



DATE: December 2, 2011  
 TO: Board of Water and Soil Resources' Members, Advisors, and Staff  
 FROM: John Jaschke, Executive Director *J.A.*  
 SUBJECT: BWSR Board Meeting Notice – December 14, 2011

The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) will meet on Wednesday, December 14, 2011, beginning at 9:00 a.m. The meeting will be held in the lower level Board Room at 520 Lafayette Road N., St. Paul. Parking is available in the lot directly in front of the building (see hooded parking area).

The following information pertains to agenda items:

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

***Metro Water Planning Committee***

**1. Valley Branch WD Watershed Management Plan Amendment** – The Valley Branch Watershed District (District) was established on November 14, 1968 in response to a citizen's petition to address existing flooding problems and prevent future flooding problems. The District was enlarged in 2010 to include portions of the area formerly within the Lower St. Croix Watershed Management Organization (LSCWMO) that are part of this amendment. The Amendment incorporates natural resource data, issues, and goals for approximately five square miles of the former LSCWMO into the Plan. The information incorporated is consistent with the former LSCWMO Watershed Management Plan. The Metro Water Planning Committee recommends approval of the revised plan per the attached draft Order.

***DECISION ITEM***

**2. Lower Rum River WMO Revised Watershed Management Plan** – The Lower Rum River Watershed Management Organization (LRRWMO) was established in 1985. The intent of the watershed management plan is to provide guidance to the member communities and the development community to insure the surface water resources within the boundaries of the organization are managed in a consistent, cost effective, and environmentally appropriate manner. The Plan includes a profile of the watershed's existing environmental conditions, discusses water resource management issues, identifies strategies for each issue, and defines the course of action the organization will follow to address each issue. The Implementation Program commits to continuing water monitoring and permitting, and expanding education programs. The Metro Water Planning Committee recommends approval of the revised plan per the attached draft Order. ***DECISION ITEM***

<i>Bemidji</i>	<i>Brainerd</i>	<i>Duluth</i>	<i>Fergus Falls</i>	<i>Marshall</i>	<i>Mankato</i>	<i>New Ulm</i>	<i>Rochester</i>
4 West Building 403 Fourth St. NW, Suite 200 Bemidji, MN 56601 (218) 755-2600	1601 Minnesota Drive Brainerd, MN 56401 (218) 828-2383	394 South Lake Ave., Room 403 Duluth, MN 55802 (218) 723-4752	1004 Frontier Drive Fergus Falls, MN 56537-2505 (218) 736-5445	1400 East Lyon Street Marshall, MN 56258 (507) 537-6060	1160 Victory Drive S., Suite 5 Mankato, MN 56001-5358 (507) 389-1967	261 Highway 15 South New Ulm, MN 56073 (507) 359-6074	2300 Silver Creek Rd N.E. Rochester, MN 55906 (507) 206-2889

*Central Office / Metro Office* 520 Lafayette Road North Saint Paul, MN 55155 Phone: (651) 296-3767 Fax: (651) 297-5615

3. **Lower Minnesota River WD (District), Revised Watershed Management Plan** – The District was established in 1960 encompassing 80 square miles within portions of the five counties of Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Scott along 32 miles of the Minnesota River valley. The Watershed Management Plan final draft was filed with the Board on October 5, 2011. The attached draft Order contains a summary of the plan, planning process, and the reviewing agencies' comments. The District offered LGUs and state agencies ample opportunities to provide input via an effective TAC input process and releasing preliminary drafts. Numerous comments were received during the formal review process and at the public hearings resulting in substantial changes to the Plan. The Metro Water Planning Committee met on November 29, 2011, and was presented a history of the District, the planning process, and highlights of the implementation section of the revised Plan. After review of the information, the Committee unanimously voted to recommend approval of the Plan by the Board per the attached draft Order. **DECISION ITEM**
4. **Coon Creek WD Enlargement Petition** - The Cities of Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Park filed a petition to enlarge the Coon Creek Watershed District (CCWD). The petition follows the dissolution of the Six Cities WMO that the four cities had been members of. The Metro Water Planning Committee held a public hearing after proper notice had been given. No opposition is contained in the record. The Metro Water Planning Committee recommends the petition be approved per the attached draft Order. **DECISION ITEM**

***Southern Water Planning Committee***

1. **Dodge County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment** - By Board Order, the Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) approved the Dodge County 2006 - 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan) on August 24, 2006. This Plan contains an implementation section with goals, objectives and actions to address the county's priority concerns. The Board Order required Dodge County to update the Plan's implementation section by December 31, 2011. Dodge County followed the amendment process guidelines established by the Board and submitted their 2012 - 2016 Plan Amendment on October 14, 2011. The Board's Southern Water Planning Committee (Committee) met on November 3, 2011 to review the Dodge County Plan Amendment. The Committee recommends approval of the Dodge County 2012 - 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment. **DECISION ITEM**
2. **Faribault County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment** - By Board Order, the Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) approved the Faribault County 2007 - 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan) on December 13, 2006. This Plan contains an implementation section with goals, objectives and actions to address the county's priority concerns. The Board Order required Faribault County to update the Plan's implementation section by December 31, 2011. Faribault County followed the amendment process guidelines established by the Board and submitted their 2012 - 2016 Plan Amendment on September 26, 2011. The Board's Southern Water Planning Committee (Committee) met on November 3, 2011 to review the Faribault County Plan Amendment. The Committee recommends approval of the Faribault County 2012 - 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment. **DECISION ITEM**
3. **Lyon County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment** - By Board Order, the Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) approved the Lyon County 2008 2018 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan) on December 17, 2008. This Plan contains an implementation section with goals, objectives and actions to address the county's priority concerns. The Board Order required Lyon County to update the Plan's

implementation section by December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2015. Lyon County followed the amendment process guidelines established by the Board and submitted their December 2011 – December 2015 Plan Amendment on October 12, 2011. The Board's Southern Water Planning Committee (Committee) met on November 3, 2011 to review the Lyon County Plan Amendment. The Committee recommends approval of the Lyon County 2011 - 2015 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment. **DECISION ITEM**

4. **Martin County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment** - By Board Order, the Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) approved the Martin County 2006 - 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan) on August 24, 2006. This Plan contains an implementation section with goals, objectives and actions to address the county's priority concerns. The Board Order required Martin County to update the Plan's implementation section by January 1, 2011. Martin County followed the amendment process guidelines established by the Board and submitted their 2012 - 2016 Plan Amendment on September 29, 2011. The Board's Southern Water Planning Committee (Committee) met on November 3, 2011 to review the Martin County Plan Amendment. The Committee recommends approval of the Martin County 2012 - 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment. **DECISION ITEM**
5. **Steele County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment** - By Board Order, the Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) approved the Steele County 2006 - 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan) on January 4, 2007. This Plan contains an implementation section with goals, objectives and actions to address the county's priority concerns. The Board Order required Steele County to update the Plan's implementation section by December 31, 2011. Steele County followed the amendment process guidelines established by the Board and submitted their 2012 - 2016 Plan Amendment on September 20, October 17, October 19, November 3, 2011. The Board's Southern Water Planning Committee (Committee) met on November 3, 2011 to review the Steele County Plan Amendment. The Committee recommends approval of the Steele County 2012 - 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment. **DECISION ITEM**
6. **Sibley County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Extension Request** - Sibley County currently has a Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan that will expire in December 2011. As part of updating their Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan, Sibley County has a Priority Concerns Scoping Document that was approved by the BWSR Board on June 22, 2011. On October 11, 2011, Sibley County submitted a request for an extension of the current Plan. BWSR staff has reviewed this request and recommends approval. This extension request was considered by the BWSR Southern Water Planning Review Committee, chaired by Paul Langseth, at their November 3, 2011 meeting. The committee's recommendation will be presented to the full Board for review and action. The state's expectations for the extension request must be sent to Sibley County. **DECISION ITEM**

#### **Grants Program & Policy Committee**

1. **FY2012 Clean Water Fund Competitive Grant Awards** —The Board authorized staff to proceed with a Request for Proposals for the FY2012 Clean Water Fund Competitive Grants on June 22, 2011. Applications were accepted from August 8, 2011 through September 20, 2011. Total applications received were 248 requesting \$48,464,872 across the seven grant program funds. These applications were reviewed by BWSR staff and all were scored either

by or with the input of staff from our partner State agencies. In addition, the Grants Program & Policy Committee recommendation also includes minor shifts of funds between funding categories. **DECISION ITEM**

2. **FY2012 Cooperative Weed Management Area Grants** – The Grants Program and Policy Committee is recommending the Board award \$232,470 of Cost-Share Roll-Over Funds to 14 Cooperative Weed Management Area grant applicants. **DECISION ITEM**

#### **Public Relations, Outreach & Strategic Planning Committee**

1. **BWSR Strategic Plan Update: Status Report** – The 2007 BWSR Strategic Plan was adopted by the Board in January 2008 and the Public Relations, Outreach & Strategic Planning (PROSP) Committee is currently in the process of preparing a 2012 update to refresh that plan. During that process, the Committee requested a status of the action items from the 2007 plan. That document, with an accompanying cover memo, is attached. While this is the first such status report, we expect that these reports via the PROSP Committee will be at least an annual occurrence. **INFORMATION ITEM**

#### **Wetland Committee**

1. **Wetland Bank Fee Policy: Update Calculated Values** – BWSR collects fees for the management of the wetland banking system. Some of the fees are based on the value of the wetland credits that have been deposited into the Bank. The Board annually updates calculated wetland credit values that account holders can use to pay the required fees. **DECISION ITEM**

#### **NEW BUSINESS**

1. **FYs '12 and '13 Red River Basin Commission Administrative Grants** – Since 2002 the State of Minnesota has been supporting the Red River Basin Commission (RRBC) to address land and water issues in the basin. The 2011 Legislature appropriated \$200,000 to BWSR for RRBC administration in the FY '12 and '13 biennium. The Commission requests approval of their 2012 and 2013 Workplan, 2012 Budget, and authorization of their FYs '12 and '13 allocations. **DECISION ITEM**
2. **Red River Basin Commission (RRBC) Long Term Flood Solutions (LTFS) Report** – The basin of the Red River of the North, historically subject to widespread chronic flooding, regularly sustains millions of dollars in economic damages for each flood event. The Red River Basin Commission (RRBC) received funding from the MN and ND legislatures to identify structural and nonstructural strategies needed for permanent flood solutions in the basin and recommendations for action for states (individually and collectively) and the federal government to consider as they fund and implement Long Term Flood Solutions (LTFS) for the Red River Basin in Minnesota and North Dakota. These recommendations are built around the basin-wide LTFS “Level of Protection Goals” adopted by the RRBC in 2010 together with related flood risk reduction needs. The recommendations aim to move basin leaders from the usual response of reacting to the most recent major flood experience to a proactive, long-term plan with appropriate protection levels basin wide. If implemented, the recommendations will significantly reduce the risk of flood damages, and minimize disruption and economic loss and thus facilitate and expedite recovery after spring and summer floods. **INFORMATION ITEM**

**3. Proposed 2012 BWSR Board Meeting Dates** -The BWSR Board meets the fourth Wednesday of the month (unless noted). The proposed meeting dates for 2012 will be considered for adoption. ***DECISION ITEM***

If you have any questions regarding the agenda, please feel free to give me a call at 651-296-0878. The Board meeting will adjourn about noon. I look forward to seeing you on December 14<sup>th</sup>!

P.S. The Dispute Resolution Committee will meet immediately following adjournment of the Board Meeting.

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES  
520 LAFAYETTE ROAD N.  
LOWER LEVEL CONFERENCE ROOM  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 2011

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

9:00 AM CALL MEETING TO ORDER

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

MINUTES OF OCTOBER 26, 2011 BOARD MEETING

PUBLIC ACCESS FORUM (10-minute agenda time, two-minute limit/person)

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

REPORTS

- Chair – Brian Napstad
- Administrative Advisory Committee – Brian Napstad
- Executive Director – John Jaschke
- Dispute Resolution Committee – Paul Brutlag
- Wetlands Committee – LuAnn Tolliver
- Grants Program & Policy Committee – Louise Smallidge
- Public Relations, Outreach & Strategic Planning Committee – Keith Mykleseth
- RIM Reserve Management Planning Committee – Paul Brutlag
- Drainage Work Group – Tom Loveall

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

*Metro Water Planning Committee* – Bob Burandt

1. Valley Branch WD Watershed Management Plan Amendment – Melissa Lewis - **DECISION ITEM**
2. Lower Rum River WMO Revised Watershed Management Plan – Melissa Lewis - **DECISION ITEM**
3. Lower Minnesota River WD Revised Watershed Management Plan – Brad Wozney - **DECISION ITEM**
4. Coon Creek WD Enlargement Petition – Jim Haertel - **DECISION ITEM**

***Southern Water Planning Committee***

1. Dodge County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment – Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***
2. Faribault County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment – Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***
3. Lyon County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment – Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***
4. Martin County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment – Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***
5. Steele County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment – Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***
6. Sibley County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Extension – Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***

***Grants Program & Policy Committee***

1. FY2012 Clean Water Fund Competitive Grant Awards – Dave Weirens – ***DECISION ITEM***
2. FY2012 Cooperative Weed Management Area Grants – Dan Shaw – ***DECISION ITEM***

***Public Relations, Outreach & Strategic Planning Committee***

1. BWSR Strategic Plan Update: Status Report – Keith Mykleseth and Don Buckhout – ***INFORMATION ITEM***

***Wetland Committee***

1. Wetland Bank Fee Policy: Update Calculated Values – Natasha DeVoe – ***DECISION ITEM***

**NEW BUSINESS**

1. Red River Basin Commission (RRBC) Long Term Flood Solutions (LTFS) Report – Lance Yohe, RRBC Executive Director – ***INFORMATION ITEM***
2. FYs '12 and '13 Red River Basin Commission Administrative Grants – John Jaschke – ***DECISION ITEM***
3. Proposed 2012 BWSR Board Meeting Dates – John Jaschke - ***DECISION ITEM***

### **AGENCY REPORTS**

- Minnesota Department of Agriculture – Matthew Wohlman
- Minnesota Department of Health – Linda Bruemmer
- Minnesota Department of Natural Resources – Tom Landwehr
- Minnesota Extension Service – Faye Sleeper
- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency – Rebecca Flood

### **ADVISORY COMMENTS**

- Association of Minnesota Counties – Annalee Garletz
- Minnesota Association of Conservation District Employees – Matt Solemsaas
- Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts – LeAnn Buck
- Minnesota Association of Townships – Sandy Hooker
- Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts – Ray Bohn
- Natural Resources Conservation Service – Tim Koehler

### **UPCOMING MEETINGS**

- Next Board Meeting – January 25, 2012

Noon

**ADJOURN**

**BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES  
520 LAFAYETTE ROAD N.  
LOWER LEVEL CONFERENCE ROOM  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2011**

**BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Paul Brutlag, Chris Elvrum, MDH; Christy Jo Fogarty, Rebecca Flood, PCA;  
Todd Foster, Paul Langseth, Tom Loveall, Keith Mykleseth, Brian Napstad,  
Dave Schad, DNR; Rob Sip, MDA; Louise Smallidge, Gene Tiedemann,  
LuAnn Tolliver, Gerald Van Amburg

**BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT:**

Bob Burandt  
Quentin Fairbanks  
Sandy Hooker  
John Meyer  
Faye Sleeper

**STAFF PRESENT:**

Mary Jo Anderson, Don Buckhout, Travis Germundson, Jim Haertel, Tabor Hoek,  
John Jaschke, Kevin Lines

**OTHERS PRESENT:**

Tim Koehler, NRCS  
Jill Nyugen, Attorney General's Office  
Doug Norris, DNR  
Jack Perry, Briggs & Morgan Law Firm  
Richard and Marie Borglum

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**Chair Napstad called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.** Chair Napstad noted that a quorum is present.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

**\*\*** **ADOPTION OF AGENDA** – Moved by LuAnn Tolliver, seconded by Louise Smallidge,  
11-72 to adopt the agenda as presented. Motion passed on a voice vote.

**\*\*** **MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 28, 2011** – Moved by Louise Smallidge, seconded by Paul  
11-73 Langseth, to approve the minutes of September 28, 2011, as circulated. Motion passed on a voice vote.

**PUBLIC ACCESS FORUM**

Jack Perry, Briggs Morgan Law Firm, thanked the Board of Water and Soil Resources for the review of the WCA appeal of exemption.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION –**

Chair Napstad reported that there are six agenda items today that need the Conflict of Interest Declaration form submitted. John Jaschke stated that the declaration process is being used on the following decisions:

- Minnesota River Board, Fiscal Year 2012 Work Plan and Grant
- RIM-WRP Payment Rates
- RIM-WRP Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund Allocation
- RIM Red River Wetland Restoration Initiative
- RIM Partners in USDA NRCS Mississippi River Basin Initiative (MRBI) Wetlands Reserve Enhancement Program (WREP)
- RIM Reserve outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF) Shallow Lakes Shoreland Protection on Wild Rice Lakes Project

Chair Napstad read the statement:

*“A conflict of interest whether actual or perceived occurs when someone in a position of trust has competing professional or personal interests and these competing interests make it difficult to fulfill professional duties impartially. At this time, members are requested to identify any potential conflicts of interest they may have regarding today’s business.”*

Chair Napstad asked board members to submit their completed Conflict of Interest Declaration forms to John Jaschke. John explained BWSR’s conflict of interest policy for grant authorizations. The Conflict of Interest Declaration document will be filed for the grant decision items.

## **REPORTS**

**Chair's Report** – Brian Napstad reported that he attended a number of meetings, he met with legislators, and agency heads. He stated that various people have indicated that wetland issues are best driven by agencies; more information will be presented to the Wetland Committee at their meeting this afternoon.

**Administrative Advisory Committee (AAC)** – Chair Napstad stated that the AAC did not meeting this morning as there were no administrative issues that needed attention at this time.

**Executive Director's Report** – John Jaschke reviewed the information in board members' packets, "For Your Information". John reported that the 'BWSR Academy' (attended by over 300 LGU staff) is going on now at Breezy Point. John stated that board members' interested in attending upcoming annual meetings need to submit registration forms to Mary Jo Anderson by October 28th.

John attended the Water Resources Conference last week; the focus was on science and policy. John reported that the Heron Lake Watershed District watershed plan hearing process is being held in abeyance as requested by the Watershed District.

John reported that the Office of Legislative Auditor (OLA) postponed BWSR's meeting on October 24, 2011, audit of legacy funds. The OLA Report will likely be available by the December 14<sup>th</sup> Board Meeting.

**Dispute Resolution Committee** – Travis Germundson reported that there are 15 appeals pending; one new appeal received, a restoration order in Mille Lacs County. Travis reported that File #11-2 and File #11-3 appeals are on the agenda later today.

**Wetland Committee** – LuAnn Tolliver reported that the Wetland Committee will meet today immediately following adjournment of the BWSR Board meeting.

**Grants Program & Policy Committee** – Louise Smallidge reported that the Grants Program & Policy Committee will meet on November 17; a notice will be distributed regarding time and location.

**Public Relations, Outreach & Strategic Planning Committee** – Keith Mykleseth reported that the Public Relations, Outreach & Strategic Planning (PROSP) Committee met on September 28, 2011; and discussions continue on BWSR's Strategic Plan. Keith asked board members to review the revised draft Executive Summary of the BWSR 2007 Strategic Plan, in their Board meeting packet today. The PROSP

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Committee plans to solicit input from state agencies. Don Buckhout reported that MAWD, MASWCD, and AMC propose modifications to BWSR's Strategic Plan. Don reported that staff will begin distribution of the draft Strategic Plan and request input from EQB, partners, and advisory groups. Chair Napstad stated the role of EQB in coordinating environmental policy efforts, stakeholder awareness and agency input. Don reported that he, Steve Woods, John Jaschke and Chair Napstad will present the Strategic Plan to EQB on November 18. Don will then present the status of the Strategic Plan to the Board in December, with possible adoption in January.

**RIM Reserve Management Planning Committee** – Paul Brutlag reported that the RIM Reserve Management Planning Committee met on September 14; the Committee recommendations are on the agenda later today.

**Drainage Work Group** – Tom Loveall reported that the Drainage Work Group met; however, he was unable to attend due to his attendance at the Heron Lake Watershed District hearing. John Jaschke reported that the Drainage Work Group set up a schedule to digest more of the Smith Partners Report and also has some members advising on technical aspects of grant applications. The Smith Partners Report is on BWSR's website.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

***Dispute Resolution Committee***

**Hearing on Wetland Conservation Act Appeal of Exemption and No-Loss**

**Determinations/Restoration Order Waseca County, File #11-2 and File #11-3** – Paul

Brutlag introduced Jill Nguyen, Attorney General's Office. Paul reported that the Dispute Resolution Committee held a hearing on October 13, 2011, after review of the record, written briefs, and oral arguments, unanimously voted to recommend that the decision be reversed and the Restoration Orders be rescinded. Moved by Paul Brutlag, seconded by LuAnn Tolliver, to approve the Dispute Resolution Committee's recommendation to:

- 1) Reverse the December 15, 2010, decision of the Waseca Soil and Water Conservation District. Richard and Marie Borglum's application is hereby granted with respect to the approved development exemption only.
- 2) Request the Commissioner of Natural Resources to rescind the Restoration Orders pursuant to Minn. R. 8420.0900, subp. A4(C).
- 3) Incorporate by reference the attached Memorandum as a part of the Order.

Paul Brutlag clarified the change in the draft Order on page three, item 2. The Board requests that the Commissioner of Natural Resources rescind the Restoration Orders pursuant to Minn. R. 8420.0900, subp. 4(C).

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11-74 Chair Napstad stated that all board members have had the opportunity to review the record and all documents; and called for the vote. Motion passed on a voice vote.

Paul Brutlag stated that he is proud of the DRC's professional approach to the analysis and procedure of this matter.

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11-75 Moved by Keith Mykleseth, seconded by Todd Foster, to authorize Chair Napstad to sign the Order. Motion passed on a voice vote. Chair Napstad thanked the DRC for all their efforts on this issue; he thanked Jill Nguyen for her assistance, and thanked all board members for their time and review of this record.

John Jaschke reported that the Conflict of Interest Declaration forms have been received, all board members are eligible to vote on the upcoming decision items. Tom Loveall, Faribault County Commissioner, abstained from the vote on the Minnesota River Board, Fiscal Year 2012 Work Plan and Grant.

***Southern Water Planning Committee***

**Minnesota River Board, Fiscal Year 2012 Work Plan and Grant** – Paul Langseth reported that this work plan is for BWSR oversight of administrative funding related to the efforts of the Minnesota River Board (MRB), formerly known as the Minnesota River Basin Joint Powers Board. The 2011 Minnesota Legislature appropriated administrative funding for the MRB, resulting in a fiscal year 2012 State General Funds grant of \$42,000. The overall budget objectives are included in the work plan. Staff recommends approval of this work plan and execution of the administrative grant agreement for fiscal year 2012. Moved by Paul Langseth, seconded by Todd Foster,  
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11-76 that BWSR enter into a grant agreement with the Minnesota River Board for these funds. Motion passed on a voice vote.

**Rock County Local Water Management Plan Amendment** – Paul Langseth reported that the Southern Water Planning Committee met on October 13, 2011, to review the Rock County 2011 - 2017 Local Water Management Plan Amendment and recommends approval. This Plan contains an implementation section with goals, objectives and actions to address the county's priority concerns. The Board Order required Rock County to update the Plan's implementation section by January 1, 2012. Rock County followed the amendment process guidelines established by the Board and submitted their 2011 - 2017 Local Water Management Plan Amendment on September 22, 2011. Moved by Paul Langseth, seconded by Tom Loveall, to approve the 2011  
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11-77 Amendment of the Rock County Water Management Plan for October 2011 – January 2017. Rock County will be required to provide for a complete update of its Water Management Plan prior to January 1, 2017. Motion passed on a voice vote.

**Winona County Local Water Management Plan Update** – Paul Langseth reported that the Southern Water Planning Committee met on October 13, 2011, to review the Winona County Local Water Management Plan Update and recommends approval.

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11-78 Moved by Paul Langseth, seconded by Keith Mykleseth, to approve the Winona County Local Water Management Plan Update 2011-2015. Chair Napstad stated that Winona County put together a very nice plan as seen on the Board Tour in 2009. Motion passed on a voice vote.

***RIM Reserve Management Planning Committee***

**RIM-WRP Payment Rates** – Kevin Lines reported that the RIM Reserve Management Planning Committee (RRMPC) met on October 14, 2011, to review and recommend authorization for staff to successfully implement the RIM Reserve and RIM-WRP Partnership payment rates consistent with other relevant Board policies.

Kevin reviewed the RIM Reserve 2011-2012 project funding timetable. John Jaschke reported that there are a large number of variations of RIM, it makes sense to extract payment rate decisions and put them into one resolution going forward; the payment rates to landowners are not changing at this time. John described the RIM Reserve and RIM-WRP Partnership payment rates proposal as follows:

1. Develop payment rates that best approximate 90% of land value for permanent easements on land with a cropping history and 60% of land value for permanent easements on lands without a cropping history. The basis shall be the TATLV as established by the county assessor and published on the Minnesota Land Economics website (excluding municipal areas).
  - a. The RIM Reserve payment rate for eligible croplands being enrolled is not to exceed 100% of the TATLV and for non-cropland acres is not to exceed 60% of TATLV.
  - b. The RIM Reserve portion of the payment rate for wetland restorations eligible for the RIM-WRP Partnership for cropland acres is not to exceed 50% of the TATLV and not to exceed 25% of the TATLV for non-cropland acres.
  - c. The payment rate maximum in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties will not exceed the highest average township rate from any of the other surrounding seven metro area counties due to a limited number of tillable land acres, and values that are influenced by development potential.
  - d. The payment rate maximum for the other five Twin Cities metro counties will not exceed the average Scott County rate to more accurately reflect tillable values.
2. Other targeted RIM Reserve easement payment rates are included in separate resolutions.

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3. The payment rate components of Board Resolution #11-19 (attached) are hereby rescinded.

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11-79 Moved by Paul Brutlag, seconded by Paul Langseth, to approve the RIM-WRP Payment Rates as presented. John clarified that as the payment rates change, and land values change, this resolution will also need to change and be modified by the Board. Kevin clarified that the established payment rate is what is used at the time of the application. Tim Koehler, NRCS, stated that the NRCS has adopted the same formula process as BWSR, the important message is that there is no competition, this is a partnership. Motion passed on a voice vote.

**RIM-WRP Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund Allocation** – Kevin Lines reported that the RIM Reserve Management Planning Committee met on October 14, 2011, to review and recommend authorization of the \$1.645M allocation of Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund (ENRTF) to the RIM-WRP partnership to be used in the NRCS approved MRBI-WREP Crooked Lake multi-year project in Douglas County. Tim Koehler reported that NRCS has approved the MRBI RIM-WRP Partnership project area in Douglas County. Moved by Gene Tiedemann, seconded by Dave Schad, that BWSR authorizes staff to work with Minnesota NRCS and Douglas SWCD to develop the RIM-WRP Partnership eligibility, selection criteria and sign-up procedures for the NRCS approved MRBI-WREP Crooked Lake project in Douglas County to successfully implement the RIM-WRP Partnership in recognition of, and consistent with, the findings noted. Discussion followed. Keith Mykleseth suggested that a periodic update of this particular project area be presented to the Board at a future meeting. Motion passed on a voice vote.

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11-80

**RIM Red River Wetland Restoration Initiative** – Kevin Lines reported that the RIM Reserve Management Planning Committee met on October 14, 2011, to review and recommend authorization of the allocation of up to \$5M in Capital Budget RIM Reserve Funds to the NRCS approved Wetland Conservation Initiative for the Red River of the North Watershed. Tim Koehler reported that NRCS approves the five-year allocation of this project. Moved by Paul Brutlag, seconded by Louise Smallidge, that the Board authorize staff to: 1) Allocate up to \$5M for the Wetland Restoration Conservation Initiative for the Red River of the North Watershed project and implement the project consistent with this and other relevant Board policies; and 2) Work with Minnesota NRCS and local project review teams and sponsors to develop the RIM-WRP Partnership eligibility, sign-up procedures, and project selection for the RIM-WRP Partnership to be used in the approved USDA-NRCS Wetland Restoration Conservation Initiative for the Red River of the North Watershed project areas. Discussion followed. Motion passed on a voice vote.

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11-81

Chair Napstad called for a break in the meeting at 10:45 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 10:55 a.m.

**RIM Partners in USDA NRCS Mississippi River Basin Initiative (MRBI) Wetlands Reserve Enhancement Program (WREP)** – Kevin Lines reported that BWSR received \$20M in capital investment bonds in 2011 for the RIM Reserve program. This authorizes the allocation of up to \$5M to the RIM-WRP Partnership, and authorizes staff to successfully implement the RIM-WRP Partnership in the approved MRBI-WREP project areas. The RIM Reserve Management Planning Committee recommends approval of the allocation. Kevin reported that targeted allocations are: \$2.5M for Sauk River; \$.5M for Cedar River, and \$2M for Root River.

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11-82 Moved by Gene Tiedemann, seconded by Paul Brutlag, that the Board authorizes staff to allocate up to \$5M for the three NRCS MRBI-WREP project areas and implement the projects consistent with this and other relevant Board policies. Motion passed on a voice vote.

**RIM Reserve Outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF) Shallow Lakes Shoreland Protection on Wild Rice Lakes Project** – Kevin Lines reported that the RIM Reserve Management Planning Committee met on October 14, 2011, to review and authorize implementation of the new RIM Reserve Shallow Lakes Shoreland Protection on Wild Rice Lakes Project in north central Minnesota and recommends the allocation of \$1.891M in OHF.

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11-83 Moved by Paul Langseth, seconded by Paul Brutlag, that the Board authorizes staff to: 1) develop eligibility, prioritization, sign-up and selection procedures, and; 2) establish payment rates for the Shallow Lakes Protection on Wild Rice Lakes Project at 60% of the most recently assessed taxable market value of the land as determined by the county assessor of the county where the land is located. Discussion followed. Kevin stated that project details will be identified, working with LGUs to prioritize. Motion passed on a voice vote.

#### **OLD BUSINESS**

**Clean Water Fund/Outdoor Heritage Fund RIM Reserve Riparian Buffer** – Kevin Lines reported that at the September 28, 2011, Board meeting, staff were authorized to develop a ranking process and time line for the CWF and OHF RIM Reserve Riparian Buffer Conservation Easement Sub-program. Tabor Hoek presented an overview of targeted dates, ranking criteria, and goals for the 2012 CWF & OHF RIM Proposal. Tabor stated that there is a huge need for buffers in the state. Kevin stated that significant improvements are being made from the previous program and will continue to evolve. John Jaschke stated that staff will ask for an inter-agency peer review. Chair Napstad commented on the applicability of the program in non-agricultural settings.

**BWSR Meeting Minutes**  
**October 26, 2011**  
**Page Nine**

Kevin stated that the approach of RIM has been primarily agriculturally-focused and the legislature mandated the use of prairie landscape for the OHF portion.

Christy Jo Fogarty stated that the land use points in the riparian zones don't add up, and outcomes could be more explicit. John stated that a clean water requirement benefit is first, then wildlife; a separate two-part scoring and the Outdoor Heritage piece can only be used in the prairie part of the state. The inter-agency review process will help with this. Tabor stated that wildlife review involved Pheasants Forever, DNR, USFWS, and SWCDs. Kevin stated that the criteria also needs to meet the constitutional amendment language. Rob Sip stated that MDA would like to provide comment in a timely manner. Rebecca Flood stated that PCA would also like to review and comment. John stated that board members should submit comments to Tabor and Kevin and that it will next be used as a scoring document for the RFP.

Jerry Van Amburg asked about a listing of constitutional funding as described in an MPR story and getting that information out to the public. John stated that BWSR has Legacy funding listed on the BWSR website. Rob Sip stated that MDA will have all of their funding listed on their website next week. Rebecca stated that PCA has some items listed but work that is program driven is described different than projects. Kevin stated that the LSOHC has OHF funding listed on their website. The final score sheet will be developed by BWSR staff with input solicited from agencies; a draft from the executive director will be sent via e-mail to board members in the next couple weeks, with the final document available at the December Board meeting.

**NEW BUSINESS**

**Ag Wetlands – WCA/Swampbuster BWSR/NRCS Implementation Agreement –** John Jaschke reported that on September 21, 2011, BWSR and the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) signed an agreement to coordinate the implementation of the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) and the "Swampbuster" provisions of the Federal Farm bill. Work under this agreement has already begun; including pursuing a separate ag wetland bank which is a work in progress. BWSR is providing technical expertise and SWCD oversight. Communication materials will be distributed. Successfully implementing this agreement will significantly improve consistency between WCA and Swampbuster, increase program efficiency, and provide better service to landowners. John stated that this will go before the Wetland Committee with more details; John will keep board members informed as this moves forward.

