-07	<u>20.0 M</u>	<u>3.2 M</u>
	\$178.123 M	6.4 M
		\$184.523 M

Funding levels requested in this budget proposal reflect additional demand that we anticipate being placed on our conservation easement programs as a result of BWSR's highly successful CREP initiative in the Minnesota River watershed. The success of this initiative has put the spotlight on the numerous benefits to the state, landowners, and the public of conservation easements obtained through BWSR's RIM Reserve program.

Since funding for RIM Reserve outside the Minnesota River watershed has been limited in recent years, BWSR anticipates high demand for easements outside of this project area, particularly in the northwestern and southeastern regions of

REINVEST IN MINNESOTA - RIM RESERVE PROGRAM

Minnesota. Conservation easements promote community sustainability by providing landowners with an alternative to try to earn a profit on flood-prone and marginal croplands. Greenways established by those easements will connect rural areas across the Minnesota landscape. The state achieves quantifiable water quality benefits by removing these marginal croplands from production. Through this agency's Local Government Annual Reporting System (LARS), with data reported by SWCDs, BWSR has calculated the benefits of 9.6 tons/acre/year soil loss reduction, 4.7 tons/acre/year sediment reduction, and 5.8 lbs/acre/year reduction of phosphorus from each acre enrolled in a conservation easement per year.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)

A direct operating budget appropriation of \$3.2 million is required to implement this program. This amount is required to support the necessary realty, engineering, and administrative functions associated with 425 easement acquisition and establishment of conservation practices on those easement lands. SWCDs will receive approximately 50 percent of this total as a RIM Services Grant to offset their cost to secure easement, develop conservation plans, and monitor easement compliance.

Previous Appropriations for this Project

- 1996 \$11.5 million
- 1998 \$15 million
- 2000 \$21 million
- 2001 \$51.4 million
- 2003 \$1 million

Other Considerations

In April of 1998, a citizen's advisory committee issued a report "The Continuing Journey to Preserve Minnesota's Outdoor Heritage." This report sums up the state of wildlife-based recreation in Minnesota. This committee was established by the 1997 Legislature to review the original Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) program to see if it had succeeded as it was established in 1986. This report found that RIM has been successful, but it has been under funded. As a result, Minnesota's fish, wildlife, and native habitats continue to lose ground due to urban sprawl, agricultural practices, and other development. The report concluded that Minnesota must increase investment into programs that protect and restore fish, wildlife, and native plant habitats. The report called for expansion of the RIM Reserve, PWP, and CREP easement programs so that the state can protect more habitat, and recommended a funding level of \$20.0 million a year to accomplish it.

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Governor's Recommendations (To be completed by the Department of Finance at a later date)

Water & Soil Resources Board

Project Cost

REINVEST IN MINNESOTA - RIM RESERVE PROGRAM

(\$ in Thousands)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs FY 2006-07	Project Costs FY 2008-09	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						05/2004	05/2008
Land, Land Easements, Options	\$73,500	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$123,500		
Land and Buildings	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign Fees	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management						05/2004	05/2008
State Staff Project Management	9,889	3,200	3,200	1,700	17,989		
Non-State Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Costs	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	0	0	0	0		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Costs	0	0	0	0	0		
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Costs	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL:	83,389	23,200	23,200	11,700	141,489		
9. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$83,389	\$23,200	\$23,200	\$11,700	\$141,489		

Water & Soil Resources Board

REINVEST IN MINNESOTA - RIM RESERVE PROGRAM

Project Detail

(\$ in Thousands)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and Funding Sources	Prior Years	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	TOTAL
1. Property Acquisition	73,500	20,000	20,000	10,000	123,500
2. Predesign Fees	0	0	0	0	0
3. Design Fees	0	0	0	0	0
4. Project Management	9,889	3,200	3,200	1,700	17,989
5. Construction Costs	0	0	0	0	0
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
8. Occupancy	0	0	0	0	0
9. Inflation	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	83,389	23,200	23,200	11,700	141,489

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	TOTAL
State Funds :					
General Fund Projects	16,150	3,200	3,200	1,700	24,250
State Funds Subtotal	83,389	23,200	23,200	11,700	141,489
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	83,389	23,200	23,200	11,700	141,489

CHANGES IN STATE OPERATING COSTS	Changes in State Operating Costs (Without Inflation)			
	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	TOTAL
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	1,696	1,696	901	4,293
Other Program Related Expenses	1,504	1,504	731	3,739
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Repair and Replacement Expenses	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	3,200	3,200	1,632	8,032
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,200	3,200	1,632	8,032
Change in F.T.E. Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	20,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (by Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (by Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (require legislative notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Review Required (by Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (by Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Public Ownership Required (as per Finance Dept.)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (as per Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (by granting agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)
Yes	Project Cancellation in 2007 (as per Finance Dept)

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

LOCAL GOVT ROAD WETLAND REPLACEMENT

2004 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$4,362

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 3

PROJECT LOCATION: Statewide

Project At A Glance

The Minnesota Local Government Roads Wetland Replacement program is a **statutory obligation** the state has to replace wetlands lost to safety improvements to public transportation projects as required under M.S. 103G.222, Subd.1(l).

Project Description

The Minnesota Local Government Roads Wetland Replacement program is a **statutory obligation** the state has to replace wetlands lost to safety improvements to public transportation projects as required under M.S. 103G.222, Subd.1(l). This program supports the "no-net-loss" requirements of both state and federal regulations. It benefits a wide number of constituent groups: local road authorities by assigning responsibility for replacing the inevitable loss of wetlands to the state; environmental interests by establishing higher quality wetland replacement sites; state taxpayers by reducing the overall costs of constructing these replacement wetlands due to economies of scale; and citizens by avoiding delays in undertaking public safety enhancements to existing roads due to wetland mitigation costs.

The 1996 and 2000 Legislatures amended the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) after several years of controversy and regulatory inconsistency among local governments, business

interests, environmental groups, and others. The local government roads wetland replacement program was a key outcome of these amendments as it transferred responsibility for replacing wetlands lost due to local government road construction from the local road authority to BWSR. This eliminates the need for local government transportation officials to undertake and finance environmental reclamation projects, and consolidates the necessary technical, financial, and other implementation work. That results is higher quality, more cost-effective wetland replacement.

The Local Government Roads Wetland Replacement program provides the following benefits:

- Regulatory simplification and efficient and improved wetland mitigation are achieved by eliminating the need for each local road authority to maintain its own staff expertise and budget to mitigate impacts to wetlands from road projects.
- Fragmented impacts from road projects are consolidated in targeted areas to provide habitat, water quality, and other wetland functions away from traffic and highway runoff areas at a lower public cost.
- Water management goals such as improving water quality, flood control, greenway preservation, and wildlife corridor enhancement can be better addressed collectively.
- Site selection, ranking of project proposals, and setting program strategies consistent with overall state and federal wetland goals are achieved through an interagency process.

Local governments (counties, cities, and townships) believe strongly this state mandate should be a base element in BWSR's budget. The Legislature also recognized the ongoing state obligation this program fulfills and thus included the requirement for an assessment and recommendations report for the 2001 session. There is stakeholder consensus on the

LOCAL GOVT ROAD WETLAND REPLACEMENT

benefits of the program and the need to permanently fund this state obligation. Without a continued state commitment to this funding, local governments face paying for this work locally. That would result in a number of negative consequences, such as:

- Reduce or delay completion of local government road projects;
- Increase local property tax levies (levy limits restrict increases);
- Require a reversal of recent statute changes and undo a fragile stakeholder consensus that resulted in recent wetland regulatory reforms (*ML 1996, Chap. 462 and ML 2000, Chap. 382*); and
- Negate an agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) that allows this program to meet federal regulatory requirements, which means local road authorities would again have to seek individual federal permits and be responsible for wetland replacement.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)

Past experience shows that an average of 193 acres of wetlands need replacement each year, at a total annual cost of \$1.6 million. This amount has increased to 225 acres in each of the past two reporting years corresponding to an annual cost of \$1.9 million. The number of acres impacted depends most directly on the money available to local governments for road construction. The cost of establishing the wetlands varies widely, from a low of \$3 thousand an acre in rural Minnesota, to more than \$20 thousand an acre for some projects in the metro area. In order to meet its minimum statutory obligations to conduct wetland replacement *BWSR projects that it will need \$4.362 million for 2 years (July 2004 through July 2006)*

however, the total dollars needed may increase due to increased road construction projects. Of the \$4.326 million, \$3.2 million is for projects and \$562,000 is for implementation.

Previous Appropriations for this Project

- 1996 \$3 million
- 1998 \$2.75 million
- 2000 \$2.75 million
- 2001 \$2 million
- 2003 \$2.7 million

Other Considerations

The state has not determined whether this program should be funded from transportation sources, environmental sources, or some combination of the two and so it has always been funded via the capital budget. The program was funded for one year from the capital (bonding) budget by the 2000 Legislature via a \$2.3 million capital appropriation with a \$400 thousand supplement for annual implementation costs and covered state obligations through June 2000. In 2001, the Legislature appropriated \$2.0 million for the program and in 2003 appropriated \$2.7 million to cover past and current needs through June 2004.

To fully fulfill the regulatory requirements which are to establish the replacement wetlands *before* the losses occur (which is not being done now due to the fact that funding lags the wetland impacts), BWSR projects that it would need \$7.2 million in 2004 as it takes an average of 2.5 years from the date the funds are available to establish wetland banking credits (two years to find sites, acquire land and then do the construction and seeding and another half-year for the credits to be certified and

LOCAL GOVT ROAD WETLAND REPLACEMENT

deposited in the wetland bank). This means that in order to comply with state and federal regulations that require the banking projects to be done *prior to or concurrent* with the wetland losses, 2.5 years worth of credits -- a positive balance of at least 563 acres -- should be established and maintained.

Project Contact Person

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**Governor's Recommendations (To be completed by the
Department of Finance at a later date)**

Water & Soil Resources Board

Project Cost

LOCAL GOVT ROAD WETLAND REPLACEMENT

(\$ in Thousands)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs FY 2006-07	Project Costs FY 2008-09	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						05/2004	05/2008
Land, Land Easements, Options	\$12,352	\$3,800	\$3,800	\$3,800	\$23,752		
Land and Buildings	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign Fees	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management						05/2004	05/2008
State Staff Project Management	798	562	562	562	2,484		
Non-State Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Costs	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	0	0	0	0		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Costs	0	0	0	0	0		
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Costs	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL:	13,150	4,362	4,362	4,362	26,236		
9. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$13,150	\$4,362	\$4,362	\$4,362	\$26,236		

LOCAL GOVT ROAD WETLAND REPLACEMENT

(\$ in Thousands)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and Funding Sources	Prior Years	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	TOTAL
1. Property Acquisition	12,352	3,800	3,800	3,800	23,752
2. Predesign Fees	0	0	0	0	0
3. Design Fees	0	0	0	0	0
4. Project Management	798	562	562	562	2,484
5. Construction Costs	0	0	0	0	0
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
8. Occupancy	0	0	0	0	0
9. Inflation	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	13,150	4,362	4,362	4,362	26,236

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	TOTAL
State Funds :					
General	400	0	0	0	400
State Funds Subtotal	13,150	4,362	4,362	4,362	26,236
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	13,150	4,362	4,362	4,362	26,236
TOTAL					

CHANGES IN STATE OPERATING COSTS	Changes in State Operating Costs (Without Inflation)			
	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	TOTAL
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Repair and Replacement Expenses	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	4,362	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (by Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (by Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (require legislative notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Review Required (by Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (by Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Public Ownership Required (as per Finance Dept.)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (as per Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (by granting agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)
Yes	Project Cancellation in 2007 (as per Finance Dept)

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

STREAMBANK, LAKESHORE AND ROADSIDE EROSION CONTROL

2004 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$5,260

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 3

PROJECT LOCATION: Statewide

Project At A Glance

This program will provide for the protection of water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, public infrastructures, and public safety through:

- Protection of environmentally sensitive lake and river shoreland areas through the purchase of conservation easements;
- Correction of severely eroded lake and river stream banks through the installation of permanent erosion control structures and practices; and
- Reduction of flood damages through the installation of road retention projects.

Project Description

The Streambank, Lakeshore and Roadside Erosion Control program will be implemented by BWSR in partnership with the state's 91 soil and water conservation districts, 43 watershed districts, and 87 counties. The project is comprised of three basic activities including: Streambank and lakeshore protection easements; restoration of degraded or highly eroded shoreland through construction of permanent conservation practices; and creation of temporary flood storage through the development of local floodwater road retention projects.

Conservation easements: Minnesota's lake and river shorelands are under greatly increasing development pressure as the population ages and internet access makes "cabin living" more attractive year-round. This puts urban-like pressures on those remaining undeveloped lake and river shoreland areas. Because the best shorelands have already been developed, what remains is often very steep or very wet. Along with being environmentally sensitive, these areas often include important fish and wildlife habitats such as fish spawning areas and loon nesting areas. A program designed after the RIM Reserve program was enacted in 2002 (103F.225 Shoreland protection program) in order to assist local governments to protect some of these sensitive shoreland areas in concert with their comprehensive local water management plans and land use plans.

As part of a recent BWSR shoreland protection pilot program, Cass County was able to use \$250,000 of state dollars to purchase development rights on land valued at

over \$1 million. In doing so, they were able to protect 8,160 feet of shoreline and 219 acres of land. The state's investment will allow for the environmental goals of clean water, fish and wildlife habitat, and open space to be produced from this land in perpetuity.

Erosion control structures and practices: The state's 91 soil and water conservation districts have identified more than 165 miles of severely eroded shoreline and 1,500 miles of eroded stream banks. Erosion of soil from these sites results in degraded water quality, destruction of near-shore fish and wildlife habitats, and impaired recreational use. Because the magnitude of the physical erosion is great, so will be the cost to control the problems.

For example: Although the North Shore of Lake Superior is known for its rocky shoreline, it also includes many bays and other reaches of shoreline that are composed of erodible red clay. Some of these shoreline areas have up to 70-foot-high clay banks. Wave action at the shoreline results in plumes of suspended red clay in the near-shore waters of Lake Superior. When wave action subsides, suspended clay settles to the bottom and blankets rock and sand substrate, which is critical for fish spawning and fish habitat. This area of fish habitat is critical in that it occurs only within the first few hundred yards from the shore. Surveys conducted by BWSR have identified approximately 35 miles of the North Shore's total length of 200 miles as high erosion areas.

Road retention projects: The severe flooding in 1993 and again in 1997 and 2002 has continued to highlight the need to reduce flood damage to roads, bridges, public and private structures, farm field, river banks, and urban centers within many rural parts of Minnesota. An interagency hazard mitigation team led by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) prepared a report that identified floodwater retention at roads as an appropriate measure to reduce future flood damages. As part of this capital request, BWSR proposes to cost-share with local governments the cost of road retention projects. These projects will result in reduced flood damages to roads, bridges, structures, and fields, as well as reduced downstream sedimentation. The sediment and associated nutrient trapping efficiency of these projects is 50 to 90 percent, providing significant water quality benefits.

BWSR's strategic plan identifies the role of the state acting through BWSR to solve water quality and soil erosion problems voluntarily and collaboratively with local governments. Additionally, the state's soil and water conservation policy (103A.206) states that it is the policy of the state to encourage land occupiers (including local governments) to conserve soil and water resources through the implementation of practices to prevent erosion, reduce sedimentation of surface waters, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, and protect public lands.

STREAMBANK, LAKESHORE AND ROADSIDE EROSION CONTROL**Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)**

Project Costs 04-05

Property acquisition

Easements and engineering and construction of supporting practices
\$5 million

Project Management

State Staff and Project Administration \$260 thousand

**Governor's Recommendations (To be completed by the
Department of Finance at a later date)**

Previous Appropriations for this Project

2002 \$750,000 (vetoed)

Other Considerations

The State of Minnesota has a reputation for its quality of life. In 2001, Morgan Quitno Press, which annually ranks cities and states, named Minnesota the nation's "most livable state" – for the fifth year in a row. Minnesota is also known for its lakes, rivers, and outdoor recreation opportunities, from which the state sees a significant economic impact. According to the Department of Trade and Economic Development, domestic and international travel to Minnesota brings \$9.8 billion into the state's economy annually, supporting 135,400 tourism jobs and generating \$1.1 billion in tax receipts. This program provides additional assurance that the environmental goals of clean water, fish and wildlife, and scenic open spaces that the citizens of Minnesota expect and that people come from around the world to enjoy are preserved and protected.

Project Contact Person

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Water & Soil Resources Board

Project Cost

STREAMBANK, LAKESHORE AND ROADSIDE EROSION CONTROL

(\$ in Thousands)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs FY 2006-07	Project Costs FY 2008-09	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						05/2004	05/2008
Land, Land Easements, Options	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$15,000		
Land and Buildings	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign Fees	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management						05/2004	05/2008
State Staff Project Management	0	260	260	260	780		
Non-State Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Costs	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	0	0	0	0		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Costs	0	0	0	0	0		
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Costs	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL:	0	5,260	5,260	5,260	15,780		
9. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$5,260	\$5,260	\$5,260	\$15,780		

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and Funding Sources	Prior Years	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	TOTAL
1. Property Acquisition	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
2. Predesign Fees	0	0	0	0	0
3. Design Fees	0	0	0	0	0
4. Project Management	0	260	260	260	780
5. Construction Costs	0	0	0	0	0
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
8. Occupancy	0	0	0	0	0
9. Inflation	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	5,260	5,260	5,260	15,780

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	TOTAL
State Funds :					
General	0	260	260	260	780
State Funds Subtotal	0	5,260	5,260	5,260	15,780
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	5,260	5,260	5,260	15,780

CHANGES IN STATE OPERATING COSTS	Changes in State Operating Costs (Without Inflation)			
	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	TOTAL
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Repair and Replacement Expenses	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	5,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (by Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (by Legislature)
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Yes	MS 16A.695: Public Ownership Required (as per Finance Dept.)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (as per Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (by granting agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)
Yes	Project Cancellation in 2007 (as per Finance Dept)

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

REINVEST IN MINNESOTA - RIM RESERVE PROGRAM

Approved Project Score has not been assigned.
Agency location amounts are incorrect (out of balance).

LOCAL GOVT ROAD WETLAND REPLACEMENT

Approved Project Score has not been assigned.
Agency location amounts are incorrect (out of balance).

STREAMBANK, LAKESHORE AND ROADSIDE EROSION CONTROL

Approved Project Score has not been assigned.
Agency location amounts are incorrect (out of balance).

CHANGE WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT (WCA)
BLOCK GRANT FORMULA

WHEREAS, the Wetland Conservation Act block grant formula does not provide sufficient funding in high workload areas; and

WHEREAS, the state allocation has not been increased since the inception of the Wetland Conservation Act; and

WHEREAS, wetlands provide a variety of resource benefits including flood storage, sediment and nutrient entrapment, groundwater recharge, wildlife habitat; and

WHEREAS, Local Government Units are unable to effectively manage this resource on current funding and meet all expectations of the Board of Water and Soil Resources and the State of Minnesota Legislature.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD) and the Board of Water and Soil Resources work together to change the current Wetland Conservation Act portion of the Natural Resources Block Grant formula to provide adequate funding to high workload counties.

Submitted by: Morrison SWCD
North St. Louis SWCD
South St. Louis SWCD
Wright SWCD

Area Association: II, July 6, 2000
III, June 2, 2000
III, June 2, 2000
IV, June 15, 2000

Reviewed By MASWCD Board of Directors
Date: September 8, 2000

MASWCD Annual Convention
Action: Passed Pre-Balloting
Date: December 5, 2000

For Further Information Contact:

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Mark Lindhorst, District Manager, North St. Louis SWCD (218) 741-3230
Kerry Saxton, District Manager, Wright SWCD (612) 682-1970

Resolutions Committee Recommendation:

8 approve
0 disapprove
0 neutral

Waterwatch



2003



Waterwatch

2003

Table of Contents:

Acknowledgements, Marianna Schupp	2
Alum Treatment on St. Clair Lake, Greta Imholte	3
The Question of Clarity, Mary Swanberg	4
The Unfamiliar Creature in Our Lakes, Deyli Archer	5
Monsters of the Deep, Tyne Stormo	6
Obituary for a Lake, Lauren Henke	8
Don't Litter... Save a Critter, Hanna Grinaker	10
The Rundown on Runoff, Sophia F. Wagner	12
The Land Of 750,000 Boats, Mike Haggart	13
Wild About Flowers, Kyle Sebastian	14
Septic Tank Maintenance, Christine Herzog	16
Gone Fishing, Tabitha Windels	18
Creatures Around Our Watershed, Nick Murray	20
Where is Your Wastewater Going?, Jared Buschette	21
Weeds Taking Over Our Lakes, Alex Matter	22
Show Me the Money, Julie Ammons	23
Phosphate: A Thrill Killer, Dustin Long	24
Getting Down and Dirty, Matt Baker	26
Accidents on Lakes, Marianna Schupp	28
When Swimming Itches, Cody Furstenau	29
Test Data, Lauren Henke	30
Graphs, Lauren Henke	31

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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A special thank you goes to all community members and teachers who helped by providing resources and giving their time and advice to make Waterwatch 2003.

Financial Contributors

Detroit Lakes School District
Pelican River Watershed District

Alum Treatment On Lake St. Clair

Greta Imholte

Lake St. Clair, located west of the City of Detroit Lakes, once was a 591 acre lake. The lake was used as a Detroit Lakes sewage disposal site for several decades. After years of abuse, the lake was drained in 1915. The plan was in order to "reduce the awful stench." Now Lake St. Clair is about 100 acres, 15% of its former size.

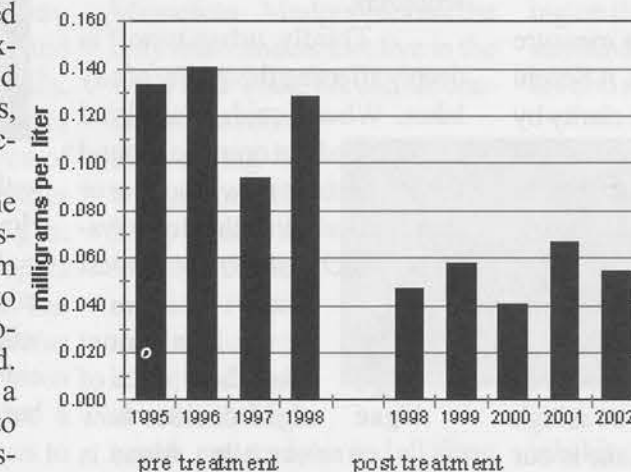
According to a study completed in 1984, the lake was filled with a layer of sediments up to 16 feet deep. These sediments were shown to contain phosphorus and were low in density. These unconsolidated sediments, together with extensive shallow areas and shorelines thick with cattails, limit the lake's value for recreational purposes.