**AGENCY REPORTS**

**Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA)** – Rob Sip reported that MDA announced an ag water research RFP in the State Register; Rob will forward to board members.

**Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR)** – Dave Schad reported on the successful sign-up of the Walk-In Access (WIA) Program, well received by landowners and hunters. Dave reported that he, DNR Commissioner Landwehr, and Governor Dayton drove by WIA posted boundaries during the Pheasant Opener near Montevideo. Dave stated that hunters are aware of the new program and making good use of it; hope to increase from 10,000 acres to 50,000 acres. DNR looks to state funding to continue this program in the future.

**Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)** – Rebecca Flood reported that a 2009 court decision now requires a state issued pesticide general permit per federal EPA delegation responsibilities; MPCA expects it to be issued November 4. Rob Sip stated that MDA and DNR are working with MPCA on this permitting issue. Rebecca stated that a factsheet will soon be available on PCA's website.

**UPCOMING MEETINGS** – Chair Napstad stated that the BWSR Board does not meet in November; the next Board Meeting is December 14, 2011, in St. Paul. Upcoming meetings:

- LMC Annual Meeting – November 17, Eagan
- MAT Annual Meeting – November 17-19, Alexandria
- MAWD Annual Meeting – December 1-3, Alexandria
- MASWCD Annual Meeting – December 4-6, Bloomington
- AMC Annual Meeting – December 5-7, Minneapolis

\*\* Moved by Louise Smallidge, seconded by Christy Jo Fogarty, to adjourn the meeting at 12:23 p.m. Motion passed on a voice vote.

11-84

Respectfully submitted,

Mary Jo Anderson  
Recorder

## Board of Water and Soil Resources Grants Conflict of Interest Declaration



**Board Meeting Item:** FY2012 Clean Water Fund Competitive Grants  
**Date:** December 14, 2011

[Policy 08-01: Grants Conflict of Interest](#) Minnesota state agencies must work to deliberately avoid both actual and perceived conflicts of interest related to grant-making at both the individual and organizational levels. When a conflict of interest concerning state grant-making exists, transparency shall be the guiding principle in addressing it.

### **Grant Making Meeting Procedure**

Meetings that are part of the grant making process will include an agenda item to identify and disclose actual or perceived conflicts of interest. During this agenda item, the chair of the meeting shall make a statement that defines what a conflict of interest is and a request that meeting participants disclose any actual or perceived conflicts. This statement is as follows:

Agenda Item: Conflicts of Interest Declaration.

Chair Statement: *"A conflict of interest whether actual or perceived occurs when someone in a position of trust has competing professional or personal interests and these competing interests make it difficult to fulfill professional duties impartially. At this time, members are requested to identify any potential conflicts of interest they may have regarding today's business."*

This form provides Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) grant reviewers an opportunity to disclose any conflicts of interest, or potential for conflicts of interest that exist during a grant making process. It is the grant reviewer's obligation to be familiar with the Conflict of Interest Policy for State Grant-Making and to disclose any conflicts of interest. The grant reviewer is not required to explain the reason for the conflict of interest as this form is considered public data under Minn. Statute 13.599-Grants. **A disclosure does not automatically result in the grant application reviewer being removed from the review process.**

*Please read the descriptions of conflict of interest below and mark the appropriate box that pertains to you and your status as a reviewer of this grant.*

**Descriptions of conflicts of interest:** - A conflict of interest shall be deemed to exist when a review of the situation by the grant reviewer (or other agency personnel) determines any one of the following conditions to be present:

(a) A grant reviewer uses his/her status or position to obtain special advantage, benefit, or access to the grantee or grant applicant's time, services, facilities, equipment, supplies, badge, uniform, prestige, or influence.

(b) A grant reviewer receives or accepts money or anything else of value from a state grantee or grant applicant or has equity or a financial interest in or partial or whole ownership of an applicant organization.

- (c) A grant reviewer is an employee of a grant applicant or is a family member of anyone involved in the grantee or grant applicant's agency.
- (d) A grant reviewer is in a position to derive benefit by directly influencing a grant-making process to favor an organization the grant reviewer has an interest in.
- 
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- Based on the descriptions above, I do not have a conflict of interest.
- Based on the descriptions above, I have or may have an actual or perceived conflict of interest, which I am listing below. *(The grant reviewer should list the specific grant-making evaluation, recommendation, or allocation with which they may have a conflict of interest. The grant reviewer may describe the nature of the conflict in the space below, but this information is not required since this form is considered public information.)*

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*(continue below or on an attachment if needed)*

- Based on the descriptions above, I am unable to participate in this evaluation, recommendation or allocation process because of a conflict of interest.

If at any time during the grant-making process I discover a conflict of interest, I will disclose that conflict to the meeting chair immediately.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**All forms must be submitted to the lead staff for the meeting and filed with the meeting agenda by the BWSR Grant Coordinator upon completion.**

## Board of Water and Soil Resources Grants Conflict of Interest Declaration



Board Meeting Item: FY2012 Cooperative Weed Management Grants  
Date: December 14, 2011

[Policy 08-01: Grants Conflict of Interest](#) Minnesota state agencies must work to deliberately avoid both actual and perceived conflicts of interest related to grant-making at both the individual and organizational levels. When a conflict of interest concerning state grant-making exists, transparency shall be the guiding principle in addressing it.

### Grant Making Meeting Procedure

Meetings that are part of the grant making process will include an agenda item to identify and disclose actual or perceived conflicts of interest. During this agenda item, the chair of the meeting shall make a statement that defines what a conflict of interest is and a request that meeting participants disclose any actual or perceived conflicts. This statement is as follows:

Agenda Item: Conflicts of Interest Declaration.

Chair Statement: *"A conflict of interest whether actual or perceived occurs when someone in a position of trust has competing professional or personal interests and these competing interests make it difficult to fulfill professional duties impartially. At this time, members are requested to identify any potential conflicts of interest they may have regarding today's business."*

This form provides Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) grant reviewers an opportunity to disclose any conflicts of interest, or potential for conflicts of interest that exist during a grant making process. It is the grant reviewer's obligation to be familiar with the Conflict of Interest Policy for State Grant-Making and to disclose any conflicts of interest. The grant reviewer is not required to explain the reason for the conflict of interest as this form is considered public data under Minn. Statute 13.599-Grants. **A disclosure does not automatically result in the grant application reviewer being removed from the review process.**

*Please read the descriptions of conflict of interest below and mark the appropriate box that pertains to you and your status as a reviewer of this grant.*

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(b) A grant reviewer receives or accepts money or anything else of value from a state grantee or grant applicant or has equity or a financial interest in or partial or whole ownership of an applicant organization.

(c) A grant reviewer is an employee of a grant applicant or is a family member of anyone involved in the grantee or grant applicant's agency.

(d) A grant reviewer is in a position to derive benefit by directly influencing a grant-making process to favor an organization the grant reviewer has an interest in.

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*(continue below or on an attachment if needed)*

- Based on the descriptions above, I am unable to participate in this evaluation, recommendation or allocation process because of a conflict of interest.

If at any time during the grant-making process I discover a conflict of interest, I will disclose that conflict to the meeting chair immediately.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**All forms must be submitted to the lead staff for the meeting and filed with the meeting agenda by the BWSR Grant Coordinator upon completion.**

## Board of Water and Soil Resources Grants Conflict of Interest Declaration



Board Meeting Item: FYs '12 and '13 Red River Basin Commission Administrative Grants  
Date: December 14, 2011

[Policy 08-01: Grants Conflict of Interest](#) Minnesota state agencies must work to deliberately avoid both actual and perceived conflicts of interest related to grant-making at both the individual and organizational levels. When a conflict of interest concerning state grant-making exists, transparency shall be the guiding principle in addressing it.

### Grant Making Meeting Procedure

Meetings that are part of the grant making process will include an agenda item to identify and disclose actual or perceived conflicts of interest. During this agenda item, the chair of the meeting shall make a statement that defines what a conflict of interest is and a request that meeting participants disclose any actual or perceived conflicts. This statement is as follows:

Agenda Item: Conflicts of Interest Declaration.

Chair Statement: *"A conflict of interest whether actual or perceived occurs when someone in a position of trust has competing professional or personal interests and these competing interests make it difficult to fulfill professional duties impartially. At this time, members are requested to identify any potential conflicts of interest they may have regarding today's business."*

This form provides Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) grant reviewers an opportunity to disclose any conflicts of interest, or potential for conflicts of interest that exist during a grant making process. It is the grant reviewer's obligation to be familiar with the Conflict of Interest Policy for State Grant-Making and to disclose any conflicts of interest. The grant reviewer is not required to explain the reason for the conflict of interest as this form is considered public data under Minn. Statute 13.599-Grants. **A disclosure does not automatically result in the grant application reviewer being removed from the review process.**

*Please read the descriptions of conflict of interest below and mark the appropriate box that pertains to you and your status as a reviewer of this grant.*

**Descriptions of conflicts of interest:** - A conflict of interest shall be deemed to exist when a review of the situation by the grant reviewer (or other agency personnel) determines any one of the following conditions to be present:

(a) A grant reviewer uses his/her status or position to obtain special advantage, benefit, or access to the grantee or grant applicant's time, services, facilities, equipment, supplies, badge, uniform, prestige, or influence.

(b) A grant reviewer receives or accepts money or anything else of value from a state grantee or grant applicant or has equity or a financial interest in or partial or whole ownership of an applicant organization.

(c) A grant reviewer is an employee of a grant applicant or is a family member of anyone involved in the grantee or grant applicant's agency.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*(continue below or on an attachment if needed)*

- Based on the descriptions above, I am unable to participate in this evaluation, recommendation or allocation process because of a conflict of interest.

If at any time during the grant-making process I discover a conflict of interest, I will disclose that conflict to the meeting chair immediately.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**All forms must be submitted to the lead staff for the meeting and filed with the meeting agenda by the BWSR Grant Coordinator upon completion.**



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Dispute Resolution Committee Report

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: Committee Recommendation, New Business, Old Business
Item Type: Decision, Discussion, Information
Section/Region: Land and Water Section
Contact: Travis Germundson
Prepared by: Travis Germundson
Reviewed by: Committee(s)
Presented by: Paul Brutlag & Travis Germundson

Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: Resolution, Order, Map, Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- None, Amended Policy Requested, New Policy Requested, General Fund Budget, Capital Budget, Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget, Clean Water Fund Budget, Other

ACTION REQUESTED

None

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)

Dispute Resolution Committee Report. The report provides a monthly update on the number of appeals filed with the BWSR.

Dispute Resolution Report  
November 28, 2011  
By: Travis Germundson

There are presently 14 appeals pending. All of the appeals involve WCA except File 10-10. There has been 1 new appeal filed since the last report (October 26, 2011).

Format note: New appeals that have been filed since last report to the Board.  
~~Appeals that have been decided since last report to the Board.~~

File 11-9 (10-27-11) This is an appeal of a restoration order in Stearns County. The appeal regards the filling of approximately 24,196 sq. ft. of wetland for the development of a residential property. A wetland replacement plan application has been submitted to the LGU for impacts identified in the restoration order. The appeal has been placed in abeyance and the restoration order stayed until there is a final decision on the application.

File 11-8 (10-18-11) This is an appeal of a restoration order in Mille Lacs County. The appeal regards the unauthorized placement of fill along both sides of an existing driveway entrance for parking, resulting in approximately 1,785 sq. ft. of wetland impact. No decision has been made on the appeal.

File 11-1 (1-20-11) This is an appeal of a restoration order in Hennepin County. The appeal regards the filling of approximately 1.77 acres of wetland and 0.69 acres of excavation. The appeal has been placed in abeyance and the restoration order stayed until there is a final decision on an after-the-fact wetland application.

File 10-10 (6-10-10) This is an appeal filed under Minn. Stat. 103D.535 regarding an order of the managers of the Wild Rice Watershed District not to go forward with the Upper Becker Dam Enhancement Project as proposed. Appeals filed under 103D.535 require that the Board follow the Administrative Procedures Act. The Act requires that the hearing be conducted by an Administrative Laws Judge through the Office of Administrative Hearings. The appeal has been placed in abeyance pending settlement discussions. A verbal settlement agreement has been reached by the parties. (at the December 2010 Board meeting, Managers voted 6 to 1 to move forward with Option D)

File 10-7 (2-19-10) This is an appeal of a restoration order in Stearns County. The appeal regards draining and filling impacts to approximately 18.44 acres of Type2/3 wetland and 3.06 acres of Type 2 wetland. The appeal has been placed in abeyance and the restoration order stayed for submittal of "as built" or project information pertaining to a public drainage system.

File 10-3 (2-1-10) This is an appeal of a restoration order in Stearns County. The appeal regards the placement of agricultural drain tile and the straightening and rerouting of a county ditch that resulted in over 12 acres of wetland impacts. The appellant has granted BWSR additional time to make a decision on the appeal. No decision has been made on the appeal.

File 09-22 (10-02-09) This is an appeal of a restoration order in Carlton County. The appeal regards three separate investigation areas encompassing over 18 acres of wetland impacts from excavation, filling, and ditching. The replacement order has been stayed and the appeal has been placed in abeyance pending further technical work and for submittal of complete wetland replacement plan, exemption, or no-loss application.

File 09-13 (8-20-09) This is an appeal of an exemption decision in Otter Tail County. The appeal regard the denial of an exemption request for agricultural/drainage actives. A previous denial of the same exemption decision had been appealed (File 09-6). The appeal was remanded for further technical evaluation and a hearing, and now the current denial has been appealed. The appeal has been granted. A pre hearing conference convened on November 12, 2009. At which time parties agreed to hold off scheduling written briefs until the petition before NRCS is concluded. The appeal has been placed in abeyance by mutual agreement until there is a final decision by the Department of Agriculture National Appeals Division.

File 09-10 (7-9-09) This is an appeal of a banking plan application in Aitkin County. The appeal regards the LGU's denial of a banking plan application to restore 427.5 acres of wetlands through the use of exceptional natural resource value. The appeal has been accepted and pre-hearing conferences convened on October 13 and 30, and December 14, 2009. Settlement discussions are on hold while the appellant addresses permitting issues with the Corps of Engineers. The appeal has been placed in abeyance by mutual agreement on determining the viability of a new wetland banking plan application.

File 09-3 (2-20-09) This is an appeal of a replacement plan decision in Anoka County. The appeal regards the approval of a wetland replacement plan for 11,919 square feet of impacts associated with a residential development. The appeal has been placed in abeyance and the replacement plan decision stayed for submittal of a revised replacement plan application. The three owners are also in the process of splitting up the property.

File 08-9. (03/06/08) This is an appeal of a replacement order in Pine County. The appeal regards impacts to approximately 11.26 acres of wetland. The replacement order has been stayed and the appeal has been placed in abeyance pending disposition with the U.S. Dept of Justice.

File 06-23. (05/19/06) This is an appeal of a replacement plan decision in Kanabec County. The LGU denied the wetland replacement plan application. A previous denial of the same replacement plan application had been appealed, the appeal was remanded for a hearing, and now the current denial has been appealed. The appeal has been placed in abeyance pending the outcome of a lawsuit between the landowner and the county. The lawsuit concerns the county's possible noncompliance with the 60-day rule. The county prevailed in district court; however the decision was appealed to the Court of Appeals where the county again prevailed. An appeal to the Minnesota Supreme Court was denied review.

File 06-17. (05/27/06) This is an appeal of a replacement plan decision in the City of Montgomery in LeSueur County. The LGU denied an after-the-fact wetland replacement plan application based on a lack of sufficient reasons why the restoration could not be completed. The appeal was been remanded for further processing at the local level. The City of Montgomery has gradually been working on removing the debris and restoring the wetland in accordance with MPCA requirements.

File 05-1. (01/13/05) This is an appeal of a replacement plan decision by the Rice Creek Watershed District. The District previously made a decision that was appealed which resulted in a remand for an expanded TEP. Now there is an appeal of the decision made under remand since the decision differed from the TEP report. At issue are wetland delineation and the Comprehensive Wetland Protection and Management Plan that BWSR approved. After a hearing before the DRC, the board remanded the matter for new wetland delineation and for submission on an updated, complete replacement plan application. On 12-9-09 the District made a new wetland delineation decision. The applicant has not yet submitted an updated replacement plan application.

### Summary Table

Type of Decision	Total for Calendar Year 2010	Total for Calendar Year 2011
Order in favor of appellant	2	2
Order not in favor of appellant	6	2
Order Modified		1
Order Remanded	1	
Order Place Appeal in Abeyance	5	4
Negotiated Settlement	1	1
Withdrawn/Dismissed	4	

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

***Metro Water Planning Committee*** – Bob Burandt

1. Valley Branch WD Watershed Management Plan Amendment – Melissa Lewis -  
***DECISION ITEM***
  
2. Lower Rum River WMO Revised Watershed Management Plan – Melissa Lewis -  
***DECISION ITEM***
  
3. Lower Minnesota River WD Revised Watershed Management Plan – Brad Wozney -  
***DECISION ITEM***
  
4. Coon Creek WD Enlargement Petition –Jim Haertel - ***DECISION ITEM***



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Valley Branch WD Watershed Plan Amendment

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Metro
Contact: Jim Haertel
Prepared by: Melissa Lewis
Reviewed by: Metro Water Planning Committee(s)
Presented by: Melissa Lewis

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [X] Order [X] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[ ] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

Approval of Valley Branch Watershed District Watershed Management Plan Amendment

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)
The Valley Branch Watershed District (District) was established on November 14, 1968 in response to a citizen's petition to address existing flooding problems and prevent future flooding problems. The District was enlarged in 2009 to include portions of the area formerly within the Lower St. Croix Watershed Management Organization (LSCWMO) that are part of this amendment. The District is located in the eastern portion of the Metropolitan Area and includes portions of Baytown and West Lakeland Townships and the cities of Afton, Grant, Lake Elmo, Mahtomedi, Oak Park Heights, Oakdale, Pine Springs, St. Mary's Point, and Woodbury within Washington and Maplewood, North St. Paul, and White Bear Lake within Ramsey County. The District encompasses approximately 70 square miles.

The amendment addresses the requirement to amend the District Watershed Management Plan to include the area of the former LSCWMO. The Amendment incorporates natural resource data, issues, and goals for approximately five square miles of the former LSCWMO into the Plan. The information incorporated is consistent with the former LSCWMO Watershed Management Plan. The only comments on the amendment were from Minnesota Department of Agriculture and the City of Afton and all were fully addressed.

The District circulated a copy of the draft Amendment to the Board, other state agencies, Metropolitan Council, and local governments for their review pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 7 on May 20, 2011. A summary of comments received and the District's response was received on September 2, 2011. A public hearing was held on September 22, 2011. No comments were received. The final draft of the Amendment was received by the Board on September 26, 2011.

The Metro Water Planning Committee met on November 29, 2011. After review of the information, the Committee unanimously voted to recommend approval of the Plan Amendment per the attached draft Order.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources  
520 Lafayette Road North  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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**In the Matter** of the review of the Amendment to the Watershed Management Plan for the **Valley Branch Watershed District**, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subdivision 11.

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**ORDER  
APPROVING  
AMENDMENT TO  
WATERSHED  
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Whereas**, the Board of Managers of the Valley Branch Watershed District (District) submitted an Amendment to the Watershed Management Plan (Plan) dated September 26, 2011, to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 11, and;

**Whereas**, the Board has completed its review of the Amendment;

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

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. **Watershed District Establishment.** The District was established on November 14, 1968 in response to a citizen's petition to address existing flooding problems and prevent future flooding problems. The District was enlarged in 2009 to include portions of the area formerly within the Lower St. Croix Watershed Management Organization (LSCWMO) that are part of this amendment.
2. **Authority to Plan.** The Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act requires the preparation of a watershed management plan for the subject watershed area which meets the requirements of Minnesota Statutes Sections 103B.201 to 103B.251. The current District watershed management plan was approved by Board Order on October 26, 2005. The watershed management plan may be amended according to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 11.
3. **Nature of the Watershed.** The District is located in the eastern portion of the Metropolitan Area and includes portions of Baytown and West Lakeland Townships and the cities of Afton, Grant, Lake Elmo, Mahtomedi, Oak Park Heights, Oakdale, Pine Springs, St. Mary's Point, and Woodbury within Washington and Maplewood, North St. Paul, and White Bear Lake within Ramsey County. The District encompasses approximately 70 square miles; bound by the Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District to the west, the Rice Creek and Brown's Creek

Watershed Districts to the north, the Middle St. Croix Watershed Management Organization and the St. Croix River to the east, and the South Washington Watershed District to the south. The District drains generally west to east towards the St. Croix River. The District contains many lakes, ponds, wetlands, two perennial streams, and one intermittent stream.

4. **Amendment Development and Review.** The District circulated a copy of the draft Amendment to the Board, other state agencies, Metropolitan Council, and local governments for their review pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 7 on May 20, 2011. A summary of comments received and the District's response was received on September 2, 2011. A public hearing was held on September 22, 2011. No comments were received. The final draft of the Amendment was received by the Board on September 26, 2011.
5. **Local Review.** The District distributed copies of the draft Plan to local units of government for their review pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 7.  
City of Afton. The city of Afton provided minor revisions and requested Kelle's Coulee be included in the District volunteer stream monitoring program. The District addressed all comments.
6. **Metropolitan Council Review.** The Council did not comment on the Amendment.
7. **Department of Agriculture Review.** The MDA provided comments on the role of the MDA. The District addressed the comments.
8. **Department of Health Review.** The MDH did not comment on the Amendment.
9. **Department of Natural Resources Review.** The DNR did not comment on the Amendment.
10. **Pollution Control Agency Review.** The PCA did not comment on the Amendment.
11. **Department of Transportation Review.** The DOT did not comment on the Amendment.
12. **Board Review.** Board staff found the amendment to be consistent with Minnesota Statute and Rule and did not request changes.
13. **Amendment Summary.** The Amendment incorporates natural resource data, issues, and goals for approximately five square miles of the former LSCWMO into the Plan. The information incorporated is consistent with the former LSCWMO Watershed Management Plan.
14. **Metro Water Planning Committee Meeting.** On October 4, 2011, the Board's Metro Water Planning Committee and staff met in St. Paul to review and discuss the Amendment. Those in attendance from the Board's Committee were Christy Jo Fogarty, Louise Smallidge, LuAnn Tolliver, Rebecca Flood, Faye Sleeper, and Robert Burandt as chair. Board staff in attendance were Metro Region Supervisor Jim Haertel and Board Conservationist Melissa Lewis. Board staff recommended approval of the Amendment. After discussion, the Committee unanimously voted to recommend approval of the Amendment to the full Board.

### 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 an Amendment to the Watershed Management Plan for the Valley Branch Watershed District pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 11.
3. The attached Amendment is in conformance with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes Sections 103B.201 to 103B.251.

### ORDER

The Board hereby approves the attached Amendment, dated September 26, 2011, to the Valley Branch Watershed District Watershed Management Plan.

Dated at St. Paul, Minnesota this 14<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2011.

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

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BY: Brian Napstad, Chair

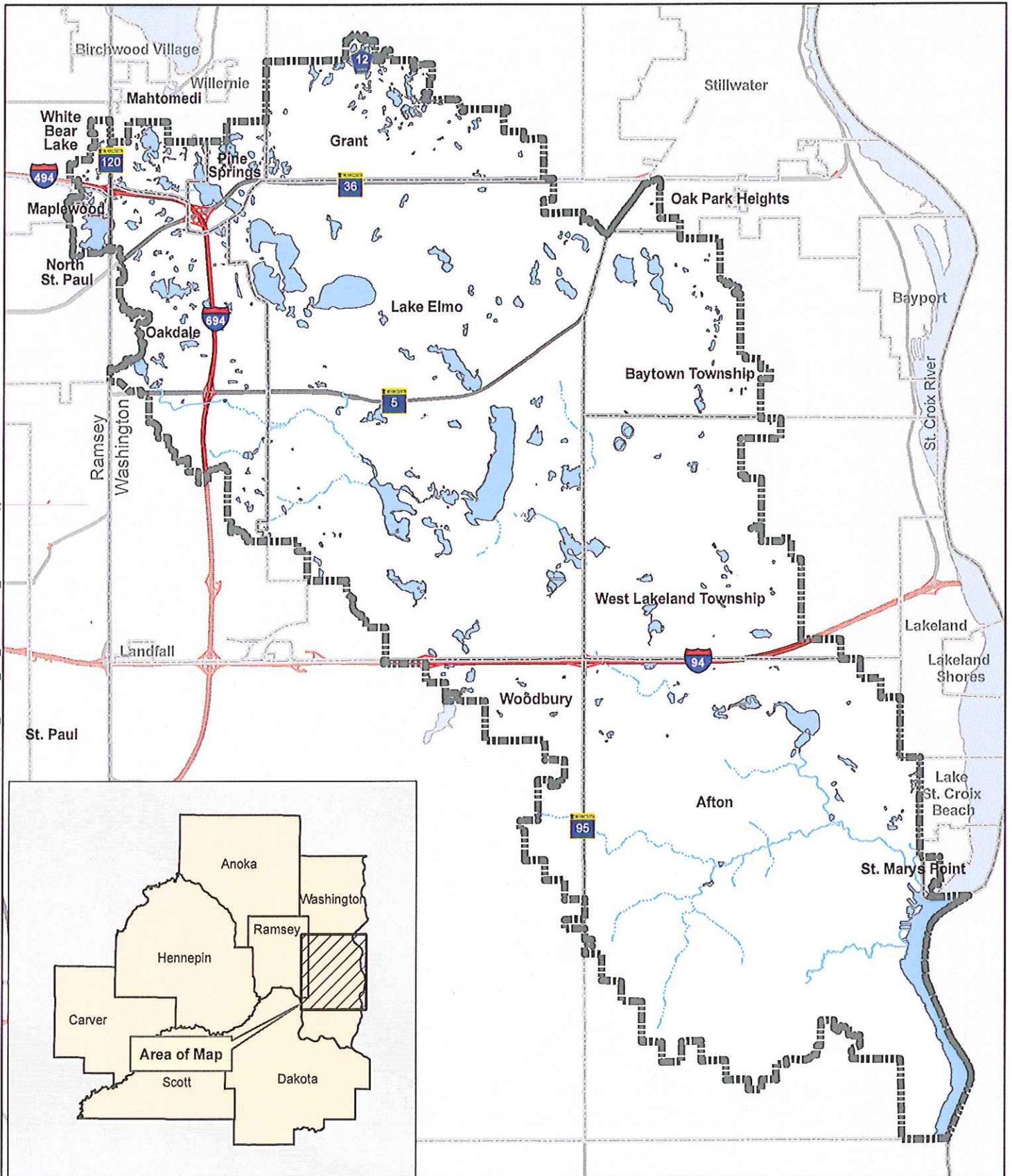


Figure 2-1

LOCATION AND COMMUNITIES  
Valley Branch Watershed District



Scale in Miles



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Lower Rum WMO Watershed Plan

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Metro
Contact: Jim Haertel
Prepared by: Melissa Lewis
Reviewed by: Metro Water Planning Committee(s)
Presented by: Melissa Lewis

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [X] Order [X] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[ ] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

Approval of Lower Rum River Watershed Management Organization Watershed Management Plan

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)
The WMO was established in 1985. The WMO encompasses approximately 56 square miles in the southwestern portion of Anoka County, bisected by the Rum River. It is bound by the Mississippi River to the south, Sherburne County to the west, the Upper Rum River Watershed Management Organization to the north and the Coon Creek Watershed District to the east. The WMO is composed of four cities wholly or partially within the boundary including Andover, Anoka, Coon Rapids, and Ramsey.

The intent of the Plan is to provide guidance to the member communities and the development community to insure the surface water resources within the boundaries of the organization are managed in a consistent, cost effective, and environmentally appropriate manner. The Plan includes a profile of the watershed's existing environmental conditions, discusses water resource management issues, identifies strategies for each issue, and defines the course of action the organization will follow to address each issue. The Implementation Program within the Plan commits to continuing water monitoring and permitting and expanding education programs.

The draft revised Plan was submitted to the Board, other state agencies, and local governments for the 60-day review on March 30, 2010. A public hearing was held on December 16, 2010. On December 15, 2010, the draft revised Plan was sent to the review agencies for the 45-day review period. The final draft of the revised Plan was received by the Board on October 19, 2011.

The Metro Water Planning Committee met on November 29, 2011. After review of the information, the Committee unanimously voted to recommend approval of the Revised Plan per the attached draft Order.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources  
520 Lafayette Road North  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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**In the Matter** of the review of the Watershed Management Plan for the **Lower Rum River Watershed Management Organization**, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subdivision 9.

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**ORDER  
APPROVING  
WATERSHED  
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Whereas**, the Board of Managers of the Lower Rum River Watershed Management Organization (WMO) submitted a Watershed Management Plan (Plan) dated October 2011, to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 9, 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. **Watershed Management Organization Establishment.** The WMO was established in 1985. The intent of the Plan is to provide guidance to the member communities and the development community to insure the surface water resources within the boundaries of the organization are managed in a consistent, cost effective, and environmentally appropriate manner.
2. **Authority to Plan.** The Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act requires the preparation of a watershed management plan for the subject watershed area which meets the requirements of Minnesota Statutes Sections 103B.201 to 103B.251. The previous WMO plan was approved by Board Order on August 26, 1998. The plan may be revised according to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 9.
3. **Nature of the Watershed.** The WMO encompasses approximately 56 square miles in the southwestern portion of Anoka County, bisected by the Rum River. It is bound by the Mississippi River to the south, Sherburne County to the west, the Upper Rum River Watershed Management Organization to the north and the Coon Creek Watershed District to the east. The WMO is composed of four cities wholly or partially within the boundary including Andover, Anoka, Coon Rapids, and Ramsey.

4. **Plan Development and Review.** The Plan was prepared in accordance with Minnesota Rules Chapter 8410 and Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B. Meetings were held to review goals, policies, and to set priorities.

The draft revised Plan was submitted to the Board, other state agencies, and local governments for the 60-day review on March 30, 2010. A public hearing was held on December 16, 2010. On December 15, 2010, the draft revised Plan was sent to the review agencies for the 45-day review period. The final draft of the revised Plan was received by the Board on October 19, 2011.

5. **Local Review.** The WMO distributed copies of the draft Plan to local units of government for their review pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 7.

Anoka County. The County recommended WMO cooperation with the County Resources Work Group and requested membership on the WMO technical advisory committee. The county requested additional information be incorporated into the Land and Water Resources Inventory chapter of the plan and a discussion of surficial aquifers and wellhead protection plans be incorporated into the Problems and Corrective Actions section of the plan. All comments were addressed.

Anoka Conservation District. The Conservation District provided recommendations and corrections to the water quality and stormwater standards, permit requirements and design criteria, and to the water monitoring plan. The District offered to assist in creating an annual reporting template and assisted with the technical advisory committee. All comments were addressed.

City of Andover. The City requested changes to requirements for basin/manhole inspections for consistency and inclusion of WMO design criteria in one location within the plan. The city also requested clarification of the design criteria and methodology for runoff analysis. All comments were addressed.

City of Ramsey. The City requested reference to 'wetland buffers' be replaced with 'wetland protection standards and/or best management practice.' The City also indicated opposition to any permit requirements and enforcement standards that exceed what is currently mandated by state law. The City expressed concern with potential redundancies with maintaining a permit threshold of one acre of disturbance. The city also requested the WMO take a proactive approach to evaluating and addressing long-term sustainability of water supply. All comments were addressed.

6. **Metropolitan Council Review.** The Council encouraged the WMO to use a technical advisory committee in the future to discuss the issues identified in the plan. The Council found the plan to be consistent with the Council's *Water Resources Management Policy Plan*. All comments were addressed.
7. **Department of Agriculture Review.** The MDA did not comment on the Plan.
8. **Department of Health Review.** The MDH did not comment on the Plan.

9. **Department of Natural Resources Review.** The DNR did not comment on the Plan.
10. **Pollution Control Agency Review.** The PCA did not comment on the Plan.
11. **Department of Transportation Review.** The DOT requested membership on the WMO technical advisory committee in the development of infiltration, volume reduction, and wetland buffer standards. DOT also questioned if the WMO has locations of all private wells mapped with depths and requested the WMO consider a range of treatment beyond infiltration. All comments were addressed.
12. **Board Review.** Board staff requested additional ditch, wetland, flood, water quality, surficial aquifer, and water appropriation information in the land and water resources inventory. Board staff requested: additional details in the water monitoring plan; clarification on procedures for implementation of rate, volume control, and water quality policies and standards; details on the protocols for member community conformance with the plan; additional actions for issues identified through water monitoring; clarification as to jurisdiction of ditches transferred to the WMO; incorporation of additional standards identified by the technical advisory committee, and a budget that reflects all anticipated expenses for full transparency. All comments were addressed.
13. **Plan Summary and Highlights.** The Plan includes a profile of the watershed's existing environmental conditions, discusses water resource management issues, identifies strategies for each issue, and defines the course of action the organization will follow to address each issue. The Plan utilizes the goals set forth in the Surface Water Management Act and identifies four strategies with associated policies to achieve the goals. These strategies include:
  - Cooperation with other agencies;
  - Education for residents, business owners, member communities, and developers;
  - Regulations affecting the public, developers, member community staff and Councils within the WMO; and
  - Operations aimed at operation and maintenance activities associated with water resource management, targeted primarily at member communities.The Implementation Program within the Plan commits to continuing water monitoring and permitting and expanding education programs.
14. **Metro Water Planning Committee Meeting.** On November 29, 2011, the Board's Metro Water Planning Committee and staff met with a representative from the WMO in St. Paul to review and discuss the Plan. Those in attendance from the Board's Committee were Rebecca Flood, Louise Smallidge, Faye Sleeper, LuAnn Tolliver, Christy Jo Fogerty, and Robert Burandt as chair. Board staff in attendance were Metro Region Supervisor Jim Haertel and Board Conservationist Melissa Lewis. The representatives from the WMO were WMO board chair Todd Haas and WMO engineer Bob Obermeyer. Board staff recommended approval of the Plan. After discussion, the Committee unanimously voted to recommend approval of the Plan to the full Board.

## 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 Watershed Management Plan for the Lower Rum River Watershed Management Organization pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 9.
3. The Lower Rum River Watershed Management Organization Watershed Management Plan attached to this Order defines water and water-related problems within the District's boundaries, possible solutions thereto, and an implementation program.
4. The attached Watershed Management Plan is in conformance with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes Sections 103B.201 to 103B.251.

## ORDER

The Board hereby approves the attached Plan, dated October 2011, as the Lower Rum River Watershed Management Organization Watershed Management Plan.

Dated at St. Paul, Minnesota this 14<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2011.

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

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BY: Brian Napstad, Chair

## I. Executive Summary

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The Lower Rum River Watershed Management Organization (LRRWMO) has prepared this Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan (Plan) in accordance with Minnesota Rules Chapter 8410 and MS 103B(the Metropolitan Area Local Water Management), as administered by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources. This Plan is effective from 2011-2020. The plan will be updated after this 10-year period. The intent of the Plan is to provide guidance to the Member Cities and the development community to insure the surface water resources (lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands, and protected stormwater) within the boundaries of the organization are managed in a consistent, cost effective, and environmentally appropriate manner.

Meetings were held to review goals, policies, and to set priorities. A public meeting was held to obtain background information from municipal commissions and to hear their perspectives on water management issues in the area. The Anoka Conservation District (ACD) also provided background information and input into the goals and priorities for the watershed.

The LRRWMO was formed by a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) (see [Appendix A](#)) entered into in the Summer of 1985 for the purpose of preparing a water management plan to meet the requirements of Minnesota Statutes Sections 473.875 to 473.883, the Metropolitan Water Management Act (MWMA). The JPA was revised in 1995 to include recent changes in state statute, 8410 Rules and the Wetland Conservation Act and cost sharing for Watershed Management Organization (WMO) projects and re-approval in 2007. A copy of the JPA and 2007 amendment is included in [Appendix A](#). A copy of the legal description and boundary modifications is included in [Appendix A](#).

The Lower Rum River Watershed lies wholly within Anoka County and is shown on [Figure 1](#).

The Lower Rum River Watershed is located in the southwestern part of Anoka County adjacent to the Mississippi River and covers approximately 56 square miles (see [Figure 1](#)). The following is a list of the cities wholly or partially included within the legal boundary.

- Andover
- Anoka
- Coon Rapids
- Ramsey

Additionally, the watershed has been further divided into subwatersheds, each with its own outlet or outlets to the Rum and Mississippi Rivers.

A Board of Commissioners has been established as the governing body of the LRRWMO. The 4-member Board of Commissioners is comprised of appointed members from each of the member communities. The Board consists of a Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, and Treasurer.

The duties of the LRRWMO, as enacted by the Board, are as follows:

- Prepare and adopt a watershed management plan meeting the requirements of Minnesota Rules Chapter 8410.
- Review and approve local water management plans as defined in Minnesota Rules Chapter 8410.
- Exercise the authority of a Watershed Management Organization under Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103B to regulate the development of land when:
  1. A local water management plan has not been approved and adopted.
  2. A local permit requires an amendment to or variance from the local water management plan.
  3. The Board has been authorized by the local government to require permits for land alteration.

As identified in the Joint Powers Agreement, the Board has the authority to employ persons as it deems necessary, conduct studies, fund improvements, and operate and maintain improvements constructed by the Board. Procedures have been established to finance capital improvement projects in such a manner that costs can be equitably distributed to benefited members for projects of benefit to more than one member. Where only one member community is benefited, that community will be responsible for the entire cost.

Under the Minnesota Rules Chapter 8410, requirements are outlined for preparing watershed management plans within the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. Pursuant to the requirements of the law, the plan must focus on preserving and using natural water storage and retention systems to:

- Reduce, to the greatest practical extent, the public capital expenditures necessary to control excessive volumes and rate of run-off.
- Improve water quality.
- Prevent flooding and erosion from surface flows.

- Promote ground water recharge.
- Protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and water recreational facilities.
- Secure the other benefits associated with the proper management of surface water.

To insure that these goals are realized, the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act further specified the basic contents of the watershed management plan. According to the law, this plan shall:

- Describe the existing and physical environment, land use and development in the watershed as well as the environment, land use and development proposed in existing local and metropolitan comprehensive plans.
- Present information on the hydrologic system and its components, including any drainage system previously constructed under Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103E, and existing and potential problems related thereto.
- State goals and policies, including management principles, alternatives and modifications, water quality, and protection of natural characteristics.
- Set forth a management plan, including the hydrologic and water quality conditions that will be sought and the significant opportunities for improvement.
- Describe the effect of the plan on existing drainage systems.
- Describe conflicts between the watershed plan and existing plans of local government units.
- Set forth an implementation program consistent with the management plan, which includes a capital improvement program and standards and schedules for amending the comprehensive plans and official controls of local government units in the watershed to bring about conformance with this watershed plan.

This watershed management plan is divided into the following major sections:

- I. Executive Summary
- II. Land and Water Resources Inventory
- III. Problems and Corrective Actions
- IV. Goals and Policies
- V. Implementation Program/Priorities
- VI. Impact on Member Communities
- VII. Amendment Procedures

The Executive Summary ([Section I](#)) states the authority and composition of the LRRWMO, the purpose of the Surface Water Management Act, and the components of this watershed management plan.

The Land and Water Resources Inventory ([Section II](#)) includes a profile of the watershed's existing environmental conditions. This profile contains descriptions of the area's topography, soils, land use, and metropolitan systems. This section also contains the information necessary to model the hydrologic system. Information includes watershed and subwatershed boundaries, wetlands, water bodies, conveyance systems, and flood plains. Surface and ground water quality, ground water recharge areas, water use and water quality guidelines are also included.

Problems and Corrective Actions ([Section III](#)) discusses water resource management issues and identifies the strategies developed for each issue and defines the course of action the Organization will follow to address each issue. Implementation procedures explain how the strategies will be put into effect. Potential impacts associated with each identified alternative are evaluated.

The Goals and Policies Section ([Section IV](#)) describes the goals and policies of the Watershed Management Organization. The goals reflect the purposes set forth in the Surface Water Management Act. Policies developed by the LRRWMO define the goals and provide a framework in which to address the water management issues.

The Implementation Program/Priorities ([Section V](#)) consists of non-structural, structural, and programmatic solutions to the problems, issues, and goals identified in [Section III](#) and [Section IV](#).

The Impact on Member Communities ([Section VI](#)) discusses the conformance of local governmental water resource management plans to this watershed management plan.

The Amendment Procedures ([Section VII](#)) discusses a procedure to be followed should it be necessary to amend this plan. This procedure would be invoked only for major changes that would directly affect water resource management within the member communities.

The Plan also contains various appendices with supporting documentation.

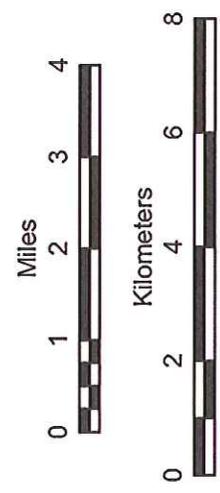
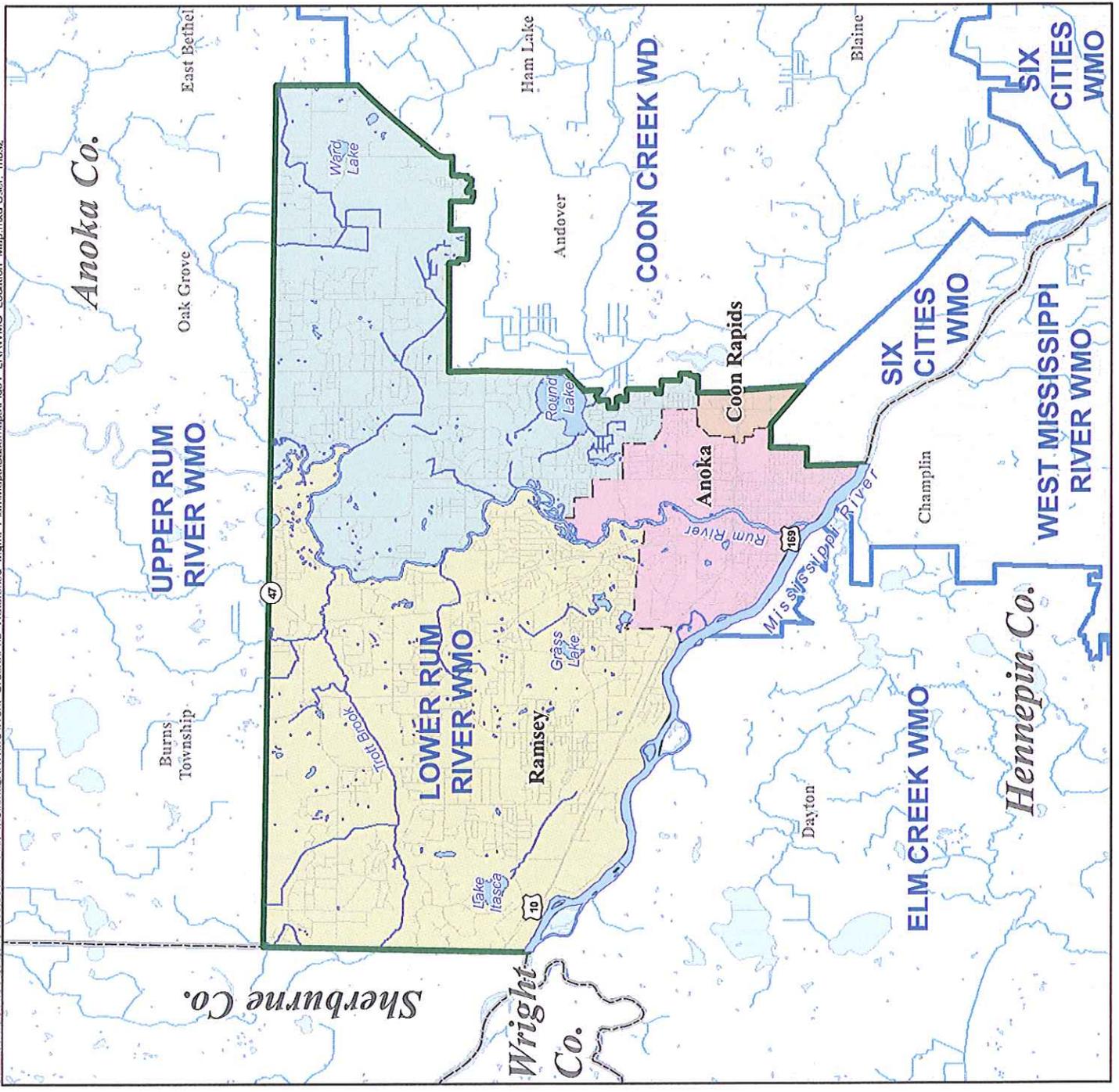


Figure 1

LOCATION MAP  
Lower Rum River Watershed  
Management Organization  
Watershed Management Plan



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Lower Minnesota River WD Revised Plan

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Metro Region
Contact: Brad Wozney, Board Conservationist
Prepared by: Brad Wozney, Board Conservationist
Reviewed by: Metro Water Planning Committee(s)
Presented by: Brad Wozney, Board Conservationist

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [X] Order [X] Map [ ] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[ ] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

Approval of the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District's Watershed Management Plan

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)
The Lower Minnesota River Watershed District was originally petitioned for establishment in 1957 but was challenged and defeated in the courts. The District was later re-petitioned by the five counties of Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Scott and was established on March 23, 1960, by order of the Minnesota Water Resources Board under the authority of the Minnesota Watershed Act (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 112). The District's original charter specified that it serve as the local sponsor to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for assisting in the maintenance of the Minnesota River nine-foot navigation channel. The first water resources management plan for the District was prepared and adopted in 1961. The second plan was then revised in accordance with the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act of 1982 (M.S. 103B), and approved by the Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) in September 1999.

The District is approximately 80 square miles in size and located in the five counties of Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Scott, which includes the bluffs on either side of the Minnesota River from Ft. Snelling at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, 32 miles upstream to the city of Carver. The land use in the watershed consists of a mix of single family residential, commercial, industrial, and agriculture. A large component in the central portion of this linear watershed is within the 100-year floodplain and the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. Much of the MSP airport property is also located in the District. Development pressure within the watershed is projected to slightly increase in the municipalities south of the river through the life of this Plan. Water resources in the District include floodplain lakes, quarry lakes, creeks and streams including trout streams, springs, calcareous fens, and other wetlands. However, the headwaters to most of the water resources in the District originate outside of the District boundaries. The following municipalities lie partially within the District: Bloomington, Burnsville, Carver, Chanhassen, Chaska, Chaska Township, Eagan, Eden Prairie, Lilydale, Jackson Township, Louisville Township, Mendota, Mendota Heights, Savage, and Shakopee. The District is bound by four watersheds to the south: Prior Lake Spring Lake WD, Scott WMO, Black Dog WMO, and Gun Club WMO, and six watersheds to the north: Carver County WMO,

Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek WD, Nine Mile Creek WD, Minnehaha Creek Watershed District, Richfield Bloomington WMO, and Capitol Region WD.

The five member Board of Managers is comprised of two from Hennepin County and one each from Carver, Dakota, and Scott Counties. Ramsey County is no longer represented since only a small uninhabited area of the county is within the District.

BWSR staff have been extensively involved with the Plan process since 2008. Early in the planning process, BWSR attended numerous TAC meetings providing upfront input and plan expectations. All stakeholders and agencies were given opportunities to provide upfront input and preliminary draft plan comments. Meanwhile the CAC provided guidance on resource concerns and the education and outreach issue. The District received extensive comments from local partners, municipalities, and stakeholders. Board staff attended a special meeting to discuss our numerous comments on the first draft.

The final draft of the revised Plan was received by BWSR on October 5, 2011. Board staff provided additional verbal and written comments on the final draft that were fully addressed.

In general the Plan is well organized and a decent mix of structural, non-structural, and programmatic solutions. The broad issue areas of the Plan include: the unclear role of the District, outside influences, water quality, flooding and floodplain management, erosion and sediment control, groundwater, commercial and recreational navigation, public education and outreach, and potential problems.

The projected average annual budget is approximately \$840,600 over the first five years of the Plan.

This Plan is a significant step from the current plan for a more proactive leadership role of the District in resource management, outside of their dredging responsibilities. Nevertheless, Board staff maintain that since the District decided to update the strategic resource assessments as an action item within this Plan within the first two years, the Plan must be amended immediately following completion of the assessments to incorporate the results. This will aid in clarifying District priorities, identify the best water quality improvements, and build a more defensible data set from which to make truly informed decisions. Further, a plan amendment will be necessary because the budget for years 2017-2020 of the plan is not broken down by year. Staff recommend approval of the third generation Lower MN River WD Revised Watershed Management Plan (2012-2020) with the addition of the amendment in year 2014.

Local and state comments received in regards to the revised Plan have been sufficiently addressed. The Metro Water Planning Committee met on November 29, 2011. BWSR staff recommended approval. After review of the information, the Committee unanimously voted to recommend approval of the Revised Plan per the attached draft Order.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources  
520 Lafayette Road North  
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

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In the Matter of the review of the Watershed Management Plan for the **Lower Minnesota River Watershed District**, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subdivision 9.

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**ORDER  
APPROVING  
WATERSHED  
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Whereas**, the Board of Managers of the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District (District) submitted a Watershed Management Plan (Plan) to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 9, 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. Watershed District Establishment.** The Lower Minnesota River Watershed District was originally petitioned for establishment in 1957 but was challenged and defeated in the courts. The District was later re-petitioned by the five counties of Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Scott and was established on March 23, 1960, by order of the Minnesota Water Resources Board under the authority of the Minnesota Watershed Act (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 112). The District's original charter specified that it serve as the local sponsor to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for assisting in the maintenance of the Minnesota River nine-foot navigation channel. The first water resources management plan for the District was prepared and adopted in 1961. The second plan was then revised in accordance with the Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act of 1982 (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 103B), and approved by the Board of Water and Soil Resources in September 1999.
- 2. Authority to Plan.** The Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act requires the preparation of a watershed management plan for the subject watershed area which meets the requirements of Minnesota Statutes Sections 103B.201 to 103B.251.
- 3. Nature of the Watershed.** The District is approximately 80 square miles in size and located in the five counties of Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Scott, which includes the bluffs on either side of the Minnesota River from Ft. Snelling at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, 32 miles upstream to the city of

Carver. The land use in the watershed consists of a mix of single family residential, commercial, industrial, and agriculture. A large component in the central portion of this linear watershed is within the 100-year floodplain and the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. Much of the MSP airport property is also located in the District. Development pressure within the watershed is projected to slightly increase in the municipalities south of the river through the life of this Plan. Water resources in the District include floodplain lakes, quarry lakes, creeks and streams including trout streams, springs, calcareous fens, and other wetlands. However, the headwaters to most of those resources originate outside of the District boundary. The following municipalities lie partially within the District: Bloomington, Burnsville, Carver, Chanhassen, Chaska, Chaska Township, Eagan, Eden Prairie, Lilydale, Jackson Township, Louisville Township, Mendota, Mendota Heights, Savage, and Shakopee. The District is bound by four watersheds to the south: Prior Lake Spring Lake WD, Scott WMO, Black Dog WMO, and Gun Club WMO, and six watersheds to the north: Carver County WMO, Riley Purgatory Bluff Creek WD, Nine Mile Creek WD, Minnehaha Creek WD, Richfield Bloomington WMO, and Capitol Region WD.

4. **Plan Development and Review.** In 2009 the District began an extensive TAC involvement process to identify watershed problems, priority issues, goals, and solicit projects. The TAC process involved local and state agencies and stakeholders and allowed opportunities to provide upfront verbal and written input. Citizen input was sought via a CAC, website postings, newspaper articles, and open forums at regular and special Board meetings. A preliminary draft plan was released in February 2010 for stakeholders and state agencies to provide written comments. The draft revised Plan was submitted to the Board, other state agencies, and local governments for the 60-day review on September 20, 2010. Public hearings were held on June 15, 2011, and July 13, 2011. The final draft of the revised Plan was received by the Board on October 5, 2011.
5. **Local Review.** The District distributed copies of the draft Plan to local units of government for their review pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 7. The District received comments from the cities of Bloomington, Burnsville, Chanhassen, and Savage, Dakota County, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Services, Scott County, Carver County Soil and Water Conservation District, Dakota County Soil and Water Conservation District, the Metropolitan Airports Commission, the Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The District responded in writing to all entities that provided comments, addressing each concern.
6. **Metropolitan Council Review.** The Council recommended that the District establish a baseline for wetland management related to buffers, hydroperiod, and functions and values assessments. The District addressed the comment; however the Council would have preferred to see stronger language in the Plan related to these concerns.
7. **Department of Agriculture Review.** The MDA did not comment on the Plan.
8. **Department of Health Review.** The MDH did not comment on the Plan.

9. **Department of Natural Resources Review.** The DNR did not comment on the Plan.
10. **Pollution Control Agency Review.** The PCA provided comments after the formal review period, requesting clarification on District water quality goals and level of participation in TMDL efforts. The District will be involved with coordination and water quality monitoring related to TMDLs and support LGUs in the development of implementation plans.
11. **Department of Transportation Review.** MNDOT requested clarification on water quality guidelines for road projects as a result of UAA reports and on the definition of post-construction activities, as well as recommended several wording changes. The District stated that the results of UAAs will be posted on the District website. All comments were addressed.
12. **Board Review.** Board staff provided extensive comments for the review periods. Board staff recommended adding the following to the Plan: a description of CAC and TAC roles in Plan implementation, a summary of water quality data including trends, results and maps from previous inventories, plans, and studies, revision or elimination of unmeasurable strategies, District water quality goals, intended roles for future TMDL development, more detailed descriptions of various capital projects in the implementation section, clarification of local water plan requirements, a better connection to costs of each strategy in the implementation table, more detail related to the Strategic Resource Evaluations process and how they will result in water quality improvement projects, a bolstered CIP through an amendment during year 3 of the Plan, more details about the cost share programs, more details outlining the water quality and quantity monitoring program, and revision of plan amendment language. The District addressed the comments resulting in substantial revisions to the Plan.
13. **Plan Summary and Highlights.** The Plan outlines a good framework for protecting the water resources of the District and is well organized. A self assessment document that lists accomplishments of the previous plan was incorporated into the Introduction Section of the revised Plan. The issues to be addressed in the plan are: the unclear role of the District, outside influences, water quality, flooding and floodplain management, erosion and sediment control, groundwater, commercial and recreational navigation, public education and outreach, and potential problems. The highlights of the revised Plan include:
  - The District offered opportunities to provide upfront comments on the Plan prior to submitting the formal draft through an exemplary TAC involvement process and releasing a preliminary draft.
  - A comprehensive monitoring program.
  - Complete a governance study to assess options for the most effective resource management.

- Cost-share programs to take advantage of unplanned project opportunities.
- The application of short and long term metrics to regularly assess District performance with plan implementation. The District will review the implementation section and if necessary update the Plan through amendments every two years.

14. **Metro Water Planning Committee Meeting.** On November 29, 2011, the Board's Metro Water Planning Committee and staff met with representatives from the District in St. Paul to review and discuss the Plan. Those in attendance from the Board's Committee were Rebecca Flood, Christy Jo Fogarty, Faye Sleeper, Louise Smallidge, LuAnn Tolliver, and Robert Burandt as chair. Board staff in attendance were Metro Region Supervisor Jim Haertel and Board Conservationists Brad Wozney and Melissa Lewis. Representatives from the District included Manager Kent Francis, District Administrator Terry Schwalbe, and Consultant Della Young of HDR Engineering. Board staff recommended approval of the Plan.

After discussion, the Committee voted unanimously to recommend approval of the Plan to the full Board and that the District amend the implementation program of the Plan to be approved by the Board by the end of 2014 to incorporate the results of the "Strategic Resource Evaluation and Management Process" that is to be completed in 2012 and 2013.

## 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 Watershed Management Plan for the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.231, Subd. 9.
3. The Lower Minnesota River Watershed District Watershed Management Plan attached to this Order defines water and water-related problems within the District's boundaries, possible solutions thereto, and an implementation program.
4. The implementation program of the Watershed Management Plan must be amended and approved by the Board by the end of 2014 to incorporate the results of the "Strategic Resource Evaluation and Management Process" to be completed in 2012 and 2013.
5. The attached Watershed Management Plan is in conformance with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes Sections 103B.201 to 103B.251.

## ORDER

The Board hereby approves the attached Watershed Management Plan dated November 2011 as the Watershed Management Plan for the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District. The Board further orders that the District amend the implementation program of the Watershed Management Plan and have it approved by the Board by the end of 2014 to incorporate the results of the "Strategic Resource Evaluation and Management Process" to be completed in 2012 and 2013.

Dated at Saint Paul, Minnesota this 14th day of December, 2011.

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

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BY: Brian Napstad, Chair



**LOWER MINNESOTA RIVER  
WATERSHED DISTRICT**

**Third Generation Watershed Management Plan**



**FINAL DRAFT PLAN  
NOVEMBER 2011**



**HDR**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lower Minnesota River Watershed District (District) Watershed Management Plan (Plan) describes how the District will address water resources management over the next 10 years as required by M.S. 103B and 103D and Minnesota Rules (MN Rules) 8410. The purpose of this Plan is to protect, preserve, and manage the surface water resources (Minnesota River, lakes, streams, and wetlands) and groundwater within the District.

The District was organized by petition from Hennepin, Ramsey, Dakota, Scott, and Carver counties in 1960 in response to the Minnesota Watershed Act of 1955. The District's first Watershed Management Plan was prepared, approved, and adopted in 1961.

The Metropolitan Surface Water Management Program (M.S. 103B) and Watershed Act requires the District to review and update its Plan every ten years. The second generation plan was prepared and adopted in 1999 and expired in 2009. This current Plan represents a third generation plan and will be effective from 2011 to 2020. In addition to complying with the aforementioned laws, this Plan meets the requirements of MN Rules 8410, 8420, and 7050. The Plan includes management standards and procedures for addressing surface water, wetland, and groundwater issues; and issues related to navigation along the Minnesota River.

### E1. PLAN ORGANIZATION

This Plan document is about the Lower Minnesota River Watershed and its management, and therefore, much of the information presented is technical. Background information regarding scientific terms and processes is provided where practical. An acronym list is also provided. Readers are encouraged to consult area professionals or professional references for more information.

The Plan contains the following sections as required by MN Rule 8410:

**Executive Summary:** Provides an overview of the plan.

**Introduction:** Summarizes State statutes, plan requirements, the organization and its history, and District accomplishments since the District's 1999 Second Generation Watershed Management Plan (Second Generation Plan).

**Section 1.0: Land and Water Resource Inventory:** Presents current and historic background and inventory information regarding the physical, hydrological, biological, and human environment of the watershed.

**Section 2.0: Issues Identification/Assessment of Problems:** Provides an overview of the issues identified during the planning process, assesses the adequacy of existing controls, and identifies potential management gaps.

**Section 3.0: Goals, Policies, and Management Strategies:** Presents the management framework (goals, policies, and strategies) adopted by the District Board of Managers (Managers) to address the priority issues and management gaps.

**Section 4.0: Implementation Program:** Describes the implementation elements of the Plan and its impact on local governments and residents. This section provides an implementation program table and preliminary annual budgets.

**Section 5.0: Impact on Local Units of Government:** Expresses the potential financial impact that the Plan changes will have on local government units (LGU).

**Section 6.0: Amendment and Reporting:** Describes the procedures for amending the Plan and addressing the annual reporting requirement.

## **E2. WATERSHED ISSUES**

Watershed issues are problems or concerns identified by the Managers, by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC). These issues need attention and, in some cases, resolution. The TAC and CAC held workshops and partnership work sessions to develop a list of watershed issues. Information generated at those sessions was presented to the Board and is addressed here. The following issues were identified, and are discussed in detail in Section 2.0 Issues and Problems Assessments.

1. Unclear role of the District
2. Outside influences
3. Water quality
4. Flooding and floodplain management
5. Erosion and sediment control
6. Groundwater
7. Commercial and recreational navigation
8. Public education and outreach
9. Potential problems

## **E3. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

Section 3.0 presents the management framework of the Plan in terms of goals, policies, strategies, and standards. This framework is based on the issues identified by the TAC, CAC, and Manager, given their priority and the adequacy of existing controls. The mission and purpose of the District, presented below, were also taken into consideration when developing the framework.

### **E3.1. MISSION**

The mission of the District is to manage and protect the Minnesota River, lakes, streams, wetlands, and groundwater, and to assist and facilitate in providing river navigation by:

- Promoting open communication, and partnering, with citizens, community organizations, and local, state, and federal agencies.
- Improving and protecting the quality of the Minnesota River and all water bodies in the watershed.
- Minimizing the negative effects of floods and droughts on the Minnesota River and all water bodies in the watershed.
- Collecting and distributing information regarding surface water and groundwater in the watershed to assist in establishing priorities and developing local plans to improve water resources in the watershed.
- Monitoring and understanding the effects of municipal groundwater appropriations and drought on groundwater levels.
- Working with LGUs to enforce the Wetland Conservation Act.
- Assisting and facilitating the efforts of state and federal agencies to maintain the navigation channel.
- Educating stakeholders about the impact they have on the water resources in the watershed and motivating them to change behaviors that have a negative impact.

### **E3.2. WATERSHED PURPOSE**

The Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act states that the purposes of the District and other water management programs (quoted from M.S.103B.201) are as follows:

- Protect, preserve, and use natural surface and groundwater storage and retention systems.
- Minimize public capital expenditures needed to correct flooding and water quality problems.
- Identify and plan for means to effectively protect and improve surface and groundwater quality.
- Establish more uniform local policies and official controls for surface and groundwater management.
- Prevent erosion of soil into surface water systems.
- Promote groundwater recharge.
- Protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and water recreational facilities.
- Secure the other benefits associated with the proper management of surface and groundwater.

Unlike other water management programs in the state subject to M.S.103B, the District has an additional purpose, as noted in the District's mission, which is to assist and facilitate the efforts of state and federal agencies to maintain the Minnesota River 9-Foot navigation channel.

### E3.3. GOALS

The following goals were established by the District. These goals are not presented in any particular order and do not reflect rank within the District.

- Goal 1: Organizational Management – To manage the different roles of the District
- Goal 2: Surface Water Management – To protect, preserve, and restore surface water quality
- Goal 3: Groundwater Management – To protect and promote groundwater quantity and quality
- Goal 4: Unique Resources Management – To protect and manage unique resources
- Goal 5: Wetland Management – To protect and preserve wetlands
- Goal 6: Floodplain and Flood Management - To manage floodplains and mitigate flooding
- Goal 7: Erosion and Sediment Control – To manage erosion and control sediment discharge
- Goal 8: Commercial and Recreational Navigation – To maintain and improve navigation and recreational use of the Lower Minnesota River
- Goal 9: Public Education and Outreach – To increase public participation and awareness of unique natural resources and the Minnesota River

### E3.4. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The three major elements of the implementation program described in Section 4 are highlighted below:

**Administrative/Managerial Efforts:** This includes staffing, day-to-day operations, and funding for audits, reporting, training, and contingency.

**Studies and Programs:** The Plan includes the following studies and programs.

- Governance study
- Monitoring and data collection
- Data analysis and assessment
- Cost share incentive program
- Water quality restoration program
- Conservation easement studies
- Resource inventory and assessment program
- Dredge material beneficial use plan
- Dredge material management plan execution
- Education and Outreach Program

**Capital Improvements Projects:** The Plan includes the projects listed below in Table E-1. Additional projects can be added during the annual meeting before the start of the budgeting process.