In October 1998, the Pelican River Watershed District applied alum (aluminum sulfate) to Lake St. Clair to reduce exports of phosphorus to Ditch 14 and beyond. This treatment was part of a phased approach intended to manage unacceptable phosphorus levels on the lakes down stream. Over 66,000 gallons of liquid alum were applied to St. Clair in a ten day time period. About 26 months after the alum application, in February, 2001 tests were made on the lake. The tests reported that the total phosphorus concentrations at the outlet of St.

Clair were decreased by 58%. The export loads were decreased by 51%. In addition, there was some evidence that downstream areas experienced reduced phosphorus conditions.

Aluminum Sulfate is a chemical.

St. Clair Outlet Total Phosphorus
Flow-weighted mean concentration



cal used to remove suspended solids and other impurities from drinking water supplies and various sewage treatment applications. Alum treatments remain effective over variable periods of time depending upon lake geometry, climate, nutrient inflows, fish population, application skill, and

many other variables. Some treatments have remained successful for as many as 15 years. Alum is comprised of elements abundant in our environment; in small doses alum is not toxic to aquatic life or to humans.

The taxpayers of the Watershed District pay for the Alum treatment. The total project cost was \$85,000, including \$53,000 just for the Alum.

The specific and stated goal of the St. Clair Alum treatment was to reduce downstream discharges associated with internal loading of phosphorus from bottom sediments contained in Lake St. Clair. The evaluation after the first four years concluded that the goal of reducing downstream loading was achieved.

Pelican River Watershed plans to continue testing Lake St. Clair. Plans to reapply alum are not needed yet.



Lake St. Clair is:

- *100 Acres
- *9 Feet Deep
- *40% Is Less Than 4 Feet Deep
- *Has 2 Inlets

The Question of **Clarity**

The process necessary to keep a lake clear and healthy is a complicated task which consists of many different bits and pieces.

The first step is that the lake should be tested to find out how clean it truly is. An example of a test that could be done includes a Secchi Disk test.

Secchi Disk Test

Turbidity is the measure of relative water clarity. A Secchi disk can determine the clarity by viewing objects through the water. Therefore, the further the object can go before it disappears, the clearer the lake is.

In a lake that has copious amounts of algae the Secchi Disk can disappear within three feet, while a clear lake can score as high as thirty feet. Long Lake is our clearest lake while Mud Lake is nutrient rich and has the lowest Secchi Disk reading.

After these tests are complete the next steps can be taken to help the lake grow to its full potential as a recreational area that everyone can enjoy.

The second step into making a lake healthier is being

aware of the pollutants that are running into the lake. The sooner that this can be prevented, the sooner the lake will become clean.

Also, if it greens the lawn, it greens the lake. Phosphorous is abundant in fertilizers and can affect lake life. Fertilizers are a big contributor to lake pollution. Mulch should be used in place of fertilizers.

Thirdly, urban runoff is deeply affecting the quality of city lakes. When liquids of any kind are dumped out onto the ground (or onto a street) it will sooner or later find itself into the storm systems, which lead to the nearest lake.



Algae

For most lakes the amount of algae decides how clear it is. Algae is produced by the phosphorus nutrient, which is brought into lakes by runoff. When algae is more abundant the transparency starts to get worse and the water appears greenish-brown.

Another way to prevent a lake from deteriorating is to preserve the brush by the waterfront. Brush, rushes, reeds and trees

Mary Swanberg prevent runoff from houses and other areas plus put a stop to most of the phosphorus that enters the lake.

The short-term solution for an unclear lake is treating it



with herbicides and chemicals. However, over time the lake may build immunity to these chemicals and the underlying problem will not be solved. Some herbicides may get the lake cleaner, but not for long periods of time.

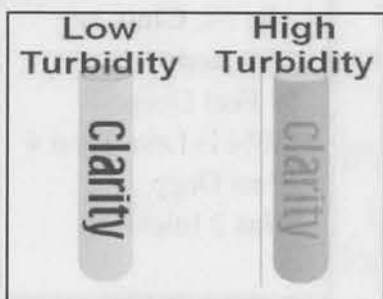
Overall, the prevention of letting a lake deteriorate is very difficult and requires everyone around the lake to abide by the lakes' needs. The process in cleaning up a lake is an intricate procedure and has to be planned out thoughtfully and carefully, while considering all the wildlife and recreational uses it provides.

Fertilizers can harm lake environments.

Numerous chemicals get dumped into lakes daily.

A dying lake has more nutrients in it than a young lake.

The phosphorus nutrient helps algae grow.



The Unfamiliar Creature in Our Lakes

Deyli Archer

In Minnesota, there are many animals that are in our lakes that are rarely acknowledged or seen. One of those animals happens to be the mudpuppy. The mudpuppies that inhabit most of the lakes in the Pelican River



Watershed are known for their unsightly appearance, year round activity, and always changing gills.

The mudpuppy is Minnesota's largest species of salamander and can get up to sizes of 13-16 inches in length. Mudpuppies have black spots that vary in numbers and size. The adults may vary in color such as reddish-brown, brown, or even gray. The babies are also a brownish color that continues to change as they get older. Baby mudpuppies are easily recognizable by their obvious yellow streak that runs on both sides of their bodies. Another obvious physical feature of the mudpuppy is its four extremely small

a fin. Also the mudpuppies have to tune into their other senses to help them with survival because their lidless eyes are weak and do not bulge like most other common salamanders that inhabit the lakes and rivers of

Minnesota. Mudpuppies are the only salamanders that live in the water their whole life and are constantly active, even during the winter months. They can be found in the fast moving rivers, medium to large lakes, and small streams in Minnesota, eastern Iowa and all along the Mississippi River. Although mudpuppies are constantly active,



Fact Box

***The mudpuppy is an endangered species.**

***It is almost impossible to hold on to a mudpuppy because they are so slippery.**

***Fisherman often catch the mudpuppies on their lines or in their nets.**

enging for insects, worms, fish and fish eggs, other salamanders, and crayfish. They will generally eat anything that they are able to catch while exploring the floors of the lakes and rivers.

Another amazing physical feature of the mudpuppy is its gills. They are located around the neck of the mudpuppy and are often changing. Mudpuppies have been taken from as great a depth as 70 feet in large lakes which also proves that they tolerate temperatures differences from time to time. The mudpuppies gills change depending on the temperatures of their surroundings. In fast moving rivers and streams that have clean and clear water, the mudpuppy has small compressed gills. On the other hand when mudpuppies

inhabit warm rivers and lakes that are still or slow moving its gills bloom and appear bushy and red in color. Even though the mudpuppy species is endangered, it is not because they have stopped breeding. The mudpuppies in the lakes and rivers of Minnesota breed in the fall and early winter months. When female mudpuppies are ready to lay their eggs, they make a nest under some sort of sunken object or rock. Later the female attaches her eggs to the roof of her nest and guards the average 100 eggs until they hatch. As a not-so-unordinary habit the female mudpuppy will also stay with the babies through young adulthood.

Monsters of the Deep?!?!

Tyne Stormo

Lurking in the murky waters below, a giant of the deep looks upon its next victim. After focusing in and realizing his intended prey, he passes it by for a larger portion. He spots it; as the water creature tries to make a get away, the mighty sturgeon inhales it with a his powerful vacuum mouth and continues on his way thinking to himself, "that was a tasty snail"...A snail? Yes a snail. Some may always have been



scared of the water below, watching for that big horrifying creature to jump out and eat them in one big bite, but if they are thinking that that creature may be the sturgeon, then they are absolutely wrong!

For centuries these pleasant and prominent creatures have been roaming the floors of our lakes, traveling through our rivers,

and eating the tiniest of aquatic life such as snails, crayfish, and aquatic insects. Sturgeon can grow to more than three hundred pounds and eight feet long. Generally lake sturgeon range from twenty to ninety pounds and twenty to ninety-five inches long. As these fish change in size, ranging from fingerlings to giants, they also change in color.

As adults a sturgeon's color range may consist of blue-gray, black, and green-yellow. As fingerlings, sturgeons are usually a reddish-brown. These long slender creatures have five rows of overlapping plates, which are called scutes. Scutes run the length of the sturgeon's body. On young sturgeon, scutes are razor sharp, but over time their scutes dull and resemble knobs.

Another distinctive characteristic of the sturgeon is its suckerlike mouth that protrudes downward from its rubbery, bullet-shaped snout. This mouth acts like a



vacuum sucking up food.

Both females and males can live past the age of one hundred years old. Once they are born, they are given the name fingerlings. As fingerlings, they swim through the many channels and lakes connected to their home lake. As they grow, they mature and eventually are old enough to spawn.

Female lake sturgeon are not ready to spawn until around the age of twenty-five. Once they are ready, they will only spawn every four to eight years. Males on the other hand are ready for this when they reach the age of sixteen to eighteen. Males can fertilize every two to three years. The sturgeons come together in April through June in shallow or moving water. Females release as many as fifty thousand to a million eggs. These eggs stick to the bottom of the lake and



stream. The eggs will then later hatch in about a week.

At one time the Pelican River Watershed was crawling with the mighty sturgeon. They had lived in Minnesota for centuries, and were planning on sticking around for at least a few more, but humans thought otherwise. In the 1900's, the sturgeon were almost completely gone from our lakes, due to the many dams, over fishing, and humans' sudden love for caviar.

The last sturgeon caught in the Pelican River Watershed was in 1950. The loss of the sturgeon was astonishing to the people in our area and let citizens know that they must get them back. People

in our area would really like the sturgeon back because it is a very unique fish and people are extremely interested in them. For years, the people talked about

how we should go about getting the sturgeon back. Finally, in 1997 and 1998 we restocked one hundred sub-adults into Big Detroit Lake. They ranged from three to fifteen pounds. Also, in the fall of 2002, we restocked a little less than one thousand fingerlings. They were placed in Big Detroit Lake alongside the sturgeon from 1997 and 1998.

We have been getting our fingerlings mostly from the Rainy River, and plan on stocking them



for the next twenty years. Our community has spent a lot of time, money, and effort restocking the lakes in our area. Being that sturgeon are hard to obtain, officials

for the Rainy River are starting to decline our requests for more sturgeon, so we are looking for new sources. It will take up to twenty years for the fingerlings to be old enough to spawn. Tagging them is one of the major acts we are taking, to find out where they go and to keep track of them throughout their lives. Sturgeon can adapt very easily to their surroundings, so the city does



not have to change much in the habitat. One thing we do have to change is the dams.

If anyone is interested in helping out with this process, there is not much community service to do, but they can support the dam removal. It is also going to be very expensive. If anyone would like to, they can call in or send in some money, tell what the money would be for, and it would be of great assistance.

In the future there will be more that people can do to help return this gentle giant to local waters. The sturgeon is fading away like the eagle once did, but maybe if we work together, the sturgeon can make a comeback too.

Obituary for a Lake

Lauren Henke

You're on vacation at your favorite lake, the one you frequented as a child. You remembered the cool, crisp waves lapping at you as you swam, but now you can only see the thick, green sludge of a two month long algae bloom. Like it or not, in 30 years, this could be a number of lakes in the Pelican River Watershed if the process of lake aging is not returned to its natural state. By pollution, urban run-off, and mistakes like dumping sewage into Lake St. Claire and draining Rice Lake, man is spurring lake death in our region.

From lake birth to lake

slime. This is immediately followed by sediment deposits from decaying plant and animal life filling in the lake.

In the Pelican River Watershed, there are four lakes of major concern. They are Lake Sallie, Mud Lake, Big Detroit Lake, and Muskrat Lake. A major part of Muskrat's problems come from Lake St. Claire, the lake where the city of Detroit Lakes dumped raw sewage for nearly 75-100 years.

which the P.R.W. was originally formed, is actually improving in



Dunton Locks, Fall 2002

condition. Once eutrophic, this lake has actually reversed it's stages, slipping back to only borderline eutrophic. Most of Sallie's issues came from the amount of nutrients flowing into it through Dunton Locks from Muskrat. Sallie will improve even more if the aluminum sulfate in Lake St. Claire does its job. The other two lakes are a different story. Although the difficulties for Big Detroit Lake and Mud Lake come from different sources, their problems are very similar. Mud Lake, a



Overview of Lake St. Claire

death, four "trophic" stages occur. The first, oligotrophy, is when the lake is nutrient starved, and contains few life forms. Next comes mesotrophy. This stage has intermediate nutrient and biological counts. Eutrophy follows, bringing with it nutrient rich and highly productive waters. The final stage is hypereutrophy, when the lake is no longer usable for recreation and is covered in a thick green

Muskrat receives phosphorus from St. Claire's nutrient packed waters. This in turn accelerates weed growth in Muskrat, a lake already choked by vegetation. In October of 1998, the watershed added aluminum sulfate to Lake St. Claire, in an effort to lock down the phosphorus from the sewage. PRW is hopeful that this will improve the conditions of Muskrat. Lake Sallie, the lake for

* Phosphorus from run-off is the main contributor to lake death in the P.R.W.

*The lakes with the most concern are Big Detroit, Mud, Sallie, and Muskrat

*Conditions of Sallie are actually improving

eutrophic lake, is fueled by Campbell Creek, a stream that runs through fields and farmland.

with our urban run-off, creates a fiasco.

Bruce Wilson, an MPCA research scientist, when asked about the conditions of Big Detroit Lake said, "If phosphorus levels get any higher, algae and scum, fertilized by the pollutant could plague the lake for most of the



Campbell Creek, Fall 2002

Its currents take with it countless fertilizers that join run-off from the fields. This run-off contains huge amounts of phosphorus, which follows Campbell Creek into Mud Lake, plaguing its depths with uncontrolled plant life, that takes over the lake. Like Mud Lake, Big Detroit Lake's problems come from run-off. However, this is urban run-off going into the Pelican River itself, which empties out into Big Detroit by North Shore Drive. This run-off contains silt, fertilizers, and anything else on streets when it rains, because the rain water sweeps it into the Pelican River, and directly into the lake itself. Unfortunately, Big Detroit Lakes problems also have another source: the drained Rice Lake. When Rice Lake was drained by the city to open up farmland about 100 years ago, it left behind a lakebed empty of everything except for phosphorus, which the Pelican River picks up in run-off during rain. This, when combined

summer." The same goes for the other lakes- if nothing is done to return the lakes to their natural

strom water retention ponds both reduce phosphorus that enters lakes in run-off, but everyone can also help. By using fertilizers as sparingly as possible, or just rid-



ding lawns of them all together, we can help limit the steady stream of phosphorus into a lake environment. Also, those living on a lakeshore, could plant a buffer zone along the edge of the lake consisting of low plants or shrubbery, which would help deter



state. If this happens, fishing, along with the swimmability of the lakes will decrease right along with the income of the city of Detroit Lakes itself, which is based upon the tourism the lakes bring in.

Solutions vary with each lake, but some things work for all. Increased street sweeping and

phosphorus from the lake. The lakes of the Pelican River Watershed need everyone's assistance. If all you have to do to help is plant a few shrubs, or leave that container of fertilizer on the store's shelf, then why not? Who wants to swim in 1,000 acres of weed infested slime anyway?

DON'T LITTER... Save a Critter

Hanna Grinaker

Water is vital for life on Earth. In fact, our existence would cease without this precious commodity. Some organisms need water to live in while others need to drink it. The water needed by all isn't just water, but clean water. Plants, animals and humans require water that is reasonably pure, and they cannot survive if their water is full of pollution. Unfortunately, there are four main pollutants in the lakes of the Pelican River Watershed, and all have contributed to the status of our lakes.

Flinging bits and pieces of food into the lakes of the Pelican River Watershed does more than just provide a snack for the fishes. It introduces nutrients that would not be there otherwise. This complicates the natural cycle of a lake, by attracting more wild game, and presenting an easier way for the animals to eat. In an attempt to feed the animals around our lakes, tossing lunch, leftovers and food remnants has done nothing but

harm them. Animals begin to rely on us, as a source to gather food for them.

Wastewater, often accumulated by industries, and sewage is often filtered in a wastewater treatment facility, and then carefully released back into a body of water through a point source. However, a strong rainstorm can send this operation haywire, causing wastewater and sewage to enter water bodies untreated. Although this event is very rare it can be deadly. Heavy metals and E. coli could be distributed in these discharges caused by combined sewer overflows, which can cause the deaths of plants and animals and humans as well.

When it starts to rain or the sunshine of spring melts the snow, a process is beginning that is unheard of to most. In this process the

contamination of lakes is beginning, but there is little we can do to stop it. The water from the rain and melted snow runs over the



land, picking up anything in its path. This is referred to as a non-point source pollution, and eventually all of it goes into the lakes. This runoff is produced from a plethora of sources, such as the agricultural, mining and forestry industries, and contaminated soil erosion. The effect of this erosion is an immense one. It stimulates growth of vegetation by its addition of excess nutrients to the water. This causes the death of many fish, and the lake quality and color becomes distorted.

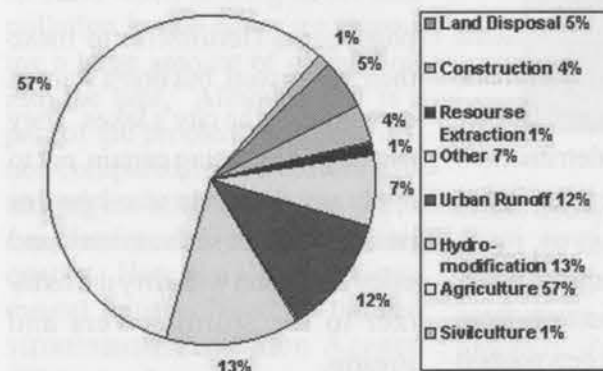
The most popular stories about environmental problems tend to focus on big distinguished targets such as messy oil spills and

industries that exhibit heavy smoke. In effect, people often forget about water pollution coming from smaller non-point sources-especially at the household level. Paving your driveway prevents water from seeping into the ground, this causes runoff to accumulate and shoot into storm drains at high speeds. When quickly flowing runoff funnels into receiving waters, the stream banks become severely eroded. To keep this from happening, substituting grasses and natural ground

- * 1 million plants and animals die in North America each day due to pollution problems.
- * Throwing an empty pop can out a window could lead to the death of three fish.
- * The most harmful water pollution, today, is caused by humans.
- * The second most harmful water pollution is urban runoff.

cover in place of asphalt will speak volumes toward the betterment of the lakes in the Pelican River Watershed. Choosing landscape for lawns can become an imperative process as well. Selecting native plants rather than non-native decreases the need for fertilizer and increased irrigation. Less watering of plants results in less runoff, while less chemical application keeps runoff clean.

If we can't survive without clean water, then why are we destroying it? THINK, then act.



When the problem began...

Water pollution is a dilemma that 90% of the lakes in the Pelican River Watershed suffer from. Efforts to correct the problem began in June of 1969, and it has been sustained from then on. Solving this problem has become an arduous task for those trying to correct it, and stopping pollution doesn't seem to be an issue in the near future. Although the community has taken drastic measures to improve the quality of our lakes, it takes the involvement of an entire community and the willing act of everyone.



Although the pollution problem did worsen at one point in time, the Minnesota's DNR has been impressed with the improvement of the lakes in the Pelican River Watershed since then. This improvement was revealed in the spring of 2001, when the quality of the water, the beaches and the lake clarity increased, almost back to its

normal state that was seen in the mid 50's and 60's.

In the mid 1970's and early 1980's, lake quality in the Pelican River watershed was at an all time low, due to the boom in development in the Detroit Lakes area. The development in the area has caused the community to expand.

It is now time that we take action and keep a positive attitude towards our lake's recovery. Some lakes have improved, while others still need some work.



The Run Down on Runoff

Sophia F. Wagner

Urban runoff: two small words with an enormous meaning. By definition, urban runoff means rainfall in a city that is not absorbed by soil.

It once was that urban runoff was not even thought of as a culprit for water contamination, but today urban runoff is known as the most significant contributor

contamination is obviously harmful to human health and is an even greater threat to aquatic organisms.

All of these contaminants build up on the land, and when it rains, every single one of them are washed into the nearby lakes and

rivers. Even common items such as waste from animals, garbage, leaves, and other vegetation are detrimental. People don't realize what kind of effect even just a wad of gum has on the water shed. Even the bacteria from someone's saliva gets washed into the watershed, not to mention the viruses it may contain.

Generally, rain is what will cause urban runoff to be at its worst. An even more frightening aspect from all of the rain is that the storm systems are directly dumping the extra water into the lake as is.

Even if people don't mind swimming in dirty water, they may also want to know that the phosphorus causes weeds to grow at an awesome speed and the runoff will also cause algae to develop at a fast pace.

Some people of the community feel the need to use

phosphorus (fertilizers) to make their yard green, but don't want to contaminate the city's lakes. They can do this by being certain not to apply any fertilizers near lakes, or on hard surfaces such as streets and sidewalks. Rain will carry the fertilizer to the storm sewers and streams.

After realizing the effects of urban runoff, do you want your lakes to be contaminated?

Fact Box:

- * More than 5 million people worldwide, die each year from diseases caused by drinking unsafe water.
- * In the developing countries, 80% of illnesses are water related.
- * Urban runoff, if not controlled, can cause lakes to die.



to the source of (lake) water pollution. Even with a good water purification system, extreme amounts of storm water can cause this joint system of storm water and sanitary sewage systems to overflow, resulting in sewage contamination of waterways. Substances like oil, grease, pesticides from turf management, road salts, and other chemicals produced from automobiles contribute to the urban runoff epidemic. All of this

The Land of 750,000 Boats

Michael Haggart

Minnesota, the land of 10,000 lakes, is home to 750,000 licensed boats. Leading to the fact that boating in Minnesota is one of the most highly rated recreational activities. Whether fishing among the early morning mist or water skiing on the calm lake before sunset, the last thing one would want to hear is his or her boat is polluting the lake so adored. The first thing that comes to mind when hearing about lake pollution is that boats are emptying a large amount of gas and oil into the lake. Although that is a part of the problem, it is only minor compared to the motors disturbing the bottom of lakes which can detrimentally impact water quality. Here is a list of environmental impacts listed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that boats cause:

- High toxicity in water.
- Increased pollutant concentrations in aquatic organisms and bottom sediments.
- Increased erosion rates.
- Increased nutrients.
- Increased algae.
- Decreased oxygen
- High levels of pathogens.

How can disturbing weeds in one area of a lake effect the whole lake? It is all one big process that leads to turning a perfectly clean lake into an unhealthy one. Weeds play a very important role in keeping our lakes clean. They absorb nutrients in the lake. But when chopped up and uprooted by motors they die, and settle on the bottom of the lake. While they decay they release the nutrients they once held. Also



when decaying they absorb oxygen. As the bottom of the lake loses oxygen, the sediments release more nutrients. The large amounts of nutrients are now the cause of feeding algae which make the lake very dense and filthy. This also prohibits aquatic vegetation from getting the sunlight it needs to grow. Although boats do not solely cause the problem, the stresses our lakes go through from boating in wrong areas can contribute to the lack of lake cleanliness.

Face the Facts

When driving in shallow areas in lakes, it is very important to travel at a slow speed so the motor does not create too much turbulence that disturbs the lake bottom. Basically there are two possible turnouts in our areas lakes, either clear water dominated by aquatic vegetation or dirty thick water full of green algae. Do you want to enjoy the hot summer day by jumping in water with a few weeds or would

you rather swim around in green slime? Would you rather fish for walleyes, bass and northern or carp and bullhead? Be a responsible boater to promote a clean and safe water environment.

FACT BOX

- When driving through shallow water always travel at a reasonable slow speed and keep the propeller as far away from the bottom of the lake as possible.
- 200 horsepower motors can stir up bottom sediments in up to 15 feet of water.
- 10 horsepower motors can stir up sediments in 6 feet of water or less.
- Two-stroke engines spread more oil and gas, and are louder than four-stroke

Wild About Flowers

Alone, the beautiful lakes of the Pelican River Watershed are very appealing to all, but there is even more beauty that grows just on the shores: wildflowers. These wildflowers can be found all throughout Minnesota, but more commonly on the shores of lakes and rivers, especially ones in the Pelican River Watershed.

One of the plants, of Minnesota's shores, is the Swamp Milkweed. Usually the Swamp Milkweed has a single stem that branches off, towards the top, into many flat-topped flower clusters. The upper stems sometimes can turn rosy red, matching the color of its flowers. Some particular milkweeds have a less milky sap than other milkweeds, but



it has still been used in many folk medicine remedies for many ailments. Monarch Butterflies use the Swamp Milkweed as a nectar plant and a host for their caterpillar offspring, making this a good plant for a butterfly garden.

Another plant that can be found in our watershed, is the Spotted Touch-me-not. The juices from inside, the almost translucent stem of this plant, can be used to soothe nettle stings and Poison Ivy. The long, thin seedpods of this plant explode when an object comes in contact with them, throwing seeds in every direction. This natural defense mechanism, along with the dark spots on the flowers, gives this plant its name. Water droplets on the unique, orange leaves of this plant shine like tiny



Kyle Sebastian
jewels, which is why it is also often called the Jewelweed. Scrape off the dark brown covering from the ripe seeds of the plant and discover a sky blue seed inside. This plant is a very important nectar plant for hummingbirds.

The Marsh Marigold, also called the Cowslip, is well known for its bright yellow flowers that bloom in very early spring. The name "Marigold" comes from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning "marsh-gold." Even though the term marigold is used for a part of its name, the Marsh Marigold is actually a type of buttercup. The myth behind the plant's common name, is that the Cow slip grew on hammocks; fertile areas in the southern U.S. characterized by hard-wood vegetation. Cows slipped on the hammocks when going to the streams to drink.

The Blue Flag Iris, also

called the Northern Iris, is usually found along water, growing in bunches of tall, upright, and sword-like leaves with many flowers. A toxic, horizontal, and underground root creates these bunches. Many cultures have used this root for medicines. The large petals of this plant are actually modified leaves or sepals. Insects seeking to enter the flower pass under the male and female parts of the plant, thus complicating pollination.

Although beautiful, not all of the wildflowers in Minne-



sota are desirable. The Purple Loosestrife is a very showy, but also very cynical wildflower that often grows in large numbers. It was once grown as a garden plant because of its striking magenta flower spikes. Now, though, this native of Eurasia has begun to take over and push out other common native plants, such as cattails and bulrush. This is why the Minnesota wildlife of-



ficials are spending great deals of money each year to destroy it. Special beetles that tend to feed on the plants' roots and leaves are being bred and released to reduce the loosestrife population.

The Hedge Nettle has a square stem like most mint plants, but unlike those in the mint family, this one lacks a fragrance. This plant sprouts pink flowers, and wooly hair covers the single

stem. The name comes from how the plant grows around the edge (or hedge) of wetlands, growing in the same habitat as the Stinging Nettle. It is also called the Common Woundwort because it was once used to help heal all types of wounds.

The Cow Parsnip is a very

tall, single-stemmed plant with large leaves and flat white flower clusters. It often causes people to mistake it for the much smaller poisonous Water Hemlock, which is very similar to it. The Cow Parsnip produces a rancorous smell when its grooved hollow stem is bruised or cut. This plant is



mostly found growing in wet or moist soil. Look for a large inflated leafstalk to help identify this plant.

When walking along the shores of Minnesota's beautiful lakes and rivers, these kinds of wildflowers can



now be more easily spotted by the unknowledgeable, when it comes to wildflowers. One might be surprised at how many wildflowers have been always overlooked.

Septic Tank Maintenance

Christine Herzog

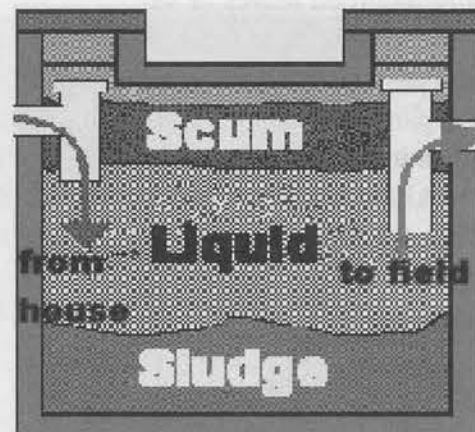
How many people would buy an expensive car and never change the oil? How many people would never remove the ashes from a wood stove or fireplace? When the car breaks down or the stove is so full of ashes that no more wood can be put in, we don't blame the car or the stove. But when a sewage system fails, the blame is often incorrectly placed on the septic tank because the owner is oblivious to septic tank maintenance.

The septic tank is essential. It is the first part of an onsite sewage treatment system. It can be both very simple and complex. It is designed to remove settleable and floatable solids from the wastewater, and the soil absorption field filters and treats the clarified septic tank effluent. Removing the solids from the wastewater protects the soil ab-

sorption system from clogging and premature failure. In addition to removing solids, the septic tank also stores the settled solids, and permits digestion of a portion of them.

The basic function of a septic tank is to filter the sewage from one's home. To do that the sewage goes through the inlet pipe and forms three distinct zones or layers in a septic tank. At the top is the floating scum layer. This layer acts like a filter and collects wastes such as soap or detergent scum, cooking fats, cigarette filters, and any other material that floats. Most of this material in the scum layer

does not decompose under the bacterial action in a septic tank. The center zone of a septic tank is called the clear zone; this is



liquid that contains suspended solids and bacteria. It is critical that the tank has a deep clear zone, because as the scum and sludge layers become thicker, the depth of the clear zone decreases. Then the liquid flow through the tank speeds up and begins to carry some solids out of the tank. These solids then begin to plug the pores in the soil. After the sewage has flowed through the first two zones it enters the last zone. This zone is called the sludge layer. The sludge layer consists of decomposing the partially decomposed solids that have sunken to the bottom of the tank. The sewage that once entered the tank is then carried out through the outlet

baffle and pipe, and never seen or smelled again.

Over the years as the system is used, sludge continues to accumulate in the bottom of the septic tank. Properly designed tanks have enough space for up to three years of safe accumulation of sludge. When the sludge level increases beyond this point, sewage has less time to settle before leaving the tank and more solids escape into the soil absorption field. If this sludge keeps filtering into the soil absorption field it will cause system failure. To prevent the system to fail we must pump our septic tanks periodically. The material that is being pumped is called septage. The frequency of pumping depends on several factors. Such as, the capacity of the septic tank, volume of wastewater (related to size of household), and amount of sol-



ids in wastewater.

Problems can occur anytime when owning a septic tank. To determine if one has a problem there are many places to look. Sewage back ups in one's drain or toilets, causing a bad



odor and black liquid. Another way to determine if one has a problem is to judge whether or not one's toilet flushes fast or slow. If it's slow, one needs to get your septic tank checked out. One of the most common indicators to look for is excessive growth of aquatic algae and weeds in the lake or near water. If one is not able to catch these symptoms early and the septic tank fails immediately call the zoning department or local health center. Then get the septic tank pumped including the sludge and liquid.

Even though the septic tank is only one part of an onsite wastewater system, it's crucial to be educated about the proper maintenance and parts of a septic tank. The more we

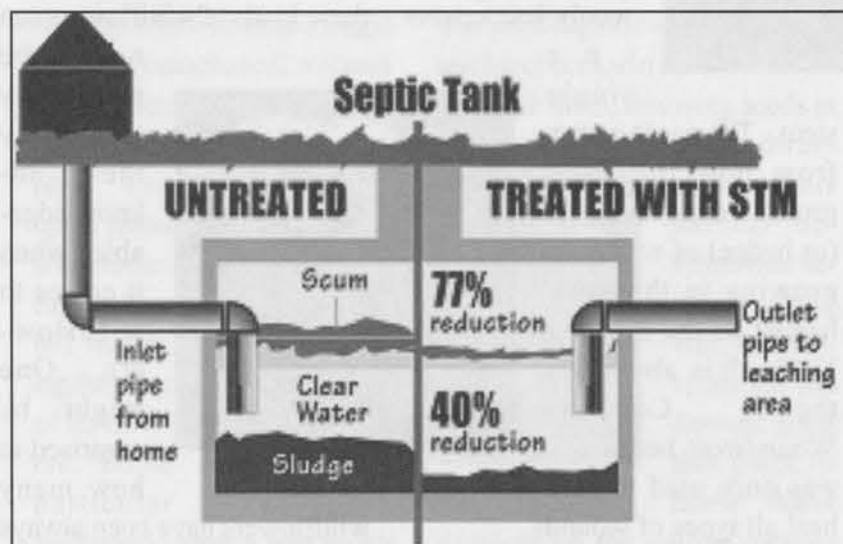
care about our wastewater systems, the better our environment and septic tank maintenance will be in the future.

Expenses for a Septic Tank:

- *Septic Inspection: \$85.00
- *Locating Tank: \$20.00 minimum
- *Digging Tank: \$20.00 minimum

Pumping the Tank:

- *Up to 1,000 gallons: \$50.00



Gone Fishing

Deep down at the bottom of calm, Big Detroit Lake swam a pregnant silvery-eyed walleye. She was on a mission toward shore to release her eggs that were pushing their way out. The walleye was oblivious to her surroundings at a time like this and did not notice the quick, fierce musky lying discreetly, ready to jump at its unsuspecting victim. Quick as a flash, the poor walleye and her thousands of babies became a satisfying lunch.

This happens too often when musky, northern pikes, and bass overpopulate a natural walleye lake. Walleye are prey to all three of those types of fish. Being a meal for those piscivores (fish-eaters) isn't the only awful fate for the walleye. Many are caught and eaten by fishermen all year round. Unfortunately, the bass, northern pike, and musky have

that same situation to fear. Those four fish are the most popular sport fish around our area, walleye being the top. This explains why all of them need to be harvested in



the fish hatcheries to help keep the population up.

Walleyes are harvested the most. Many people love to catch and eat

them because of their tasty, flaky meat and the thrill of the chase. More people go fishing on the opening day of walleye season than any other day of the year. This day is commonly re-

ferred to as "The Fishing Opener," even though many species of fish can be caught year round. For 2003, the fishing opener is on May 10. In Minnesota, 12 out of the 17 fish hatcheries are for walleye, including the one in Detroit Lakes. The remaining five are mostly for trout. There are 156 fish species in Minnesota. The most caught fish are panfish then walleye and then northern. Minnesota Department of Game and Fish limits have remained un-

Record Weights for Fish in Minnesota

Musky- 54lbs caught in 1957, in Lake Winnibigoshish

Northern- 45lbs, 12 oz. caught in 1929 in Basswood Lake

Lake Sturgeon- 94 lbs. caught in 1994 in Kettle River

Walleye- 17 lbs. , 8 oz. in 1979 in Seagull River

Small mouth bass- 8lbs. in 1948 in West Battle Lake

Large mouth bass- 8lbs., 12 oz. in 1994 in Tetonka Lake

changed for the last 40-70 years. Daily and possession limits will be reduced for three species though with crappie limits going from 15 to 10, sunfish from 30 to 20, and lake trout from 3 to 2. The musky is the largest sport fish in Minnesota. It is called the "Aristocrat of Trophy Fishes" because of its huge size.

Minnesota is the first nationally in the sales of fishing licenses per capita. This state has 3,800,000 acres of fishable lakes.

Catching fish is always a thrill and some may think it's only luck that any fish can just latch on to the hook, but, actually, fishing usually requires exceptional skill and knowledge.

Fish provide an excel-

lent source of low-fat protein and most fish are healthy to eat, but contain Mercury and PCB's that can harm human health. Safe Eating Guidelines instruct on the proper ways to fix and serve fish.

Some people have such an extreme fascination with fish-

ing that sitting down to wait for summer is not an option. So when the top of the lakes harden with ice, the habitual fishermen are back out there drilling holes

to drop in their fishing lines and make their catch. Walleye and perch are often pulled through the ice but then bass, crappie, and sunfish also bite during the wintertime. There is always the risk of stepping on to thin ice, breaking through, being

pulled under and drowning... so caution should be taken with all fishing!



Necessary ice fishing equipment while fishing alone:

* Ice auger

* Sled for auger or vehicle

if the ice is thick enough

* Bait bucket

* Small shovel, collapsible if possible

* Ice picks

* A compass

* Mouth spreader

* Hoiok sharpener



CREATURES AROUND OUR WATERSHED

Do you know which animals live near our Pelican River Watershed? The muskrat, beaver, river otter, and many different furbearers reside in and around our watershed district.

The one animal seen most in our watershed is the muskrat. Just like every other member of the rodent family, its reproduction is very high. There are several ways to describe the muskrat. It looks like a big field mouse; it has small ears and has a stocky body, short legs, and a scaly tail. It has glossy black button eyes and its lips close behind incisor teeth so it can eat underwater plants. Its front feet have four-clawed toes including a thumb and its hind legs has five toes and are slightly webbed to give it a great swimming ability. The adult muskrat has dark fur, but a lighter undercoat, and, the adults often lose their fur often. The muskrat eats mostly aquatic plants, but they also eat mussels occasionally.

The muskrats behavior is much like a beavers. They are very good builders, but they like to build their den in the soft muddy banks. They will build their den in the water or on the land, but when they build it on the land, they dig many chambers in areas of low water so it can dig a tunnel to get to deeper water. The lodge, which is made out of aquatic plants and walls are

Like other animals the beaver is one to change the environment for its own needs.

From August to October as the days are getting shorter, it brings the beaver to do more activity. When the beavers are building their dam they use instinct to plan out what the dam will be. A beaver's dam serves two purposes. First, it helps to provide a certain depth to have a good entrance to their under water lodge. Second, the dam helps the beaver float out branches and to swim to food trees safely.

They are constant builders working all the time on their



lodges and dams using aspen, willow, and different types of wood.

When you think of an otter, the word fun should come to mind. The otter is one of the few animals that stay at play most of its life. The otters like to throw clams or rocks to the bottom of the lakes and dive for them, and they slide down snow banks at speeds up to 20 mph.

Nick Murray

Otters require a large living area up to 50 to 100 miles, but they usually stay in an area of 10 to 15 miles from their home. They will start to move on to somewhere different when their food supply starts to run out. Although the otter may be playful, it can make a worthy opponent. Therefore, not many animals seek the otter for its food. One of the reasons people don't see them as much is that they stay away from human habitats. The otter is a carnivore it eats mostly fish but it will eat muskrats and at times and they eat small reptiles.

The next time you are walking near our watershed, look and you might see one of these fun and interesting creatures. Then just watch them you will be surprised how fun it is to see them do what they do.

Fun Facts

* Beavers have their dams go up to 2,000 feet in length.

* The muskrat is subject to many diseases like leukemia, gallstones, and fungus diseases.

Where is Your Wastewater Going?

Jared Buschette

When Detroit Lakes became a city, there was no wastewater treatment plant. There wasn't a treatment plant anywhere for that matter. At the beginning of the 19th century, a series of large septic tanks was installed and all of the waste

troit Lakes made several upgrades to the wastewater treatment system. These improvements included adding aeration and stabilization ponds. The first real wastewater treatment plant was finished in 1977. It wasn't the most high tech and

daily amount.

The plant treats both solid and liquid waste. The solids are treated and the sludges are applied to the land as a fertilizer. The liquid waste is pumped to an aerated pond for



was "stored" there. It just sat and filled up. The overflow was disposed of into a wetland. That wetland was near present day Bergen's in Detroit Lakes. When that area began to fill up, the city decided something had to be done about it. Who would want to live by an area where human waste was disposed? It was not very appealing. It was decided to dig out the lowland and drain it.

Another area where waste was disposed was Lake St. Clair. Sewage was dumped into Lake St. Clair for many years. The lake size went from about 600 to 100 acres. Even today after it was decided to stop dumping into Lake St. Clair and alum was applied to reduce the phosphorus levels, there is still 16 feet of "sludge" at the bottom of the lake.

In 1954 the city of De-

troit Lakes was in use until 1997. By then it was very outdated, and it was decided to make millions of dollars in improvements. In all 3.75 million dollars were put into upgrades on the plant. This money was used for new and better clarifiers and sludge digesters. There were also other processes and control systems.

Today the Detroit Lakes wastewater treatment plant is one of the best and most high-tech around. It is very updated and very efficient. It serves many people within the city of Detroit Lakes.

The wastewater treatment plant was designed and built to handle 1.64 million gallons of flow per day. The average amount of flow that comes into the plant is only about 1 million gallons. About 3000 households within the city of Detroit Lakes contribute to this

more biological treatment. The pond is a 25-acre pond for final treatment and storage. The liquid, after being treated at the pond, is pumped to infiltration basins, irrigation systems, or sent through another process to reduce phosphorus so it can be safely released into surface waters.

Detroit Lakes has come a long way from pumping waste into the lakes. It now has a very upgraded treatment plant. The plant serves many people and helps the reduction of phosphorous and other harmful chemical levels. Without the wastewater treatment plant where would Detroit Lakes be today?

* It costs \$6.00 a month to be connected to city water.

* The plant serves 2,854 households with Detroit

Weeds Taking Over Our Lakes

Although few may know about it, a few particular types of aquatic weeds are becoming a severe nuisance among lakes in the area.

Completely eliminating these noxious species without using harmful chemicals is extremely difficult, but there are other ways to cut down and eliminate some. One process is weed harvesting. Using special harvesting machines in lakes and other heavy equipment to move the weeds on shore, many tons of the plants are removed from the lakes each year. This



process is very efficient and has no adverse impacts to fish, water quality or other species of plants. The main reasons for weed harvesting are for better seasonal control of noxious weeds, recreational boat use in areas is facilitated (easier for boats to travel through), and the harmful dominant plants will be removed which prevents them from taking over other essential life forms. If the harvesting were to stop, nuisance weed patches would persist and expand; beaches would need more maintenance; and more herbicides would need to be applied. Although weed harvesting is

expensive, it is something that peoples' money needs to go towards to combat an environmental hazard.

The lakes in the Pelican River Watershed with the most problems from these noxious weeds right now are Detroit Lake, Lake Sallie, and Lake Melissa. These three lakes have been harvested since the early 1960's and it continues today.

Three of the main plants that affect this area are Flowering Rush, Curly Leaf Pondweed, and Northern Milfoil.

Curly Leaf Pondweed was first documented in the U.S in 1860 being brought over from Europe. It grows from 3-10 feet tall and tolerates poor water quality. It will readily invade disturbed areas.



Flowering Rush was introduced to North America in 1987 from Eurasia. They are a pest in lakes because of how fast they spread. Flowering Rush is submerged in water up to ten feet deep. Its dense roots crowd out other native plants like bulrush. The emergent form has pink star shaped flowers, and is three feet tall with triangular shaped stems.



Northern Milfoil was

Alex Matter

introduced to North America from Europe and Asia in the 1960's. It can be found in rivers, ponds, reservoirs, and tidal freshwater. It can grow up to eight feet in height and has leaves in groups of four to five. Milfoil has a low value as waterfowl food, but a high value as habitat.



These three species of aquatic plants are the main problem causing plants in the area, but there are more than 20 problem causing aquatic species in the area.

Since the the late 1980's the amount of weeds harvested has more than tripled. In 1987 400 tons of aquatic weeds were harvested. In 2002 a little over 3,000 tons were harvested. The numbers are dramatic and show how the weeds are spreading continuously.

These noxious species are a growing problem, but with the weed harvesting program on our side the plants will hopefully be contained.

*Harvesting program started in the early 1960's.

*Over 3,000 tons of aquatic weed were harvested in 2002

*Curly Leaf, Northern Milfoil, and Flowering Rush are all present in the area.

Show Me the Money

Julie Ammons

As hues of pinks and purples of the setting sun fill the sky, you drive your boat over the crystal blue waters back towards Clem's dock. During this moment of peaceful bliss, have you ever really stopped to think about how important our lakes are, even besides the obvious water contributions that they



make? Probably not very often, and you are not alone. Many people never realize what a huge role lakes play in our daily lives and especially our jobs, businesses, and entertainment.

Countless jobs and businesses in this area derive from and have financial ties to the lakes. If not for the lakes, many of our jobs and businesses would be obsolete today. Great numbers of people have taken advantage of the numerous employment and business opportunities that the lakes have naturally created for us.