**E3.4.1. LOCAL WATER PLANS**

The required content of local water plans, as stipulated by MN 8410, is addressed in Section 4.2.1-4. In general, local water plans shall include

- Surface Water, Ground Water, Wetlands, Floodplain and Flood Management, Unique Natural Resources, and Erosion and Sediment Control Goals and Policies
- Watershed Management Standards
- Water Conservation Act (WCA) responsibilities and Wetland Inventories and Management Plans

**Table E-1: Lower Minnesota River Watershed District – Capital Improvement Projects**

Project Name	Project Partner	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline
Gully Erosion Projects	LGUs	\$125,000	2012-2016
Mound Springs Gully Project	City of Bloomington	\$250,000	2013-2014
Seminary Fen Restoration at Engler	City of Chaska	\$35,500	2012
Ravine Stabilization at Seminary Fen	City of Chaska	\$400,000	2012-2013
Heritage Hills Park and Gully Restoration Project	City of Bloomington	\$100,000	2015-2016
Dean Lake Restoration Project	Scott County, City of Shakopee and Prior Lake Spring Lake WD	\$200,000	2014-2015
Minnesota River Study Area 3 Bluff Stabilization	City of Eden Prairie	\$250,000	2016

**E3.5. MEASURABLE OUTCOMES**

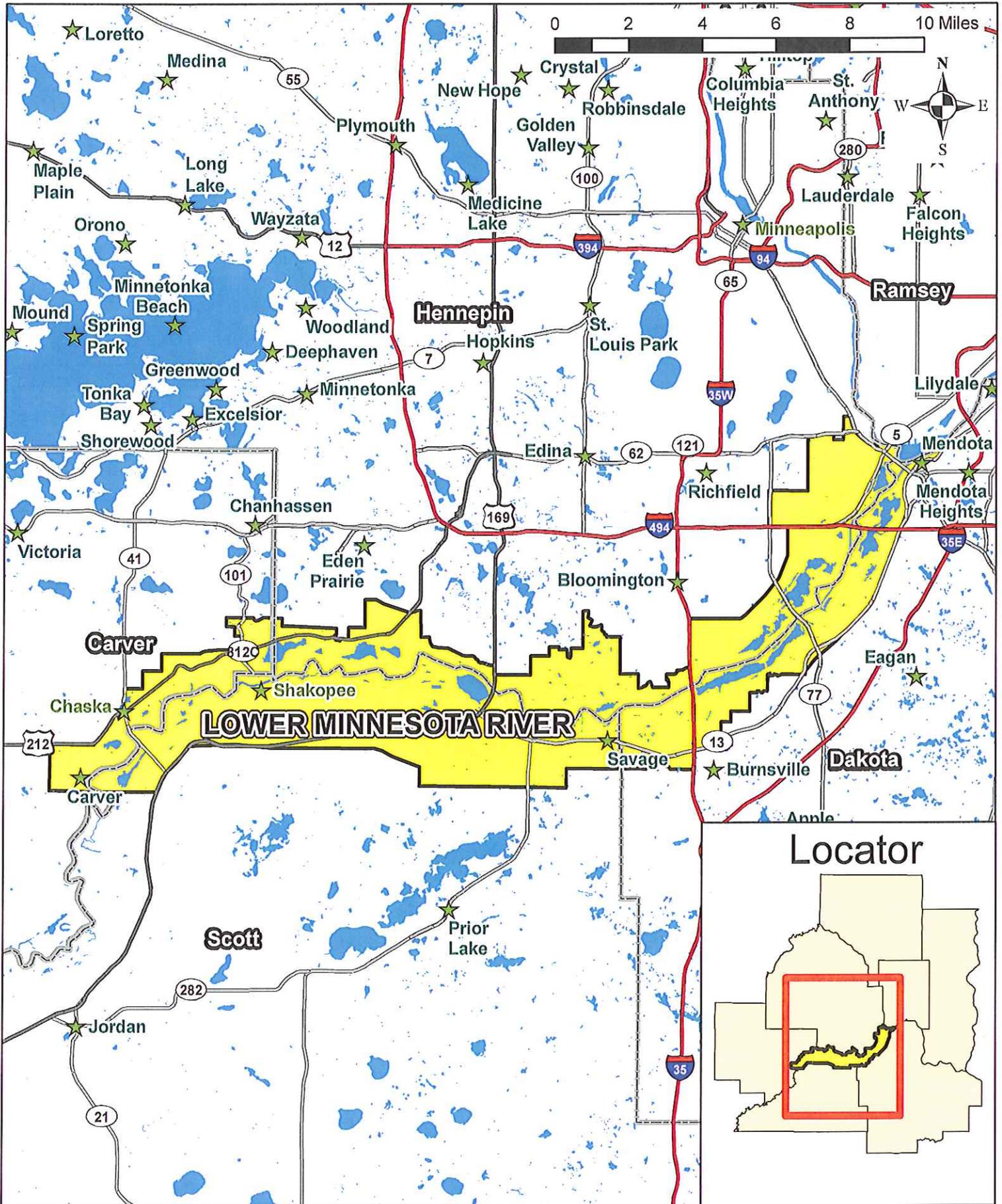
The success of this Plan will be measured by the successful implementation of policies and strategies set forth to attain the nine identified goals mentioned above. Recognizing that the best measure of success is more quantitative and less qualitative, the trends generated by the annual review and assessment of program short-term and long-term metrics will be used to determine success. The short-term and long-term metrics are provided below in Table E-2.

**Table E-2: Lower Minnesota River Watershed District Short-term and Long-term Metrics**

Goal	Short-term Metric	Long-term Metric
Goal 1: Organizations Management	Completion of scheduled activities Annual LGU Audits Amount of dollars leveraged for projects from other agencies and property owners	Formation of a Minnesota River Basin Commission

Goal	Short-term Metric	Long-term Metric
Goal 2: Surface Water Management	Number and types of projects completed as part of the Cost Share Incentive Program and Water Quality Restoration Programs Number of targeted studies and projects completed	Trends in water quality parameters identified for monitoring efforts
Goal 3: Groundwater Management	Number of targeted studies and projects completed	Trends in water quality parameters identified for monitoring efforts
Goal 4: Unique Natural Resources Management	Number of targeted studies and projects completed	Number and acreage of unique natural resources protected, restored or enhanced Acquisition of high valued easements
Goal 5: Wetland Management	Completion of scheduled activities	Number and acreage of wetlands protected, restored or enhanced
Goal 6: Floodplain and Flood Management	Completion of scheduled activities	Number of structures damaged and value of flood damages
Goal 7: Erosion and Sediment Control	Completion of scheduled activities	Trends in water quality
Goal 8: Commercial and Recreational Navigation	Completion of scheduled activities Number of targeted studies and projects completed	Secure regular congressional and state legislative funding for the 9-foot channel
Goal 9: Public Education and Outreach	Number and types of sponsored events Number of participants at events Number of articles, press releases and pamphlets developed Number of articles, press releases and pamphlets printed Number of volunteers	Same as short-term metrics

# Lower Minnesota River Watershed District





BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Coon Creek WD Enlargement Petition

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Metro
Contact: Jim Haertel
Prepared by: Jim Haertel
Reviewed by: Metro Water Planning Committee(s)
Presented by: Jim Haertel

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [X] Order [X] Map [ ] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[ ] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

Approval of Order for Enlargement of the Coon Creek Watershed District

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)

The Cities of Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Park submitted a petition to enlarge the Coon Creek Watershed District pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103D.261. The proposed enlargement would expand the District into areas of the former Six Cities Watershed Management Organization involving parts of the Cities of Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Park.

The petition was accompanied by resolutions of concurrence from the four affected cities. As required by Minn. Stat. § 103D.261, Subd. 1d, legal notice of the public hearing was published once per week for two consecutive weeks in a local newspaper. The legal notice was sent by mail to several addressees including the County, SWCD and affected units of government. A public hearing was held on October 27, 2011.

As stated in the petition, the proposed area of enlargement is within the hydrologic boundaries of the District and the proposed enlargement can be accomplished in conformance with Minn. Stat. § 103B.225 regarding benefits and damages. Staff find the proposed enlargement would be consistent with and would serve the purposes and requirements of Minn. Stat. §§ 103B.205 to 103B.255 and Chapter 103D. There is no opposition to the petition in the record. Water planning is required in the area. Water planning is not being done because the Six Cities WMO dissolved.

Staff recommend the petition be approved and the District's plan be amended within one year to include the enlarged area.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources  
520 Lafayette Road North  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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**In the Matter** of the Enlargement of the Coon  
Creek Watershed District in Anoka County  
pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 103D.261

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**ORDER  
WATERSHED DISTRICT  
ENLARGEMENT**

**Whereas**, a petition (Petition) for an enlargement of the Coon Creek Watershed District (CCWD) was filed by the Cities of Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Parks with the Board on August 8, 2011, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103D.261, 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. **Petition.** The Petition to enlarge the CCWD to into areas of the former Six Cities Watershed Management Organization was filed by the Cities of Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Park with the Board on August 8, 2011.
2. **Property Description.** The territory included in the enlargement, the Petitioned Area, totals approximately 8,921 acres of land consisting of 2,330 acres located in Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 in the City of Blaine, 4,327 acres located in Sections 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 35 and 36 in the City of Coon Rapids, 1,374 acres located in Sections 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12 in the City of Fridley, and 890 acres located in Sections 1 and 2 in the City of Spring Lake Park, all in Anoka County entirely within the metropolitan area.
3. **Reasons for Enlargement.** The proposed enlargement results from the dissolution of the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization. The Cities of Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Park seek the CCWD to assume watershed

management responsibilities within the portions of their cities formerly managed by the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization. The proposed enlargement is within the watershed of the CCWD and is consistent with and would serve the purposes and requirements of Minn. Stat. §§ 103B.205 to 103B.255 and Chapter 103D. The Petitioned Area is required to have a watershed management plan according to Minn. Stat. § 103B.231, subd. 1 and none has been in place since the dissolution of the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization.

4. **Statements of Concurrence.** Statements of concurrence from the Cities of Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Park were submitted with the Petition.
5. **Effect on Benefits and Damages.** The Petition states the proposed enlargement will not affect the benefits or damages for any improvements previously constructed by the CCWD, the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization or Anoka County.
6. **Notice of Public Hearing.** Legal Notice of the public hearing on the proposed enlargement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103D.261, Subd. 1, subitem c, was published in the Anoka County Union on October 7 and 14, 2011. Further, a copy of the hearing notice was mailed to several addressees including the Anoka County Board of Commissioners, Anoka County Auditor, Anoka Conservation District, the CCWD, all of the cities affected by the proposed enlargement, and the Department of Natural Resources.
7. **Public Hearing.** A public hearing was held on the Petition on Thursday October 27, 2011 at 7:30 PM in the Cloverleaf Farm Room at the Blaine City Hall, 10801 Town Square Drive NE, Blaine, Minnesota. The hearing proceedings were tape recorded. The hearing panel was the Board's Metro Water Planning Committee which consisted of Christy Jo Fogarty, Faye Sleeper, and LuAnn Tolliver as chair.

Travis Germundson, Board staff, entered Exhibits 1 through 4 into the record by reading a brief description of each exhibit.

Exhibit 1. Enlargement petition packet for the Coon Creek Watershed District dated August 4, 2011, received August 8, 2011 consisting of Exhibits 1A-1P.

Exhibit 1A. Letter dated August 4, 2011 from Clark Arneson, City of Blaine Manager, to John Jaschke, BWSR Executive Director, transmitting the petition packet.

Exhibit 1B. Petition to enlarge the Coon Creek Watershed District, 14 pgs.

Exhibit 1C. City of Blaine Resolution # 10-95 requesting the Coon Creek Watershed District to expand the boundaries of the Coon Creek Watershed District to include a portion of the City of Blaine, dated August 19, 2010.

Exhibit 1D. City of Coon Rapids Resolution # 10-108 requesting the Coon Creek Watershed District to expand the boundaries of the Coon Creek Watershed District to include a portion of the City of Coon Rapids, dated December 7, 2010.

Exhibit 1E. City of Fridley Resolution # 2011-10 requesting the Coon Creek Watershed District to expand the boundaries of the Coon Creek Watershed District to include a portion of the City of Fridley, dated February 7, 2011.

Exhibit 1F. City of Spring Lake Park Resolution # 11-03 requesting the Coon Creek Watershed District to expand its boundaries to include the portion of the City of Spring Lake Park, dated March 7, 2011.

Exhibit 1G. Six Cities Watershed Management Organization Resolution requesting governing bodies to make a decision on termination of the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization, dated February 10, 2011.

Exhibit 1H. City of Blaine Resolution # 11-24 to terminate its membership in the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization, dated March 3, 2011.

Exhibit 1I. City of Coon Rapids Resolution # 11-42 to terminate membership in the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization, dated March 1, 2011.

Exhibit 1J. City of Fridley Resolution # 2011-15 terminating membership in the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization, dated March 14, 2011.

Exhibit 1K. City of Spring Lake Park Resolution #11-02 terminating membership in the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization, dated March 7, 2011.

Exhibit 1L. Letter dated June 14, 2011 from Michelle Ulich, Coon Creek Watershed District Attorney, to Jim Haertel, BWSR, withdrawing the District's Petition to change its boundaries.

Exhibit 1M. Certification dated June 24, 2011 from the City of Blaine approving and supporting the Petition.

Exhibit 1N. Certification from the City of Coon Rapids approving and supporting the Petition.

Exhibit 1O. Certification from the City of Fridley approving and supporting the Petition.

Exhibit 1P. Certification dated July 5, 2011 from the City of Spring Lake Park approving and supporting the Petition.

Exhibit 2. Order dated September 28, 2011 from Brain Napstad, Chair of the Board of Water and Soil Resources ordering a public hearing to be held on the Petition.

Exhibit 3. Letter dated September 28, 2011 from Jim Haertel with the Board of Water and Soil Resources to several addresses notifying them of the public hearing, including list of addressees, map and legal notice, 4 pgs.

Exhibit 4. Affidavit of Publication dated October 14, 2011, of Legal Notice of Public Hearing in the Anoka County Union on October 7 and 14, 2011.

After hearing oral testimony, the public hearing was closed.

8. **Metro Water Planning Committee Meeting.** On November 29, 2011 the Board's Metro Water Planning Committee and staff met to review and discuss the petition. Those in attendance from the Board's Committee were Christy Jo Fogarty, Rebecca Flood, Faye Sleeper, Louise Smallidge, LuAnn Tolliver and Robert Burandt as chair. Board staff in attendance were Metro Region Supervisor Jim Haertel and Board Conservationist Melissa Lewis. Board staff recommended approval of the enlargement per the Petition. Board staff noted there was no opposition to the proposed enlargement contained in the record and the four affected cities concur in the Petition. Based on the oral and written record in this matter and after discussion, the Committee found the area of the proposed enlargement is within the watershed of the CCWD, the proposed enlargement is consistent with and would serve the purposes and requirements of Minn. Stat. §§ 103B.205 to 103B.255 and Chapter 103D, the proposed enlargement is for the public welfare and public interest, and the proposed enlargement can be accomplished in conformance with Minn. Stat. § 103B.225 regarding benefits and damages. The Committee decided with a unanimous vote to recommend to the full Board that the enlargement be established as proposed in the Petition.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. The Petition for enlargement of the CCWD is valid in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 103D.261.
2. All relevant substantive and procedural requirements of law and rule have been fulfilled.
3. The Board has proper jurisdiction in the matter of ordering a watershed district enlargement.
4. The territory included in the proposed enlargement is within the hydrologic boundaries of the CCWD.
5. The governing bodies of the Cities of Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Park concur in the proposed enlargement.
6. No opposition to the Petition is contained in the record.
7. The proposed enlargement is consistent with and would serve the purposes and requirements of Minn. Stat. §§ 103B.205 to 103B.255 and Chapter 103D.
8. The proposed enlargement can be accomplished in conformance with Minn. Stat. § 103B.225 regarding benefits and damages.
9. The Petitioned Area is required to have a watershed management plan according to Minn. Stat. § 103B.231, subd. 1 and none has been in place since the dissolution of the Six Cities Watershed Management Organization.
10. The proposed enlargement should be approved per the Petition and the watershed management plan for the CCWD should be amended within one year to include the enlarged area.

# ORDER

The Board hereby orders that the boundaries of the Coon Creek Watershed District are enlarged per the Petition as depicted on the three maps labeled Exhibit 1B-3, 1B-8 and 3, attached hereto and made a part of this Order hereof, including the data sets the maps were created from. The Board further orders that the Coon Creek Watershed District amend its watershed management plan within one year of the date of this Order to include the enlarged area.

Dated at Saint Paul, Minnesota this \_\_\_\_\_ day of December, 2011.

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Brian Napstad, Chair

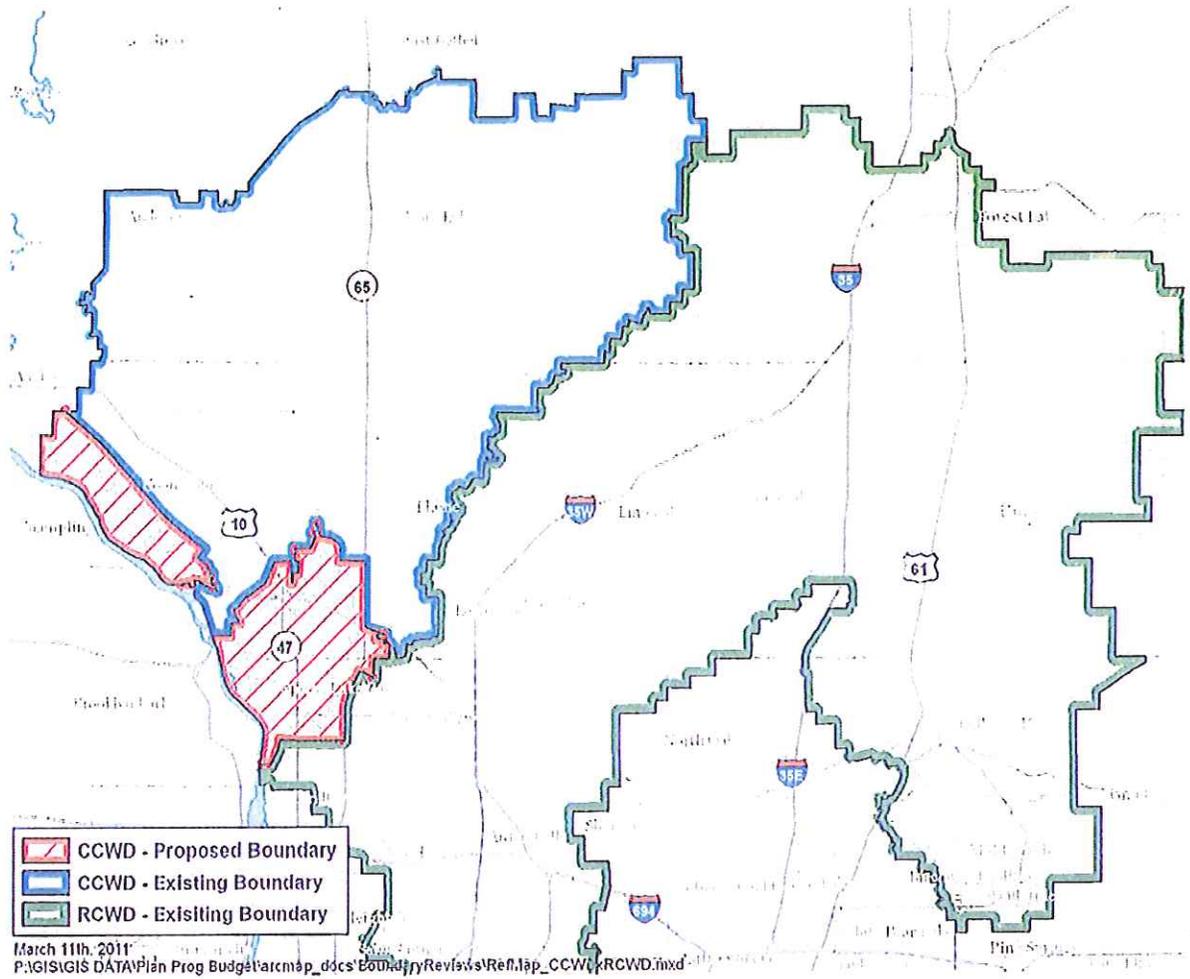
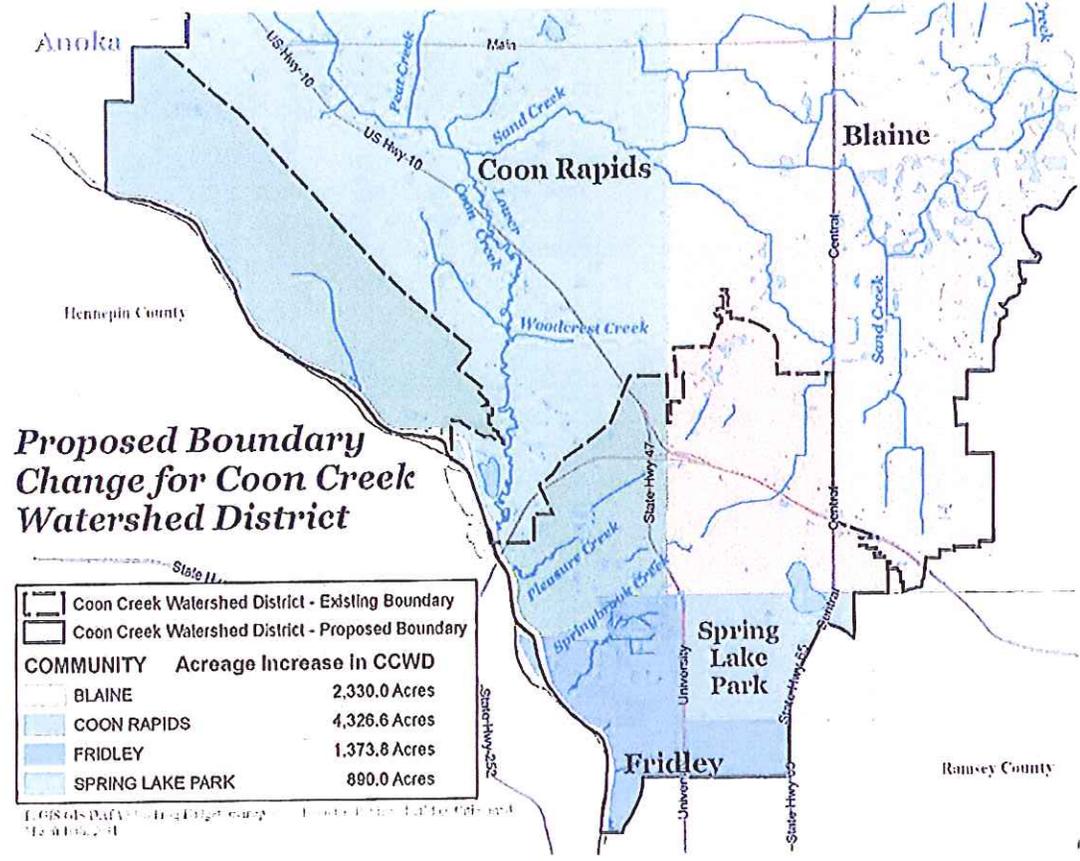


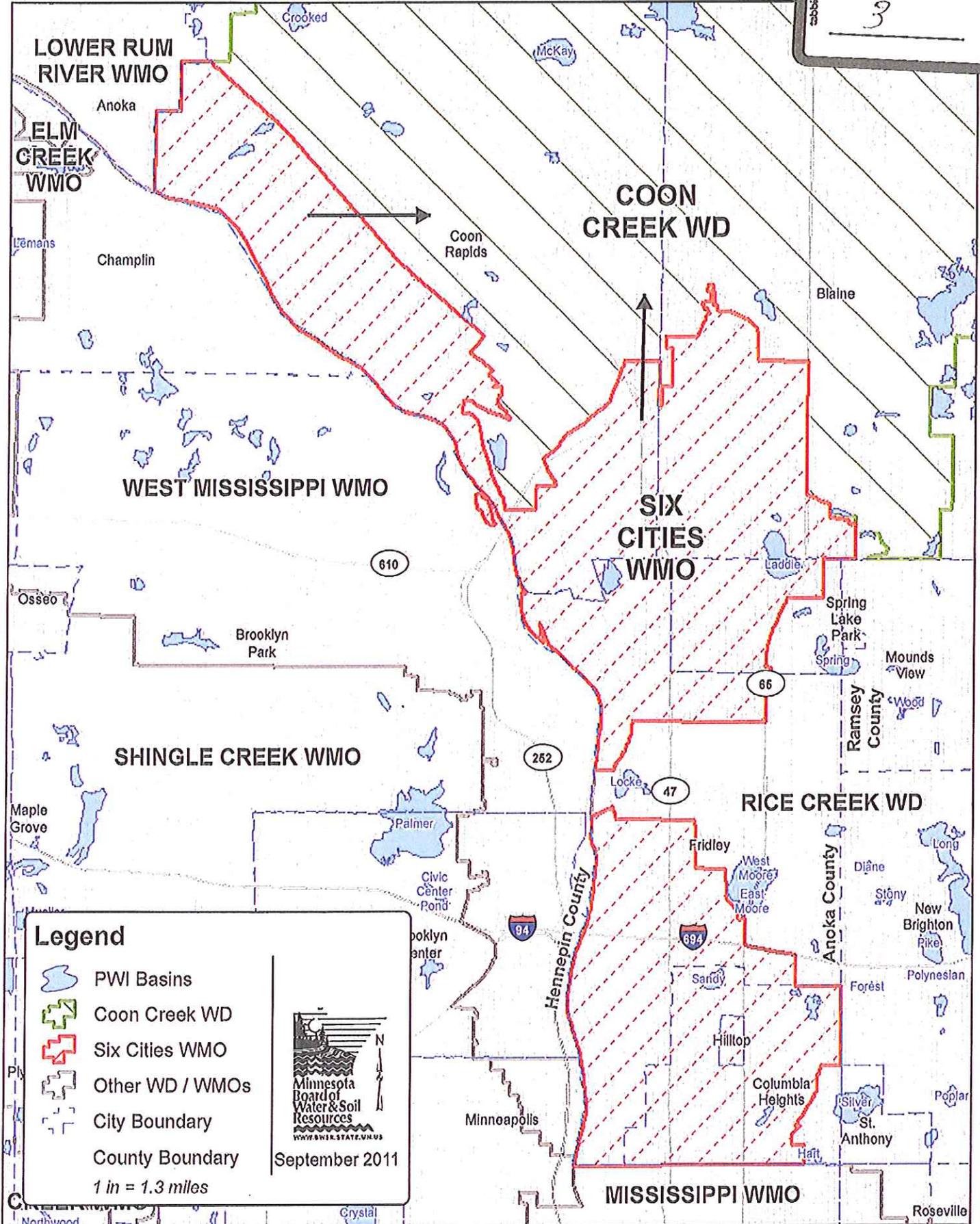
Figure 1.

<b>Description of the Requested Change in the Boundary</b>	
<b>Background</b>	In 2010 and 2011 the Cities of Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Park requested that Coon Creek Watershed District assume watershed management responsibilities for the portions of those cities formerly within the Six Cities WMO and that lie north and west of the existing Rice Creek Watershed District.
<b>Remedy</b>	This will be accomplished by adding 8,920 acres currently within the Six Cities WMO to Coon Creek Watershed District
	The Six Cities WMO boundary within the Cities of Blaine, Coon Rapids, Fridley and Spring Lake Park is shown below. The map also shows the locations of the current Coon Creek WD boundary.



# Coon Creek Watershed District Enlargement Proposed Changes

EXHIBIT  
3



## Legend

- PVI Basins
  - Coon Creek WD
  - Six Cities WMO
  - Other WD / WMOs
  - City Boundary
  - County Boundary
- 1 in = 1.3 miles

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources  
www.bwsr.state.mn.us  
September 2011

## **COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

### ***Southern Water Planning Committee***

1. Dodge County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment –  
Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***
  
2. Faribault County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment –  
Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***
  
3. Lyon County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment –  
Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***
  
4. Martin County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment –  
Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***
  
5. Steele County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Amendment –  
Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***
  
6. Sibley County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan Extension –  
Paul Langseth - ***DECISION ITEM***



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Dodge County Local Water Management Plan Amendment

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Southern Region
Contact: Jeff Nielsen, Regional Supervisor
Prepared by: Mary Kells, Board Conservationist
Reviewed by: Southern Water Planning Committee(s)
Presented by: Paul Langseth

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [X] Order [ ] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[ ] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

Decision

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)

The County of Dodge is the local government unit responsible for the Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan authorized by MN Statute, Section 103B. The County's Environmental Quality Department is responsible for the administration of the Water Management Plan. The County's original Water Management Plan was adopted in 1990. The Plan was updated and approved by BWSR.

A five-year amendment to the Executive Summary, Budget, and Implementation sections is required by December 31, 2011. The amendment process, initiated by Dodge County Board of Commissioners, involved obtaining input from meetings with the Dodge Technical Water Planning Committee, a group composed of state agency personnel from the Departments of Health, Agriculture, and Natural Resources, and representatives from the Natural Resource Conservation Service, Dodge SWCD, and Dodge County Environmental Services. The committee also included representatives from Dodge County municipalities and the public.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources  
520 Lafayette Road North  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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In the Matter of Reviewing the Local Water Management Plan Amendment for **Dodge County** (Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B.314, Subdivision 6)

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ORDER  
APPROVING  
LOCAL WATER  
MANAGEMENT PLAN  
AMENDMENT

**Whereas**, on August 24, 2006, the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board), by Board Order, approved the Dodge County 2006 – 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Plan Amendment (Plan Amendment), and

**Whereas**, this Board Order stipulated that Dodge County was required to update the implementation section by December 31, 2011; and

**Whereas**, the Dodge County Board of Commissioners submitted the Dodge County 2011 Plan Amendment to the Board on October 14, 2011 that contains the updated five-year implementation section as ordered by the Board; and

**Whereas**, the Board has completed its review of the 2011 Plan Amendment.

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

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. The 5-year implementation amendment was initiated by Dodge County in April of 2011 with assistance from BWSR staff. The official county resolution to amend its current Plan by providing for the required update of the five-year implementation section, pursuant to M.S. Section 103B.314, Subd. 6., was approved on August 9, 2011.
2. Dodge County convened its water plan task force, including citizens and agencies, to initiate the five-year implementation amendment on May 26, 2011 and again on July 28, 2011 to review recommended changes.
3. On August 24, 2011, Dodge County provided proper notice to local units of government and state agencies of the County's intent to amend its five-year implementation section and invited comments on the proposed changes until September 20, 2011.
4. Dodge County received written comments from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota Department of Agriculture and Minnesota Department of Health. The County incorporated many of these comments and provided a written response to those agencies. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources staff were actively involved in the amendment process by attending the technical committee meetings and providing feedback on draft plans.
5. On September 20, 2011, after providing for proper public notice, Dodge County conducted a public hearing on the proposed 2011 Plan Amendment. No additional comments were received from the public.
6. On October 14, 2011, the BWSR received the Dodge County 2011 Plan Amendment, a record of the public hearing, and copies of all written comments and responses pertaining to the 2011 Plan Amendment, pursuant to M.S. Section 103B.314, Subd. 6.

7. Board regional staff provided its recommendation of approval to the Committee on November 2, 2011.
8. On November 3, 2011, the Southern Water Planning Committee met to review Dodge County Water Plan Amendment and recommends that it be approved.
9. This 2011 Plan Amendment will be in effect until December 31, 2016.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

1. All relevant requirements of law have been fulfilled. The Board has proper jurisdiction in the matter of approving a Comprehensive Water Plan Amendment of Dodge County pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, 103B.314, Subd. 6.
2. The Dodge County 2011 Plan Amendment attached to this Order states goals, objectives, and actions the county will address. The 2011 Plan Amendment, as well as the previously approved Dodge County 2006 – 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update, is in conformance with the requirements of M.S. Section 103B.301.

### **ORDER**

The Board hereby approves the attached 2011 Plan Amendment of the Dodge County Water Management Plan for January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2016. Dodge County will be required to provide for a complete update of its Water Management Plan prior to December 31, 2016.

Dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, this **14th day of December 2011**.

**MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES**

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BY: Brian Napstad, Chair

## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

Dodge County is located in Southeast Minnesota. The county seat is Mantorville City located about 70 miles south of St. Paul. The population of the county in the year 2010 was 20,087. The projected population in the year 2020 is 22,250. The dominate land-use in the county is agriculture with about 83% of the total land area cultivated.

### **Local Water Management Plan**

The County of Dodge is the local government unit responsible for the Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan authorized by MN Statute, Section 103B. The County's Environmental Quality Department is responsible for the administration of the Water Management Plan. The County's original Water Management Plan was adopted in 1990. The Plan was updated and approved by BWSR.

A 5-year amendment to the Executive Summary, Budget, and Implementation sections is required by 12-31-11. The amendment process, initiated by the Dodge County Board of Commissioners, (Resolution #2011-33, *Comprehensive Water Plan 5-Year Amendment*), involved obtaining input from meetings with the Dodge Technical Water Planning Committee, a group composed of state agency personnel from the Departments of Health, Agriculture, and Natural Resources, and representatives from the Natural Resource Conservation Service, Dodge Soil & Water Conservation District, and Dodge County Environmental Services. The Committee also included representatives from Dodge County municipalities, and the public.

**Purpose of the Water Management Plan:** Provide a framework and guideline for implementing actions that address priority concerns.

**Priority Concerns Addressed in Plan** (see Appendix A for Scoping Document):

1. Fertilizers and herbicides from agricultural fields seeping into drinking water
2. Nutrients and chemicals from animal feedlots flowing into rivers and streams
3. Nutrients and chemicals from animal feedlots seeping into drinking water
4. Soil, fertilizers and herbicides from agricultural fields flowing into rivers and streams
5. Loss of natural vegetation and habitat due to urban and rural development
6. Flash flooding or the quick rise and fall of water and stormwater management.
7. Inadequate individual septic systems, municipal sewers, and community systems that drain to field tile, wetlands, streams or rivers.

**Water Management Goals:** Safe drinking water in all aquifers and pollutant loads in protected waters below state and federal standards including Total Maximum Daily Limits.