The number of the employed in Becker County is approximately 13,300 people. Of these 13,300 people, a little over half have jobs due to the lakes. Some of these jobs include sales representatives, resort and lodging

owners, and real estate brokers just to mention a few.

Tourism plays a vital role in Becker County and a plethora of businesses depend on it a great deal. In order to keep the reputation as a place for family vacations and lake related getaways, Becker County has to be constantly keeping its 51 resorts,

13 hotels, 8 campgrounds, and 3 bed and breakfasts in working order. Of the almost 7,000 lake related jobs, 3,000 people are employed directly to tourism. Every year, these employees are receiving a payroll of \$94 million. Of this \$94 million, \$2 million is paid out to hotel and lodging employees.

Entertainment is a huge factor when it comes to the generated revenue for Becker County. From all over, people come here to use the lakes for an excellent vacation filled with enjoyment and fun. There are 412 lakes in a 25-mile area, many that are perfect for fishing, swimming, boating, jet skiing, and other water activi-

ties.

This year Detroit Lakes was selected to host The Governor's Fishing Opener, May 9-11, 2003. The fishing opener, every year, is a huge event that draws people of all ages to the lakes area for a splendid time fishing. Since Governor Pawlenty will be in town, Detroit Lakes hopes to bring in a little extra money in addition to even more fun for the Opener than usual.

The spring, summer, and fall months are not the only time Becker County offers good lake fun, though. In the winter, the frozen lakes also offer an abundance of fun and pleasure for the avid ice fishers and snowmobile riders. In addition, they provide a great

open place for the considerably large snowmobile race every year.

Because they are the backbone of this county and many of our jobs and businesses, it is important that we take great pride in our lakes and continue to try and keep them sanitary for everyone to use.



In 2000, Minnesota's travel and tourism generated...

- \$9 billion in gross receipts/sales
- 129,700 jobs
- payroll of \$3.5 billion

Phosphate: A Thrill Killer

Dustin Long

Have you ever been to a body of water that has slimy green substances afloat? That substance is phosphate and is not desirable. We must learn how to keep phosphate out of our lakes. Although phosphates are an essential nutrient for all life forms, it can easily become very harmful to all bodies of water when the concentration becomes too high. It is important to understand what phosphate is, its symptoms, its affects, and where it comes from. Along with what Detroit Lake's problem is with phosphates, what the Pelican Water Rivershed plans to do about it, and how everybody in the community can help.

Phosphate can simply be described as chemical compounds, which contain oxygen and phosphorus. Phosphates come from such things as urban run-off (oil, grease, pesticides, road salts, metals, and etc.), human and animal waste, fertilizer, and many more things. The effects that high phosphate levels have are very serious. Phosphate causes rapid growth of algae also known as "blooms." These abnormally high levels of

algae take oxygen out of the water, kill most plant life and fish, and make the water unsuitable for swimming and most recreational activities. A second effect that phosphate has on bodies of water is that it speeds up the aging process of lakes.

The Pelican River Watershed is utilizing a plan to help reduce and control the level of phosphate that is entering our



waters: "Best Management Practice." The Best Management Practices can be summarized into three basic areas. The immediate steps, the long-term projects, and simply educating the community.

The immediate steps include trying to stop urban and storm water run-off, and creating more efficient construction sites. To help stop urban and storm water run-off the Pelican River Watershed has been building storm water detention ponds. These ponds are cleared areas for precipitation to run into. The phosphates from the pre-

cipitation fall to the bottom of the storm water detention pond and settle into the mud within three days. After three days, the water is



drained into the lakes and streams with less phosphate than before. Another way to reduce the phosphate in our lakes is to have more efficient construction site. To have more efficient construction sites, there should be at all lakeshore sites silt fences. Silt fences minimize the amount of erosion of silt that could be entering our lakes.

The long term projects include trying to stop agricultural run-off and also the Rice Lake project. The Rice Lake project is simply the Pelican River Watershed trying to stop the release of phosphorus from the Rice lake basin to Detroit Lake. Rice Lake is a drained lake located between Little Floyd and Detroit Lake. Its drained basin contains sediments which releases phosphorus at certain times of the year, particularly during spring runoff and late summer. Agricultural runoff includes such things as animal waste, topsoil, herbicides, pesticides, and organic material. Some things that they are

trying include building terraces and grassed waterways. Terraces reduce erosion by breaking a slope into several sections. This reduces the speed of runoff and also the amount of sediment that can be transported. Grassed waterways can be used alone or as

outlets for terraces, they provide for the release of runoff water along natural drainage ways. Education about phosphate and the harm that it can cause is probably the most important of



the three areas of the "Best Management Plan" because it involves all lakeshore owners. The Pelican River Watershed wants the community to learn shoreline management.

Shoreline management includes knowing about what type of fertilizer to use, where not to burn leaves, what to do with the grass clippings, and knowledge about other elements that contribute to harming our lakes.

If the phosphate level becomes too high in a body of water, it can become very destructive. All people of Detroit Lakes need to utilize the Best Management Practice to its fullest advantage. Help fight against the high phosphate levels in our Detroit Lakes area.

The History of Detroit Lake

In 1871 a French traveler, who was a Catholic missionary, named Detroit Lake; this is according to the history of Becker County. It was one of the first lakes developed in the county. It was named for the sandbar (strait) that runs between Little and Big Detroit Lakes: Detroit being the French word for sandbar. Detroit Lake was home to one of the largest ice cutting operations in the United States. The operation supplied ice for the Great Northern Railroad that ran from Minnesota to Montana. It was also the end of the line for the Pelican River Navigation system, which operated steamboats, where Clem's dock and Fair Hills Resort are located today.

* It is illegal in Detroit Lakes to use fertilizer at a rate of more than 1/10 of a pound of phosphorus per 1000 square feet.

* One pound of phosphorus can produce up to 500 pounds of algae.

Getting Down and Dirty

Matt Baker

Erosion is an on going problem within the Pelican River Watershed District. Erosion is the removal of rock and soil material by natural processes. Erosion works together with sedimentation, which is the accumulation of the rock and soil material after weathering has broken down the bed-rock into smaller pieces. Water, wind, ice and waves are the agents of erosion that wear away at the surface of the earth. Water is the most important erosion agent and erodes in all its forms. Erosion can decimate shorelines and river banks if they are not protected. To prevent erosion in our lakes and beaches, we should focus primarily on water erosion.

In general, people may or may not be aware of how erosion can destroy sandy beaches and harm our lakes. When water causes a bank or shoreline to collapse, soil falls into the lake and begins the process that harms lakes and beaches. Soil holds phosphorous; therefore, when the soil enters the water, phosphorous is released. This occurrence is harmful to lakes and beaches; phosphorous not only increases weed growth, but ruins sandy beaches and damages the water quality in lakes. On top of that, erosion increases the aging in lakes and will "kill" a lake at a much faster rate. All of the lakes in the Pelican River Watershed suffer from bank erosion and several suffer from shoreline erosion.

Erosion control is needed now more than ever with the increased land clearing for houses, shopping centers, roadsides, landfills, and recreation sites of all kinds.

Detroit Lake, a part of the watershed that is used by tourists and locals, has troubles with erosion. Over the past seven years 1,271 tons of dirt and soil have been dumped into Detroit Lake. That's equivalent to 106 dump truck loads of dirt and sand.

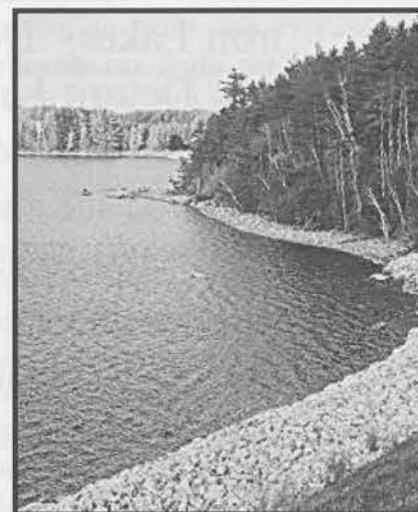
There are a number of ways shoreline owners can slow or stop erosion including bulkheads and retaining walls, riprap, and bioengineering. Protecting shoreline from erosion does not mean having to replace a natural shoreline with a high cost, highly engineered retaining wall or rock armored slope. In many circumstances, an eroding shoreline can be well protected using attractive, native plants. If needed, natural rock riprap can be added where vegetation alone is not enough because of shoreline conditions and the forces causing the erosion.

Riprap is a layer of large rocks placed on the shore. There are fairly big holes throughout these rock piles,



and their purpose is not to keep the soil stabilized, but to reduce the energy of the water as it enters the riprap so less energy will be available to carry soil particles away.

Another way to prevent erosion is the use of bulkheads and retaining walls. Bulkheads and retaining walls are large, flat surfaces placed vertically next to the bank with the soil on one side and the water on the other. This is a fairly good way to deflect the water's energy away from a particular stretch of bank. However, the erosion is only directed at another part of the shore further down the bank where



of living functional systems, like native plants, to reduce erosion and stabilize the soil. The roots of the plant hold the soil securely while the parts above ground reduce the energy of incoming water. These plants also provide a wildlife habitat and can go a long way towards restoring ecosystems as well as reducing erosion.

Shoreline owners or people who are concerned about preserving the lakes and beaches in our watershed, should know that an undisturbed shoreline has many benefits to the water it contacts, to the wildlife it supports, and to the people who use

and enjoy it. Preserving natural shoreline is, in most cases, an inexpensive method of preventing erosion. When erosion becomes a problem due to the loss of aquatic or terrestrial vegetation, human activity on the shoreline, or increased wave or wake action, landowners are encouraged to employ a solution to the problem. If natural vegetation has been removed from a site, replanting can benefit water quality, natural aesthetics, and reduce erosion. At times, structural components such as riprap, and bulkhead and retaining walls, are appropriate. There are sev-

eral ways to not only protect from erosion, but also to benefit a lake or stream and all who use them.

What did you learn?

Which is the most effective technique for providing erosion and sediment control?

- ☐ Wetting down building sites
- ☐ Increasing cleared areas
- ☐ Minimizing clearing

Answer: minimizing clearing

Big Floyd Lake History

Big Floyd Lake originally had the "classy" name of Eagle Nesting Lake, but was later renamed for a government beaucocrat. The first residents to settle on the lake were located on the southwest corner along the Ox Cart Trail. The trail ran from St. Paul to Winnipeg, and Highway 59 follows the trail.

Hotel Shoreham History

The town of Shoreham was located between Lakes Sallie and Melissa, and is one of Minnesota's oldest resort areas. Originally Hotel Shoreham was a rest area for the steamboats of the Pelican River Navigation System. Shoreham has been a "Playground" for the wealthy from the Fargo area for years.

ACCIDENTS ON LAKES

Have you ever driven a boat and been unaware of how to operate it? If so, you are one of the many contributors to the leading cause of accidents in the Pelican River Water Shed; the leading cause of accidents is inexperience or poor knowledge about how the

•Water takes heat from the body many times faster then air at the same temperature.

tween the ages of 18 and 30 years of age. Last year, more than 200 watercraft operators were arrested in Minnesota for boating while intoxicated (BWI.)

Approximately half of Minnesota's boating fatalities over the past ten years have had alcohol involved, but this is not

the only harm we have to deal with while enjoying the one of the many 10,000 lakes we have.

Boating accidents are not the only cause of death in our area either; drowning can be just as fatal. Since 1995 there have only been 5 drowning in Becker County.

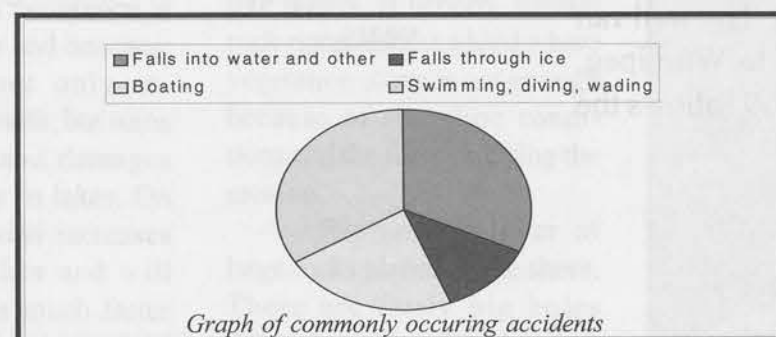
In 2002, Minnesota had a total of 42 drowning deaths reported. The first possible

Marianna Schupp
cause is when people are swimming in water that is below 40 degrees. Secondly, a person



could plunge into this extremely cold water and could suffer from involuntary gasp reflex, inhaling the cold water and drowning in seconds. If this occurs, do not move any more than necessary. By saving energy heat can be stored for longer. Finally, wearing a foam device can help the body keep in heat and the victim afloat.

Next time you are out boating just remember that we are the key to water safety!



When Swimming Itches

Cody Furstenau

Swimmers' itch is a very awful infection that many Detroit Lakes residents and tourists alike catch every year. Swimmers' itch is caught when swimming in the shallow areas of a lake. Normally swimmers' itch is not found in the deeper areas because people are not touching the sand. Swimmers' itch is most common in the middle to late summer. There is not anything that can be done to prevent swimmers' itch other than staying out of the water.

For about the last 5 years, members of the Detroit Lakes community have been trying to get signs posted around the beach during times when swimmers' itch cases have been found. Recently in Detroit Lakes, these signs have been posted up along the shores and on the beaches. Although these signs have been posted, people choose to ignore them and continue to swim in and around the beach areas. If people chose to ignore these signs, the risk of catching swimmers' itch will be greater. Once infected with swimmers itch, infected areas might not show any of the symptoms until up to ten or even

fifteen hours later. Once the symptoms do show, there is no cure; it will go away over time. Although that period of time can differ from one person to the next, it is usually about five to seven days. There are many creams that can be used to dilute the infection. These will not cure swimmers itch, but they will make the itching more tolerable.

Swimmers' itch or Cercarial Dermatitis is caused by many little microorganisms that



water.

Keeping feet and hands out of the sand will help to lessen the chances of catching swimmers' itch. Swimmers' itch will not infect its host until after it leaves the water. Once it has left the water the parasites will attempt to burrow into the skin so they can try to stay wet. Once they are inside the skin they die from a lack of oxygen. The skin of the parasitical host becomes red and infected. It will begin to itch and get sore soon after. The best way to prevent swimmers' itch is to not go in infected water. However, if one enters the water, the best thing to do is to dry off with a towel as soon as leaving the water. This will rub the parasites out of the skin.

In order to stay itch free, stay out of the water during the time when signs are posted.

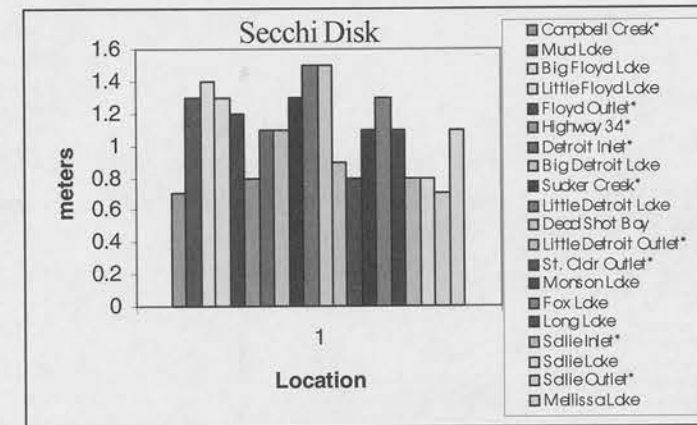
- * Cercarial Dermatitis (swimmers' itch) is a living organism
- *Swimmers' itch lives on snails
- *Swimmers' itch is caused by coots, fish and other animals the release their phesis in the water.
- * There is no cure for Swimmers' Itch.



live on snails in the shallow areas of many lakes. The microorganisms are caused by fish, coots, and other birds. When entering the water, the parasites will swim up onto the skin of the swimmer from the sand. That is why people do not catch swimmers' itch in the deeper

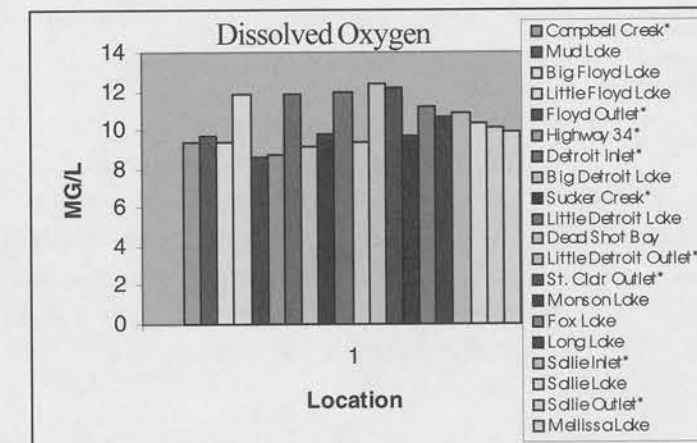
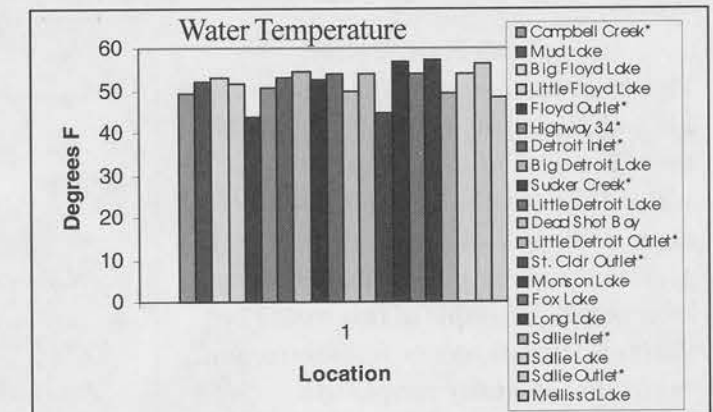
Test Data

Location	Secchi Feet	Secchi Meters	Temp. F	Temp. C	Diss Oxygen MG/L	Nitrates MG/L	Total Solids MG/L	Phosphates MG/L	pH-Meter SU	% Saturation	BOD SU
Campbell Creek*	2.1	0.7	49.1	9.5	9.4	0.02	291	0.24	8	93	4.2
Mud Lake	47.4	1.3	52.2	13	9.7	0.02	93	0.17	8.2	94	5.4
Big Floyd Lake	4.3	1.4	52.8	11.4	9.4	0.01	94	0.1	8.2	82	2.5
Little Floyd Lake	4	1.3	51.4	10.8	11.8	0.03	53	0.09	7.9	92.4	4.4
Floyd Outlet*	3.9	1.2	43.7	12.4	8.6	0.01	190	0.03	7.9	80	2.2
Highway 34*	2.6	0.8	50.5	10.3	8.7	0.02	94	0.11	7.6	80	3.1
Detroit Inlet*	0.4	1.1	53.1	11.7	11.8	0.01	81	0.08	7.8	103	4.9
Big Detroit Lake	3.6	1.1	54.3	12.4	9.2	0.03	95	0.06	7.9	89	3.9
Sucker Creek*	4.2	1.3	52.6	11.4	9.8	0.05	219	0.19	7.7	84	3.4
Little Detroit Lake	4.8	1.5	54.0	12.2	12	0.04	119	0.1	8.2	112	7.8
Dead Shot Bay	5.0	1.5	49.7	13	9.4	0.02	106	0.17	8.2	89	3.6
Little Detroit Outlet*	2.8	0.9	54	12.2	12.4	0.01	153	0.1	8.4	120	4.4
St. Clair Outlet*	2.5	0.8	44.8	7.2	12.2	0.01	229	0.09	8.4	107	5.9
Monson Lake	3.4	1.1	56.7	13.7	9.7	0.03	68	0.2	8.2	103	2.3
Fox Lake	4.3	1.3	54	11.9	11.2	0.04	211	0.16	8	117	2.6
Long Lake	3.5	1.1	57.1	13.9	10.7	0.01	112	0.12	8.1	86	2.5
Sallie Inlet*	2.6	0.8	49.4	10.4	10.9	0.05	179	0.1	8.1	91	1.8
Sallie Lake	2.8	0.8	54.1	12.3	10.3	0.01	80	0.2	8.1	90	3.4
Sallie Outlet*	2.6	0.7	56.1	13.4	10.1	0.11	114	0.16	7.8	97	3.9
Mellissa Lake	3.5	1.1	48.4	10.9	9.9	0.03	110	0.16	8	108	4



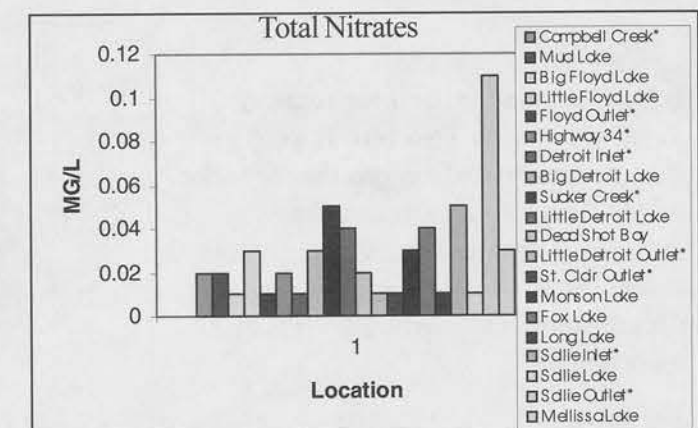
Secchi Disk
The secchi disk is used to test the clarity of the water. It is a white disk that is placed in the water and lowered slowly until it can no longer be seen. Then it is brought back to the surface and the rope is used to measure the clarity of the water.

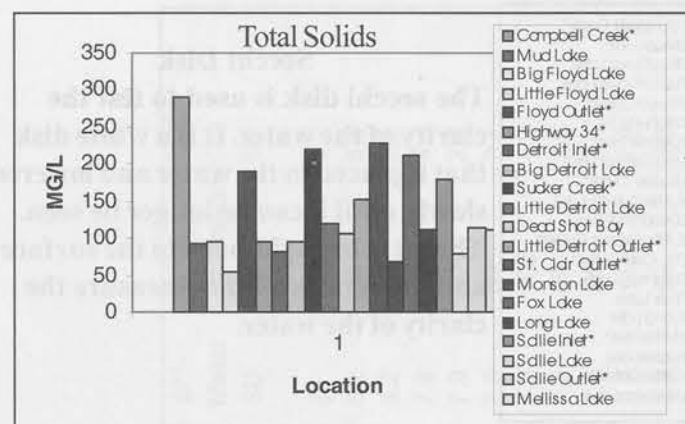
Temperature
The temperature chart indicates the temperature of the water at the time that the test was taken.



Dissolved Oxygen
Dissolved oxygen is necessary for all plants and animals to survive. The oxygen gets into the water mostly through the atmosphere. It is absorbed through waves and when the wind is blowing across the water. It also gets in through organic wastes in the water.

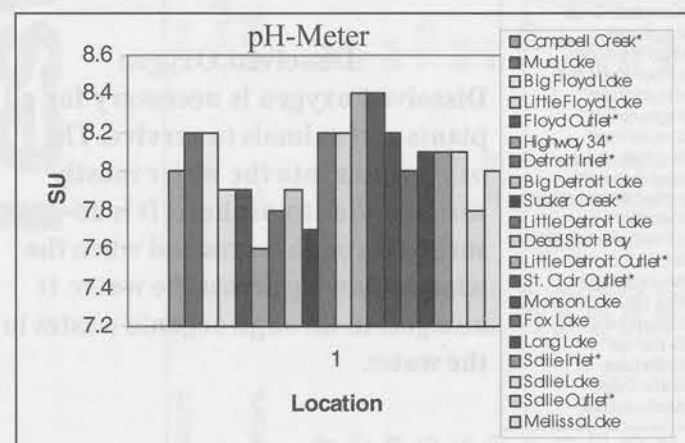
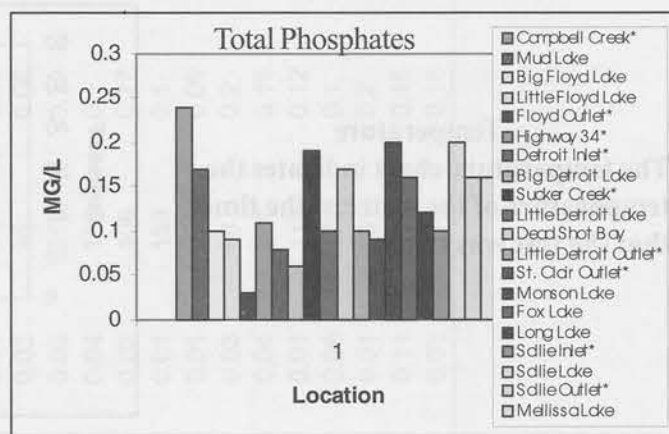
Total Nitrates
Nitrates are an essential nutrient for all plants and animals to live. The amount of plants present in lakes is a direct result of the level of nitrates present. Nitrates get in to the water through fertilizers, sewage, and runoff.





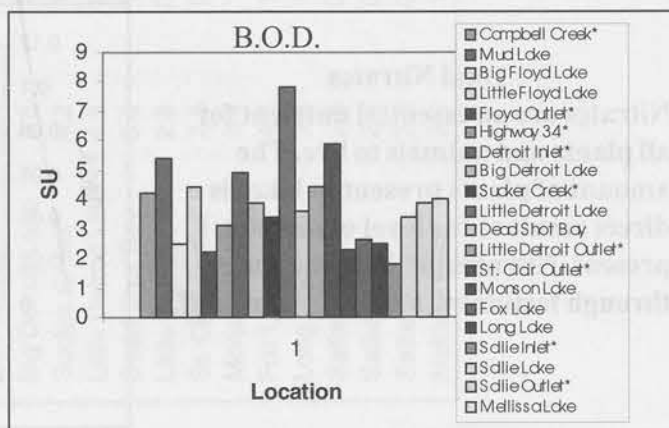
Total Solids
The total solids test is the measure of the dissolved and suspended solids in the water.

Total Phosphates
Phosphorus is essential for underwater life and important for plant growth. If there is a high level of phosphorus in the water, there will be a large amount of algae present in the lake. Phosphates get into the water mainly from human interaction. Example of this would be the laundry detergents, fertilizers, and soaps that so many people use.



pH-Meter
This test is used to find out whether the water is acidic or basic. The lower the pH level the more acidic the water is. If the water is found to be acidic, the plants and animals present have a less likely chance of survival.

B.O.D.
B.O.D. stands for the biochemical oxygen demand. This test is used to find the amount of oxygen that is in the water. This also aids in knowing the amount of organisms that are present. It enters the water when organic matter decomposes. The normal level is unknown.



Waterwatch 2003 Students

Back Row: Alex Matter, Jared Buschette, Michael Haggert, Greta Imholte, Nick Murray, Kyle Sebastian

Middle Row: Deyli Archer, Mary Swanberg, Tyne Stormo, Julie Ammons, Matt Baker, Dustin Long, Sophia Wagner, Hanna Grinaker, Christine Herzog

Front Row: Lauren Henke, Cody Furstenau, Tabitha Windels, Marianna Schupp



July 2003

DRAFT

DRAFT

DRAFT

**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ONE WEST WATER STREET
LOWER LEVEL CONFERENCE ROOM
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55107
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 2003**

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: Jerome Deal, Kevin Anderson, Kay Cook, Quentin Fairbanks, Jack Frost, Karen Harder, Char Kahler, Randy Kramer, Clair Nelson, Victor Ormsby, Dwain Otte, Becky Balk, Department of Agriculture; Dan Wilson, Department of Health; Mark Holsten, Department of Natural Resources; Lisa Thorvig, Pollution Control Agency

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT:

Jim Anderson, Minnesota Extension Service
Paul Krabbenhoft

STAFF PRESENT:

Ron Harnack, Jim Haertel, Ron Struss, John Jaschke, Kevin Lines, Mary Jo Anderson, Phil Belfiori

ADVISORS PRESENT:

Sandy Hooker, Minnesota Association of Townships (MAT)

BWSR Meeting Minutes
July 23, 2003
Page Two

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

Pledge of Allegiance

Chair Deal welcomed the four newly appointed board members: Kevin Anderson, Murray County Commissioner; Kay Cook, Sauk River Watershed District; Quentin Fairbanks, Beltrami County Commissioner, and Randy Kramer, citizen member from Bird Island.

**** 03-55 Adopt Agenda** – Moved by Clair Nelson, seconded by Dwain Otte, to approve the agenda as presented. Motion passed on a voice vote.

**** 03-56 Minutes of June 25, 2003** – Moved by Jack Frost, seconded by Victor Ormsby, to approve the minutes of June 25, 2003, as circulated. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Open Mike

- Paul Oman, Brooklyn Center concerned citizen and appellant of Shingle Creek Watershed Management Plan, is opposed to WCA issue regarding sequencing.
- Wayde Lerbs, Brooklyn Center concerned citizen, requested that BWSR reverse the action of the Dispute Resolution Committee.
- Diane Niesen, Brooklyn Center City Council, concerned citizen and appellant of the Shingle Creek Watershed Management Plan, is in opposition of the road realignment.
- Charlie LeFevere, attorney representing Shingle Creek Water Management Organization, stated that BWSR's action ends the three-year effort to end road construction.

Reports

Chair's Report – Jerome Deal attended the EQB meeting. Chair Deal recommended that BWSR hold nine board meetings a year rather than eleven due to budget reductions. Ron Harnack stated that he would like to preserve the BWSR tours. Ron asked for board members preference on BWSR committees; Chair Deal and Ron will make appointments to the committees.

Chair Deal will distribute the executive director's performance review form to board members for their review of the executive director.

Executive Director's Report – Ron Harnack reported that grant agreements are being finalized, a few SWCDs feel they are being disproportionately funded. Staff are working with counties and the SWCDs to work out these issues.

BWSR Meeting Minutes
July 23, 2003
Page Three

Ron reported that BWSR hosted forums last week for Governor Pawlenty to review Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) proposals. The Governor visited Austin and Crookston on July 17 and will visit Windom on July 30. The Pawlenty administration will decide which areas of the state (southeast, northwest, southwest) should be included in Minnesota's CREP proposal to the federal government after hearing proposals from the regions. Once a decision has been made, an application will be sent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture within 30 days. The State of Minnesota will then formalize an agreement over the next 60 days. A key issue of the application is term of easements. Ron stated that the decision of permanent easements will be made for the good of the State. Ron stated that the Governor is committed to CREP, with projects completed by December, 2007. The CREP proposals are on the BWSR website.

Ron stated that the BWSR will revisit Non-Point Engineering Assistance to Joint Powers Boards. This needs to be formalized and move forward with the transition. The BWSR Cost-Share Committee will be reviewing this issue.

Ron reported that BWSR committees will be used for generating proposals for capitol budget policy issues.

Ron reported that he serves as BWSR's representative on the Governor's Clean Water Cabinet. Ron attended the first meeting on July 21.

Ron stated that the vice-chair of BWSR will be elected next month.

Dispute Resolution Committee – Jim Haertel stated that a new appeal has been received regarding a restoration order in St. Louis County. Jim reported that the Wright County issue has been resolved; and an appeal will be filed regarding a large development company in Vadnais Heights.

Cost-Share/Soil Conservation Committee – Dwain Otte reported that the Natural Resources Block Grant (NRBG) to SWCDs and the Non-Point Engineering Assistance Joint Powers Board (JPB) issues will be reviewed by the Cost-Share Committee. Dwain stated that the Cost-Share Committee will be monitoring SWCDs spending dollars on projects rather than unallotments.

Agency Reports

Becky Balk, Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) reported that two LCMR projects were funded this session. Becky reported that MDA and the University of Minnesota officially commissioned a quarantine facility on May 30. This is the newest high-security facility in the U.S., located at the University of Minnesota.

BWSR Meeting Minutes

July 23, 2003

Page Four

Dan Wilson, Minnesota Department of Health (MDH), reported that MDA is in the rulemaking review process for revisions to the well code. A draft should be done in a couple of months. Dan stated that new well numbers this year are the same as last year.

Mark Holsten, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), distributed new publications regarding shoreline information. Mark stated that DNR is very interested in the CREP proposals. DNR is in the process of reorganizing the Trails and Waterways Division. Some minor changes will be made in the future; they are looking at efficiencies, delivery of services, and taking public comments for making this work.

Ron Struss, Minnesota Extension Service (MES), reported that he is in today for Jim Anderson who is on vacation. Ron reported that the U of M Extension Service has identified 18 regional center locations for MES, with facilities to be chosen and in place by January 1, 2004. MES went from county based to regional based locations due to budget constraints and reduction in staff. Ron distributed a map showing the locations, a timeline for MES's 2002-2005 Plan, and a memo from Charles Casey, MES Dean and Director, announcing the changes. Ron stated that each regional center will have from five to ten extension educators.

Lisa Thorvig, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), reported that the MPCA Citizens Board met yesterday. They are working on a memorandum of understanding with the Minnesota Department of Transportation regarding permitting. Lisa will send a copy of the memorandum of understanding to BWSR for review. Lisa reported that the Board approved the Heartland Tire Burning facility in Preston. Lisa distributed copies of legislative riders regarding water issues. The MPCA stakeholders group and Governors Clean Water Cabinet are looking at funding options for the water quality assessment process; individual sewage treatment system study; and a phosphorus study. MPCA is preparing amendments to Minnesota Rules regarding ranking system for wastewater projects. Lisa stated that MPCA must report back to the Legislature in 2004 on all of these water projects.

Committee Recommendation

Metro Water Planning Subcommittee

Clearwater River Watershed District Revised Watershed Management Plan – Phil Belfiori reported that the Metro Water Planning Subcommittee met on July 8 to review the Clearwater River Watershed District revised watershed management plan and recommend approval. Moved by Dwain Otte, seconded by Jack Frost, to approve the Clearwater River Watershed District Revised Watershed Management Plan. Motion passed on a voice vote.

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03-57

BWSR Meeting Minutes
July 23, 2003
Page Five

Chair Deal called for a break in the meeting at 10:35 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 10:50 a.m.

New Business

WCA Appeals of Shingle Creek Watershed Management Commission – Jim Haertel reported that two appeals were previously filed by two citizens of a WCA decision made by the Shingle Creek Watershed Management Commission regarding the France Avenue Relocation Project in Brooklyn Center. The appeals were heard by the DRC and the Board remanded the matter to Shingle Creek to hold a public hearing, consider a formal TEP report, and consider more detailed costs for the alternatives proposed. Shingle Creek heard the matter again, considered a formal TEP report, considered more detailed costs for the alternatives, and basically made the same decision as previously. The two citizens filed appeals on the new decision. The appeals were accepted, written briefs were filed, and the DRC heard oral arguments on June 18, 2003. Following deliberations, the DRC decided on a 2 to 1 vote to recommend the decision of the Shingle Creek Watershed Management Commission be affirmed per the attached draft Order. Discussion followed. Moved by Dwain Otte, seconded by Clair Nelson, that BWSR reject the appeal and approve the Shingle Creek Watershed Management Commission's decision. Ron stated that BWSR must base its decision on the Wetland Conservation Act. Motion passed on a voice vote.

**

03-58

Area II River Basins Project FY04 Work Plan – Representatives of Area II were introduced, Kerry Netzke, Andrew Lochner, and John Schueller. Ron Harnack stated that the funding for Area II River Basins was partially restored by the 2003 Legislature. Historically, they have received \$189,000/year and that was dropped to \$140,000 for FY03 and slated to be eliminated in FY04. Area II was successful in getting funding restored at a level of \$105,000 for FY 04 and 05. Ron stated that this work plan meets the challenges BWSR has given Area II to demonstrate a balance of administrative funding and projects on the ground. Kerry Netzke explained the annual work plan, the completed projects, and planned projects for FY04. Moved by Char Kahler, seconded by Kevin Anderson, to approve the Area II River Basins Project FY04 Work Plan. Motion passed on a voice vote.

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03-59

Jack Frost asked if advisory members are not available to attend the Board meetings can a representative attend on their behalf. Ron will contact advisory members to encourage their attendance.

BWSR Meeting Minutes
July 23, 2003
Page Six

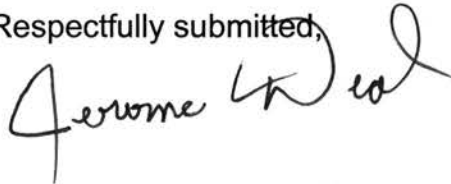
Upcoming Meetings

BWSR Tour and Meeting, August 27-28, Red River Valley. The tour will be held on August 27 and the Board meeting on August 28 at the Shooting Star Casino Hotel and Events Center in Mahanomen. Quentin Fairbanks suggested that the Red River Basin Commission and the HDRC be included on the meeting agenda.

Ron Harnack reminded board members that mileage reimbursement is .36 rather than .365 per mile.

03-60 ** Moved by Victor Ormsby, seconded by Clair Nelson, to adjourn the meeting at 11:40 a.m. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jerome Deal". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the text "Respectfully submitted,".

Jerome Deal
Chair

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES
ATTENDANCE ROSTER

	NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE #
1.	Kay Cook	Watershed	320-597-2794
2.	WADE LERBS	BCCA	763 536-9925
3.	DIANE NIESEN	BCCA / BC City Council	11
4.	Charles LeFevre	Shing Creek WMA	612-337-9215
5.	Kenny Netze	Area II	501/537-6369
6.	John Schueller	Redwood Co	507-342-5621
7.	Andrew Lochner	Area II	507/794/7740
8.			
9.	Paul Oman	Brooklyn Ctr.	
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Dispute Resolution Report
July 9, 2003
by Jim Haertel

There are presently ten appeals pending. All of the appeals involve WCA. There are no new appeals since the last report of June 12.

There is an appeal of an exemption decision in the City of Independence in Hennepin County. The appeal has been accepted and a pre-hearing conference is scheduled for July 29.

There is an appeal of an exemption decision and a no-loss decision made by Middleville Township in Wright County. The appeal is in abeyance since it was remanded to the township for a TEP and other administrative procedures.

There is an appeal of a no-loss decision and two exemption decisions made by the Vadnais Lake Area Water Management Organization in Vadnais Heights, Ramsey County. The proposed project is for a residential development. The appeal is in abeyance since it was remanded to the WMO for an expanded TEP.

There is an appeal of a no-loss decision in Douglas County. An agreement has been mediated that should resolve the appeal this summer.

There is an appeal of a restoration order in Douglas County. An agreement has been mediated that should resolve the appeal this summer.

There are two appeals of a replacement plan decision made by the Shingle Creek WMO in Brooklyn Center. These two appeals were previously heard by the DRC and remanded. The WMO conducted a new public hearing, made the same decision as before, and the same appellants filed new appeals. The appeals were accepted, a pre-hearing conference was held on April 11, and a hearing before the DRC was held on June 18. The appeals are on the Board's agenda for decision on July 23.

There is an appeal of a no-loss decision in Meeker County. At issue is the wetland delineation. The appeal is being held in abeyance pending further technical evaluation work, however, it appears a settlement agreement may be reached between the county attorney and the landowner.

Another appeal is of a replacement plan in the City of Albertville in Wright County. The appeal is in abeyance since it has been remanded to the city because a TEP was not held.

Another appeal is of a replacement plan denial in Stearn's County. The appeal involves a single family dwelling site near the Mississippi River. The appeal has been accepted, a pre-hearing was held and the appeal is in abeyance pending the results of a lawsuit between the landowner and the county.



STATE OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR TIM PAWLENTY

130 State Capitol ♦ Saint Paul, MN 55155

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
July 15, 2003

Contact: Daniel Wolter
(651) 296-0001
(651) 248-9935 Cell

GOVERNOR PAWLENTY TO HOLD LAND CONSERVATION FORUMS, DISCUSS MAJOR WATER QUALITY INITIATIVE

~Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program is key element of Clean Water Vision~

Saint Paul – Governor Tim Pawlenty today announced he will visit Northwest, Southeast and Southwest Minnesota over the course of the next two weeks to review Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) proposals by local officials. CREP is a voluntary federal-state-local program that works with farmers and ranchers to set aside sensitive agricultural lands to enhance wildlife habitats, improve water quality, reduce erosion and sedimentation and reduce the impacts of recurrent flooding.

“Protecting the quality of Minnesota’s lakes, rivers and groundwater is a top priority of our Administration,” Governor Pawlenty said. “CREP is an exceptional tool in that effort. By working together with local communities, we can leverage significant federal resources to enhance the quality of our water, land and wildlife. This effort is crucial to ensuring Minnesotans will be able to utilize and enjoy their natural resources for years to come.”

As a legislator, the Governor was a strong supporter of Minnesota’s first generation of CREP, which has helped improve water quality in the Minnesota River by targeting 100,000 acres in that basin. Over the course of the project, 5.8 pounds of phosphorus was reduced from each acre of land set aside for conservation, and sediment reduction to the Minnesota River amounted to 4.7 tons per acre each year. Wildlife experts have documented significant benefits to deer, turkey and pheasant populations, as well as non-game species.

“We’ve seen how valuable this program can be,” the Governor added. “Now it’s time to move on to the next generation.”

The program combines the federal Conservation Reserve Program with Minnesota’s Reinvest in Minnesota Reserve Program to fund the conservation of 100,000 acres of land. Nearly \$200 million in federal money combined with \$40 million from the state would fully fund the effort. The Farm Bill signed by President Bush last year significantly strengthens the federal commitment to CREP. Governor Pawlenty has committed to seek funding for the CREP program in next year’s bonding bill.

--more--

The Pawlenty administration will decide which areas of the state should be included in Minnesota's CREP proposal to the federal government after hearing proposals from the following regions:

- Southwest Minnesota: This includes the Des Moines and Missouri Rivers Watershed. The proposal includes all or part of 9 counties and targets riparian corridor restoration, wellhead protection and wetland restoration. The plan would target 30,000 acres.
- Southeast Minnesota: The proposal contains the Lower Mississippi Watershed, including all or part of 17 counties. Goals of the plan include highly erodible land, riparian zones, groundwater protection and wetland restoration. The plan would target 95,730 acres.
- Northwest Minnesota: The Red River Watershed and all or part of 21 counties is included in this proposal. Targets include riparian zones and wetland restoration. The plan would target 100,000 acres.

The federal government limits CREP proposals to one, 100,000-acre plan for each term of the Federal Farm Bill. Because the current proposals exceed this amount of land, the Pawlenty administration must determine which areas of the state will benefit most from the CREP program.

"We want to hear from local leaders, conservation groups and agricultural organizations about their CREP proposals," Governor Pawlenty said. "I commend all the hardworking individuals who have committed their time and effort to improving the quality of life for their region."

Once the Pawlenty administration has made a decision regarding the CREP proposals, an application will be sent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture within 30 days. The state of Minnesota will then formalize an agreement over the next 60 days.