**Summary of Implementation Actions:** "Core Activities" will be completed assuming that the current budget of \$290,000 is available annually with adjustments for inflation. Core activities include enforcement of wetland, feedlot, shoreland, septic system, waste management, and related zoning regulations. Core activities also

include on-going water testing programs designed to accurately judge conditions and trends in drinking water and rivers. A basic level of education, technical assistance, and financial assistance will be offered regularly. **Core activities will be completed annually using existing staff.**

“*Accessory Activities*” can be completed only if new sources of technical or financial assistance become available to the county. Examples of accessory activities include: purchase of aerial photographs, long-term groundwater and surface water monitoring stations, proactive education to promote agricultural best management practices, grants to restore wetlands, and implementation of South Zumbro Watershed Storm Water Capital Improvement Plan.

**PRAP Evaluation:** In October 2009, BWSR conducted a Level 2 Performance Review and Assistance Plan (PRAP) of Dodge County’s Comprehensive Water Plan implementation. Following is an excerpt from their conclusions:

*The Dodge County Environmental Services Department is making good progress in implementing the core activities of its local water management plan. Moreover, the county has been able to pursue and apply resources to make progress on a majority of the accessory activities in the plan.*

*The county staff has taken a leadership position in the delivery of water management and land conservation services in Dodge County. They can point to successes in their engagement with citizens and landowners in the water monitoring program, expansion of capacity in their feedlot program, in expanded zoning authority, and in general environmental education. The county has also demonstrated the ability to work collaboratively with other local government entities to accomplish planned objectives.*

*The Dodge County Environmental Services Office is commended for meeting these high performance operational standards.*

- *Annual plan priorities based on water quality trend data*
- *Data are collected to track outcomes for priority concerns*
- *Water quality trends tracked for priority water bodies*
- *Obtained stakeholder input within last 5 years*
- *Partnerships with SWCDs/watershed district on projects*
- *Track outcomes for public education objectives*
- *Local water plan is linked on the county website*
- *Water management ordinances on the county website*

The complete PRAP report can be referenced in Appendix D.

**Consistency with Other Plans:** The Water Management Plan is consistent with other local, state, and regional plans and controls. Implementation actions include efforts to work with municipalities to maintain consistency with the County’s plans and controls.



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Faribault County Local Water Management Plan Amendment

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Southern Region
Contact: Jeff Nielsen, Regional Supervisor
Prepared by: Chris Hughes, Board Conservationist
Reviewed by: Southern Water Planning Committee(s)
Presented by: Paul Langseth

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [X] Order [ ] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[ ] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

Decision

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)

Since August of 1987, Faribault County has utilized the local water management process to protect and enhance the productive resources of the county including surface water, groundwater and related land resources. The first plan, adopted in 1990 provided goals, objectives and actions forming the foundation of subsequent plan updates and amendments. By Board Order, the Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) approved the current Faribault County 2007 - 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan) on December 13, 2006. The Board Order required Faribault County to update (amend) the Plan's implementation section by December 31, 2011. Faribault County followed the amendment process guidelines established by the Board and submitted their 2012 - 2016 Local Water Management Plan Amendment on September 26, 2011. This Plan Amendment also contains an implementation section with goals, objectives and actions to address the county's priority concerns. Faribault SWCD provides county water plan coordination and implementation.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources  
520 Lafayette Road North  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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In the Matter of Reviewing the Local Water Management Plan Amendment  
for **Faribault County** (Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B.314,  
Subdivision 6)

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ORDER  
APPROVING  
LOCAL WATER  
MANAGEMENT PLAN  
AMENDMENT

**Whereas**, on December 13, 2006, the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board), by Board Order, approved the Faribault County 2007 – 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update (Plan), which contained a 2006 – 2011 five-year implementation section

**Whereas**, this Board Order stipulated that Faribault County was required to update the implementation section by December 31, 2011; and

**Whereas**, the Faribault County Board of Commissioners submitted the Faribault County 2011 Plan Amendment to the Board on September 26, 2011 that contains the updated five-year implementation section as ordered by the Board; and

**Whereas**, the Board has completed its review of the 2011 Plan Amendment.

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

#### FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The five-year implementation amendment was initiated by Faribault County in March of 2011 with assistance from BWSR staff. The official county resolution to amend its current Plan by providing for the required update of the five-year implementation section, pursuant to M.S. Section 103B.314, Subd. 6., was approved on March 15, 2011.
2. Faribault County convened its water plan task force, including citizens and agencies, to initiate the five-year implementation amendment on April 21, 2011 to review the current implementation section, discuss current issues, trends and needs, begin development of implementation section and review and develop executive summary.
3. On June 21, 2011, Faribault County provided proper notice to local units of government and state agencies of the County's intent to amend its five-year implementation section and invited comments on the proposed changes until August 15, 2011.
4. Faribault County received written comments from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and Minnesota Department of Agriculture. The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources staff was actively involved in the amendment process by attending the technical committee meeting and providing feedback on the draft plan.
5. On September 20, 2011, after providing for proper public notice, Faribault County conducted a public hearing on the proposed 2011 Plan Amendment. No additional comments were received from the public.
6. On September 26, 2011, the BWSR received the Faribault County 2011 Plan Amendment, a record of the public hearing, and copies of all written comments pertaining to the 2011 Plan Amendment, pursuant to M.S. Section 103B.314, Subd. 6.

7. Board regional staff provided its recommendation of approval to the Regional Supervisor on November 1, 2011.
8. On November 3, 2011, the Southern Water Planning Committee met to review Faribault County Water Plan Amendment and recommends that it be approved.
9. This 2011 Plan Amendment will be in effect until December 31, 2016.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

1. All relevant requirements of law have been fulfilled. The Board has proper jurisdiction in the matter of approving a Comprehensive Water Plan Amendment of Faribault County pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, 103B.314, Subd. 6.
2. The Faribault County 2011 Plan Amendment attached to this Order states goals, objectives, and actions the county will address. The 2011 Plan Amendment, as well as the previously approved Faribault County 2006 – 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update, is in conformance with the requirements of M.S. Section 103B.301.

### **ORDER**

The Board hereby approves the attached 2011 Plan Amendment of the Faribault County Water Management Plan for January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2016. Faribault County will be required to provide for a complete update of its Water Management Plan prior to December 31, 2016.

Dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, this **14th day of December 2011**.

### **MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES**

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BY: Brian Napstad, Chair

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Faribault County utilizes the local water management planning process to protect and enhance the productive resources of the county such as surface water, groundwater, and related land resources by developing and carrying out the goals, objectives and actions outlined in the Local Water Management Plan. Local water management planning also provides a means to link state goals and objectives with the goals and objectives set forth by Faribault County for managing water and related land resources throughout the county.

Faribault County is located on the Minnesota – Iowa border in south central Minnesota. It is surrounded by Blue Earth County to the north, Martin County to the west, and Freeborn County to the east. Faribault County is a primarily agricultural county with a total population of 14,553, according to the 2010 Census. This is a –10% change since 2000, and a –39% change from the county's all time high population of 23,941 in 1940. Based on these trends, it is anticipated that the county will continue to see a decline in population in the future.

Approximately 31% of the county's population resides in a rural setting. The largest town and county seat is the City of Blue Earth with a population of 3,353. Faribault County has a total area of 461,600 acres or approximately 720 square miles. There are approximately 415,000 acres of cultivated farmland to 45,000 acres of other land in the county. The ratio of farmland to other land is approximately 9:1, with corn and soybeans as the primary crops. Hogs are the primary livestock in the county. The native vegetation consists of tall and medium prairie grasses. Some wooded areas are along streams and lakes.

The southern and western portion of Faribault County lies within the Blue Earth River Watershed, which includes 305,000 acres. In the western part of the county, regional drainage is from south to north along the Blue Earth River system, while local drainage flows eastward through Elm, Center, South, and Badger Creeks. The East Fork of the Blue Earth River and Coon Creek together drain the southeastern part of the county and join the main system in the City of Blue Earth. The north central and northeastern portions of Faribault County lie within the Le Sueur River Watershed, which includes 156,200 acres. In this area, regional drainage is from south to north along Rice Creek, Maple River and Cobb River. They flow north and eventually join the Le Sueur River, which empties into the Blue Earth River near Mankato. The very southeastern corner of Faribault County lies within the Winnebago River Watershed, and includes 400 acres.

Faribault County officially began the local water management planning process in August of 1987, with the first plan adopted in 1990. The current ten year plan was approved on January 16, 2007 and is set to expire in December 31, 2016. A resolution to amend the plan was approved on March 15, 2011 to update the five year focus plan. The Faribault County Soil and Water Conservation District continues to coordinate the planning process for the county.



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Lyon County Local Water Management Plan Amendment

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Southern Region
Contact: Jeff Nielsen, Regional Supervisor
Prepared by: David Sill, Board Conservationist
Reviewed by: Southern Water Planning Committee(s)
Presented by: Paul Langseth

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [X] Order [ ] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[ ] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

Decision

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)

The current Lyon County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan) was approved by the Board in December of 2008. This amendment focuses on activities between 2012 and 2015. Another amendment will be done in 2015, which will cover activities through the expiration of the Plan in December of 2018. The Lyon County Environmental Office is in charge of administration of the Lyon County Plan.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources  
520 Lafayette Road North  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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In the Matter of Reviewing the Local Water Management Plan Amendment for **Lyon County** (Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B.314, Subdivision 6)

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ORDER  
APPROVING  
LOCAL WATER  
MANAGEMENT PLAN  
AMENDMENT

**Whereas**, on December 17, 2008, the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board), by Board Order, approved the Lyon County 2008 – 2018 Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update (Plan), which contained a 2008 – 2011 three-year Implementation section; and

**Whereas**, this Board Order stipulated that Lyon County was required to update the implementation section by December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2015; and

**Whereas**, the Lyon County Board of Commissioners submitted the Lyon County Plan 2011 Amendment to the Board on October 12, 2011; and

**Whereas**, this 2011 Amendment contains the updated four-year implementation section as ordered by the Board; and

**Whereas**, the Board has completed its review of the 2011 Amendment.

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

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. On May 3, 2011, the Board received a resolution from Lyon County stating its intent to amend its current Plan by providing for the required update of the implementation section, pursuant to M.S. Section 103B.314, Subd. 6.
2. On April 20, 2011 and June 22, 2011, Board staff provided information on the amendment process to Lyon County.
3. On June 7, 2011, Lyon County provided proper notice to local units of government and state agencies of the County's intent to amend its implementation section and invited all recipients to participate in the amendment process.
4. Lyon County received written comments from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, and the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources.
5. No other state agency or local government unit provided written comments to Lyon County.
6. The final document developed by Lyon County, which includes the revised four-year implementation section December 2011 – December 2015 is entitled the Lyon County 2011 Amendment.

7. On October 4, 2011, after providing for proper public notice, Lyon County conducted a public hearing on the proposed 2011 Amendment. Prior to the hearing final comments were received from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Lyon Soil and Water Conservation District, City of Marshall, and the Heron Lake Watershed District.
8. On October 12, 2011, the BWSR received the Lyon County 2011 Amendment, a record of the public hearing, and copies of all written comments pertaining to the 2011 Amendment, pursuant to M.S. Section 103B.314, Subd. 6.
9. On November 3, 2011, the Board's Southern Water Planning Committee (Committee) reviewed the Lyon County 2011 Amendment, pursuant to 103B.301 and guidelines established by the Board.
10. Board regional staff provided its recommendation of approval to the Committee.
11. The Committee voted to recommend approval to the full Board at its next scheduled meeting.
12. This 2011 Amendment will be in effect until **December 31, 2015**.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

1. All relevant requirements of law have been fulfilled. The Board has proper jurisdiction in the matter of approving a Comprehensive Water Plan Amendment of Lyon County pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, 103B.314, Subd. 6.
2. The Lyon County 2011 Amendment attached to this Order states goals, objectives, and actions the County will address in the implementation section December 2011 – December 2015. The 2011 Amendment, as well as the previously approved Lyon County December 2008 – December 2018 Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update, is in conformance with the requirements of M.S. Section 103B.301.

### **ORDER**

The Board hereby approves the attached 2011 Amendment of the Lyon County Water Management Plan for December 2011 – December 2015. Lyon County will again amend their Plan by December 2015 for the final three years through December 2018.

Dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, this **14th day of December 2011**.

### **MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES**

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BY: Brian Napstad, Chair

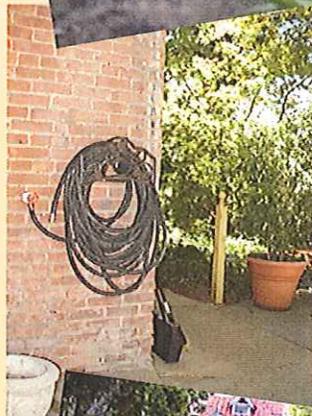
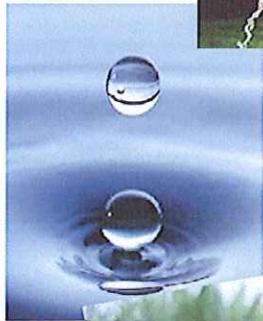
# Lyon County Local Comprehensive Water Management Plan

**2011 AMENDMENT:** covers Calendar Years 2012-2015

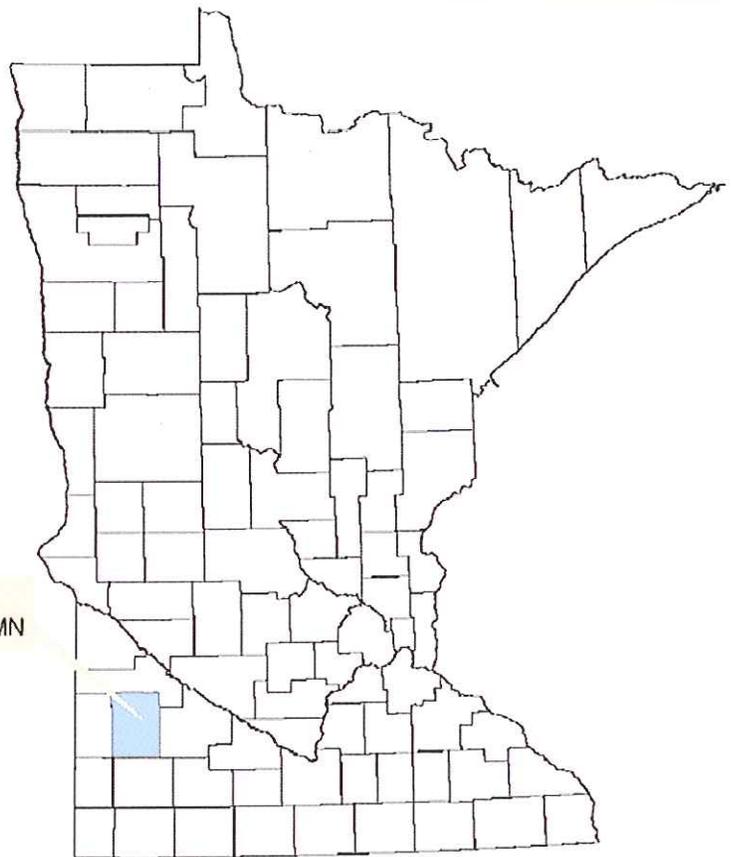
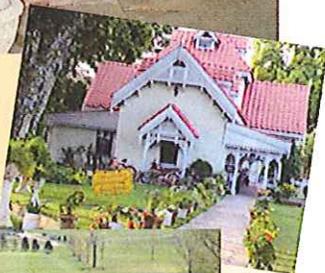


*This document represents the collaborative efforts, and expressed ideas and concerns from local residents, business owners, academics, and representatives from local, state, and federal water management professionals.*

*This document was prepared by Roger Schroeder, Lyon County Environmental Specialist.*



Marshall  
LYON COUNTY, MN



## Lyon County Water Plan Coordinator

Lyon County Environmental Office

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*FINAL DRAFT VERSION SUBMITTED TO BWSR*

# Lyon County Local Comprehensive Water Management Plan

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## Acknowledgements

Undertakings such as local water management planning involve more individuals and entities than can be adequately thanked in such a document. Local, State, and Federal water management professionals, elected officials, advisory committees, and public participants all contributed to shaping the content of this planning document. On behalf of the Lyon County Natural Resource & Recreation Board, our sincere thanks are offered. The Lyon County Natural Resource & Recreation Board is to be commended for their representative involvement in local water planning.

Special appreciation and thanks to David Sill (BWSR) for his patient guidance, and thoughtful suggestions, and to long-time water plan board members Harlan “Doc” Mangusson, Otto Nyquist, and Chauncey Muedeking for decades of dedication to local water management planning. Thank You Most Sincerely.

- Roger Schroeder, Lyon County

## Section I—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### OPPORTUNITY.

In a Word, "Opportunity" best describes the theme for this much-anticipated amendment to the Lyon County Water Management Plan.

The expectation of BWSR was for Implementation Section (Section 3) of this water plan to be amended only once during the approved 10-year comprehensive plan.

At the time of the adoption of this version of the plan, however, several, much-anticipated changes were about to occur.

These changes included potential opportunities of potential benefit to local water management. One anticipated opportunity came in the form of Minnesota voters passing the "Legacy Act" Amendment in November 2008. This has allowed for the potential of additional revenue sources to be accessed for natural resource protection and benefit.

Another opportunity came in April 2009 when the Lyon County Board of Commissioners entered into a delegation agreement with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to administer the County Feedlot Program. Local administration of this program allows for the potential access of additional funding sources, and for increased

*Continued on page 8*



### Amendment to the Lyon County Local Water Management Plan

This Special Amendment to the Lyon County Local Water Management Plan was planned to occur at the end of the third year of the approved 10-year water management plan, which was adopted by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) in December of 2008. Although the amendment (and the amendment planned for December 2015) exceeds the expectations of BWSR, the reasons for making this amendment now are quite valid, and are explained in the sidebar article on the front and back cover of this document.

As an amendment to the 2008 local water management plan, this document is not intended to supplant the 2008 version, rather, to update two sections of the 2008 document; namely, this Executive Summary, and Section 3—the Implementation Plan. Only these two documents will be revised. The changes to these document account for recent changes, accomplishments, opportunities, and further comments from State and Local entities with regards to water management issues in Lyon County, Minnesota.

The amendment to these two sections retains language, and content required by BWSR for local water management planning, and updates the focus, objectives, and methods for directing water planning activities in Lyon County.

### Lyon County Local Water Management Plan

This is the first amendment to the 2008 Version Lyon County Water Management Plan. The 2008 plan is the third revision of the original water management plan adopted and enacted in 1988. This update to the water plan adapts

## Section I—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Water Management Plan Purpose

The Lyon County Comprehensive Local Water Plan has two purposes that focus on priority concerns as identified in coordination with other local governments and state agencies (2003 Statutory M.S. 103B.301), and an implementation plan that addresses the priority concerns:

- 1) To identify existing, and potential opportunities for the protection, management and development of water and related land resources.
- 2) To develop objectives and carry out a plan of action to promote sound hydrologic management of water and related land resources and effective environmental protection.

to changes in involvement, expectations, and focus from previous plans, yet does not entirely supplant previous plans. Valuable information is contained especially in the most previous revision of the water plan; specifically **Section III: Description of Features Affecting Water Resources**, **Section IV: Description of Water Resources**, **Section V: Related Land Resources**, **Section VI: Special Land Uses and Conditions**, and the **Associated Maps**.

*The current comprehensive local water plan document for Lyon County was accepted by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources in December 2008. This amendment is intended to be adopted December 31, 2011 to refresh implementation activities originally outlines in the 10-year water management plan, which covers years 2009-2018.*

In passing the Resolution to update the water plan, the Lyon County Board of Commissioners also voted unanimously to charge water plan administration to the Lyon County Environmental Office; which will continue to serve as the Local Governmental Unit (LGU) responsible for the local water management program as it has since the plan's inception. The County Board further supported a restructuring of the existing Water Plan Task Force for the purpose of this update process. The restructured Water Plan Board will provide oversight of water planning activities.

### Summary of Priority Concerns

The process used to derive priority concerns for Lyon County water resources (outlined completely in the Priority Concerns Scoping Document—Section IV) resulted in four general concern areas that are detailed below.

1. **Impaired Waters:** Several specific surface waters in Lyon County have been analyzed to determine that impairments to aquatic life or human use exist. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) analysis and recreation has identified several water bodies/reaches have been impaired as of the date of this document. [AMENDMENT NOTE: This listing changes frequently, therefore, the complete listing has been moved from this section to *APPENDIX E: CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 303 (d) LIST*.

With research completed on these waters we have solid direction for how to best support implementation activities to support recovery efforts of these surface waters. Not all surface waters in Lyon County have been thoroughly analyzed, and it is expected that during the span of this water plan update additions will be made to this list of impaired surface waters.

#### **TMDL DEFINED**

TMDL is a scientific measure of how much of a certain contaminant can be present in the water without negatively impacting the overall health or usability of that water for recreation or consumption.

# Section I—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## GOALS, ACTION, AND PROJECTED COST

TMDL plans already in place are administered by entities other than Lyon County. however, the County Water Plan has two areas of focus:

- 1) Provide administrative support to approved TMDL plan implementation efforts.
- 2) Focus financial allocation toward activities in the County that provide county-wide benefits (e.g. abandoned well sealing), or that target water sources not currently covered by TMDL plans (e.g. the Twin Lakes sub-watershed).

2. **Hydrologic System Management:** The altered Southwest Minnesota landscape from its native, pre-settlement state has transformed the flow, retention, and replenishment of the hydrologic cycle. Pattern tiling, ditching, wetland removal, development, stormwater drainage, excessive groundwater use, etc. have resulted in the cumulative effect of rapidly transporting a greater amount of water to major rivers and streams, and away from groundwater recharge potential. Some impacts of this human-induced activity can already be seen, such as the impaired list of waters previously discussed.

Slowing this rapid export of water is in need of greater attention through comprehensive study and continual implementation of beneficial projects. Incorporating proven, practical measures—such as conservation drainage—would provide benefits to water quality without negatively impacting existing land management practices. Important to this issue is maintenance of existing infrastructure—e.g. flood retention structures—related to hydrologic systems.

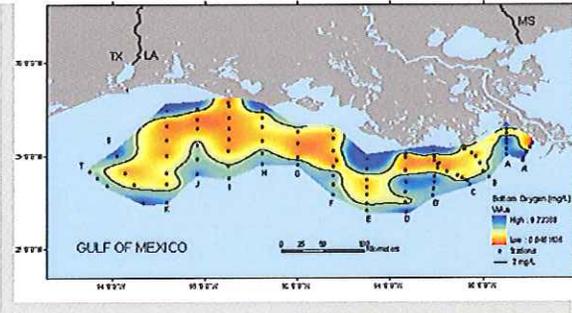
Although a targeted approach to incorporating additional flood control measures would prudent, it is generally believed that any additional wetland acres, flood control measures, and bank stabilization efforts would provide lasting cumulative benefits.

## GOALS, ACTION, AND PROJECTED COST

Water Plan Partners are committed to identifying, and prioritizing potential projects, and are looking for additional ways to improve water resource quality through hydrologic system management. In this amendment of the Lyon County Water Management Plan, additional effort will be directed toward securing funding for priority projects, supporting educational/informational workshops on conservation drainage, and wetland reclamation, and securing funding for large-scale projects that would distribute great benefit to water resources.

*"Till taught by pain, Men really know not what good water's worth"*

- Lord Byron



## Plan Adoption and Amendment Process

- The current Lyon County Local Comprehensive Water Plan will guide water management priority concerns through the year 2018.
- This amendment of the plan focuses on activities between 2012-2015.
- The next planned review and update of the Implementation plan will be conducted in 2015, and will continue through the 10-year plan expiration in December 2018.
- Annual activities are recommended by the Lyon County Natural Resource & Recreation Board, and the Lyon County Board of Commissioners.

## Section I—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Our Future through the Eyes of Our Past

Minnesota is in need of engaging in greater efforts to promote opportunities to establish deeper commitments to natural resource sustainability, and to better engage in land and water conservation and protection practices.

Excessive dollars have been spent to correct problems that were created by our haste to develop land for our own purposes. Make no mistake, I acknowledge the benefits received by the entire country from the efforts made in the areas of food production, rail expansion, and community settlement in Southwest Minnesota. And make no mistake, I acknowledge the level of insight we now have of looking at past actions through the lenses of hindsight. Yet here in Minnesota in 2012 we still paying for the haste of excessive drainage, a greed for production output, and selfish over-development from the last 50-100 years.

Have we learned from the outcomes of our recent past? To me, the resounding answer appears to be 'not quite'.

Even as we are in the process of paying for the haste of our predecessors (through taxpayer-supported conservation programs), Minnesota's governance, and its people continue to engage in hasty decisions, and live lifestyles that limit true sustainability.

In my opinion, this region of Min-

*Continued next sidebar*

**3. Nutrient Loading Reduction:** Nutrient loads into surface waters is a primary culprit for the degradation of water quality in Southwest Minnesota. Although some impaired waters have already been identified through TMDL studies, many surface waters have yet to be comprehensively evaluated to ascertain if impairments exist. For this reason, limiting excessive nutrients from reaching surface waters is of primary consideration. Buffers to ditches, rivers and lakes are of primary consideration to receive funding, and project support from the water plan.

#### *GOALS, ACTION, AND PROJECTED COST*

Nutrient Reduction priorities for this segment of the water plan center on water bodies that are currently not covered by a TMDL plan, and activities that have county-wide benefit (by targeting non-point source inputs). Replacing agricultural field tile intakes with "blind inlets" has been a prominent feature of local water planning, and will continue, as will subsurface sewage treatment system (SSTS) enforcement and improvements.

New activities to this amendment of the local water plan include efforts toward completion of a Level III Feedlot Inventory to assess pollution runoff potential. Anticipation completion date is December, 2011. After completion, Lyon County anticipates continuing with regular feedlot administration, and assistance—which allows for enforcement and funding of small dollar fixes to small feedlot operations—and conservation drainage incentives—whereby land managers are provided incentive to install controls and features to better manage agricultural land drainage.

**4. Public Drinking Water Supply Protection:** Extensive concern has been expressed with regards to drinking water quality, quantity, and availability. Wellhead protection through land use best management practices in well recharge areas has been specifically highlighted as a top priority; not only for existing well recharge areas, but also for developing future well sites.

The availability of groundwater for future use is a concern for some industry professionals that has not receive adequate attention. Conducting research to assess the availability of water resources might provide many long-range planning benefits.

There are not any scheduled wellhead protection plan developments during this phase of the local water plan, therefore, total cost, and project goals are reduced from previous years. However, technical and financial services will be made available when requested.

## Section I—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### *GOALS, ACTION, AND PROJECTED COST*

These activities primarily include an education focus, especially focusing on water conservation, and wellhead protection. Activities across the County include abandon/unused well sealing, while targeted activities concentrate on wellhead protection, and land use controls—especially for those communities that do not currently have a wellhead protection plan.

**5. Education:** Education—especially youth education—has been a prominent feature of Lyon County local water planning for the last decade. Many collaborative efforts persist to provide ecological education opportunities for schools strapped by annual budget cuts. One-time education events focus on topics primarily for adults that focus on land use best management practices. Though educational components are already covered throughout each Priority Concern Area, educational efforts play such a significant role to Lyon County water planning, that additional emphasis is warranted.

### *GOALS, ACTION, AND PROJECTED COST*

Water resources education opportunities will continue to be supported for school science programs—primarily reaching grades 5-8. Adult education efforts will increase during this amendment coverage period, with workshop and seminar opportunities reaching local communities in Lyon County. Most partners also engage in educational activities—the Lyon Soil & Water Conservation office engaging both youth and adults in many ways.

### **Closing Remarks**

The environment (including water management concerns) does not always rate high on the minds of residents of this state when compared to transportation, education, employment, and safe communities. Local water management efforts—in a way—are trying to assure that water quality makes it to the top of the list of concerns for Minnesotans, for we know that if this does not happen, communities in this State would avoid numerous future problems.

As water management plan partners we need to continue to do good work to make certain that water quality, and water quantity never become urgent concerns. This process of good work is invigorated by updating water management plans in the manner in which we have proceeded. The challenge now is to maintain this momentum throughout the duration of this local water management plan.

### *Continued from previous*

nesota is leaning slightly toward the exploitation of our groundwater resources, the exploitation of our crop producing land, and a general ambivalence toward concerns for protecting surface water and groundwater resources.

The lack of attention to the breadth of opportunities for individuals to engage in energy conservation, inefficiency in the form of calories per acre food production, and the State's rapid trend toward investments into the Ethanol Industry are but a few examples of practices that do not lend themselves toward promoting sustainability, and ones in which—if continued—may require future generations to pay for current haste.

Conservation, in the form of changing our human behaviors, is the BEST solution for reducing our dependence on traditional energy sources, and will be the BEST effort we can make toward the establishing a sustainable way of life that will promote natural resource conservation, and preservation.

I acknowledge that this is a complicated situation, that we are in complicated times. Yet we were in such complicated times 50 and 100 years ago as well. Complication is no longer a suitable excuse, nor is it a justification to put off lifestyle changes that are necessary to truly protect and preserve a sustainable future in our region of the nation.

- Roger Schroeder

## Section I—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### Summary of Accomplishments

As of this writing, water plan partners have accounted for significant accomplishment toward water plan goals addressing water resources in Lyon County. Total dollars spent on water resource protection, reclamation, and protection is very difficult to measure since numerous local, state, and federal entities have programs benefitting Lyon County. That being said, the following chart attempts to summarize dollars and activities spent by water plan partners on programs and projects identified as priorities in the Lyon County Local Water Management Plan. The following table summarizes water plan partner activities between January 1, 2009, and December 31, 2011



**TABLE 1: Water Plan Partners Spending Summary**

Priority Concern Activity	No.	Water Plan Dollars	Partner Dollars	Total Dollars
<b>1. Impaired Waters</b>				
Streambank Stabilization	6	\$ 12,200.00	\$ 272,625.00	\$ 284,825.00
Municipal Storm Sewer Imp.	1	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 347,000.00	\$ 350,000.00
River Cleanup	2	\$ 128.44	\$ 1,450.00	\$ 1,578.44
Grassed Waterways	2.5	\$ -	\$ 34,600.00	\$ 34,600.00
Fallen Tree Removal	3	\$ 11,265.00	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 15,465.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14.5</b>			<b>\$ 686,468.44</b>
<b>2. Hydrologic System Mgmt.</b>				
Research and Mapping	1	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 3,000.00
Small Dam Repair	6	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 167,942.00	\$ 174,942.00
Shoreland Administration	1	\$ 9,357.00	\$ 9,357.00	\$ 18,714.00
WCA Administration	3	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>11</b>			<b>\$ 256,656.00</b>
<b>3. Nutrient Load Reduction</b>				
Tile Intake	51	\$ 3,219.69	\$ 21,870.44	\$ 25,090.13
Feedlot small fixes	2	\$ 750.00	\$ 3,150.00	\$ 3,900.00
Rain Gardens	2	\$ 1,125.00	\$ 1,450.00	\$ 2,575.00
Nutrient Management Plans	12	\$ -	\$ 37,943.00	\$ 37,943.00
SSTS Program Enforcement	3	\$ 29,862.00	\$ -	\$ 29,862.00
Sedimentation Control Basins	18	\$ -	\$ 64,850.00	\$ 64,850.00
Conservation Use Incentive	2	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00
Feedlot Administration	1	\$ 36,300.00	\$ -	\$ 36,300.00
Ag Waste Facilities	3	\$ -	\$ 160,665.00	\$ 160,665.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>94</b>			<b>\$ 363,685.13</b>
<b>4. Groundwater Protection</b>				
Education & Research Intern	1	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Well Sealing	38	\$ 5,682.00	\$ 12,045.50	\$ 17,727.50
SSTS Loan Upgrades	27	\$ 248,809.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 251,059.00
WHP Water Analysis	1	\$ 2,688.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 7,688.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>67</b>			<b>\$ 280,474.50</b>
<b>5. Education</b>				
4-H Day Camps	6	\$ 2,076.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 2,576.00
Environmental Fair	3	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 14,750.00
SWCD Women's Ag. Day	1	\$ 600.00	\$ 4,760.00	\$ 5,360.00
River Ecology Education	6	\$ 5,052.00	\$ 975.00	\$ 6,027.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16</b>			<b>\$ 28,713.00</b>

**TABLE NOTES:** The column "No." is the number of projects completed. Partner Dollars refer to financial contributions to the projects from water plan partners. "Attending" is used to note participation numbers at events open to the public.

# Section I—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 2011 Amendment Priority Rankings

Local water plan projects were ranked by members to help hone in on initiatives that will provide the greatest benefit in consideration of available dollars, partner skills, and project availability for the duration of this water plan amendment.

The method used assigned numerical qualifiers for each of three categories related to potential water plan projects: 1) Potential Beneficial Impact/Coverage, [Imp] 2) Project Availability, [Aval] and 3) Cost. The scales developed assigned values in which the highest value corresponds to the greatest benefit to local water planning with respect to each category. For example, a value of “5” for Potential Impact was used for projects with wide ranging benefits, or cumulative benefits, while a Cost Value of “5” was assigned to projects with the lowest cost. Both high values correspond to the best benefit to local water planning.

Categories were also weighted in accord with the overall importance to local water planning efforts. Potential Impact values were magnified 2 times their initial value, availability of the project was increased by 1.5 times the value, and project cost was kept at the original value. It is felt these factors best reflect Lyon County local water planning decision-making considerations.

**TABLE 2: 2011 Amendment Priority Rankings**

Rnk	Topic	Area	Imp	Aval	Cost	TOT
1	Youth Water Resource Education	Education	3	4	4	16.0
2	Water Use Conservation	Education	4	2	4	15.0
3	Nutrient Management plan assist.	Nutrient Reduction	3	3	3	13.5
4	Wetland Reclamation	Hydrologic System	4	2	2	13.0
5	Shoreland Stewardship & BMPs	Nutrient Reduction	3	2	4	13.0
6	Adult Water Resource Education	Education	3	2	4	13.0
7	Well Sealing	Groundwater	2	4	3	13.0
8	Tree Removal	Impaired Waters	2	4	2	12.0
9	Assist with small feedlot fixes	Nutrient Reduction	3	3	1	11.5
10	Blind Tile Inlet	Nutrient Reduction	2	3	3	11.5
11	River Cleanup	Impaired Waters	1	3	5	11.5
12	Small Dam Repair	Hydrologic System	2	3	2	10.5
13	Streambank Stabilization	Impaired Waters	3	2	1	10.0
14	Flood Control structures	Hydrologic System	3	2	1	10.0
15	Twin Lakes watershed protection	Nutrient Reduction	2	3	1	9.5
16	Wellhead Protection	Groundwater	2	2	2	9.0
17	Buffer Systems	Nutrient Reduction	2	2	2	9.0
18	SSTS Upgrades	Groundwater	2	2	1	8.0
19	Rain Garden	Nutrient Reduction	1	1	3	6.5
20	Waterless fixture demonstration	Groundwater	1	1	3	6.5



### CATEGORY VALUE DESCRIPTIONS

**IMPACT:** 5=Wide/Cumulative, 4=Comprehensive, 3=Localized, but Acute, 2=Significant, 1=Marginal

**AVAILABILITY:** 5=Immediate/Regular, 4=Ongoing, 3=Likely, but dependent, 2=Available if Interested, 1=Unscheduled

**COST:** 5=Low, 4=Moderate, 3=High, 2=Partners, 1=Grant

## Section I—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Lyon County Water Plan Website

You can find this amendment of the Lyon County Water Management Plan on the Lyon County, Minnesota website. The main page is <http://www.lyonco.org>. Once there, click on the menu link for “Environmental”. Next, on the new page view that appears, click on the menu link “Local Water Plan”. Here, you will find links to all sections of the approved local water management plan.

For more information, or to ask questions about the plan, please contact the Environmental Office at Lyon County Public Works—(507) 532-8210.

The screenshot shows the Lyon County, Minnesota website. The header includes the county name and a search bar. A navigation menu lists: Home, Government Center, Public Works, Additional Information, Frequent Links, and Calendar. The main content area is titled "Water - Water Management" and features a banner image of a field under a cloudy sky. Below the banner, there is a sidebar with "Public Works" and "Local Water Plan" links. The main content includes "Annual Reporting" with a link to a summary report, a list of attachments (2010 NRBO Summary, WCA 2010 LGU Reporting Form, and 2010 CWF SSTS Inventory), and "Upcoming Events" such as Board Car Days and County Board Meetings. A "Most Popular" section lists items like 2011 Agendas and Household Hazardous Waste Disposal.

### Lyon County Natural Resource and Recreation Board

The Lyon County Water Plan Board is served by the Lyon County Natural Resource and Recreation Board. This Board is responsible to County Parks, and Trails, the local water management plan, and promoting recreation activities in Lyon County. Members currently include, County Commissioner Mark Goodenow, Lyon Soil & Water District Supervisor Otto Nyquist, Yellow Medicine Watershed District Board Member Tim Buisse, and the following Lyon County citizens: Chauncey Muedeking, Betsy Desy, Michelle Schultz, Kevin Henkel, Tom Meulebroeck, Denny Alexander, and Ron Prorock. Lyon County staff members include Roger Schroeder serving as the Water Plan Coordinator, and Suhail Kanwar, Lyon County Public Works Director.

*Continued from page 1*

authority to facilitate improvements to existing structures and systems that may have negative impacts on natural (water) resources.

A third opportunity is the staffing, and financial commitment to the Des Moines River Watershed District. (DRWD). Though only a small portion of the Des Moines River watershed exists in Lyon County—about the size of 20 Sections of land area—this portion has been under-emphasized in areas of potential water management improvement. For example, low-interest loan options for septic system improvements were very limited to residents living in this watershed.

In addition to these opportunities, a few notable changes were also anticipated during the writing of this local water plan document. Most notably, the Redwood River Nonpoint Pollution Reduction Project plan was expected to be approved (and was finally approved) in 2010.

For these reason, the Lyon County Natural Resource and Recreation Board—the governing body of the Lyon County water planning process—agreed that to wait five years for an amendment to the Implementation Section would not capitalized on opportunities to better shape water planning efforts.



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Martin County Local Water Management Plan Amendment

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Southern Region
Contact: Jeff Nielsen, Regional Supervisor
Prepared by: Chris Hughes, Board Conservationist
Reviewed by: Southern Water Planning Committee(s)
Presented by: Paul Langseth

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [X] Order [ ] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[ ] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

Decision

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)

The first edition of the Martin County Comprehensive Water Plan was adopted in 1989 and revised in 1995. Quality water resources are important to Martin County, and the County is blessed to have abundant water resources that is atypical for far southern Minnesota counties. The County has made it a priority to protect those resources to maintain and enhance the quality of life, productivity of agriculture, recreation and business climate it now enjoys. By Board Order, the Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) approved the Martin County 2006 - 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan) on August 24, 2006. This Plan contains an implementation section with goals, objectives and actions to address the County's priority concerns. The Board Order required Martin County to update the Plan's implementation section by January 1, 2011. Martin County followed the amendment process guidelines established by the Board and submitted their 2012 - 2016 Plan Amendment on September 29, 2011.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources  
520 Lafayette Road North  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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In the Matter of Reviewing the Local Water Management Plan Amendment  
for **Martin County** (Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B.314,  
Subdivision 6)

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ORDER  
APPROVING  
LOCAL WATER  
MANAGEMENT PLAN  
AMENDMENT

**Whereas**, on August 24, 2006, the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board), by Board Order, approved the Martin County 2006 – 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Plan Amendment (Plan Amendment), and

**Whereas**, this Board Order stipulated that Martin County was required to update the implementation section by January 1, 2011; and

**Whereas**, the Martin County Board of Commissioners submitted the Martin County 2011 Plan Amendment to the Board on September 29, 2011 that contains the updated five-year implementation section as ordered by the Board; and

**Whereas**, the Board has completed its review of the 2011 Plan Amendment.

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

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. The five-year implementation amendment was initiated by Martin County in December, 2010 with assistance from BWSR staff. The official county resolution to amend its current Plan by providing for the required update of the five-year implementation section, pursuant to M.S. Section 103B.314, Subd. 6., was approved on December 2, 2010.
2. Martin County convened its water plan task force, including citizens and agencies, to initiate the five-year implementation amendment on January 27, 2011 and again on March 29, 2011 to review recommended changes.
3. On December 27, 2010 Martin County provided proper notice to local units of government and state agencies of the County's intent to amend its five-year implementation section and invited comments on the proposed changes until January 21, 2011.
4. Martin County received comments from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Minnesota Department of Health and Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources staff were actively involved in the amendment process by providing feedback on the draft plan amendment.
5. On May 17, 2011, after providing for proper public notice, Martin County conducted a public hearing on the proposed 2011 Plan Amendment. No additional comments were received from the public.
6. On September 29, 2011, the BWSR received the Martin County 2011 Plan Amendment, a record of the public hearing, and copies of all written comments and responses pertaining to the 2011 Plan Amendment, pursuant to M.S. Section 103B.314, Subd. 6.
7. Board regional staff provided its recommendation of approval to the Regional Supervisor on November 1, 2011.

8. On November 3, 2011, the Southern Water Planning Committee met to review Martin County Water Plan Amendment and recommends that it be approved.
9. This 2011 Plan Amendment will be in effect until December 31, 2016.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

1. All relevant requirements of law have been fulfilled. The Board has proper jurisdiction in the matter of approving a Comprehensive Water Plan Amendment of Martin County pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, 103B.314, Subd. 6.
2. The Martin County 2011 Plan Amendment attached to this Order states goals, objectives, and actions the county will address. The 2011 Plan Amendment, as well as the previously approved Martin County 2006 – 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update, is in conformance with the requirements of M.S. Section 103B.301.

### **ORDER**

The Board hereby approves the attached 2011 Plan Amendment of the Martin County Water Management Plan for January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2016. Martin County will be required to provide for a complete update of its Water Management Plan prior to December 31, 2016.

Dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, this **14th day of December 2011**.

### **MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES**

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BY: Brian Napstad, Chair

## Executive Summary

### **Purpose**

Quality water resources are important to Martin County and the State of Minnesota. Martin County is blessed to have abundant water resources above what is typical for a southern Minnesota county. The County feels it is important, and has made it a priority, to protect those resources to maintain and enhance the quality of life, productivity of agriculture, recreation and business climate it now enjoys.

This is the third edition of the Martin County Water Plan. The first edition was adopted in 1989 and revised in 1995. This 2006 plan takes another step in advancing water resource protection in the county. Over the years there have been an extensive amount of accomplishments driven by the Water Plan. Richard Perrine, Water Plan Coordinator, has summarized the accomplishments of the 1995 plan on page 9 of this plan. This plan takes the next step in that progression.

The 2006 to 2016 Martin County Local Water Plan was developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Local Water Management Act: Minnesota Statute 103B.

### **2011 Mid-plan Update**

The Water Plan Advisory Committee, Citizens and agency representatives have provided the input for the mid-plan revisions incorporated in this document. The Priority Concerns remain the same and most of the goals and objectives have been retained, but there have been some additions, deletions and changes in focus.

Best Management Practices strategically targeted across all watersheds has an even stronger focus. Precision Conservation applied across all watersheds, using agricultural practices on cropland and urban BMPs in residential and industrial settings will result in efficiency with the limited amount of funds available for plan implementation.

Monitoring needs to continue to track changes as practices are implemented. The focus remains strong on the Chain of Lakes Watershed as the City of Fairmont public water supply continues to rely on the quality of this critical resource. The Des Moines River Watershed has gained attention and priority as partnerships continue to be developed to address the concerns there.

Partnerships organized by watershed continue to be extremely important as we work efficiently to address issues across jurisdictional boundaries.

Solid Waste has been identified as a potential source of contamination to both surface and ground water.

Climate must be factored into efforts to address flooding, soil erosion and sediment delivery as well as in developing treatments for reducing the impacts of nitrate, phosphorus and other pollutants. Credit for carbon sequestration needs to be taken as each environmentally friendly practice is planned, designed and installed to address multiple issues and result in multiple benefits.

This plan will be challenged by the rapid change in the agricultural environment. The timing, volume and length of flows from expanded surface and tile drainage systems, added to already overloaded outlets will need to be mitigated.

In cooperation with the University of Minnesota and other partners, the Elm Creek Watershed can serve as a model, demonstration and study area, showcasing the effort to reduce flows, peak flows, TSS, phosphorus, nitrates and the other TMDL parameters.

#### **Priority Concerns**

During 2005, Martin County Local Water Management Committee developed a Priority Concern Scoping Document in accordance with the changes to the Comprehensive Local Water Management Act; Statutes 103B.304 – 103B.355. This scoping document identified and listed the priority water resource concerns that would be addressed in the next Martin County Comprehensive Local Water Plan document. A copy of the Priority Concern Scoping Document is in the Appendix of this document. The list of identified priority concerns, not in any priority order, include:

- ❖ Impaired Waters and Total Maximum Daily Loads [TMDL]
- ❖ Drainage System Management
- ❖ Promote the use of Best Management Practices [BMP's]
- ❖ Wetland Protection and Restoration
- ❖ Water Quality in Area Lakes
- ❖ Promote Low Impact Development
- ❖ Groundwater

Martin County Water Plan has had a focus on groundwater quality and quantity in the past. In the process of preparing the Scoping Document, Groundwater was not identified as a priority issue. This is probably due to local, state and national efforts focused on impaired [surface] waters. Because of this strong history, it was felt by the Water Plan Advisory Committee to include assessment, goals and objectives for groundwater as an additional priority concern and is included as part of this plan in order to maintain continuity and recognize the importance of this issue to the county.

## Summary of Goals, Actions and Costs

This Martin County Water Plan is designed to address the water resource issues within the county. It is intended to be progressive and forward thinking in order to improve the quality of life for area residents. The County Commissioners have been supportive of the Water Plan and intend to continue their support. The implementation plan indicates an annual need of approximately twice what is currently being spent in the county for all water resource related work. The goals/ objectives outlined in this plan should be considered when shaping ordinances, programs and planning documents within the county. The need to address agricultural nonpoint source pollution in order to meet TMDL goals will be the counties biggest challenge during this ten year plan.

The goals, objectives and actions identified in this plan address ongoing efforts by a variety of county and city departments and they include new goals that will require the county and cities to stretch and grow their current programming. All activities identified are voluntary. Some activities will require the county to acquire incentive funds to encourage landowner participation. The county has been successful in the past in securing a significant amount of incentive dollars and they need to continue to apply for additional funds and work with multiple partners as opportunities arise. Implementation dollars and in-kind contributions from all partners will be needed to accomplish plan objectives, goals and action items. Grant writing has become a necessity, as grants continue to provide funding for a larger portion of the specific projects needed to implement conservation needs. This plan was developed to give Martin County an advantage when applying for financial resources to benefit the county in the natural resources area.

As stated earlier, addressing agricultural nonpoint source pollution will be the biggest challenge facing the county during the next decade. Because the county has highly productive soils there is intense row crop and livestock farming with an extensive drainage infrastructure. Martin County has 98% of its tillable acres in annual row crops. The challenge is to adequately address the environmental concerns while retaining the integrity of production agriculture.

The authors have taken one step in this direction by putting definition to precision conservation. Precision conservation is a term that was adopted to mean higher level BMP's that are applied to strategically targeted environmentally sensitive areas. In Martin County it is estimated that this is 5 to 10% of the county. Within the BMP priority section these are further defined with the goal being 100% of these areas having precision conservation applied by the end of the plan. It will advance the county in meeting their water quality goals significantly, if it can be done.

Below is a summary of the anticipated annual cost to implement this water plan to its fullest. This assumes adequate staffing and funding to implement all of the action items.

<b>Water Plan Implementation</b>	<b>Annual Need</b>
<b>Water Plan Coordination</b>	<b>\$ 20,000</b>
<b>Priority Concern</b>	<b>Annual Need</b>
<b>Impaired Waters [TMDL's]</b>	<b>\$ 129,100</b>
<b>Drainage System Management</b>	<b>\$ 80,700</b>
<b>Promotion of BMP's</b>	<b>\$ 593,345</b>
<b>Wetland Protection</b>	<b>\$ 189,500</b>
<b>Water Quality in Area Lakes</b>	<b>\$ 22,850</b>
<b>Low Impact Development</b>	<b>\$ 10,850</b>
<b>Groundwater</b>	<b>\$ 8,800</b>
<b>Total Annual Need</b>	<b>\$ 1,055,145</b>

### **Statement of Consistency**

The 2006 – 2016 Martin County Local Water Plan is consistent with local, state and federal rules and regulations.

### **Summary of Recommendations to Other Plans**

The Martin County Local Water Plan is a document that outlines voluntary participation in programs that are meant to maintain and better our water resources. The following items are suggested changes to other plans.

- ❖ Request the City of Fairmont to develop a Source Water Protection Plan by 2011.
- ❖ Expand the Martin County Conserving Acres Program to include riparian buffers.
- ❖ Develop and integrate policies on Low Impact Development into city and county ordinances.
- ❖ Develop a permit system for removal of any tree within 200 feet of surface water.
- ❖ Strengthen existing and encourage the organization of new lake associations for



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Steele County Local Water Management Plan Amendment

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Southern Region
Contact: Jeff Nielsen, Regional Supervisor
Prepared by: Chris Hughes, Board Conservationist
Reviewed by: Southern Water Planning Committee(s)
Presented by: Paul Langseth

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [X] Order [ ] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[ ] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

Decision

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)

Steele County officially began the comprehensive water planning process in August 1987. The plan provided goals, objectives and actions to address ground and surface water quality and quantity. The plan was updated in the mid 1990's and again in 2007. The plan also provides a basis for federal state and local funding. By Board Order, the Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) approved the Steele County 2007 - 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan) on January 4, 2007. This Plan contains an implementation section with goals, objectives and actions to address the county's priority concerns. The Board Order required Steele County to update the Plan's implementation section by December 31, 2011. Steele County followed the amendment process guidelines established by the Board and submitted their 2012 - 2016 Plan Amendment on October 17, 2011.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources  
520 Lafayette Road North  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

ORDER  
APPROVING  
LOCAL WATER  
MANAGEMENT PLAN  
AMENDMENT

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In the Matter of Reviewing the Local Water Management Plan Amendment for **Steele County** (Minnesota Statutes, Section 103B.314, Subdivision 6)

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**Whereas**, on January 4, 2007, the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board), by Board Order, approved the Steele County 2006 – 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Plan Amendment (Plan Amendment), and

**Whereas**, this Board Order stipulated that Steele County was required to update the implementation section by December 31, 2011; and

**Whereas**, the Steele County Board of Commissioners submitted the Steele County 2011 Plan Amendment to the Board on October 17, 2011 that contains the updated five-year implementation section as ordered by the Board; and

**Whereas**, the Board has completed its review of the 2011 Plan Amendment.

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

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. The five-year implementation amendment was initiated by Steele County on March 17, 2011 with assistance from BWSR staff. The official county resolution to amend its current Plan by providing for the required update of the five-year implementation section, pursuant to M.S. Section 103B.314, Subd. 6., was approved on April 26, 2011.
2. On September 8, 2011 Steele County provided proper notice to local units of government and state agencies of the County's intent to amend its five-year implementation section and invited comments on the proposed changes until October 21, 2011.
3. Steele County received written comments from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and Minnesota Department of Agriculture. The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources staff were actively involved in the amendment process by meeting with local staff and providing feedback on draft plans.
4. On September 8, 2011, The BWSR received the draft Steele County 2011 Plan Amendment.
5. On September 20, 2011 and October 19, 2011 BWSR received copies of all written comments and responses pertaining to the 2011 Plan Amendment, pursuant to M.S. Section 103B.314, Subd. 6.
6. On October 17, 2011, the BWSR received the revised draft Steele County 2011 Plan Amendment.
7. On October 25, 2011, after providing for proper public notice, Steele County conducted a public hearing on the proposed 2011 Plan Amendment. No additional comments were received from the public
8. On November 2, 2011, BWSR received a record of the public hearing
9. Board regional staff provided its recommendation of approval to the Regional Supervisor on November 3, 2011.

10. On November 3, 2011, the Southern Water Planning Committee met to review Steele County Water Plan Amendment and recommends that it be approved.
11. This 2011 Plan Amendment will be in effect until December 31, 2016.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

1. All relevant requirements of law have been fulfilled. The Board has proper jurisdiction in the matter of approving a Comprehensive Water Plan Amendment of Steele County pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, 103B.314, Subd. 6.
2. The Steele County 2011 Plan Amendment attached to this Order states goals, objectives, and actions the county will address. The 2011 Plan Amendment, as well as the previously approved Steele County 2007 – 2016 Comprehensive Local Water Plan Update, is in conformance with the requirements of M.S. Section 103B.301.

### **ORDER**

The Board hereby approves the attached 2011 Plan Amendment of the Steele County Water Management Plan for January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2016. Steele County will be required to provide for a complete update of its Water Management Plan prior to December 31, 2016.

Dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, this **14th day of December 2011**.

### **MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES**

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BY: Brian Napstad, Chair

## **Executive Summary**

Steele County is located in southeastern Minnesota approximately 65 miles south of Minneapolis/St. Paul. It is bordered on the north by Rice County, Minnesota; on the east by Dodge County, Minnesota; on the west by Waseca County, Minnesota; and by Freeborn County, Minnesota on the south. It contains 276,480 acres or 432 square miles, which includes four cities and 13 townships. The county seat is the city of Owatonna, which contains the largest population settlement and is located in the north central section of the county at the intersection of two major transportation routes: State Highway 14 and Interstate 35. Two of the smaller cities, Blooming Prairie and Ellendale serve as trade centers for the rural population, while the city of Medford contains a large retail center along Interstate 35 that draws transient visitors.

Steele County contains a predominance of rich agricultural land with about 85% of the land area in cropland. In addition, there is a diversity of businesses and industries in the county.

Steele County contains portions of four major watersheds within its boundaries: Cannon River Watershed, LeSueur River Watershed, Zumbro River Watershed, and Cedar River Watershed. Approximately 84% of the land area in Steele County is in the Cannon River watershed, which includes the area drained by the Straight River and its tributaries: Turtle Creek, Maple Creek, Crane Creek, Medford Creek, and Rush Creek. The southeastern corner of the county lies within the Cedar River watershed. The eastern and northeastern edge of Steele County lies within the Zumbro River watershed and the southwestern part of the county lies within the LeSueur River watershed

Steele County officially began the comprehensive water planning process in August, 1987, when the County Board authorized the development of a County Comprehensive Water Resources Management Plan by resolution. The Steele

County Board of Commissioners formally adopted the original water plan on August 14, 1990. The original water plan was updated in the mid-1990's to serve the period from 1997-2006.

### **Purpose of the 2007-2016 Local Water Management Plan**

The purpose of this updated Local Water Management (LWM) Plan for Steele County is:

1. To provide a framework and schedule for implementing activities that address priority water management concerns.
2. To qualify the county for water resource management project funding from federal, state, and other sources.

### **Description of Priority Concerns**

Through the Water Plan update process, six priority concerns were identified to focus water management efforts on from 2007 through 2016: Soil Erosion, Fertilizer and Pesticides from Agricultural Fields into Surface Waters, Sewage from Rural Septic Systems into Surface Waters, Urban Stormwater Runoff, Animal Feedlot Manure into Surface Waters, and Clandestine Waste Dumps affecting Drinking Water. The process through which these priority concerns were identified is further detailed in the Priority Concerns Scoping Document contained in Appendix A.

### **Summary of Goals**

Because soil erosion is, in effect, the transport mechanism for fertilizers and pesticides to flow into surface waters, these two priorities will be combined into one priority in the implementation plan. The following is a summary of goals that have been established for the identified priority concerns:

- 1) **Soil, Fertilizers, and Pesticides from Agricultural Fields Flowing into Surface Waters** – Protect surface waters from sedimentation and ag field pollutant runoff
- 2) **Sewage from Rural Septic Systems into Surface Waters** – Protect surface waters and groundwater from rural wastewater contamination
- 3) **Urban Stormwater Runoff** – Protect surface water and groundwater resources from pollutants in urban stormwater runoff
- 4) **Animal Feedlot Manure into Surface Waters** – Protect surface water resources from open lot runoff and surface applied manure from animal feedlots
- 5) **Clandestine Waste Dumps affecting Drinking Water** – Protect groundwater resources from clandestine dump site pollutants

#### **2009 Amendment – Wetland Preservation Areas Program**

During the 2006 water planning process the issues of *Wetland Restoration* and *Loss of Natural Vegetation and Habitat* ranked in the top ten priority concerns. Although the plan did not specifically address these concerns with goals and actions, Steele County has determined that all remaining presettlement wetlands or restored pre-settlement wetlands within Steele County should be designated as high priority wetland preservation areas for the purpose of making the county eligible to participate in the Wetland Preservation Areas (WPA) program. In addition to the requirements of Minnesota Rule 8420, the county will use the following guidelines when administering the WPA program:

1. Eligible wetlands will be greater than five acres in size
2. The wetland buffer area will be a minimum of 50 feet
3. Three priority areas in the county will be the Straight River Marsh area, the proposed Ripley Ditch Watershed area, and the floodplain/riparian wetland areas along the Straight River and Maple Creek

#### **2011 Amendment**

The 2011 amendment to the water plan represents the required update to the implementation section of the plan (i.e. priority concern objectives and actions) at

the mid-term of the 10-year plan. In addition to the update of the implementation section of the plan, the county has identified flooding as a major concern during the final five-year period of the plan. This concern has become a priority as a result of significant flood events that have occurred in the city of Owatonna and other parts of the county during 2007 and 2010. The focus of flood mitigation efforts will be in the Maple Creek watershed and other parts of the Straight River watershed.

### **Consistency of the Plan with Other Pertinent Local, State & Regional Plans**

In the process of the LWM plan update, Steele County examined the plans and official controls of local government units, contiguous counties, and State Agencies to ensure consistency with other water resource management efforts. The Steele County LWM plan is consistent with other local, state, and regional plans and controls. Implementation actions include working with other local and state agencies and programs to accomplish water resource protection and improvement.

### **Recommended Amendments to Other Plans**

Steele County does not see the need for any amendment to other plans and official controls.



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Sibley County CLWM Plan Extension

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Southern Region
Contact: Jeff Nielsen
Prepared by: Tom Fischer
Reviewed by: Southern Water Planning Committee(s)
Presented by: Paul Langseth

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [X] Order [ ] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[ ] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

Approval to extend the Sibley County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan until December 31, 2013.

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)
Sibley County has submitted a request for an extension of the Sibley County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan). The existing Plan will expire on December 31, 2011. The BWSR Board approved the Sibley County Priority Concerns Scoping Document on June 22, 2011. Sufficient progress has been made in the Plan updating effort; however, Sibley County was not able to complete the process in order to submit an updated Plan that would meet the state review timeline (submit by mid-September 2011) and in turn the BWSR Southern Region Water Planning Committee meeting timeline (met on November 3, 2011). In addition, the individual holding the position of Plan coordinator ( half-time) is also the watershed technician (half-time) for two local watershed projects. The full-time coordinator for these two watershed projects will be leaving for other employment effective November 21, 2011. This will put additional work duties on the Plan coordinator until the new watershed employee is hired. The request for an extension is deemed acceptable. In conformance with Board policy, BWSR staff recommends a two-year extension, which would make the Plan update deadline December 31, 2013. The BWSR Southern Region Water Planning Committee met on November 3, 2011 and will make its recommendation of approval to the full BWSR Board.

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources  
520 Lafayette Road North  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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In the Matter of Extending the Comprehensive Local Water Management  
Plan for Sibley County

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ORDER  
EXTENDING  
WATER MANAGEMENT  
PLAN

**Whereas**, the Sibley County Board of Commissioners has a state-approved Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan) that is effective until December 31, 2011 pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 103B.301; and

**Whereas**, the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) has authorization to grant extensions pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 103B.311, Subdivision 4 (a) (5).

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

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

On March 7, 2011, Sibley County's Priority Concerns Scoping Document (PCSD) was distributed for state agencies review pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 103B.313, Subdivision 4.

On April 27, 2011, the Board's Southern Region Water Planning Review Committee (Committee) met in St. Paul, Minnesota with representatives of Sibley County to discuss the County's PCSD and review comments that were received. The priority concerns to be addressed in the new Plan were deemed appropriate by the Committee. The Committee's decision was to present to the Board a recommendation of approval of the Sibley County PCSD.

On June 22, 2011, the Committee presented its recommendation of approval of the Sibley County PCSD to the Board. The Board adopted the Committee's recommendation.

On October 13, 2011, the Board received a resolution and written request from Sibley County requesting an extension of their Plan. Two primary reasons were stated for the extension request: the state government shut down in July 2011 took away all contact with Board staff for any needed assistance; Sibley County could not complete and submit an updated Plan to meet the time frame for state agencies review and approval process for the Committee's November 3, 2011 meeting.

On October 18, 2011, Board staff reviewed and recommended approval of the extension request by Sibley County. Board policy provides for one two-year extension for local water management plan deadline extensions. In conformance with Board policy, Board staff recommended a two-year extension for the Sibley Plan.

On November 3, 2011, the Committee met in New Ulm, Minnesota to discuss Sibley County's request for extension. The Committee's decision was to present to the Board a recommendation of approval to extend Sibley County's Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan until December 31, 2013.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

All relevant requirements of law have been fulfilled. The Board has proper jurisdiction in the matter of extending the Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan of Sibley County pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 103B.311, Subdivision 4 (a) (5).

### **ORDER**

The Board hereby approves the extension of the Sibley County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan until December 31, 2013. Sibley County shall strive to complete the updating of their Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan in a timely manner.

Dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, this fourteenth day of December 2011.

### **MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES**

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BY: Brian Napstad, Chair

October 18, 2011

TO: Jeff Nielsen, BWSR Southern Region Supervisor

FR: Thomas Fischer, BWSR Board Conservationist

RE: Extension Request -- Sibley County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan

Sibley County (County) has a Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan (Plan) that was approved by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (Board) on January 23, 2002, and locally adopted by the County via a resolution dated February 12, 2002. The effective date (end date) of this Plan is December 31, 2011.

The Comprehensive Local Water Management Act, Minnesota Statutes 103B.301, gives the Board authority to grant extensions to counties for the purpose of extending the ending date of their water plans. These extensions must be requested in writing and cannot be for more than two years.

On October 13, 2011, the Board received a written request and a County Board of Commissioners' Resolution from Sibley County requesting a two-year extension of their Plan. There are two primary reasons for the County's request: state government shut down in July 2011, which took away all contact with the Board for assistance; the County did not have sufficient time to complete the revision (update) and meet the time frame for the state review and approval process before the Board's December 2011 meeting.

I offer the following background information:

- On January 21, 2010, I met with the County to provide Plan updating process information.
- On June 22, 2010, the County adopted and submitted a resolution to update the Plan.
- In July 2010, the Plan advisory task force met to begin the updating process, including the development of a local citizen survey. Survey was distributed and made available for several months in mid-to-late 2010.
- In July 2010, the County distributed notice of its intent to update the Plan and requested priority concerns input as required by Minnesota Statutes 103B.313.
- From November 2010 through March 2011, additional Plan task force meetings were conducted to review priority concerns input and citizen survey responses that were received, and provide recommendations for the priority concerns selected by the County.
- In March 2011, the Sibley County Priority Concerns Scoping Document (PCSD) was distributed for state agencies' review pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 103B.331.

- On April 27, 2011, the Board's southern region water planning review committee (Committee) met with the County to discuss the PCSD and review comments that were received. The priority concerns to be addressed in the new Plan were deemed appropriate by the Committee. The Committee's decision was to present its recommendation of approval of the Sibley County PCSD to the full Board.
- On June 22, 2011, the Committee presented its approval recommendation to the Board. The Board approved the priority concerns selected by the County and communicated that in a letter to the County signed by the Board chairperson.
- In July 2011 there was a twenty day state government shut down. BWSR was not available to offer any Plan updating assistance to the County.
- On August 15, 2011, I provided Plan review comments on what the County had written to date, and provided a timeline for submitting a completed Plan in order to meet the state agencies' review and approval timeline (Committee's scheduled November 2011 meeting). I also mentioned the option of requesting an extension.
- On September 13, 2011, I attended the Sibley SWCD board meeting. (The County water plan coordinator is housed at the SWCD office.) The extension request was discussed. The SWCD Board of Supervisors was in support of the County requesting an extension. The County water plan coordinator stated he would be meeting with the County Board of Commissioners to present the request for their consideration.
- On October 13, 2011, I received a written request and County Board resolution from the County requesting a two-year extension.

BWSR policy is to grant a one-time, two-year extension if requested and justified. I recommend approval of a two-year extension for the Sibley County Plan. Although the request is for two years, the County anticipates the Plan should be completed by the first quarter of 2012. I will continue to provide assistance and guidance as requested by Sibley County. In the Board Order approving the County extension request, the County should be directed to strive to complete the updating of their Plan in a timely manner.



**SIBLEY SOIL AND WATER  
CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

P O Box 161  
111 6<sup>th</sup> St.  
Gaylord, Minnesota 55334  
Phone (507) 237 5435

**MINNESOTA SOIL AND WATER  
CONSERVATION DISTRICTS**

October 11, 2011

Tom Fisher  
MN BWSR  
261 Highway 15 S  
New Ulm, MN 56073

Dear Tom,

The current Sibley County Local Comprehensive Water Plan will expire on December 31 2011. Sibley County has been progressing towards revising the plan, but will not complete it in time. The following provides the status of the plan revision.