Three gubernatorial forums will be hosted by the Board of Water and Soil Resources:

Thursday, July 17

AUSTIN

8:30 to 10:00 am

**Jay C. Hormel Nature Center Auditorium
1304 21st St. NE**

CROOKSTON

1:00 to 2:30 pm

**University of Minnesota, Crookston
Campus
2900 University Ave**

Wednesday, July 30

WINDOM

2:00 to 3:30 pm

**Windom Community Center
1750 Cottonwood Lake Dr**

University of Minnesota Extension Service Regional Extension Center Community Locations

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Extension
SERVICE

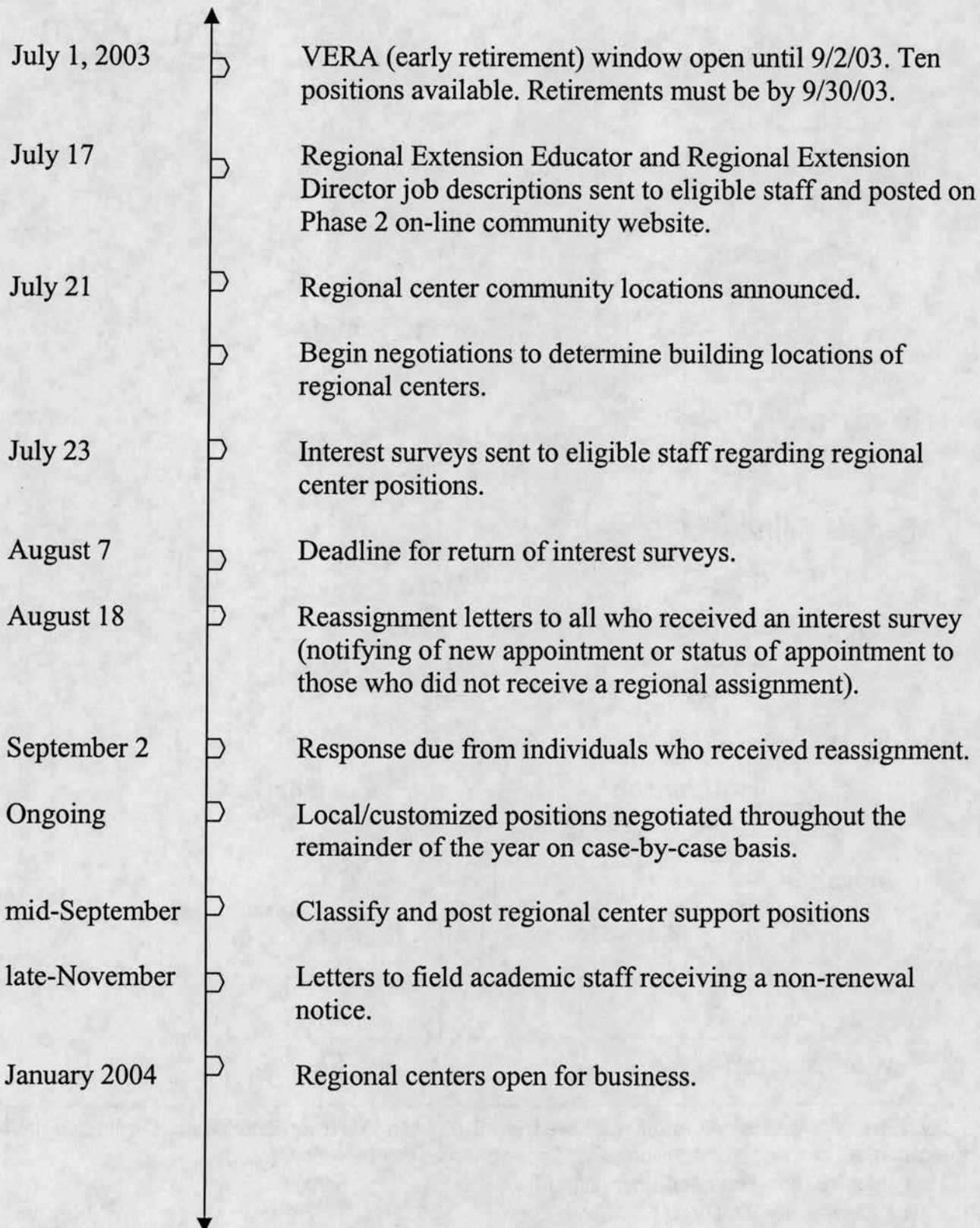


Each Regional Extension Center will have from five to ten Extension Educators. Depending on location, all or most of Extension's five Capacity Areas will be represented:

- Agriculture, Food and Environment
- Community Vitality
- Family Development
- Natural Resources and Environment
- Youth Development

Timeline - Extension 2002-2005 Plan: Phase 2

Updated: July, 2003



July 19, 2003

To: State Senators
State Representatives
County Commissioners
County Auditors
County Administrators
Extension Committee Members

Charles H. Casey

From: Charles H. Casey, DVM, Extension Dean and Director

CC: President Robert Bruininks
Executive Vice President and Provost Chris Maziar

I am pleased to announce that after careful consideration and significant consultation, we have identified 18 regional center locations for Extension. There were many qualified communities that expressed interest in housing a regional Extension center. Budget constraints limited us to 18 centers and our top priority was to ensure that we created a map of centers that provided statewide coverage.

The community locations, which will ensure that Extension continues to serve all Minnesotans, are: Albert Lea, Andover, Brainerd, Cloquet, Crookston, Farmington, Fergus Falls, Grand Rapids, Hutchinson, Mankato, Marshall, Moorhead, Mora, Morris, Rochester, Roseau, St. Cloud and Worthington.

Each of the regional centers will house 5-10 University of Minnesota staff, who will be part of the statewide system that provides educational programs and services that address critical issues.

Communities were invited to express their interest in hosting a regional center. Over 100 letters of interest were submitted from communities across the state. There is a great deal of passion and vitality in Minnesota that came across in the letters we received. I was gratified by the interest expressed in the University of Minnesota and Extension and we will continue to build on the commitment to quality research and education.

The process of choosing the 18 from so many who expressed interest was very challenging because many communities met most of the criteria. Unfortunately we can only afford a limited number of regional centers. While many communities were qualified to be a regional center location, we had to go with the group of 18 that best created coverage across the state. Appropriate technology access was significant in the selection process.

Five of the new regional centers -- Cloquet, Crookston, Morris, Rochester and Grand Rapids -- maximize the use of existing university facilities, which was among the criteria for selection. These regional centers will build strong program connections with university faculty and their research, and they will have a wealth of resources and expertise to draw upon on behalf of the communities they serve.

Ensuring that centers are geographically distributed so that Extension is available throughout Minnesota was one of the important criteria in determining the locations of the centers. Once the five U of MN facility-connected centers were decided, the other 13 centers needed to be geographically disbursed to make sure that the state was adequately covered.

The two metro area regional centers -- Andover and Farmington -- along with Extension faculty and staff on the Twin Cities campus in the heart of Hennepin and Ramsey counties -- will position Extension to successfully serve the needs of this densely populated area of the state.

Our next task is to select specific locations within the identified communities. These negotiations will begin immediately. Regional centers are expected to open in January 2004.

Current regional Extension faculty and staff will have an opportunity, beginning this week, to identify their interest in being reassigned to a new regional center position. Those reassignments will be announced by early September.

Many counties are in discussion with Extension staff about local customized programs, services, positions and satellite offices. We will continue to work closely with our local partners as decisions are made about augmenting the regional Extension programs with local Extension.

We remain committed to the goals we announced with this new model:

- Providing sharper focus to our core mission and greater accountability to our partners and Minnesota citizens;
- Ensuring that we continue to offer effective, relevant programs to all counties at a level that the state, the counties, the university and the people of Minnesota can afford;
- Addressing critical issues through statewide programming, provided by educators located in regional Extension centers that are funded by state and federal dollars; and
- Providing the maximum amount of choice and clarity to counties and other local agencies who will have the choice of contracting with Extension to augment regional programs with local programs, services and positions.

I thank all of you for your ongoing commitment to working with Extension as we create a system that provides the high quality educational programs to all Minnesotans, while realistically addressing the state's budget realities. We may not all agree with the specific decisions that are made, but I am confident that we agree on our commitment to using education wherever it is appropriate to address the critical needs of Minnesota.

Shoreline Alterations: Ice Ridges

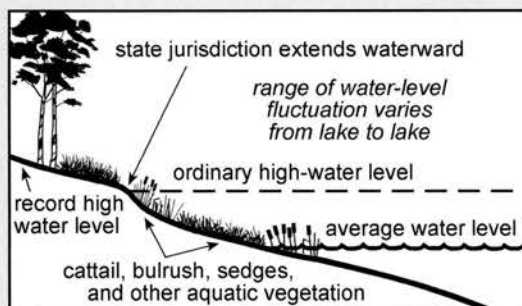


IS AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT REQUIRED?

For most projects constructed *below* the ordinary high-water level* (OHWL) of public waters as determined by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), an individual permit is required from the DNR.

Ice ridges exception: An individual permit from the DNR is not required for the grading or removal of an ice ridge if the conditions outlined on this information sheet are followed.

If you have questions concerning the contents of this information sheet, contact your local DNR Area Hydrologist. See contact information on reverse side.



Shoreline cross section.

ARE OTHER PERMITS REQUIRED?

Other governmental units (federal, state, city, county, township, and watershed authority) may require a permit for that portion of the project within their jurisdiction, which usually involves work above the OHWL. It is advisable to contact them.

*For lakes and wetlands, the OHWL is the highest elevation that has been maintained as to leave evidence on the landscape. It is commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. For watercourses, the OHWL is the top of the bank of the channel. For reservoirs and flowages, the OHWL is the operating elevation of the normal summer pool.

What causes ice ridges and what can I do about them?

Property owners occasionally return to their cabins in the spring only to discover they are dealing with property damage caused by a phenomenon called "ice heaving" or "ice jacking." This powerful natural force forms a feature along the shoreline known as an "ice ridge." The result may include significant damage to retaining walls, docks and boat lifts, and sometimes even to the cabin itself.



Ice ridge formed along the shore of Shamineau Lake in Morrison County, February 2003.

How do ice ridges form? Ice ridges are caused by the pushing action of a lake's ice sheet against the shore. Cracks form in the ice because of different contraction rates at the top and bottom of the ice sheet. This is especially true in years that the ice sheet lacks an insulating snow cover. Ice cracks also develop because the edges of the ice sheet are sometimes firmly attached to the shore. When water rises in the cracks and freezes, the ice sheet expands slightly. Rising air temperatures warm the ice, leading to additional expansion, which exerts a tremendous thrust against the shore. Alternate warming and cooling of the ice sheet leads to additional pushing action, causing the ice to creep shoreward and scrape, gouge, and push soil and rock into mounds (called "ice ridges," "ice pushes," or "ramparts").

What can be done about ice ridges *after* they form? Because ice ridges do provide ecological benefits (described on next page), the ideal reaction to the formation of an ice ridge would be to do nothing other than remove personal property from its zone of influence. However, this is often impractical. Ice ridges can impede use of the lake by a property owner or the users of public lakeshore facilities. Therefore, action may be taken to remedy the results of ice activity.

Shoreline Alterations: Ice Ridges

Lake access can be obtained by installing a ramp over or a stairway through the ice ridge. There are circumstances, however, when it may be necessary to remove or grade an ice ridge. An individual Public Waters Work Permit is *not* required from the DNR to remove or grade an ice ridge if the work meets the following conditions:

- The ice ridge resulted from ice action within the last year.
- The project is either exempt from local permits or is authorized by issuance of a local government permit.
- Not more than 200 feet of shoreline is affected.
- All ice ridge material that consists of muck, clay, or organic sediment is deposited and stabilized at an upland site above the ordinary high-water level (OHWL; see sidebar on page 1).
- All ice ridge material that consists of sand or gravel is removed as provided above or graded to conform to the original cross section and alignment of the lakebed, with a finished surface at or below the OHWL.
- No additional excavation or replacement fill material occurs on the site.
- All exposed areas are immediately stabilized as needed to prevent erosion and sedimentation (see Lakescaping information sheet).
- Local zoning officials, the watershed district (if applicable), and the soil and water conservation district are given at least 7 days' notice before beginning the project.

Removal or grading of an ice ridge must not disturb emergent aquatic vegetation, unless authorized by an aquatic plant management permit from the DNR's Division of Fisheries.

What can be done about ice ridges *before* they form? The simplest means of avoiding ice-related damage to shoreline property is to ensure that personal property is out of wrath's path. State and local shoreland regulations requiring setback limits not only lead to improved aesthetics but also help to minimize personal property damage from ice action and wave-induced erosion. Engineering solutions are sometimes pursued to remedy ice ridge problems, but they can be expensive and ineffective. If an engineering solution is pursued, property owners should seek the advice of a professional. An individual Public Waters Work Permit is likely required for an engineering solution.

What are the benefits of ice ridges? Ice ridges are natural berms that have formed around Minnesota's lakes over thousands of years. These mounds of material provide the lake with ecological benefits by creating a barrier to nutrient loading. Nutrients collect on the landward side of the mound, producing fertile soil where plants and trees thrive. The root systems of this near-shore plant community help to protect the shore from erosion and soak up additional nutrients. Shade and habitat offered by near-shore plants benefit organisms along the shore and in the lake, thus supporting nesting and spawning fish.

Ice ridges also work to protect the shore from the lake itself. For example, a small ice ridge formed one year is followed by additional pushes in ensuing years. The ridge is fortified by jamming rocks into it. The roots of the near-shore plant community bind together the soil and rock to form natural shoreline protection.

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DNR Contact Information

DNR Waters website lists Area Hydrologists: www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters
DNR Waters in St. Paul: 500 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155-4032, (651) 296-4800



DNR Ecological Services website provides information about aquatic plant management permits:
www.dnr.state.mn.us/ecological_services
DNR Ecological Services in St. Paul: 500 Lafayette Road, Box 25, St. Paul, MN 55155, (651) 296-2835

DNR Information Center

Twin Cities: (651) 296-6157
Minnesota toll free: 1-888-646-6367
Telecommunication device for the deaf (TDD): (651) 296-5484
TDD toll free: 1-800-657-3929

This information is available in an alternative format on request. Equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from programs of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is available regardless of race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, age, or disability. Discrimination inquiries should be sent to Minnesota DNR, 500 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155-4031; or the Equal Opportunity Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

Shoreline Alterations: Beach Sand Blanket

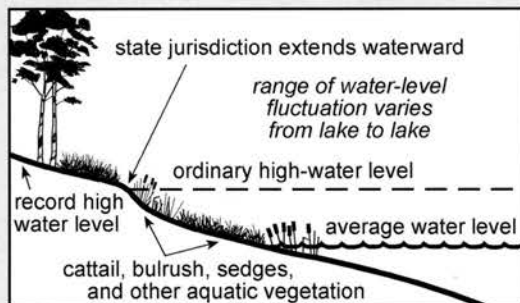


IS AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT REQUIRED?

For most projects constructed *below* the ordinary high-water level* (OHWL) of public waters as determined by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), an individual permit is required from the DNR.

Beach sand blanket exception: An individual permit from the DNR is not required for beach sand placement if the conditions outlined in this information sheet are followed.

If you have questions concerning the contents of this information sheet, contact your local DNR Area Hydrologist. See contact information on reverse side.



Shoreline cross section.

ARE OTHER PERMITS REQUIRED?

Other governmental units (federal, state, city, county, township, and watershed authority) may require a permit for that portion of the project within their jurisdiction, which usually involves work above the OHWL. It is advisable to contact them.

*For lakes and wetlands, the OHWL is the highest elevation that has been maintained as to leave evidence on the landscape. It is commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. For watercourses, the OHWL is the top of the bank of the channel. For reservoirs and flowages, the OHWL is the operating elevation of the normal summer pool.

Will a sand beach work on my shoreline?

One goal of DNR Waters is to limit unnecessary and potentially damaging alterations to shorelines. Specifically, use of beach sand and other types of fill is limited in order to prevent damage to fish spawning areas, aquatic habitat, and water quality of Minnesota's lakes.

Although natural sand beaches can be found on many Minnesota lakeshores, landowners often attempt to create them on shores where they do not naturally occur (i.e., a muddy-bottom lake). If you are considering adding beach sand, you should know a few important things before investing your money.

- Wave action, no matter how minimal, will erode your beach and the sand will migrate downshore.
- You are only allowed to install sand or gravel twice in the same location; after that, an individual permit is needed.
- The beach sand that erodes into the lake may coat aquatic plant beds and fish spawning grounds, degrading fish and wildlife habitat and damaging the water quality of your lake.
- Vegetation will constantly emerge through the sand, and additional plant control will be needed on the beach. If you plan to weed by hand or apply herbicide, an aquatic plant management permit may be required from the DNR Division of Fisheries.
- Sand blankets may not be placed over emergent vegetation such as bulrush or cattails unless you obtain a permit from the Division of Fisheries.
- If the lake bottom is soft, the sand will only sink into the muck and disappear.

Keep in mind that you are *not* allowed to install any plant barrier or liner (e.g., filter fabric or plastic) underneath your beach sand. If owning lakeshore property with a sandy beach is a high priority for you, look for lakeshore property where sandy beaches occur naturally before you make that important purchase.



Sand blanket at shoreline.

Shoreline Alterations: Beach Sand Blanket

If you have considered all of the conditions above and you think adding beach sand will work for your shoreline, you may install a beach sand blanket without an individual permit if the installation meets all of the following conditions:

- The sand or gravel layer may be up to 6 inches thick; up to 50 feet wide along the shoreline or one-half the width of the lot, whichever is less; and up to 10 feet waterward of the ordinary high-water level (OHWL; see sidebar on page 1).
- The beach sand blanket does not cover emergent aquatic vegetation, unless authorized by an aquatic plant management permit (contact your local DNR Fisheries office).
- Local watershed district and local zoning officials are given at least 7 days' notice by the landowner.
- No plant barrier or liner (i.e., filter fabric or plastic) is installed underneath your beach sand.

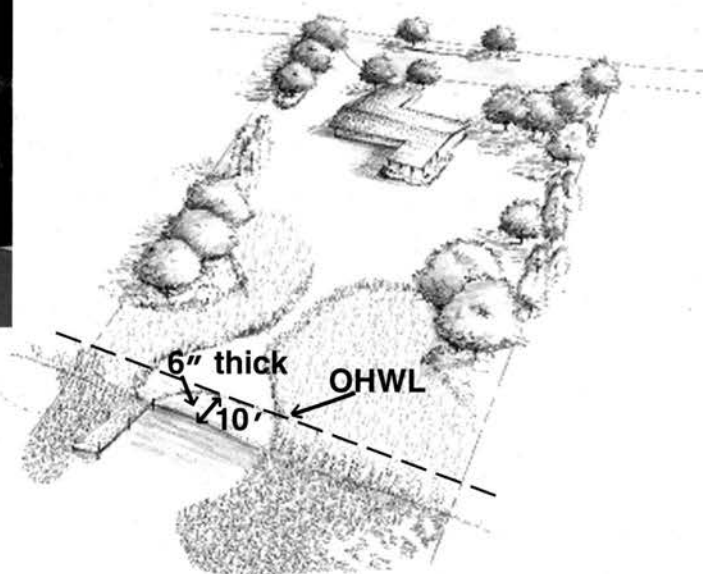
Installation of sand and gravel may be repeated *once* at the same location but may not exceed the amount of sand and dimensions of the original sand blanket.

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Another example of a beach sand blanket is pictured above.

The plan view of a diagram (right) shows dimensions of a beach sand blanket surrounded by vegetation with a path to the sand area.



Based on an illustration by Roxanna Esparza.

DNR Contact Information

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Shoreline Alterations: Riprap

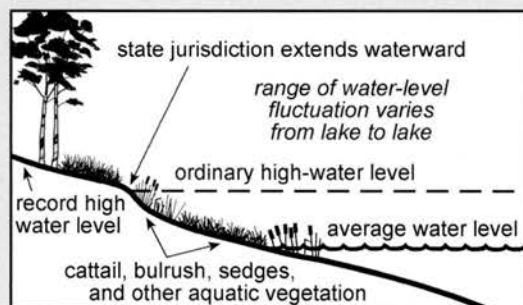


IS AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT REQUIRED?

For most projects constructed *below* the ordinary high-water level* (OHWL) of public waters as determined by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), an individual permit is required from the DNR.

Riprap exception: An individual permit from the DNR is not required for riprap placement if the conditions outlined in this information sheet are followed.

If you have questions concerning the contents of this information sheet, contact your local DNR Area Hydrologist. See contact information on reverse side.



Shoreline cross section.

ARE OTHER PERMITS REQUIRED?

Other governmental units (federal, state, city, county, township, and watershed authority) may require a permit for that portion of the project within their jurisdiction, which usually involves work above the OHWL. It is advisable to contact them.

*For lakes and wetlands, the OHWL is the highest elevation that has been maintained as to leave evidence on the landscape. It is commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. For watercourses, the OHWL is the top of the bank of the channel. For reservoirs and flowages, the OHWL is the operating elevation of the normal summer pool.

What can I do to keep my shoreline from washing away?

If your shoreline is eroding, any of the following events may be destabilizing your soil, resulting in erosion: fluctuating water levels, increased wave or wake action, ice pushes, loss of natural vegetation, and human activity. Protecting your shoreline from erosion may not require you to replace natural shoreline with a high-cost, highly engineered retaining wall or riprap. There are affordable, low-impact methods to stabilize your shoreline and still protect property values, water quality, and habitat. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) encourages you to consider planting native vegetation to control shoreline erosion, enhance aesthetic values, and contribute to better water quality in your lake (see Lakescaping information sheet).



Shoreline stabilized with riprap and enhanced with a vegetative buffer.

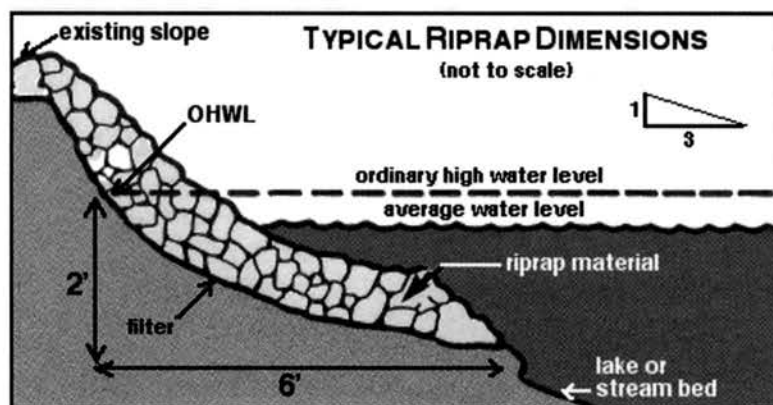
Both riprap and retaining walls can reduce erosion, but they can be expensive and can negatively affect lakes by creating a barrier between upland areas and the shoreline environment. Riprap should only be used where necessary and never to replace a stable, naturally vegetated shoreline. Additionally, installing riprap on a stream or river bank is a special condition that may require professional advice to ensure that the structure will stand up to the fluctuations in water levels and flowing conditions.

Natural rock riprap consists of coarse stones randomly and loosely placed along the shoreline. You should consult your DNR Area Hydrologist to determine whether your shoreline needs riprap to stop erosion. If there is a demonstrated need, such as on steep slopes, you may want to consider placing riprap or a combination of riprap and vegetation. In most cases, vegetation planted in the rocks will stabilize the riprap and improve the appearance of your shoreline. Naturalizing your shoreline is the most important contribution you can make to enhance water quality, maintain fishery resources, and provide wildlife habitat.

Shoreline Alterations: Riprap

Installation of riprap is allowed only where there is a demonstrated need to stop existing erosion or to restore an eroded shoreline. An individual DNR Public Waters Work Permit is *not* required if the installation meets all of the following conditions:

- The riprap must not cover emergent aquatic vegetation, unless authorized by an aquatic plant management permit from the DNR's Division of Fisheries.
- Only natural rock (cannot average less than 6 inches or more than 30 inches in diameter) may be used that is free of debris that may cause pollution or siltation. Concrete is not allowed.
- A filter of crushed rock, gravel, or filter fabric material must be placed underneath the rock.
- The riprap must be no more than 6 feet waterward of the ordinary high-water level (OHWL; see sidebar on page 1).
- The riprap must conform to the natural alignment of shore and must not obstruct navigation or the flow of water.
- The minimum finished slope waterward of the OHWL must be no steeper than 3 to 1 (horizontal to vertical).
- The riprapped area must be no more than 200 linear feet of shoreline along lakes and wetlands or, along shorelines of streams, must be less than five times the average width of the affected watercourse.
- The site must not be a posted fish spawning area, designated trout stream, or along the shore of Lake Superior.



What are some other issues to consider?

A row of boulders at the water's edge is not considered natural rock riprap. Rows of stacked boulders function as a retaining wall, and installation would *require* an individual permit from the DNR. Retaining walls are very damaging to the near-shore environment. Retaining walls cause wave action that scours the lakebed, displacing bottom sediment and creating an extremely sterile environment. The cumulative effect of numerous wall structures on a lake reduces critical habitat for fish and wildlife resources and much of the food chain they depend on. Retaining walls require structural maintenance and are frequently damaged by ice action and undermined by wave action.

Riprap is not maintenance free and does not eliminate ice heaving, but it is easier to return the rocks to their original positions than to repair a wall. Consider planting within the riprap to add color, interest, and diversity. Live cuttings and plant plugs can be planted within riprap to provide additional slope stability and give your shoreline a more natural appearance.

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Shoreline Alterations: Ice Ridges

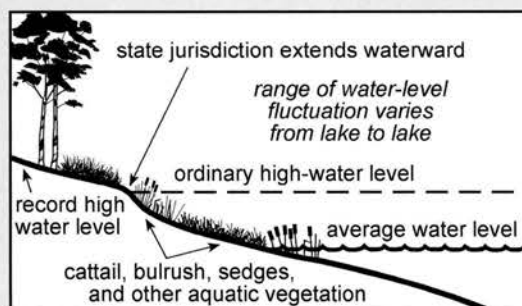


IS AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT REQUIRED?

For most projects constructed *below* the ordinary high-water level* (OHWL) of public waters as determined by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), an individual permit is required from the DNR.

Ice ridges exception: An individual permit from the DNR is not required for the grading or removal of an ice ridge if the conditions outlined on this information sheet are followed.

If you have questions concerning the contents of this information sheet, contact your local DNR Area Hydrologist. See contact information on reverse side.



Shoreline cross section.

ARE OTHER PERMITS REQUIRED?

Other governmental units (federal, state, city, county, township, and watershed authority) may require a permit for that portion of the project within their jurisdiction, which usually involves work above the OHWL. It is advisable to contact them.

*For lakes and wetlands, the OHWL is the highest elevation that has been maintained as to leave evidence on the landscape. It is commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. For watercourses, the OHWL is the top of the bank of the channel. For reservoirs and flowages, the OHWL is the operating elevation of the normal summer pool.

What causes ice ridges and what can I do about them?

Property owners occasionally return to their cabins in the spring only to discover they are dealing with property damage caused by a phenomenon called "ice heaving" or "ice jacking." This powerful natural force forms a feature along the shoreline known as an "ice ridge." The result may include significant damage to retaining walls, docks and boat lifts, and sometimes even to the cabin itself.



Ice ridge formed along the shore of Sharnineau Lake in Morrison County, February 2003.

How do ice ridges form? Ice ridges are caused by the pushing action of a lake's ice sheet against the shore. Cracks form in the ice because of different contraction rates at the top and bottom of the ice sheet. This is especially true in years that the ice sheet lacks an insulating snow cover. Ice cracks also develop because the edges of the ice sheet are sometimes firmly attached to the shore. When water rises in the cracks and freezes, the ice sheet expands slightly. Rising air temperatures warm the ice, leading to additional expansion, which exerts a tremendous thrust against the shore. Alternate warming and cooling of the ice sheet leads to additional pushing action, causing the ice to creep shoreward and scrape, gouge, and push soil and rock into mounds (called "ice ridges," "ice pushes," or "ramparts").

What can be done about ice ridges *after* they form? Because ice ridges do provide ecological benefits (described on next page), the ideal reaction to the formation of an ice ridge would be to do nothing other than remove personal property from its zone of influence. However, this is often impractical. Ice ridges can impede use of the lake by a property owner or the users of public lakeshore facilities. Therefore, action may be taken to remedy the results of ice activity.

Shoreline Alterations: Ice Ridges

Lake access can be obtained by installing a ramp over or a stairway through the ice ridge. There are circumstances, however, when it may be necessary to remove or grade an ice ridge. An individual Public Waters Work Permit is *not* required from the DNR to remove or grade an ice ridge if the work meets the following conditions:

- The ice ridge resulted from ice action within the last year.
- The project is either exempt from local permits or is authorized by issuance of a local government permit.
- Not more than 200 feet of shoreline is affected.
- All ice ridge material that consists of muck, clay, or organic sediment is deposited and stabilized at an upland site above the ordinary high-water level (OHWL; see sidebar on page 1).
- All ice ridge material that consists of sand or gravel is removed as provided above or graded to conform to the original cross section and alignment of the lakebed, with a finished surface at or below the OHWL.
- No additional excavation or replacement fill material occurs on the site.
- All exposed areas are immediately stabilized as needed to prevent erosion and sedimentation (see Lakescaping information sheet).
- Local zoning officials, the watershed district (if applicable), and the soil and water conservation district are given at least 7 days' notice before beginning the project.

Removal or grading of an ice ridge must not disturb emergent aquatic vegetation, unless authorized by an aquatic plant management permit from the DNR's Division of Fisheries.

What can be done about ice ridges *before* they form? The simplest means of avoiding ice-related damage to shoreline property is to ensure that personal property is out of wrath's path. State and local shoreland regulations requiring setback limits not only lead to improved aesthetics but also help to minimize personal property damage from ice action and wave-induced erosion. Engineering solutions are sometimes pursued to remedy ice ridge problems, but they can be expensive and ineffective. If an engineering solution is pursued, property owners should seek the advice of a professional. An individual Public Waters Work Permit is likely required for an engineering solution.

What are the benefits of ice ridges? Ice ridges are natural berms that have formed around Minnesota's lakes over thousands of years. These mounds of material provide the lake with ecological benefits by creating a barrier to nutrient loading. Nutrients collect on the landward side of the mound, producing fertile soil where plants and trees thrive. The root systems of this near-shore plant community help to protect the shore from erosion and soak up additional nutrients. Shade and habitat offered by near-shore plants benefit organisms along the shore and in the lake, thus supporting nesting and spawning fish.

Ice ridges also work to protect the shore from the lake itself. For example, a small ice ridge formed one year is followed by additional pushes in ensuing years. The ridge is fortified by jamming rocks into it. The roots of the near-shore plant community bind together the soil and rock to form natural shoreline protection.

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Laws 2003, Chapter 128 (SF 905), Article 1, Section 2

6.46 By February 1, 2004, the commissioner
6.47 shall report to the environment and
6.48 natural resources finance committees of
6.49 the house and senate on the status of
6.50 discussions with stakeholders on
6.51 strategies to implement the impaired
6.52 waters program and any specific
6.53 recommendations on funding options to
6.54 address the needs documented in the
6.55 agency's report to the legislature,
6.56 "Minnesota's Impaired Waters," dated
6.57 March 2003.

Laws 2003, Chapter 128(SF 905), Article 1, Section 156

131.7 Sec. 156. [WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT PROCESS.]
131.8 Subdivision 1. [RULEMAKING.] (a) By January 1, 2006, the
131.9 pollution control agency shall adopt rules under Minnesota
131.10 Statutes, chapter 14, relating to water quality assessment for
131.11 the waters of the state. The adopted rules must, at a minimum,
131.12 satisfy paragraphs (b) to (h).
131.13 (b) The rules must apply to the determination of impaired
131.14 waters as required by Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act of
131.15 1977, United States Code, title 33, chapter 26, section 1313(d).
131.16 (c) The rules must define the terms "altered materially,"
131.17 "material increase," "material manner," "seriously impaired,"
131.18 and "significant increase," contained in Minnesota Rules, part
131.19 7050.0150, subpart 3.
131.20 (d) The rules must define the terms "normal fishery" and
131.21 "normally present," contained in Minnesota Rules, part
131.22 7050.0150, subpart 3.
131.23 (e) The rules must specify that for purposes of the
131.24 determination of impaired waters, the agency will make an
131.25 impairment determination based only on pollution of waters of
131.26 the state that has resulted in degradation of the physical,
131.27 chemical, or biological qualities of the water body to the
131.28 extent that attainable or previously existing beneficial uses
131.29 are actually or potentially lost.
131.30 (f) The rules must provide that when a person presents
131.31 information adequately demonstrating that a beneficial use for
131.32 the water body does not exist and is not attainable due to the
131.33 natural condition of the water body, the agency shall initiate
131.34 an administrative process for reclassification of the water to

131.35 remove the beneficial use.
131.36 (g) The rules must provide that the agency, in considering
132.1 impairment due to nutrients and application of nutrient
132.2 objectives and effluent limitations related to riverine systems
132.3 or riverine impoundments, must consider temperature and
132.4 detention time effects on algal populations when the discharge
132.5 of nutrients is expected to cause or contribute to algal growth
132.6 that impairs existing or attainable uses.
132.7 (h) The agency shall apply Minnesota Rules, part 7050.0150,
132.8 consistent with paragraphs (e) and (g).
132.9 Subd. 2. [REPORT TO LEGISLATURE.] By February 1, 2004, and
132.10 by February 1, 2005, the commissioner shall report to the
132.11 environment and natural resources finance committees of the
132.12 house and senate on the status of discussions with stakeholders
132.13 and the development of the rules required under subdivision 1.
132.14 [EFFECTIVE DATE.] This section is effective the day
132.15 following final enactment.

Laws 2003, Chapter 128 (SF 905), Article 1, Section 164

135.33 Sec. 164. [INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM STUDY.]
135.34 The commissioner of the pollution control agency, with
135.35 input from stakeholders, must develop and report back to the
135.36 house and senate environment and natural resources policy and
136.1 finance committees by February 1, 2004, a ten-year plan to:
136.2 (1) locate systems that are imminent threats to public
136.3 health and safety, and those with less than two feet of soil
136.4 separation;
136.5 (2) upgrade the systems identified in clause (1); and
136.6 (3) institute a system to oversee compliance with
136.7 individual sewage treatment maintenance requirements of
136.8 Minnesota Rules, part 7080.0175, by July 1, 2005.
136.9 The ten-year plan must include funding options for clauses
136.10 (1), (2), and (3) and shall recommend enhanced funding
136.11 mechanisms for low-interest loans to homeowners for system
136.12 upgrades.

Laws 2003, Chapter 128 (SF 905), Article 1, Section 166

136.27 Sec. 166. [PHOSPHORUS STUDY.]
136.28 The commissioner of the pollution control agency must study
136.29 the concept of lowering phosphorus in the wastewater stream and
136.30 the effect on water quality in the receiving waters and how to
136.31 best assist local units of government in removing phosphorus at

136.32 public wastewater treatment plants, including the establishment
136.33 of a timeline for meeting the goal in Minnesota Statutes,
136.34 section 115.42. The commissioner must review the rules on
136.35 nutrients in cleaning agents under Minnesota Statutes, sections
136.36 116.23 and 116.24, and report the results of the study and rule
137.1 review to the house of representatives and senate environment
137.2 and natural resources policy and finance committees and commerce
137.3 committees by February 1, 2004.

Laws 2002, Chapter 393 (submitted to the Legislature in February 2003; Policy initiative being developed for 2004 Session)

The pollution control agency shall prepare amendments to Minnesota Rules, part 7077.0115, for ranking wastewater projects on the project priority list that take into account issues such as, but not limited to, the age and condition of existing wastewater treatment systems, issues associated with growth, and the effects on municipalities when a moratorium on new sewer connections is imposed. The agency shall report on its recommended rule amendments to the chairs of the house environment and natural resources finance committee, the house jobs and economic development finance committee, the house capital investment committee, the senate environment and agricultural finance division, the senate jobs, housing and community development committee, and the senate capital investment committee by February 1, 2003.

OVERVIEW

Clearwater River Watershed District Revised Watershed Management Plan

Background

On July 8, 2003, the BWSR Water Planning Subcommittee recommended approval of the Clearwater River Watershed District (CRWD) Revised Watershed Management Plan to the BWSR Board. The BWSR Staff also recommended approval of the Clearwater River Watershed District Revised Watershed Management Plan.

Summary of Plan Review Process and Plan Strengths

As a result of the interagency Plan review meeting and numerous Plan development work team meetings, BWSR staff recommended the following improvements to the Plan:

- 1) Including an executive summary after table of contents,
- 2) Adding website to introduction of Plan,
- 3) Evaluating County regulations to determine to what extent each county regulates within the 100-year floodway /flood-zone,
- 4) Including information related to the process for citizen participation in Plan development,
- 5) Restructuring the goals section to include greater focus on the two priority issues in the watershed (Sewer and Water quality issues),
- 6) Adding the need for greater coordination with the Wellhead Protection Program and Upper Mississippi Source Water Protect Project currently being conducted with the Cities of St. Cloud, St. Paul and Minneapolis,
- 7) Adding "gaps" analysis of existing local and state regulations to implementation strategy,
- 8) Adding rules and regulations of the District to the implementation section.

The CRWD final Plan dated June 2003, addressed the necessary conditions defined by the BWSR recommendations and the changes agreed upon at the May 23, 2003 interagency meeting.

The highlights of the Plan include: 1) definition of specific projects/actions, responsible parties and set time line, 2) Identification of priority issues determined through citizen involvement and agency participation, 3) Concise implementation section with identified management and activities, and 4) Communication and partnership on management and monitoring programs. See the attached Executive Summary for further information on specific actions.

Watershed Description

The Clearwater River Watershed District, established in 1975, encompasses the entire drainage area of the Clearwater River – about 159 square miles. It includes portions of Meeker, Stearns, and Wright Counties in Central Minnesota, and the municipalities of Watkins, Kimball, and Annandale. The CRWD is a watershed faced with a broad spectrum of issues due to the variety of landscapes traversing the "east to west" orientated 159 square mile watershed. Many highly productive row crops and a variety of other agricultural uses dominate the western portion of the watershed. The Center part of the District is characterized by the prominent Clear Water Chain of Lakes Region, which is undergoing increased development pressure. The Eastern "arm" of the

District is also experiencing considerable landscape changes due to its proximity to the Greater St. Cloud Region and major transportation corridors.

Item on Consent Agenda

Presented by Phil or Jim and Water Planning Subcommittee members

CRWD Watershed Management Plan Executive Summary

Mission: The mission of the Clearwater River Watershed District is to promote, preserve and protect water resources within the boundaries of the District in order to maintain property values and quality of life as authorized by MS103D.

Goal: Protect surface and groundwater from nutrient and bacteria loading.

Key Issue: Sewage

Actions:

- *Develop and implement sanitary sewage management plans
- *Apply for grants to fund solutions to septage issues
- *Establish advisory committee
- *Partner with Kimball, South Haven and Annandale when addressing septage issues
- *Develop and install sanitary septage systems
- *Educate residents regarding septage issues and solutions

Goal: Bring all of CRWD surface water into compliance with state water quality standards.

Key Issue: TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Loading)

Actions:

- *Cooperate with MPCA to complete TMDL plan
- *Install wetland treatment systems, sediment basins, buffers and wetland restoration
- *Cooperate with local units of government to develop stormwater management plans
- *Encourage livestock producers to comply with MPCA and local feedlot permits
- *Encourage livestock producers to develop animal waste management plan
- *Inform agricultural owners and operators of state and federal programs available to assist in reducing erosion

CRWD Location & Boundary

Since its inception in 1975, the Clearwater River Watershed District (CRWD) has worked to protect our lakes and streams and in turn, our economic mainstays, farming and tourism. By completing projects to systematically reduce nutrient and sediment input to the lakes and streams within the CRWD, we have improved the water quality within our lakes. The figure below shows the CRWD boundary and the location of projects completed.



CRWD HISTORY

- 1975, Clearwater River Watershed District Formed
- 1980-1993, Clearwater River Chain of Lakes Restoration Project
- 1980-1985 Annandale, Watkins, and Kimball Begin On-Land Treatment of Sanitary Sewer Waste
- 1994-Present Clearwater River Lake Restoration Project Operation and Maintenance
- 2000-Present Master Sewer Project Planning

CRWD

CRWD completed the following projects in response to community needs and citizen input.

Project Locations are shown in the Map on Page 2:

- A Pleasant Lake Outlet
 - B School Section Lake Outlet
 - C Clear Lake Project
 - D Eurasion Water Milfoil Control Project
 - E Rough Fish Removal Structure
 - F Clear Lake Wetland Outlet Control Structure
 - G Clear Lake Sedimentation Basin
 - H Bog Control occurred at various locations.
 - I Hidden River Sewer and Wastewater Treatment
- Clearwater River Chain of Lakes Restoration Project:
 - 1 Co. Ditch 20
 - 2 Kingston
 - 3 Annandale
 - 4 Lake Augusta Erosion Control
 - 5 Lake Augusta Hypolymnetic Aeration
 - 6 Upper Lakes Aeration & Fish Removal
 - 7 Upper Watkins Wetland Isolation
 - Non- point source pollution abatement occurred at various locations not shown on this map.

Bog Removal, Grass Lake



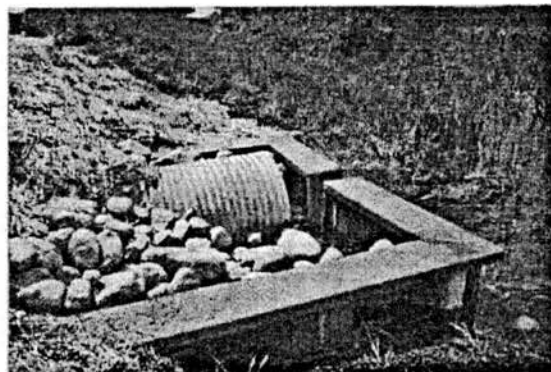
CRWD: Responsive to the Needs of Our Community

The CRWD has worked with state and local officials and residents to reduce or eliminate the sources of nutrients like phosphorus and nitrogen from urban runoff, private septic systems, farmland, and industry. Below is a list of projects completed. Their locations are shown on the map on Page 2.

Rough Fish Trap



Clear Lake Wetland Outlet
Structure



CRWD

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

**In the Matter of prescribing a Revised
Watershed Management Plan for the
Clearwater River Watershed District
pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103D.405**

**ORDER
PRESCRIBING
WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

Whereas, the Board of Managers of the Clearwater River Watershed District (CRWD) filed a proposed Revised Watershed Management Plan (Plan) dated June 2003 with the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) pursuant to M.S. Section 103D.405, and;

Whereas, The Board has completed its review of the Plan;

Now Therefore, the Board hereby makes the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions and Order.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. **District Establishment.** The CRWD was established by the Minnesota Water Resources Board on April 9, 1975.
2. **Requirement to Plan.** The Plan includes an executive summary, an inventory of water resources information, updates of hydrological information, specific implementation projects and programs, a description of problems, a summary of completed studies, a summary of the District's rules program, and a summary of the financial tools available to the District. The mission of the Clearwater River Watershed District is to promote, preserve and protect water resources within the boundaries of the District in order to maintain property values and quality of life as authorized by M.S. Chapter 103D.
3. **Nature of the Watershed.** The CRWD is approximately 159 square miles in size and is located in central Minnesota. The district occupies parts of Meeker, Stearns and Wright Counties. The CRWD is a watershed faced with a broad spectrum of issues due to the variety of landscapes traversing the "east to west" oriented watershed. Many highly productive row crops and a variety of other agricultural uses dominate the western portion of the watershed. The Center part of the District is characterized by the prominent Clear Water Chain of Lakes Region, which is undergoing increased development pressure. The Eastern "arm" of the District is also experiencing considerable landscape changes due to its proximity to the Greater St. Cloud Region and major transportation corridors.

4. **Local Review.** The CRWD sent a copy of the draft Plan to local units of government for their review pursuant to M. S. Section 103D.405.
5. **State and Local Agency Review.** Staff from the Minnesota Department of Health and Stearns County provided comments on the draft Plan at the May 23, 2003 interagency Plan review meeting. Both entities closed their comments by stating that the Plan is well thought out and committed to assisting in the implementation of the CRWD Plan.

No other State Review Agency provided comments on the draft CRWD Plan.

6. **Board Review.** Board staff met numerous times with CRWD staff to assist with development of the Plan. As a result of the BWSR/CRWD staff meetings and the interagency Plan review meeting held on May 23, 2003, the following improvements /additions were made to the Plan: 1) Addition of an executive summary, 2) Evaluation of the County 100-year (i.e. 1% frequency) floodway/flood-zone regulations, 3) Including information related to the process for citizen participation in Plan development, 4) Restructuring the goals section to include greater focus on sewer and water quality issues in the watershed 5) Outlining a need for greater coordination with the Wellhead Protection Program and Upper Mississippi Source Water Protect Projects, 6) Adding "gaps" analysis of existing local and state regulations, 7) Adding rules and regulations of the District to the implementation section. The CRWD final Plan dated June 2003, addressed the necessary conditions defined by the BWSR and the changes agreed upon at the May 23, 2003 interagency meeting.
7. **Publish Notice of filing.** Pursuant to M.S. Section 103D.105, Subd. 2, legal notice of filing was published in the Meeker County Journal Patriot on May 21 and 28, 2003; the Tri-County News on May 22 and 29, 2003; and the Annandale Advocate on May 21 and 28, 2003. In addition, legal notice of filing was sent on May 19, 2003 to the auditors of the three counties affected by the District, the water planners of the three counties, the SWCD's of the three counties, and the mayors of each city in the District. The legal notice solicited comments on the Plan and stated that requests for a public hearing must be received within 30 days of the last publication date of the legal notice. No comments or requests for hearing were received during the specified period of time and no public hearing was held.
8. **Water Planning Subcommittee meeting.** On July 8, 2003, the BWSR Water Planning Subcommittee recommended approval of the Revised Clearwater River Watershed District Watershed Management Plan to the BWSR Board. The BWSR Staff also recommended approval of the Plan.
9. **Highlights of the Plan.** Critical elements in the Plan include:
 - a. Strong citizen input process,
 - b. Enhanced citizen advisory committee involvement,
 - c. Comprehensive resource inventory,
 - d. Strong resource assessment, and
 - e. Inclusion of all necessary implementation tools to achieve District goals.