The Sibley County Board, by resolution, authorized the Sibley County Water Planner to begin updating the current Water Plan on June 22, 2010. The Priority Concerns Scoping Document was developed and then approved by the Water Resources Advisory Committee on January 20, 2011, then forwarded to BWSR for state review. On April 27, 2011 The BWSR Committee approved the Priority Concerns Scoping Document. I have been working on the plan revision since that time. The state government shut down in July 2011 slowed the process of writing as there was no one available at BWSR to ask questions. In the later part of August 2011 I learned that the plan needed to be into BWSR by September 23, 2011 to meet the deadlines for state review and approval by the end of the year, December 2011. I have 50-60% of the new plan finished and I anticipate that I will have the new water plan finished in the first quarter of 2012.

Therefore, I request an extension of the current plan.

Sincerely,

Ronald Otto  
Sibley County Water Planner

SIBLEY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
 RESOLUTION # 2011-59  
**Request for Sibley County Comprehensive Water Plan Extension**  
**October 11, 2011**

Motion by Commissioner       Pettis                            Seconded by Commissioner       Cohrs      

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WHEREAS, Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 103B.301, Comprehensive Local Water Management Act, authorizes Minnesota Counties to develop and implement a local water management plan, and

WHEREAS, the Act requires that a county update and revise their local water management plan on a periodic basis, and

WHEREAS, the Act encourages that a county coordinate its planning with contiguous counties, and solicit input from local governmental units and state review agencies, and

WHEREAS, the Act requires that plans and official controls of other local governmental units be consistent with the local water management plan, and

WHEREAS, Sibley County has determined that the revision and continued implementation of a local water management plan will help promote the health and welfare of the citizens of Sibley County, and

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Sibley County Board of Commissioners request BWSR to approve a two (2) year extension of the current Sibley County Comprehensive Water Plan from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2013.

	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Cohrs	<u>  X  </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
Nytes	<u>  X  </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
Pettis	<u>  X  </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
Pinske	<u>  X  </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
Swanson	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>  X  </u>

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STATE OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR  
 COUNTY OF SIBLEY

I, Lisa Pfarr, Auditor of the County of Sibley, State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original proceedings filed in my office on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2011 and that the same is a true and correct copy of part thereof.

Witness my Hand and Seal of Office at Gaylord, Minnesota the 11<sup>th</sup> day of October 2011.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lisa Pfarr, County Auditor

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

***Grants Program & Policy Committee***

1. FY2012 Clean Water Fund Competitive Grant Awards – Dave Weirens –  
***DECISION ITEM***
2. FY2012 Cooperative Weed Management Area Grants – Dan Shaw –  
***DECISION ITEM***



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: FY2012 Clean Water Fund Competitive Grants

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [ ] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Land and Water Section
Contact: Dave Weirens
Prepared by: Dave Weirens
Reviewed by: Grants Program and Policy Committee Committee(s)
Presented by: Dave Weirens

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [X] Resolution [ ] Order [ ] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [ ] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Other: [X] Clean Water Fund Budget

ACTION REQUESTED

Decision. The Board is requested to consider the recommendation of the Grants Program and Policy Committee to award Clean Water Grant Funds to local government applicants in the following program categories: Clean Water Assistance, Livestock Waste Management, SSTS Abatement, Accelerated Implementation, Community Partners Conservation Program, Minnesota Department of Health Well Sealing, and Conservation Drainage.

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)

On June 22, 2011 the Board adopted resolution #11-38 which authorized staff to conduct an request for proposals from eligible local governments for Clean Water Fund projects in seven different program categories: Clean Water Assistance, Livestock Waste Management, SSTS Abatement, Accelerated Implementation, Community Partners Conservation Program, Minnesota Department of Health Well Sealing, and Conservation Drainage.

Applications were accepted from August 8, 2011 until September 20, 2011. A total of 248 application were received that requested more than \$48 million. Total available grant funds are \$16,947,877. BWSR staff conducted multiple processes to review and score applications, all of them involving staff from other agencies.

In addition, the Committee recommendation also includes shifting funds between funding categories. Specifically, otherwise unallocated Community Partners Conservation Program and Conservation Drainage funds are proposed to be shifted to provide additional funds to Accelerated Implementation applications.

The attached recommendation overview, spreadsheets, and resolution contain detail on the applications and proposed funding awards.

**FY 2012 COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM  
FUNDING RECOMMENDATION**

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**WHEREAS**, Laws of Minnesota 2011, 1<sup>st</sup> Special Session, Chapter 6, Article 2, Section 7 appropriated Clean Water Fund (CWF) funds to the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR); and,

**WHEREAS**, Laws of Minnesota 2011, 1<sup>st</sup> Special Session, Chapter 6, Article 2, Section 7(j) authorize the Board to shift funds to “leverage federal or other non-state funds or to address oversight responsibilities or high-priority needs identified in local water management plans”, and;

**WHEREAS**, BWSR has authority under Minn. Stat. 103B.3369 to make grants to cities, townships, counties, soil and water conservation districts, watershed districts, joint powers organizations and other special purpose districts and authorities with jurisdiction in water and related land resources management when a proposed project or activity implements a county water plan, watershed management plan or county groundwater plan; and,

**WHEREAS**, BWSR implementation of appropriated CWF funds is based on the Minnesota Constitution, Article XI, Section 15 which provides that funds may be “spent only to protect, enhance, and restore water quality in lakes, rivers, and streams and to protect groundwater from degradation”, and that “dedicated money under this section must supplement traditional sources of funding for these purposes and may not be used as a substitute”; and,

**WHEREAS**, BWSR has previously endorsed an inter-agency granting strategy that included the MN Department of Agriculture (MDA), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH), and BWSR with the goal of effectively coordinating water quality projects funded by the CWF; and,

**WHEREAS**, the CWF implementation strategy incorporates Minn. Stat. 114D.20 which directs the implementation of Clean Water Funds to be coordinated with existing authorities and program infrastructure; and,

**WHEREAS**, the CWF implementation strategy recognizes that funding decisions should be based on the best available scientific information and directed to where clean water protection, enhancement and restoration work is most needed and most effective; and,

**WHEREAS**, on June 22, 2011 (Board Resolution # 11-38) the Board:

1. Authorized staff to finalize, distribute and promote a Request For Proposals (RFP) for the FY2012 Clean Water Fund and Competitive Grants Program consistent with the provisions of past Clean Water Fund appropriations and those expected to be enacted in 2011, Minn. Stat. 103B.3369 and this Board resolution; and,
2. Adopted the FY2012 Clean Water Fund Competitive Grants Policy; and,

**WHEREAS**, FY 2012 CWF competitive grant funds in the following amounts were made available to local governments through the RFP process that was open for applications from August 8 to September 20, 2011:

- A. \$16,697,877 from the CWF appropriated to BWSR, in the following categories:
  - 1. \$12,998,484 for Clean Water Assistance Grants, including targets of \$2.0 million for Livestock Waste Management Grants and \$1.5 million for SSTS Abatement;
  - 2. \$1,336,033 for Accelerated Implementation Grants;
  - 3. \$945,344 for Conservation Drainage Grants;
  - 4. \$1,418,016 for Community Partners Program Grants; and
- B. \$250,000, in CWF funds appropriated to the Minnesota Department of Health, that were transferred to BWSR for cost-share assistance to seal unused wells, and
- C. Up to \$4.5 million of Agricultural Best Management Practices Loan Program CWF Funds appropriated to the MDA; and,

**WHEREAS**, BWSR staff implemented a communication effort that included:

- email notification to eligible grantees on August 8, 2011, August 24, 2011 and August 31, 2011 of the available CWF grant funds;
- outreach meetings were held on August 11, 10, 17, and 25, 2011 to review the grant programs; and
- a question and answer document were established on the BWSR website to provide an accessible information outlet; and,

**WHEREAS**, local governments throughout the state submitted 148 applications that requested \$32,504,247 in state funds for Clean Water Assistance projects; and,

**WHEREAS**, the FY 2012 Clean Water Assistance project proposals were initially assessed by BWSR staff and then evaluated and scored by an interagency team consisting of staff from the MDA, the DNR, the MPCA, the MDH, and the BWSR based on the following criteria:

1. Project Description: The proposed project demonstrates a high potential of long-term success based on project organization and management structure, partner support and community involvement within the project area,
2. Anticipated Outcomes: The outcomes expected upon completion of the project initiatives on the water resources are identified, including a description of the resulting primary and secondary public benefits such as pollution reduction, groundwater or drinking water protection, hydrologic restoration, or aquatic health improvement,
3. Project Readiness: The application has a set of specific initiatives that can be implemented soon after grant award, and
4. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan: The proposal is based on priority protection or restoration actions listed in or derived from an approved local water management plan or address pollutant load reductions prescribed in an approved TMDL, and;

**WHEREAS**, local governments throughout the state submitted applications that requested \$5,088,846 in state funds for 66 Livestock Waste Management projects; and,

**WHEREAS**, the FY 2012 Clean Water Assistance-Livestock Waste Management Systems project proposals were initially assessed by BWSR staff and then evaluated and scored by BWSR staff with input by MPCA staff based on the following criteria:

1. MinnFARM Index,
2. MinnFARM Loading (Phosphorus, Nitrogen, Biological Oxygen Demand),
3. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan,
4. Located in Riparian Zone, and
5. Open Lot Agreement, and;

**WHEREAS**, local governments throughout the state submitted 21 applications that requested \$1,650,156 in state funds for SSTS Inventory and Program Enhancement projects; and,

**WHEREAS**, the FY 2012 Clean Water Assistance-Subsurface Sewage Treatment System (SSTS) Abatement project proposals were initially assessed by BWSR staff and then evaluated and scored by BWSR staff with input by MPCA staff based on the following criteria:

1. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan,
2. SSTS Located in a Riparian Zone,
3. SSTS identified, and;

**WHEREAS**, local governments throughout the state submitted 44 applications that requested \$5,295,822 in state funds for Clean Water Accelerated Implementation projects; and,

**WHEREAS**, the FY 2012 Clean Water Accelerated Implementation project proposals were initially assessed by BWSR staff and then evaluated and scored by an interagency team consisting of staff from the MDA, the DNR, the MPCA, the MDH, and the BWSR based on the following criteria:

1. Clarity of project's goals, standards addressed and projected impact on land and water management and enhanced effectiveness of future implementation projects,
2. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan: The proposal is based on priority protection or restoration actions listed in or derived from an approved local water management plan or address pollutant load reductions prescribed in an approved TMDL,
3. Means and measures for assessing the program's impact and capacity to measure project outcomes, and
4. Timeline for implementation, and;

**WHEREAS**, local governments throughout the state submitted 13 applications that requested \$1,471,747 in state funds for Conservation Drainage Projects; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Conservation Drainage project proposals were initially assessed by BWSR staff and then evaluated and scored by the Drainage Management Team, which consists of staff from the MDA, the DNR, the MPCA, University of Minnesota, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, Minnesota State University-Mankato, and the BWSR based on the following criteria:

1. Problem Identification & Relationship to Plan,
2. Consistency with Conservation Drainage Program Purposes,
3. Project Located on a Public Drainage System,

4. Project Evaluation Plan,
5. Public Outreach Plans, and
6. Overall Proposal Quality and Completeness, and;

**WHEREAS**, local governments throughout the state submitted 17 applications that requested \$1,193,952 in state funds for Community Partners Conservation Program projects; and,

**WHEREAS**, the FY 2012 Community Partners Conservation Program project proposals were initially assessed by BWSR staff and then evaluated and scored by an interagency team consisting of staff from the MDA, the DNR, the MPCA, the MDH, and the BWSR based on the following criteria:

1. Clarity of project goals, projected impact, and involvement with community partners,
2. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan: The proposal is based on priority protection or restoration actions listed in or derived from an approved local water management plan or address pollutant load reductions prescribed in an approved TMDL,
3. Plan for assessing the programs impact and capacity to measure project outcomes, and
4. LGU capacity to implement the local grant program processes and protocols, and;

**WHEREAS**, local governments throughout the state submitted 11 applications that requested \$303,575 in state funds for MDH Well Sealing projects; and,

**WHEREAS**, the FY 2012 MDH Well Sealing project proposals were initially assessed by BWSR staff and then evaluated and scored by an interagency team consisting of staff from the MDA, the DNR, the MPCA, the MDH, and the BWSR based on the following criteria:

1. Specific wells included in the application,
2. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan: The proposal is based on priority protection or restoration actions listed in or derived from an approved local water management plan,
3. Priority areas for well sealing identified, and
4. Overall proposal quality and completeness, and;

**WHEREAS**, the BWSR Senior Management Team reviewed the proposed FY 2012 CWF Competitive Grant allocations on November 8, 2011; and

**WHEREAS**, the Grants Program and Policy Committee reviewed FY2012 CWF Competitive Grants Program proposals developed by staff on November 17, 2011.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the Board hereby:

- 1) Approves allocations to implement the FY 2012 CWF Competitive Grant Program according to the attached funding recommendation spreadsheets for the following programs and recommended allocation amounts shown below:

<u>Grant Program</u>	<u>Allocated Funds</u>
A. Clean Water Assistance Grants	\$9,498,484
B. Livestock Waste Management Grants	\$2,000,000
C. SSTS Abatement Grants	\$1,500,000

D. Accelerated Implementation Grants	\$1,336,033
E. Conservation Drainage Grants:	\$ 638,267
F. Community Partners Conservation Program Grants	\$ 860,575
G. MDH Well Sealing Grants	\$ 176,575

2) Shift funds as follows:

- A. Up to \$557,441 of Community Partners Conservation Program Grant funds to fund Accelerated Implementation projects; and
- B. Up to \$307,077 of Conservation Drainage Grant funds to fund Accelerated Implementation projects, and;

3) Authorizes staff to forward a recommendation to the MDA to allocate \$600,068 of Agricultural BMP Loan Program funds to projects and activities proposed through BWSR-led competitive grant making processes, and

4) Authorizes staff to:

- A. approve project workplans,
- B. enter into grant agreements consistent with this resolution and Legislative appropriations, and
- C. assign funds, noted in (1) or (2) that may become available, to unfunded projects, in rank order, if funded projects are withdrawn, do not receive workplan approval by March 31, 2012 unless extended for cause, or are modified to reduce the state funding needed to accomplish the project.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Brian Napstad, Chair  
 Board of Water and Soil Resources

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments:

1. FY2012 Clean Water Assistance Grant Recommendations
2. FY2012 Livestock Waste Management Grant Recommendations
3. FY2012 SSTS Abatement Grant Recommendations
4. FY2012 Accelerated Implementation Grant Recommendations
5. FY2012 Community Partner Conservation Program Grant Recommendations
6. FY12 Well Sealing Grant Recommendations
7. FY2012 Conservation Drainage Grant Recommendations

## FY 2012 Clean Water Fund: Scoring Results and Funding Recommendations

Board of Water and Soil Resources  
November 17, 2011

**Overview:** Applications for the FY2012 Clean Water Fund Competitive Grants were accepted from August 8 through September 20. Local governments submitted 248 applications requesting \$48,464,872 in Clean Water Funds. For purposes of reviewing and scoring the applications, they were divided into the following categories:

- CWF Competitive Grants: Clean Water Assistance (except for Livestock Waste Management and SSTS Abatement); Accelerated Implementation; Community Partners; and MDH Well Sealing.
- CWF Clean Water Assistance Grants: Livestock Waste Management and SSTS Abatement.
- Conservation Drainage Grants.

From November 1<sup>st</sup> through November 4<sup>th</sup>, FY 2012 Clean Water Fund (CWF) applications were reviewed and scored. An interagency team consisting of BWSR, MPCA, DNR, MDH and MDA staff scored applications for the Clean Water Assistance, Accelerated Implementation, Community Partners, and MDH Well Sealing grants. The Drainage Management Team scored the Conservation Drainage applications. Lastly, BWSR Clean Water Specialists, with consultation with MPCA staff, scored the Livestock Waste Management and SSTS Abatement applications. These reviews and resulting recommendations were reviewed by the BWSR Senior Management Team (SMT) on November 8, 2011. The Grants Program and Policy Committee reviewed these recommendations on November 17, 2011.

<b>Table 1: FY2012 Competitive Clean Water Grant Funding Programs</b>	<b>Available Funds</b>	<b>Requested Funds</b>
Clean Water Assistance Grants (Targets of \$2M for Livestock Waste Management and \$1.5M for SSTS Abatement)	\$12,998,484	\$39,599,708
Clean Water Accelerated Implementation Grants	\$1,336,033	\$5,295,822
Conservation Drainage Grants	\$945,344	\$1,471,747
Community Partners Conservation Program Grants	\$1,418,016	\$1,193,952
MDA Ag BMP Loans	\$4,500,000	\$600,068
MDH Well Sealing Grants	\$250,000	\$303,575
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,447,877</b>	<b>\$48,464,872</b>

**Grant Award Policies:** Several issues should be discussed prior to review of proposed allocations.

**1. Non-specified applications.** Similar to prior years, applications that do not include specific projects are reduced by 50%. This will enable highly scored projects to begin, and apply for additional funds in future years as project locations are identified through implementation. For FY12, this applies to the following Clean Water Assistance applications: C12-170, Root River SWCD; C12-153, Marshall County SWCD; C12-32, Kittson SWCD; and C12-96, Kittson SWCD.

**2. Coordination with Other Funding Sources:** C12-95, Ramsey-Washington Metro WD is requesting \$1,250,000 for the Maplewood Mall Stormwater Retrofit Phase 4. The WD has also applied for an identical amount of funds from the Public Facilities Authority (PFA). The Committee is recommending BWSR provide 50% of the requested amount with the other half being provided by the PFA.

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**Clean Water Assistance Grants:**

Funds are to be used to protect, enhance and restore water quality in lakes, rivers and streams and to protect groundwater and drinking water. Eligible activities include structural and vegetative practices to reduce runoff and retain water on the land, feedlot water quality projects, SSTS abatement grants for low income individuals, and stream bank, stream channel and shoreline protection projects.

A total of 148 applications for Clean Water Assistance Grant Funds were received. Of this total, 111 applications were scored. Thirty-seven applications were not scored as they were assessed as low (29 applications) by BWSR staff or determined to be ineligible (8 applications). The criteria used in the BWSR assessments and interagency scoring are shown in Table 2.

<b>Ranking Criteria</b>	<b>Maximum Points Possible</b>
<b>1. Project Description:</b> The proposed project demonstrates a high potential of long-term success based on project organization and management structure, partner support and community involvement within the project area.	20
<b>2. Anticipated Outcomes:</b> The outcomes expected upon completion of the project initiatives on the water resources are identified, including a description of the resulting primary and secondary public benefits such as pollution reduction, groundwater or drinking water protection, hydrologic restoration, or aquatic health improvement.	35
<b>3. Project Readiness:</b> The application has a set of specific initiatives that can be implemented soon after grant award.	20
<b>4. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan:</b> The proposal is based on priority protection or restoration actions listed in or derived from an approved local water management plan or address pollutant load reductions prescribed in an approved TMDL.	25
<b>Total Points Available</b>	<b>100</b>

**Recommendation:**

**Option 1:** Fully fund the highest ranking 47 projects and partially fund the 48<sup>th</sup> (C12-66-Vermillion River Watershed Joint Powers Organization), with the following exceptions:

- The following projects will be funded at the 50% level as they do not include specific project locations: C12-170, Root River SWCD (#19); C12-153, Marshall County SWCD (#28); C12-32, Kittson SWCD (#30); C12-96, Kittson SWCD (#35);
- C12-97, Anoka Conservation District (#39) is not recommended for funding as it will be funded through the DNR Conservation Partners Legacy Grant Program; and
- A bioreactor component of C12-41, Carver SWCD (#42) will be funded through the Conservation Drainage Grants.

**Option 2:** Provide 50% of the requested funding for C12-95, Ramsey-Washington Metro WD (#26) and full fund the highest ranking 53 projects and partially fund the 55<sup>th</sup>, with the following exceptions:

- The following projects will be funded at the 50% level as they do not include specific project locations: C12-170, Root River SWCD (#19); C12-153, Marshall County SWCD (#28); C12-32, Kittson SWCD (#30); C12-96, Kittson SWCD (#35);
- C12-97, Anoka Conservation District (#39) is not recommended for funding as it will be funded through the DNR Conservation Partners Legacy Grant Program;
- A bioreactor component of C12-41, Carver SWCD (#42) will be funded through the Conservation Drainage Grants; and
- C12-7, Chisago SWCD (#54) is not funded as the available partial funding is not adequate to complete the project.

**Grants Program and Policy Committee Recommendation:** The Committee recommends the Board award grant funds as provided in Option 2.

**Clean Water Assistance-Livestock Waste Management Grants:**

BWSR set a target of \$2,000,000 of the Clean Water Assistance funds to be allocated toward livestock waste management projects in FY 2012. A total of 66 individual feedlots requesting \$5,087,890 were determined to be eligible for funding and were scored by the BWSR Clean Water Specialists. The scoring criteria are shown in Table 3.

<b>Ranking Criteria</b>	<b>Maximum Points Possible</b>
1. MinnFARM Index	20
2. MinnFARM Loading (P, N, BOD)	20
3. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan	15
4. Located in Riparian Zone	25
5. Open Lot Agreement	20
<b>Total Points Available</b>	<b>100</b>

**Recommendation:** Fully fund the 28 highest ranking feedlot projects, and partially fund the 29th.

The majority of the highest ranked projects were located in a riparian zone and also had a signed open lot agreement, which are both priority criteria for FY2012 feedlot projects. In addition, high ranked projects had higher MinnFARM index ratings and greater connection of pollutant loadings to the water resource of concern.

**Grants Program and Policy Committee Recommendation:** The Committee recommends the Board award grant funds to the 29 highest ranked feedlot projects.

**Clean Water Assistance-SSTS Abatement Grants:**

BWSR set a target of \$1,500,000 of the Clean Water Assistance funds to be allocated toward SSTS Abatement projects in FY 2012. A total of 21 applications from 13 different LGUs requesting \$1,650,156 were scored by the Clean Water Specialists using the criteria shown in Table 4.

<b>Ranking Criteria</b>	<b>Maximum Points Possible</b>
1. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan	20
2. SSTS Located in a Riparian Zone	30
3. SSTS identified	50
<b>Total Points Available</b>	<b>100</b>

Of note, some LGUs sent in multiple applications because of the limitation of 15 SSTS that could be applied for at one time within the CWF application tool (ex. Mille Lacs County). Both individual SSTS and small community cluster systems are eligible for funding under the SSTS Abatement grant category. Only one community cluster system was scored and recommended for funding. This project was for the City of Biscay in McLeod County. BWSR staff consulted with MPCA staff to determine if this project met all the eligibility criteria in the FY 2012 policy and it was determined that this project did. One other small community wastewater project was applied for but was not scored by BWSR. This project was for the village of Lewisburg in Lac Qui Parle County. In consultation with MPCA, this project did not have the technical analysis required by the BWSR policy completed. Therefore, this project was determined to be ineligible for funding.

**Recommendation:** Fully fund 17 applications scored for a total allocation of \$1,208,156. The remaining \$291,844 would be allocated to Mille Lacs County that applied for a total of \$442,000 in 4 applications (C12-240, C12-241, C12-243, and C12-242). Mille Lacs County would receive a reduced amount as the application discusses abating failing and noncompliant systems which are ineligible under program direction contained in the RFP.

**Grants Program and Policy Committee Recommendation:** The Committee recommends the Board fully fund 17 applications and partially fund the 4 applications submitted by Mille Lacs County.

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**Accelerated Implementation Grants:**

These funds are for projects and activities (such as ordinances, organization capacity, and state of the art targeting tools) that complement, supplement, or exceed current state standards for protection, enhancement, and restoration of water quality in lakes, rivers, and streams or that protect groundwater from degradation.

A total of 44 applications for Accelerated Implementation Grant Funds were received. Of this total, 34 applications were scored. Ten applications were not scored as they were assessed as low by BWSR staff. The criteria used in the BWSR assessments and interagency scoring are shown in Table 5.

<b>Ranking Criteria</b>	<b>Maximum Points Possible</b>
1. Clarity of project's goals, standards addressed and projected impact on land and water management and enhanced effectiveness of future implementation projects.	40
2. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan: The proposal is based on priority protection or restoration actions listed in or derived from an approved local water management plan or address pollutant load reductions prescribed in an approved TMDL.	25
3. Means and measures for assessing the program's impact and capacity to measure project outcomes.	20
4. Timeline for implementation.	15
<b>Total Points Available</b>	<b>100</b>

**Recommendation:**

**Option 1:** Fund the highest ranked 13 applications. However, provide partial funding to C12-117, Warroad River WD (#2) as Task Number 2 is in conflict with the Board adopted FY2012 CWF Competitive Grants Policy.

**Option 2:** Partially fund C12-117, Warroad River WD (#2) as Task Number 2 is in conflict with the Board adopted FY2012 CWF Competitive Grants Policy. Shift the unallocated \$557,441 in Community Partners Conservation Program Funds to Accelerated Implementation Grants to fully fund an additional 4 applications (C12-112, Carlton SWCD; C12-50, Faribault SWCD; C12-91, Mississippi Headwaters Board; C12-228, Mower County) and partially fund an additional 2 applications (C12-197, Greater Blue Earth River Basin Alliance; C12-254, Blue Earth County).

**Option 3:** Partially fund C12-117, Warroad River WD (#2) as Task Number 2 is in conflict with the Board adopted FY2012 CWF Competitive Grants Policy. Shift the unallocated \$557,441 in Community Partners Conservation Grant Program Funds and \$307,077 in unallocated Conservation Drainage Grant Program Funds to Accelerated Implementation Grants to fully fund an additional 6 applications (C12-112, Carlton SWCD; C12-50, Faribault SWCD; C12-91, Mississippi Headwaters

Board; C12-228, Mower County; C12-254, Blue Earth County; C12-213, Martin SWCD) and partially fund an additional 2 applications (C12-197, Greater Blue Earth River Basin Alliance; C12-143, Metro Conservation Districts).

**Grants Program and Policy Committee Recommendation:** The Committee recommends the Board award grant funds as provided in Option 3.

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**Community Partners Conservation Program Grants:**

These funds are to be used for community partners within a LGUs jurisdiction to implement structural and vegetative practices to reduce stormwater runoff and retain water on the land to reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients and pollutants. LGUs will be the primary applicant and provide sub-grants to community partners who are implementing practices to accomplish restoration, protection or enhancement of water quality in lakes, rivers and streams and/or protection of groundwater and drinking water.

A total of 17 applications for Community Partners Conservation Program Grants Funds were received. Of this total, 15 applications were scored. One application was not scored as it was assessed as low by BWSR staff and one application was determined to be ineligible. The criteria used in the BWSR assessments and interagency scoring are shown in Table 6.

<b>Table 6: Community Partners Conservation Program Grant Ranking Criteria</b>	
<b>Ranking Criteria</b>	<b>Maximum Points Possible</b>
1. Clarity of project goals, projected impact, and involvement with community partners.	40
2. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan: The proposal is based on priority protection or restoration actions listed in or derived from an approved local water management plan or address pollutant load reductions prescribed in an approved TMDL.	30
3. Plan for assessing the programs impact and capacity to measure project outcomes.	20
4. LGU capacity to implement the local grant program processes and protocols.	10
<b>Total Points Available</b>	<b>100</b>

**Recommendation:**

**Option 1:** Fully fund all 16 scored applications. This option would result in carrying forward \$168,365 to FY2013.

**Option 2:** Fully fund the 11 applications that scored higher than 60. This option would result in carrying forward \$557,441 to FY2013.

**Option 3:** Fully fund the 11 applications that scored higher than 60 and shift the unallocated \$557,441 to the Accelerated Implementation Grants.

**Grants Program and Policy Committee Recommendation:** The Committee recommends the Board award grant funds as provided in Option 3.

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**MDH Well Sealing Grants:**

These funds are to be used to provide assistance to well owners for the sealing of unused wells in accordance with Minnesota Rules 4725.

A total of 11 applications for Well Sealing Grant Funds were received. Of this total, 9 applications were scored. Two applications were determined to be ineligible. The criteria used in the BWSR assessments and interagency scoring are shown in Table 7.

<b>Ranking Criteria</b>	<b>Maximum Points Possible</b>
1. Specific wells included in the application	25
2. Prioritization and Relationship to Plan: The proposal is based on priority protection or restoration actions listed in or derived from an approved local water management plan	40
3. Priority areas for well sealing identified	20
4. Overall proposal quality and completeness	15
<b>Total Points Available</b>	<b>100</b>

**Recommendation:** Fully fund the 9 applications that were scored. The MDH will be engaged to discuss how to manage the unallocated \$73,425.

**Grants Program and Policy Committee Recommendation:** The Committee recommends the Board award grant funds to the 9 applications that were scored.

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**MDA AgBMP Loan Requests:**

The AgBMP Loan Program provides low interest loans to farmers, rural landowners, and agriculture supply businesses to solve water quality problems. The program encourages implementation of Best Management Practices that prevent or reduce pollution problems, such as runoff from feedlots; erosion from farm fields and shoreline; and noncompliant septic systems and wells. For more information on program specifics, go to the MDA website at: <http://www.mda.state.mn.us/agbmploans>.

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**Conservation Drainage Grants:**

These funds are for pilot projects to retrofit existing drainage systems with water quality improvement practices, evaluate outcomes and provide outreach to landowners, public drainage authorities, drainage engineers, contractors and others.

The Drainage Management Team (DMT) scored 9 applications requesting a total of \$724,767, which is less than the \$945,344 available for this grant program in FY 2012. Of these applications, 8 were applied directly through the Conservation Drainage application and 1 project was a Clean Water Assistance application from Carver SWCD (C12-41). The Carver application had 3 components and 1 of those components fit directly with Conservation Drainage program and was considered and scored by DMT. Projects were scored on the criteria shown in Table 8.

<b>Ranking Criteria</b>	<b>Maximum Points Possible</b>
1. Problem Identification and Relationship to Plan	20
2. Consistency with Conservation Drainage Program Purposes	20
3. Project Located on a Public Drainage System	10
4. Project Evaluation Plan	20
5. Public Outreach Plans	10
6. Overall Proposal Quality and Completeness	20
<b>Total Points Available</b>	<b>100</b>

Through the screening process, a number of conservation drainage applications were determined to be ineligible and were not scored by DMT. The specific issues related to ineligibility were: a) ineligible BMPs (ex. road culvert replacement), b) a new drainage system that was not a retrofit, and c) a stream bank restoration project with no direct connection to ag drainage and upland hydrology.

**Recommendation:**

**Option 1:** Fully fund all 9 projects that were scored and carry forward \$220,577 for FY2013.

**Option 2:** Fully fund all 9 projects that were scored and shift the unallocated \$220,577 to the Accelerated Implementation Grants.

**Option 3:** Fully fund the 8 highest scored projects, provide 50% funding to the 9<sup>th</sup> project (C12-52, Nicollet SWCD) and shift the unallocated \$307,077 to the Accelerated Implementation Grants.