CONCLUSIONS

1. All relevant, substantive and procedural requirements of law and rule have been fulfilled.
2. The Board has proper jurisdiction in the matter of approving a Revised Watershed Management Plan for the Clearwater River Watershed District pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103D.405.
3. The Clearwater River Watershed District Revised Watershed Management Plan attached to this Order defines water-related problems within the CRWD boundaries, possible solutions thereto, and an implementation program.
4. The attached Plan is in conformance with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103D, BWSR guidelines for Watershed District Plan content, and is consistent with the affected county comprehensive water plan.

ORDER

The Board hereby prescribes the attached Plan as the Revised Watershed Management Plan for the Clearwater River Watershed District.

Dated at Saint Paul, Minnesota this 23rd day of July, 2003.

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

Jerome Deal, Its Chair

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

In re Wetland Conservation Act
Replacement Plan Determination by the
Shingle Creek Watershed Management
Commission ("SCWMC")

BWSR File Nos. 03-1 and 03-2

ORDER

This matter involves the second round of combined appeals brought by Diane Niesen and Paul S. Oman pursuant to the Wetland Conservation Act ("WCA") challenging wetland replacement plan determinations made by the SCWMC. Both appeals involve the same France Avenue highway relocation project and Replacement Plan submitted by Brooklyn Center. The appeals were combined and heard as one by the Dispute Resolution Committee ("DRC") of BWSR. On September 25, 2002, the BWSR Board issued an Order ruling that:

The March 14, 2002, determination of the SCWMC was remanded for more full development of the record. The determination on remand was completed within 90 days of the Order. It specifically included:

1. A noticed public hearing;
2. Consideration of a formal Technical Evaluation Panel ("TEP") report by the Commission; and
3. Consideration by the Commission of a more detailed analysis of costs for the alternatives presented.

Pursuant to the BWSR Order, the SCWMC conducted a hearing on November 14, 2002. The SCWMC considered a formal TEP report and also considered more detailed cost estimates for the relocation alternatives. The prior record items before the LGU were incorporated by reference into the final record for this matter. Additional testimony and exhibits related to these items were included as part of the record developed at the public hearing. The SCWMC on December 12, 2002, issued a decision approving Brooklyn Center's Replacement Plan for the France Avenue Highway Relocation Project. Paul S. Oman and Diane Niesen appealed that decision to BWSR on January 18th, 2003. After the parties were allowed to brief issues related to this proceeding, the DRC met on June 18, 2003, to hear oral arguments. The hearing was conducted at the BWSR offices at One West Water Street, St. Paul, Minnesota. DRC members, Jerome Deal ("Acting Chair"), Dwain Otte, and Char Kahler were in attendance. Appellants Diane Neisen and Paul Oman represented themselves before the Committee. Charles L. Lefevere of Kennedy and Graven Law Firm, 470 Pillsbury Center, 200 South 6th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402, appeared on behalf of the SCWMC.

Based on the entire record in this matter and all the proceedings herein and after discussion and consideration, the DRC voted 2 to 1 to affirm the decision of the SCWMC. That recommendation was then presented to the BWSR Board.

At its meeting on July 23, 2003, the BWSR Board 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

The December 12, 2002 determination of the SCWMC approving the Brooklyn Center Wetland Replacement Plan for relocating France Avenue is hereby affirmed in its entirety.

The attached Memorandum is included by reference in this Order.

Dated: July 23, 2003.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources

Jerome Deal, Its Chair

In re Wetland Conservation Act
Replacement Plan Determination by the
Shingle Creek Watershed Management
Commission ("SCWMC")

BWSR File Nos. 03-1 and 03-2

MEMORANDUM

Pursuant to Minn. R. 8420.0250, subp. 3 (2002), the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) standard of review is set forth as follows:

The Board 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.

On remand, the Shingle Creek Watershed Management Commission (SCWMC) considered a formal Technical Evaluation Panel (TEP) Report and recommendations at a noticed public hearing. SCWMC also developed a more extensive record regarding cost analysis for alternatives. In its review of the record on appeal in this matter, BWSR found that there is ample evidence to support the SCWMC's findings and that the facts were not clearly erroneous. BWSR also found that the SCWMC made no procedural errors that prejudiced a party. The sole issue is whether the SCWMC correctly applied the law to the facts regarding SCWMC's review and approval of the Wetland Replacement Plan submitted by the City of Brooklyn Center.

Appellants have disputed the relevance and basis of some of the findings presented by the Local Government Unit (LGU) and have raised issues that are beyond the scope of BWSR's review in this matter. BWSR limits its review on appeal to issues arising under the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA). Based on its review, BWSR finds that the SCWMC as the LGU has properly applied BWSR's rules pertaining to the Wetland Conservation Act. The record on appeal supports the SCWMC's determination to approve the replacement plan submitted by Brooklyn Center for the Highway Relocation Project involving France Avenue. After considering the entire record in these proceedings and given the limited standard of review of BWSR, the Board finds that the standard is satisfied and therefore, the decision of the SCWMC is affirmed.

ANNUAL PLAN – FISCAL 2004

JULY 1, 2003 – JUNE 30, 2004



AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER
BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

CONTENTS

ANNUAL PLAN – FISCAL 2004

2003 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ADMINISTRATIVE WORK PLAN

FY'03 COMPLETED PROJECTS

PHOTOS OF COMPLETED PROJECTS

PLANNED PROJECTS FOR FY'04

ATTACHMENTS –

FISCAL 2004 TECHNICAL OFFICE BUDGET

PAST FUNDING SCENARIOS

AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

2003 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BROWN COUNTY

ANDREW LOCHNER - CHAIR
CHARLES GUGGISBERG

COTTONWOOD COUNTY

GARY SORENSON
NORMAN HOLMEN

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY

ALBERT HOFFMAN - SECRETARY
HAROLD SOLEM

LINCOLN COUNTY

LARRY HANSEN
CURT BLUMEYER

LYON COUNTY

CLARENCE BUYSSE - TREASURER
PHILIP NELSON

MURRAY COUNTY

KEVIN ANDERSON
STEVE JOHNSON

PIPESTONE COUNTY

JAMIE DUBBELDE
MARVIN TINKLENBERG

REDWOOD COUNTY

JOSEPH SCHOUVIELLER - 1ST VICE CHAIR
JOHN SCHUELLER

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY

LOUIS SHERLIN - 2ND VICE CHAIR
RON ANTONY

AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

ANNUAL PLAN – FISCAL 2004

ADMINISTRATIVE WORK PLAN

AREA II STAFF: Kerry Netzke, Coordinator Joe DeSchepper, Engineering Technician Duane Hansel, PE ~ Consultant Engineer

NARRATIVE:

The outcome of the 2003 Legislative Session was very successful and somewhat surprising given the current economic status of the State of Minnesota. This success was very timely as Area II celebrates its 25th Anniversary year and the funding makes this occasion especially memorable. The Lazarus Creek Floodwater Control Project was included in the Bonding Bill and appropriated \$1.4 million for construction. A separate workplan for the Lazarus Creek project will be submitted by the Lac qui Parle-Yellow Bank Watershed District and not covered within this Annual Plan. In addition to the Bonding Bill appropriation, Area II was also successful at reinstating some funding that had been zeroed out during the Ventura Administration. Area II will receive \$105,000 annually for the next two years, which is a 44% cut from the \$189,000 that Area II had grown accustomed to receiving.

In June, BWSR Executive Director, Ron Harnack, met with the Area II Board of Directors to discuss his vision for what the \$105,000 be used for. He has asked that the appropriation be balanced between administration and project construction, not solely administration. The Area II Board voiced their concerns to this approach given the restricted county budgets and lack of available project funding from the State level. The Area II Board requested consideration from Ron Harnack and the BWSR Board for some flexibility with this appropriation as we work through our own budget reductions and set forth new directions for our floodwater damage reduction program.

To meet the challenge posed by Ron Harnack, Area II has elected to approach it from several directions. To reduce the operating budget, staffing reductions are proposed, as well as limiting engineering consultant hours and board member attendance to directors only. The counties will maintain levies at the same level as previous years, providing \$46,850 in excess to the required local match. Outside funding sources to offset administrative costs are being developed by offering engineering and construction inspection services for the City of Minnesota Recreational Trail, CREP wetland restoration construction inspection (if any), and by providing financial administration and construction inspection duties for the Lazarus Creek project. By combining these approaches, the \$105,000 appropriation will be split \$70,374.73 (67%) to administration and \$34,625.27 (33%) for project construction. The engineering and project management services provided by Area II during the upcoming fiscal year is estimated to leverage approximately \$555,394.50 of flood damage reduction projects.

Area II will continue to seek more efficient ways of “doing more with less” while maintaining the high level of service to the member counties and the State of Minnesota.

AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

FISCAL 2003

COMPLETED PROJECTS

- χ **Lake Marshall 29 Small Dam - Lyon County** (\$87,271.38)
This project involved the construction of a 13.5' high earthen embankment with a 60" concrete pipe outlet and riser with 18" low flow inlet. Flow reductions range from 12%-59% across the range of storms to impound 37 acre-feet of floodwater storage. Construction funding was provided by: State of MN, LCMR, RCRCA, Area II, and Lyon County. Area II provided engineering and inspection services.
- χ **Lynd 16 Road Retention - Lyon County** (\$207,102.34)
Survey and design was provided by Area II while MNDOT and Lyon County provided funding of the project. The existing bridge was removed and replaced with a 10'x10' culvert and 12'x8' riser pipe. The road grade was raised 11.6' to create a temporary floodpool of 19.1 acres will impound 151 acre-feet of floodwater. The 100-year inflow of 1,776 cfs is reduced by 347 cfs (a 20% reduction).
- χ **SW Sportsmen Club Small Dam Repair - Lincoln County** (\$15,160.07)
This project was funded by the Yellow Medicine River Watershed District, Area II, Lincoln County Water Task Force, and the SW Sportsmens Club.
- χ **Normania 32 Bank Stabilization - Yellow Medicine County** (\$46,682.00)
This project consisted of the installation of Reno Mattresses and conventional riprap to repair and ½ mile stretch of degraded river bank of the Yellow Medicine River. Area II provided survey, design and inspection services while funding for construction was provided by the Yellow Medicine SWCD, Yellow Medicine River Watershed District, and Normania Township.
- χ **North Hero 3 Small Dam Repair - Redwood County** (\$11,706.00)
Area II provided survey, design and construction inspection services while construction funding was provided by Redwood County SWCD and the landowner.
- χ **Mud Creek Small Dam Repair - Deuel County, South Dakota** (\$8,625.55)
This project was funded by the Mud Creek Watershed District, East Dakota Water Development District, and Area II.

2002 INSTALLED PROJECTS

\$ 376,547.34

OTHER PROJECTS --

χ *Normania Flow Study – Yellow Medicine County:* Conducted hydraulic analysis of multiple culverts and bridges to evaluate whether a culvert could be eliminated coinciding with the County's regrading of the highway.

χ *Amiret 29 Flow Study – Lyon County:* Conducted hydraulic analysis of a major bridge replacement to determine downsizing feasibility.

AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

ANNUAL PLAN – FISCAL 2004

PLANNED PROJECTS

χ **Lazarus Creek Floodwater Control Project - Yellow Medicine County**

Bids are to be let later this summer pending updating of the Engineers Report and watershed district hearing. Area II will be performing financial administration and some construction inspection services.

PLANNED PROJECTS TOTAL

\$ 555,394.50

χ **Alta Vista 16 Small Dam Repair - Lincoln County (\$16,504.50)**

Survey, design and construction inspection are to be provided by Area II while EQIP and the landowner provide funding for construction.

χ **Drammen 5 Small Dam Repair - Lincoln County (\$12,000.00)**

Survey, design and construction inspection are to be provided by Area II while special cost-share for the Yellow Medicine River watershed, the and landowner provide funding for construction.

χ **Monroe 20 Small Dam Repair - Lyon County (\$15,000.00)**

Survey, design and construction inspection are to be provided by Area II while EQIP and the landowner provide funding for construction.

χ **Germantown 4 Road Retention - Cottonwood County (\$395,290 Phase One)**

This project designed by Area II is being completed in two phases: Phase One – replace the deteriorated culvert and raise the roadway part-way; Phase Two – install riser section to create the retention capabilities and finish raising the road grade to the design elevation. The project is to be funded largely by MN Town Bridge funds with Cottonwood County and Germantown Township providing additional funds.

χ **Alta Vista 36 Road Retention (Fier Project) - Lincoln County (\$98,000)**

This project consists of downsizing a county bridge utilizing MNDOT State-Aid Funds with Lincoln County and possibly the Yellow Medicine River Watershed District providing local funding. Area II is providing engineering design.

χ **Rock Lake 32 Small Dam Repair - Lyon County (\$18,600)**

Area II is providing survey, design and construction inspection services while funding may be provided by RCRCA or through EQIP the landowner providing the local match.

AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

ATTACHMENTS

ANNUAL PLAN – FISCAL 2004

Attachment I –
FISCAL 2004 TECHNICAL OFFICE BUDGET

ATTACHMENT II –
PAST FUNDING SCENARIOS FOR COST-SHARED ROAD RETENTION PROJECTS

AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

FY'04 Technical Office Budget

OFFICE OPERATIONS

Personal Services:

Directors' Compensation.....	\$ 5,600.00
Directors' FICA.....	400.00
Employees' Salaries.....	71,226.48
Employees' FICA.....	5,400.00
Employees' Medical Insurance.....	8,100.00
Employees' Retirement.....	3,818.00
Employee' FlexPlan.....	240.00
Total Personal Services.....	\$ 94,784.48

Supplies:

Office.....	\$ 2,000.00
Field.....	500.00
Capital Outlay.....	0.00
Total Supplies.....	\$ 2,500.00

Other Services and Costs:

Directors' Expenses.....	\$ 3,000.00
Employees' Expenses.....	900.00
Continuing Education.....	0.00
Professional Services.....	22,000.00
Maintenance & Repairs.....	1,750.00
Telephone.....	1,000.00
Postage.....	1,200.00
Vehicle Expense.....	2,500.00
Director's Insurance.....	1,368.00
Other Insurance.....	13,714.00
Rent.....	6,675.00
Miscellaneous & Other Expenses.....	2,000.00
Miscellaneous Expenses - Directors.....	0.00
Total Other Services and Costs.....	\$ 56,107.00

TOTAL OFFICE OPERATIONS..... \$ 153,391.48

Total Ineligible for Cost-Share by the State..... 10,368.00*

Total Eligible for Cost-Share by the State..... \$ 143,023.48

STATE SHARE OF ELIGIBLE COSTS..... \$ 70,374.73 (75%)

Local Share of Eligible Costs..... 38,023.48 (25%)

Costs Ineligible for Cost-Share..... 10,368.00*

NET BUDGETED LOCAL COSTS..... \$ 48,391.48

* These items not cost-shared by the State

SUMMARY:

<i>Previous Annual Allocation from the State of Minnesota</i>	<i>\$ 140,000.00</i>
<i>Less Reduction from state deficit (25%)</i>	<i>35,000.00</i>
<i>Reduced Annual Allocation from the State of Minnesota</i>	<i>105,000.00</i>
<i>Less Project Grants</i>	<i>34,625.27</i>
<i>Technical Office Grant</i>	<i>\$ 70,374.73</i>

AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS, INC.

ATTACHMENT II
PAST 5-YEAR FUNDING SCENARIOS FOR RETENTION PROJECTS

PROJECT	COMPLETION DATE & LOCATION	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COSTS	BWSR AMOUNT (% of Total)	OTHER STATE FUNDING	AREA II AMOUNT (% of Total)	OTHER LOCAL MATCH (% of Total)
Normania 32 Bank Stabilization	Summer 2002 Yellow Medicine Co.	\$46,682.00	0.00	\$33,225.00 ⁶ (71.2%)	0.00	\$13,457.00 (28.8%)
North Hero 3 Small Dam Repair	Summer 2002 Redwood County	\$11,706.00	0.00	\$ 8,779.50 ⁶ (75.0%)	0.00	\$ 2,926.50 (25.0%)
Mud Creek Small Dam Repair	Summer 2002 Deuel County, SD	\$ 8,625.55	0.00	0.00	\$ 1,000.00 (11.6%)	\$ 7,625.55 (88.4%)
Lynd 16 Road Retention	Summer 2002 Lyon County	\$207,102.34	0.00	\$186,940.94 ² (90.3%)	0.00	\$20,161.40 (9.7%)
Lake Marshall 29 Small Dam	Summer 2002 Lyon County	\$87,271.38	\$27,735.46 (31.8%)	\$9,367.95 LCMR (10.7%)	\$ 9,245.15 (10.6%)	\$ 40,922.82 (46.9%)
SW Sportsmens Club Dam Repair	Spring 2002 Lincoln County	\$15,160.07	6,000.00 (39.6%)	\$ 1,000.00 ¹ (6.6%)	\$ 2,000.00 (13.2%)	\$ 6,160.07 (40.6%)
Sodus 5 Small Dam #3	Fall 2001 Lyon County	\$29,929.55	0.00	\$ 22,447.16 LCMR (75%)	0.00	\$7,482.39 (25%)
Amiret 17 Small Dam Repair	Fall 2001 Lyon County	\$14,942.18	\$11,206.63 (75%)	0.00	\$ 2,735.55 (18.3%)	\$1,000.00 (6.7%)
Monroe 36 Road Retention	Fall 2001 Lyon County	\$6,026.00	\$ 4,519.50 (75%)	0.00	\$ 1,506.50 (25%)	0.00
Monroe 14 Road Retention	Summer 2001 Lyon County	\$95,257.19	\$54,642.74 (57.7%)	0.00	\$17,116.25 (17.5%)	\$23,498.20 (24.8%)
Norman 16 Small Dam Construction	Summer 2001 Yellow Medicine Co.	\$112,762.06	\$81,036.15 (71.9%)	0.00	0.00	\$31,725.91 (28.1%)
Sodus 5 Small Dams Construction	Fall 2000 Lyon County	\$99,548.78	\$73,685.47 (74.0%)	0.00	\$ 1,101.54 (1.10%)	\$24,761.77 (24.9%)
Sodus 4 Small Dam Restoration	Fall 2000 Lyon County	\$24,546.00	\$14,727.60 (60.0%)	\$ 3,681.00 ¹ (15.0%)	\$ 3,068.25 (12.5%)	\$3,069.15 (12.5%)
Citterman Small Dam Restoration	Spring 2000 Lincoln County	\$5,468.75	\$3,281.25 (60.0%)	0.00	0.00	\$2,187.50 (40.0%)
North Hero 35 Road Retention	Fall 2000 Redwood County	\$88,059.32	\$43,295.65 (49.2%)	\$12,000.00 (13.6%)	\$17,984.26 (20.4%)	\$14,779.41 (16.8%)
Pankonin Small Dam Restoration	Summer 2001 Brown County	\$94,660.00	\$70,995.00 (75%)	0.00	0.00	\$23,665.00 (25%)
Amiret 33W Road Retention	Fall 1999 Lyon County	\$56,726.65	\$39,871.08 (70.3%)	0.00	0.00	\$16,855.57 (29.7%)
Amiret 33E Retention	Fall 1999 Lyon County	\$54,741.66	\$39,355.94 (71.9%)	0.00	0.00	\$15,385.72 (28.1%)
Lake Marshall 19 Road Retention	Fall 1999 Lyon County	\$78,068.55	0.00	\$58,284.00 ⁵ (74.6%)	0.00	\$19,784.55 (25.3%)

ATTACHMENT II - Continued
PAST 5-YEAR FUNDING SCENARIOS FOR RETENTION PROJECTS

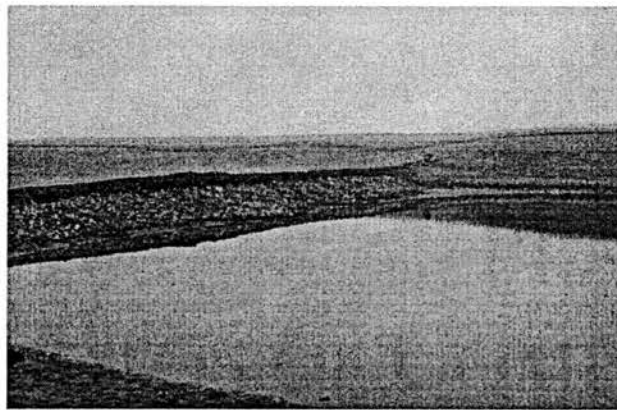
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ANNUAL PLAN – FISCAL 2004

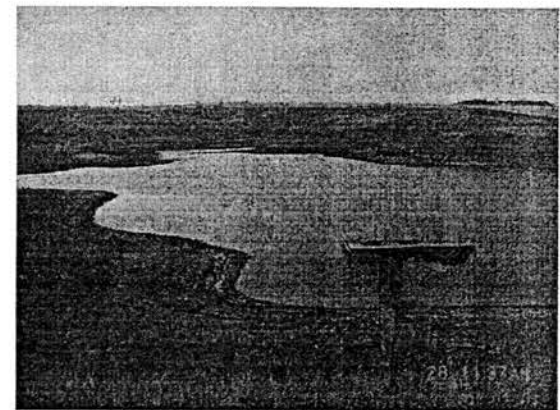
PHOTOS OF COMPLETED PROJECTS



*Lynd 16 Road Retention
Lyon County*



*North Hero 3 Small Dam Repair
Redwood County*



*Mud Creek Small Dam Repair
Deuel County, South Dakota*



*Normania 32 Bank Stabilization
Yellow Medicine County*



*SW Sportsmens Club Small Dam Repair
Lincoln County*

AREA II MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN PROJECTS, INC.