<b>Grants Program and Policy Committee Recommendation:</b> The Committee recommends the Board award grant funds as provided in Option 3.
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Row	CWF ID	County	Applicant	Amount Requested (\$)	Amount Recommended (\$)	CWA Title	Project Description	Project Description Maximum 20 Points	Anticipated Outcomes Maximum 35 Points	Project Readiness Maximum 20 Points	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 25 Points	Project Score
1	CI2-166	Dakota	Dakota County Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	Dakota County Agricultural Conservation Partnership	The SWCD, in cooperation with the Vermillion River Watershed Joint Powers Organization (VRWJO) and the North Cannon River Watershed Organization (NCRWMO), will target, prioritize, and establish BMPs that reduce pollutants in subwatersheds with identified surface water impairments and poor ground water quality. BMPs like grassed waterways, sediment and water control structures, streambank stabilization projects, fecalot improvement projects and filter strips will be installed to reduce pollutants including bacteria, phosphorus, nitrogen, and sediment. Currently, 23 projects and willing landowners have been identified and are scheduled to be surveyed, designed, and ready for construction starting in the spring of 2012. Preliminary design estimates are that these projects will reduce phosphorus and sediment by a combined 561 pounds and 657 tons respectively.	17.5	26.6	18.9	20.9	83.9
2	CI2-36	Lake	Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 282,634	\$ 282,634	Knife River Watershed Protection Project - TMDL Turbidity Reduction	This project will restore the two most severely eroding streambank sites on the Knife River, a river that is listed as impaired for excess turbidity by the MPCA. Combined, the two sites are 1,000 feet in length with 50 to 70-foot high clay banks. Annually, the sites generate 697 pounds of phosphorus and contribute 606 tons of sediment to the TMDL turbidity impairment. With an average annual sediment delivery amount of 3,630 tons for the Knife River, stabilizing these sites will reduce the sediment load by approximately 17 percent.	17.0	28.2	18.0	18.8	82.0
3	CI2-53	Lac qui Parle	Lac qui Parle Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 53,533	\$ 53,533	Flood Plain Well Pit Retrofit and Groundwater Protection	This project would retrofit 35 well pits. All domestic water supplies in Lac qui Parle County are from groundwater sources. One estimate is that about 30% of older wells located in well pits can fill with surface water in the spring or during a flood event. Assisting residents to protect their water supply system, targeting floodplain areas first, is spelled out as an implementation activity in the County's Water Management Plan. Any type of well has the potential to allow contaminants a direct pathway to pollute groundwater, but these wells situated below ground level are especially hazardous.	16.5	27.2	16.8	21.5	82.0
4	CI2-209	Washington	Brown's Creek Watershed District	\$ 158,800	\$ 158,800	Iron-enhanced Sand Filter - Settlers Glen 5th Addition, Stillwater	The Brown's Creek Watershed District has collaborated with the University of Minnesota St. Anthony Falls Laboratory, City of Stillwater and MN DNR Waters and Fisheries to design an iron-enhanced sand filter in an ideal setting to remove approximately 118 pounds of total phosphorus per year from an area of Stillwater that has been diverted away from Brown's Creek since 2002 to McGuckick Lake and the St. Croix River, both impaired water bodies for excess phosphorus. The system is designed to harvest the "first flush" of a storm event and run event flows through the iron-enhanced sand filter for up to a 24-hour time period. The existing stormwater facility works well for retrofitting with an iron-enhanced sand filter, allowing for enough head and wet-dry cycling for oxidation of the iron, and receives 1,200 acres of contributing drainage. The site has an additional bonus in that it has good visibility and access as a demonstration site.	16.2	28.0	16.0	20.1	80.3
5	CI2-72	Stearns	Clearwater River Watershed District	\$ 738,750	\$ 738,750	Clearwater Lake Chain TMDL Implementation: Kimball Stormwater Phase II	This project is Phase II of the CRWD's plan to reduce nutrient loading to sensitive and impaired downstream waters, and to protect high value recreational resources by managing stormwater from one of two urban areas within the watershed draining to the impaired waters. Formerly filled wetlands are restored to enhance the hydrology and habitat of the area, and some high land areas are converted to wetlands to provide retention, filtration and infiltration.	16.8	27.2	16.0	19.8	79.8

Row	CVF ID	County	Applicant	Amount Requested (\$)	Amount Recommended (\$)	CMA Title	Project Description	Project Description Maximum 20 Points	Anticipated Outcomes Maximum 35 Points	Project Readiness Maximum 20 Points	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 25 Points	Project Score
6	CI2-24	Polk	East Polk SWCD	\$ 251,680	\$ 251,680	Phase II Sand Hill River Watershed Accelerated Erosion Area BMP's	The East Polk Soil and Water Conservation District will continue to implement erosion control/sediment reduction project in the Upper Sand Hill River Watershed. To date, 31 water and sediment basins have been installed with an additional 38 water and sediment basins show ready to be installed once engineering design plans and cost estimates are completed. Starting in 2006, an area of significant turbidity impairment has emerged on the Sand Hill River from Winger and downstream to an area SW of Winger. The activities of this project will be focused in this area.	15.8	26.8	16.4	17.7	76.6
7	CI2-151	Wadena	Wadena SWCD	\$ 91,305	\$ 91,305	Wadena County Sand Plains Nitrate Groundwater Protection Project	A large portion of Wadena County is ranked with a high or moderate probability of having elevated nitrate concentrations. With almost all of the residents in Wadena County using groundwater as the source of drinking water, this issue was a top priority identified in the Wadena County Local Water Management Plan. The adoption of low pressure irrigation can save approximately 3.7 lbs/acre of nitrates from being leached into the soils and an irrigation scheduling program can save an additional 7.4 lbs/acre of nitrates being leached due to over irrigation.	15.2	26.2	15.6	19.4	76.4
8	CI2-204	Other Tail	East Other Tail SWCD	\$ 130,650	\$ 130,650	East Other Tail County Nitrate Groundwater Protection Project	The conversion from a high or medium pressure irrigation system to a low pressure system improves the efficiency of water use through the system (decreased evaporation). This reduces the draw on the groundwater resource by an estimated 25% to 30%. The reduced pumping also reduces energy use by an estimated 10% - 35% depending on the type of system. The adoption of low pressure irrigation can save approximately 3.7 lbs/acre of nitrates from being leached into the soils and an irrigation scheduling program can save an additional 7.4 lbs/acre of nitrates being leached due to over irrigation.	15.7	25.3	17.1	18.2	76.2
9	CI2-225	Multi-County	Pomme de Terre River Association	\$ 350,470	\$ 350,470	Pomme de Terre River Watershed BMP 2012 Initiative	The Pomme de Terre River is impaired for turbidity and from Muddy Creek to Marsh Lake, the river is impaired for fecal coliform. The six SWCD's partnering in this project have identified the following BMP's as conservation practices that will be instrumental in achieving these reductions: agricultural riparian buffer strips, wetland restorations, rain gardens, and shoreline restoration and stabilization.	14.8	25.3	16.1	19.8	75.9
10	CI2-26	Redwood	Redwood Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 363,957	\$ 363,957	Reverse, MN - Pell Creek Sub-Watershed 29053	Where Pell Creek enters the Cottonwood River, aquatic recreation, aquatic consumption and aquatic life are considered impaired due to turbidity and fecal coliform and mercury contamination. A reach upstream of the impaired sub-watershed is impaired due to turbidity, resulting in low oxygen levels. Using aerial imagery and LIDAR we will be able to identify areas that would be most appropriate for these various conservation practices. Through installation of grade stabilization and Water and Sediment Control Basins, water will be held on the land for short periods of time to reduce peak flows in the Pell Creek drainage system and, in turn, will reduce the impacts resulting from high, uncontrolled flows in the sub-watershed during peak run-off periods. Initial estimates are that over 200 tons of sediment and 200 lbs of phosphorus will be saved each year in addition to reductions in nitrogen and fecal coliform inputs to the Creek.	16.3	24.3	15.7	19.5	75.7
11	CI2-173	Miller Lakes	Miller Lakes SWCD	\$ 55,129	\$ 55,129	Groundwater Protection of Highly Vulnerable Drinking Water - Feedlot Manure Management	This project will protect groundwater near the City of Princeton, MN from nutrient contamination associated with livestock manure storage. Well water tested throughout Miller Lakes County and specifically within the Anoka Sand Plain area of Princeton, routinely indicate the presence of nitrates above 10ppm in shallow drinking water wells. This livestock feedlot is located in an area where the water table is within six (6) inches of the surface and is within one half mile of the Drinking Water Safety Management Area for the City of Princeton.	15.7	24.6	17.3	18.1	75.7

Row	CWF ID	County	Applicant	Amount Requested (\$)	Amount Recommended (\$)	CWA Title	Project Description	Project Description Maximum 20 Points	Anticipated Outcomes Maximum 35 Points	Project Readiness Maximum 20 Points	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 25 Points	Project Score
12	C12-175	Traverse	Beis de Sioux Watershed District	\$ 333,200	\$ 333,200	Mustinka River TMDL Turbidity Reduction Project	This grant will provide staff time and resources for project development and promotion of 1,375 acres of buffers and 515 acres of wetland restorations. This grant will also provide one-on-one technical assistance to landowners for the enrollment of a total of 1,150 acres of Continuous CRP buffers and 445 acres of wetland restorations within the entire project area. Other specific conservation practices will include water and sediment control basins, repairing eroded gullies and streambank restorations.	15.8	25.2	15.3	19.3	75.5
13	C12-159	Olmsted	Olmsted County	\$ 575,540	\$ 575,540	Cascade Creek Turbidity Reduction Through Rural Retention and Stream Restoration	The purpose of this project is to design, construct, and maintain two retention structures and restore approximately 4,700 LF of failed stream bank to address nonpoint source turbidity pollution in rural areas, while also restoring aquatic health and providing flood protection. This project integrates the one-disparate objectives of Olmsted County, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and City of Rochester into a common project. This recommended approach is intended to deliver: reduced runoff flow volumes and velocities, improved water quality, stabilized stream and drainage systems, reduced sediment and stream bank erosion, enhanced wildlife habitats, protected groundwater recharge areas, lower transportation costs, increased hydrologic connectivity, and restored wetlands.	15.4	26.4	15.9	17.2	75.0
14	C12-140	Ramsey	Rice Creek Watershed District	\$ 497,100	\$ 497,100	Bald Eagle Lake Watershed Stormwater Re-use/Phosphorus Reduction Project	This project will collect and store stormwater runoff from a 915 acre watershed upstream of Bald Eagle Lake and use it instead of well water to irrigate 116 acres within the Oneka Ridge Golf Course. After meeting irrigation needs, if additional runoff volume is available, it will be pumped into infiltration areas to be constructed within the golf course to further reduce runoff volumes. Based on the estimates for runoff volume reduction and monitored concentrations of phosphorus in this water, this project has the potential to annually reduce the phosphorus load directed to Bald Eagle Lake from the sub-watershed by between 75 and 225 pounds (90% reduction). A TMDL for Bald Eagle Lake has been completed and indicates a 36% reduction (809 pounds) in watershed loading is required to meet state water quality standards.	15.4	25.0	15.5	19.0	74.9
15	C12-88	Dakota	Dakota County Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	Stormwater Retrofit Partnership in Dakota County	This project will retrofit stormwater BMPs on public lands or private land protected by easements to assist partnering LGUs in achieving water quality goals identified in local stormwater plans. The following LGUs support the continuation of this program and have initiated potential project development activities for approximately 36 projects: the cities of Apple Valley, Mendota Heights, Burnsville, Lakeville, Eagan, Rosemount, Farmington, South St. Paul, Hampton, West St. Paul, Hastings, and Inver Grove Heights; and Dakota County and Empire Township.	15.4	23.9	15.0	20.2	74.5
16	C12-14	Kandiyohi	Middle Fork Crow River Watershed District	\$ 252,125	\$ 252,125	Green Lake Stormwater Quality Improvement Project	The Green Lake Stormwater Quality Improvement Project will provide retrofitted solutions to the water volume and water quality issues threatening this priceless resource. Five initiatives will be implemented, including the day lighting of a newly developed rifle and pool lined channel, a rain garden/biofiltration program to accompany the channel, a parking lot retrofit designed to treat first flush pollutants, a biofiltration cell and hydrodynamic separator to enhance a previously installed BMP, and the stabilization of a heavily eroded channel due to stormwater influences. Green Lake is not an impaired water body; it is, however, a part of the MPCA's Major Watershed Restoration and Protection Program.	15.3	25.5	14.8	18.6	74.2

Row	CMFID	County	Applicant	Amount Requested (\$)	Amount Recommended (\$)	CWA Title	Project Description	Project Description Maximum 20 Points	Anticipated Outcomes Maximum 35 Points	Project Readiness Maximum 20 Points	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 25 Points	Project Score
17	CD2-33	Washington	Middle St. Croix Watershed Management Organization	\$ 45,525	\$ 45,525	Lily Lake Stormwater Retrofit Project, Phase II	This project will work to implement priority stormwater treatment projects that were identified in the recently completed Lily Lake Stormwater Retrofit Assessment. The project will also work to reduce TSS to Lily Lake by 5,794 lbs/yr, and provide a volume reduction of 7.3 acre-feet/year. The overall long-term goal for the lake is to reduce phosphorus loading by 145 lbs/yr in order for the lake to meet state standards for nutrient contents. Lily Lake is currently impaired for excess nutrients. This project will work to install 2,450 cubic feet of live storage volume to capture runoff from city streets and filter it before it reaches Lily Lake. Installation of the infiltration features will result in a 8.7 lb/year reduction of phosphorus, according to WINSLAMP modeling data.	15.8	23.5	14.8	18.5	72.5
18	CD2-38	Lake	Lake County SWCD	\$ 105,075	\$ 105,075	Stewart River Watershed Protection Project	This project will restore five severely eroding streambank sites along a 1.5 mile reach of the Stewart River. The sites generate over 446 tons of sediment and 480 pounds of phosphorus annually. The Stewart River is a state protected water and has been identified as one of five High Priority Watersheds during the 2020 update of the Lake County Water Management Plan. The Stewart river empties into Lake Superior and is classified as a Designated Trout Stream. Lake Superior is the public drinking water supply source for the City of Two Harbors which is located three miles southwest of the mouth of the Stewart River.	14.6	25.3	15.3	17.3	72.4
19	CD2-370	Houston	Root River	\$ 63,175	\$ 31,588	Targeted Conservation Measures Utilizing Stream Power Index	Utilizing the Stream Power Index Terrain Analysis, Root River SWCD identifies high priority sites most likely to deliver sediment to trout streams within the Root River Watershed. To address these sites, the project establishes a tiered approach to cost-share, rewarding landowners who are willing to exceed traditional land treatment standards, with higher cost-share rates. To achieve maximum cost-share rate, landowners must include a conservation cropping system which includes hay or grass, residue management, gully erosion control, and upland treatment 22% below tolerable soil loss limits. The subwatersheds within the Root River targeted in this effort were identified for their biodiversity significance harboring rare species like Ozark minnow, American brook lamprey while supporting a coldwater trout fishery. This will have a cumulative benefit to hydrology, reducing peak flow in streams, thereby reducing in-stream erosion which is estimated to contribute approximately 60% of sediment delivered by these streams.	15.6	24.4	15.2	17.2	72.4
20	CD2-301	Other Tail	East Otter Tail SWCD	\$ 86,310	\$ 86,310	Lake Seven Watershed Exceptional Resource Protection Project	This project will maintain erosion leading water quality in Lakes Six and Seven by reducing pollutant loading to the affected lakes. Lake Seven is a waterbody of statewide significance often leading the north central hardwoods forest ecoregion in water clarity. Through a lake management planning process Lake Six and Seven residents identified 15 locations to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff entering the lakes from shoreland properties.	15.9	25.3	14.0	16.6	71.8
21	CD2-119	Washington	South Washington Watershed District	\$ 156,645	\$ 156,645	Colby Lake Neighborhood Retrofit	South Washington Watershed District (SWWD), in partnership with the Washington Conservation District (WCD) and City of Woodbury, will improve water quality in Colby Lake through implementation of 30 priority small-scale water quality Best Management Practices (BMPs) in the Colby Lake 1st Addition neighborhood. Projects may include bio-retention, vegetated swales, and pond modification. This project is expected to reduce phosphorus inputs to Colby Lake by 30.5 pounds/yr, Total Suspended Solids by 2.3 tons/yr, and sediment by 5.3 tons/yr.	15.1	23.7	13.5	19.4	71.7

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22	CD2-24	Washington	Middle St. Croix Watershed Management Organization	\$ 37,925	\$ 37,925	McKusick Lake Stormwater Retrofit Project, Phase 1	This project will work to implement priority stormwater treatment projects that were identified in the recently completed McKusick Lake Stormwater Retrofit Assessment (2020 study). Project implementation will occur in one catchment named McKusick - 25, which drains to McKusick Lake in Stillwater, MN. The goal of the project will be to reduce phosphorous loading from the catchment by 20%, or 5.6 pounds/year. The project will also work to reduce TSS to McKusick by 4,108 lbs/yr, and provide a volume reduction of 4.3 acre-feet/year. McKusick Lake is currently impaired for excess nutrients, but is proposed for delisting.	15.3	23.2	14.4	18.6	71.5
23	CD2-211	Wright	Wright Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 66,580	\$ 66,580	Reducing Turbidity Using Natural Channel Management in the Crow River	This project will stabilize a severely eroded 800 foot section of streambank which is contributing large amounts of sediment to the Crow River, which enters the Mississippi River. The method proposed will mimic a stable natural stream channel and provide improved aquatic habitat that will include scour pools with coarse woody debris. The project focus is an 800 foot streambank of the Lower Crow River where localized land use issues and geomorphic processes are causing an increased rate of erosion. In addition to stabilizing the streambank, the stream channel will be improved to efficiently transport sediment which will reduce downstream impacts. Natural materials will be used to establish a floodplain bench to protect the toe of the streambank and provide habitat.	14.5	23.9	15.3	16.9	70.6
24	CD2-103	Washington	Comfort Lake-Forest Lake Watershed District	\$ 176,047	\$ 176,047	Greening the Big Box and Greening Streets for Comfort Lake	The Greening the Big Box and Greening Streets for Comfort Lake project will install stormwater management controls in targeted areas where minimal or no stormwater controls currently exist. The project will install stormwater practices to filter and absorb runoff from areas that currently flow untreated to nearby wetlands, the Sunrise River, and Comfort Lake. The addition of stormwater practices will reduce the total phosphorus load to Comfort Lake by an estimated 11.2 pounds per year, or 8.9% of the annualized total maximum daily load. This proposed project supports the goals of the TMDL and implementation plan because it directly addresses loads from the most highly developed areas of the Comfort Lake drainage area.	14.9	23.1	13.0	19.5	70.5
25	CD2-205	Hennepin	City of Medina and Loretto	\$ 334,450	\$ 334,450	Loretto Creek Phosphorus Removal Project: Cities of Medina & Loretto	A joint project between the Cities of Loretto and Medina will provide treatment for 490 acres of the Loretto Creek watershed that drains to Lake Sarah, a regionally significant lake that was listed as impaired for nutrients in 2006. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study for Lake Sarah was completed in 2011 and determined that Loretto Creek carries approximately 269 pounds of sediment and nutrients, primarily phosphorus, to Lake Sarah each year. The project includes restoring a portion of Loretto Creek to a more natural design by meandering the channel, flattening the side-slopes and creating native vegetated buffers. A sedimentation pond will be constructed to collect coarse sediment during low flow storm events and will slow down the velocity of the stream. Down stream of the sedimentation pond, a larger water quality pond will be constructed within the existing upland area of the northwest ball field complex. The stormwater modeling calculations estimate that 140 lbs of phosphorus will be removed per year with the current design.	14.3	23.6	14.5	18.2	70.5

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26	CI2-95	Rumsey	Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 625,000	Maplewood Mall Stormwater Retrofit Phase 4	The proposed project addresses aspects of the Kohlman Lake TMDL Implementation Plan through the construction of infiltration and filtration projects throughout 22 acres of Maplewood Mall's parking lot. These infiltration projects include: trees planted in rock trenches, porous pavement, and rainwater gardens/bioretenation areas. Kohlman Lake is the first lake in the Phalen Chain of Lakes (Kohlman, Gervais, Keller and Phalen Lakes) which are an important recreational amenity in the east Metro area. This chain of lakes represents the District's premier water resources and is a major recreational resource to the residents of the Twin Cities Metro Area. This project will reduce the phosphorus load from the tributary parking lot area by 60 to 80% - a substantial improvement in runoff water quality from the site (currently, there is no treatment of stormwater on the 12 acre site.) The sediment load from the site will be reduced by approximately 90%.	15.3	22.3	14.8	17.9	70.3
27	CI2-198	Clearwater	Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 32,260	\$ 32,260	Lost River Watershed Runoff Reduction Project	A primary element of this project involves conservation expertise and technical designs to an underserved population who requests no additional government funds for project installation. On this project over 2100 feet of the Lost River shoreland will be improved through installation of buffers, streambank restoration, and livestock exclusion. Other segments of this project will reduce erosion and nutrient concerns in cropland areas of the Lost River by installing side water inlets and shoreland restorations on Pine Lake, the major recreational lake in Clearwater County and a receiving water for the Lost River.	14.3	23.9	14.8	17.1	70.2
28	CI2-153	Marshall	Marshall Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 357,500	\$ 178,750	Accelerated Sediment Reduction Practice Installation along the Upper Thief River	The City of Thief River Falls obtains drinking water from the reservoir on the Thief River. The Thief River and its tributaries have water quality impairments, including low dissolved oxygen, turbidity, ammonia, and E. coli. Sediment plumes and debris have formed at the inlets of pools in Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge (Agassiz Pool) and Thief Lake. Radiolotope soil fingerprinting analysis indicates that the dominant source of sediment in this watershed was erosion of uplands and fields. Targeted areas within the Thief River Watershed have been prioritized through analysis of sub-basin sediment yields generated by a SWAT model of the watershed. The goal is to establish 75 miles of grassed filter strips, 20 miles of field windbreaks, and install 50 grade stabilization structures where needed. These practices will reduce sediment delivery into the Thief River, Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge and Thief Lake Wildlife Management Area.	13.9	23.9	14.5	17.8	70.1
29	CI2-70	Mower	Cedar River Watershed District	\$ 133,250	\$ 133,250	Upper Cedar Watershed Runoff Reduction Project	This project will install at least 30 water and sediment control basins in the targeted subwatershed with an estimated reduction of 2.5 tons of soil per year. Dobbins Creek and adjacent subwatersheds have had numerous modeling studies completed including SWMM, SWAT and Geisla. The SWMM model look at the hydrology of the area and the SWAT model looked at the pollutant loading in the streams. The results showed that portions of the Dobbins Creek Watershed were in violation of state standards for turbidity. These violations occurred in 5 of the 30 years which were studied as part of a SWAT model analysis. Flows were identified as a significant contributing factor to the high sediment loading.	14.3	23.3	14.8	17.8	70.1

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30	C12-32	Kittson	Kittson Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	Lake Bronson Watershed Runoff Reduction Project - Phase II	The project will reduce runoff and decrease movement of sediment, nutrients and bacteria by targeting, prioritizing and installing vegetative practices along with potentially installing Side Water Inlets (SWI) within the Lake Bronson and upland subwatersheds. Emphasis will be placed on the South Branch of Two Rivers, which feeds Lake Bronson, along with State Ditch 90, 91 and 95 which are subwatersheds within the Two Rivers Watershed District (TRWD). Lake Bronson was created by the Works Progress Administration in the late 1930's and was created by constructing a dam across the South Branch Two Rivers. Lake Bronson was originally constructed for the purpose of water supply for the City of Hallock and surrounding areas. The lake is managed and the dam operated by the Minnesota DNR in conjunction with Lake Bronson State Park. The lake is subject to sediment and nutrient loading from several upstream state and county ditches. A significant algae bloom during early July of each year occurs and is most likely due to the current inflow conditions.	15.2	22.9	14.9	16.8	69.8
31	C12-114	Ramsey	Vadnais Lake Area Water Management Organization	\$ 55,800	\$ 55,800	Central Middle School Infiltration Swale and Education Project	Lumbert Creek discharges into Vadnais Lake, which is the final impoundment reservoir containing the potable water supply for the city of St. Paul and 8 nearby suburbs. Monitoring data indicates high nutrient levels and the creek is listed on the State's Impaired Waters List for E. coli. A TMDL Work Plan is complete. With Central Middle School, there is an opportunity to modify an existing practice to maximize its efficiency. The swale currently does not infiltrate due to a layer of compacted soil and the incorrect slopes within the swale. There is also no pretreatment currently occurring and therefore solids from the parking lots are entering the swale directly and moving into the storm drain located at the end of the swale with little to no infiltration. It is an area surrounded by parking lot and other impervious surfaces and since the swale already exists, it is an optimal location to do a cost effective BMP project. Project estimates are that with the reconstruction of the new wet swale and installation of the pretreatment chambers, we will reduce TSS by 1,157 lbs/year (93% reduction), Total Phosphorus by 2.15 lbs/year (92% reduction) and volume of stormwater by 119,965 cu-ft/year (94% reduction).	14.3	22.8	15.2	17.5	69.7
32	C12-226	Hennepin	Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission	\$ 217,500	\$ 217,500	Bassett Creek Golden Valley Road to Irving Avenue Restoration Project	This project will stabilize a total of 3,100 feet of streambanks at eight locations over a total reach length of approximately 15,000 feet, primarily within Theodore Wirth Park. This park is heavily used by area residents and stabilizing these locations will help preserve the stream by maintaining clear water and preventing sedimentation. Monitoring data from the Bassett Creek WQAMP station in 2003 indicates an annual TP loading of 9,300 lbs and TSS loading of 2,140,000 lbs (1,070 tons). The BCWAMC CIP includes stream restoration projects to address channel and bank erosion problems identified by member cities. The BCWAMC feasibility study completed in 2011, found that stabilizing the project reach would reduce the TP loading by 60 lbs per year and the TSS loading by 105,000 lbs per year.	13.7	22.8	14.2	18.9	69.6
33	C12-179	Hennepin	City of Bloomington	\$ 235,200	\$ 235,200	Bloomington: Green Streets for Blue Waters	Green Streets for Blue Waters is a collaborative effort to install curb cut rain gardens and other stormwater best management practices (BMP) within public right of way and private land in the City of Bloomington. The practices will reduce sediment, phosphorus, and stormwater volumes generated by the residential area adjacent to the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge (MNVNWR), a critical habitat area in the heart of the Twin Cities. The project intends to disconnect 22 acres from the conventional storm sewer and reduce 14 lbs of phosphorus and 15.4 lbs of total suspended solids from entering the Minnesota River annually.	14.0	22.9	15.4	16.2	69.4

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34	C12-54	Scott	Scott Watershed Management Organization	\$ 34,500	\$ 34,500	Native Grass Cost Share and Incentives For Runoff Reduction Continuation	The Scott WMO has a long-term strategy to reduce runoff in Sand Creek, and alternative grass crops have been identified as one of the practices to promote. This project is a continuation of a successful effort by the Scott WMO and the Scott SWCD to establish native grasses for runoff reduction that received funding from the Clean Water Fund in 2010. Sand Creek has been identified as a disproportionate source of sediment to the Minnesota River. This is a long-term approach designed to moderate flow while at the same time improving the creek corridor so that it can achieve a new dynamic equilibrium. Native grass plantings are being promoted as a means of both improving the corridor and moderating flow.	15.4	21.9	14.7	17.3	69.3
35	C12-96	Kittson	Kittson Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 150,000	\$ 75,000	Red River of the North Watershed Runoff Reduction Project	The project will reduce runoff and decrease movement of sediment, nutrients and bacteria by targeting, prioritizing and installing vegetative practices along with potentially installing Side Water Inlets (SWI) within the Red River of the North which is impaired for turbidity and upland subwatersheds. Emphasis will also be placed on County Ditches 12 and 26 in the Two Rivers Watershed District and County Ditches 12, 28 and 29 in the Joe River Watershed District. These ditch systems and the Red River of the North are prone to major flooding and sediment over-load due to current cropping practices.	14.3	23.2	14.6	16.9	68.9
36	C12-130	Anoka	Anoka Conservation District	\$ 339,700	\$ 339,700	Oak Glen Creek Corridor Stabilization	The Oak Glen Creek Corridor Stabilization project will stabilize a 1/2 mile section of creek corridor that presently has 20-30 foot bare soil cliffs. The creek's watershed delivers 352 tons of sediment to the Mississippi River each year, 287 tons of which are generated in this section of the creek. The project offers an 83% reduction of sediment loading and improves habitat in a critical area adjacent to the Mississippi River. This greatly exceeds the goals outlined in the TMDL.	14.3	22.0	15.3	17.3	68.9
37	C12-230	Washington	Middle St. Croix Watershed Management Organization	\$ 194,900	\$ 194,900	Lily Lake Stormwater Retrofit Project, Commercial Properties	This project will work to implement stormwater treatment projects that were identified in the recently completed Lily Lake Stormwater Retrofit Assessment. The project will work to reduce TSS loading to Lily Lake by 4,144 lbs/yr, phosphorus loading by 5 pounds/year and provide a stormwater volume reduction of 11.16 acre-feet/year. The project will maximize the benefits by proposing a number of projects including but not exclusively rain gardens, pavement reductions, buffers, water recycling on site, pond use for irrigation and adjusting outlet elevation and weirs. Areas with the maximum resulting benefits will be selected, the benefit will be determined based on recommendations from the stormwater retrofit study, modeling efforts of individual BMP's, and cost/benefit evaluation.	13.5	21.9	14.8	18.8	68.9
38	C12-1	Chicago	Chicago SWCD	\$ 238,640	\$ 238,640	Chain of Lakes Stormwater Retrofit Assessment Best Management Practices	Through a partnership with the Chicago Lakes Lake Improvement District (LID), the Chicago SWCD has completed the subwatershed assessments for the communities of Center City, Lindstrom and Chicago City, all within the Chicago Lakes Chain of Lakes watershed. In total, 178 catchments (small watersheds) were identified and modeled using P8 modeling as part of the subwatershed assessments process. Through this process it has been calculated that more than 500 lbs/year of total phosphorus, 150,000 lbs/year of total suspended solids and 450 ac-ft of water/year is entering the Chicago Lakes Chain of Lakes through untreated stormwater runoff. By installing all the BMPs associated with this application, the pollutant loading can be reduced by 30 pounds of phosphorus and 24,000 pounds of sediment per year. The volume and rate at which water reaches the lakes will be reduced by 16 acre-feet a per year.	14.3	22.3	14.9	17.3	68.8

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39	C12-27	Anoka	Anoka Conservation District	\$ 143,522	\$ -	Typo and Martin Lakes Rough Fish Barriers	This project is aimed at addressing water quality impairments in Typo Lake, Martin Lake, the Sunrise River, and the St. Croix River by controlling carp with strategically placed barriers and commercial barriers. This project will improve water quality in Martin and Typo Lakes. Recycling of phosphorus and increased turbidity from lake sediments disturbed by large populations of rough fish have been identified as a major source of water quality impairments in these headwaters lakes.	15.1	21.5	13.7	18.6	68.9
40	C12-224	Olmsted	Olmsted SWCD	\$ 59,298	\$ 59,298	Flow and Sediment Reduction using Targeted Conservation Practice Installation	The Whitewater and Zumbro Rivers are impaired for turbidity. The Whitewater river is a valuable cold-water trout fishery. These BMP's will be targeted to actively eroding pullies in the Zumbro and Whitewater River watersheds. Installation of these grade control and water and sediment control basin projects will reduce sedimentation to these streams by an estimated 65 tons per year. Using LIDAR mapping and aerial photo interpretation these sites are identified looking at soils, slope and downstream protection of water resources.	13.9	22.7	14.7	17.3	68.6
41	C12-5	Chisago	Chisago SWCD	\$ 84,400	\$ 84,400	St. Croix River Escarpment Gully Stabilization Implementation Program	The St. Croix River is of state significance for its national designation as a Wild and Scenic Riverway. Lake St. Croix is impaired for nutrient enrichment and the draft TMDL has a 20% reduction in phosphorus loading as a goal. In 2011, the Chisago SWCD received CWF dollars to inventory the active gully erosion sites along the St. Croix River escarpment from the Wild River State Park entrance south to the County line. The goal of the inventory was to identify landowners with active gully erosion sites on their property and begin developing a plan to implement BMP's to correct the problem. This project is designed to implement restoration activities at those identified sites and capture and slow down runoff water to stabilize the sites and keep the soil on the land.	14.8	22.0	14.2	17.5	68.5
42	C12-41	Carver	Carver SWCD	\$ 95,950	\$ 63,350	Hydes Lake Nutrient Reduction Project	The purpose of this project is to reduce the nutrient loading into Hydes Lake in Carver County. A TMDL report and implementation plan were approved for Hydes Lake for excess nutrients with findings of these studies indicating that nearly 81% of the external nutrient loading is coming from the direct subwatershed and the Patterson Lake sub-watershed. This project will focus on installing soluble phosphorus treatment devices and completing shoreline restorations.	13.0	23.8	13.4	18.3	68.4
43	C12-231	Douglas	Douglas SWCD	\$ 133,939	\$ 133,939	Upgrade of Existing Noncompliant Liquid Manure Storage Facility	A soils investigation conducted during the summer of 2010 confirmed the existing Liquid Manure Storage Area is a threat to groundwater because of the sandy soil and high water table and must be properly closed to be compliant with MN rules chapter 7020. In addition to potential groundwater contamination, the farm is within 1000 feet of Lake Miltons. There are also ten homes located on the shoreline across the road which use groundwater as their drinking water source. A new manure containment structure and reshaping of an adjacent lot will prevent manure contaminated water from entering the groundwater and improve waste management treatment on the site.	13.0	23.8	15.7	15.7	68.2
44	C12-19	Kandiyohi	Middle Fork Crow River Watershed District	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000	MFCRWD Shoreband and Stream Bank Restoration/Stabilization Program	This Project contains several activities that continue the implementation of urgent, visible and effective BMPs on multiple water bodies, with a focus on reducing the erosional processes impacting bank stability. Three initiatives will be implemented, including the installation of four shoreband restoration/stabilization projects on two lakes, completion of two stream bank stabilization projects on the Middle Fork Crow River, and a rain barrel program coupled with an education program that provide outreach to lake and city residents throughout the Middle Fork Crow River Watershed about the issues and water quality effects associated with stormwater.	13.3	23.0	14.7	17.0	68.0

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45	C12-27	Red Lake	Red Lake County SWCD	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000	Accelerated Erosion Control Projects in the Red Lake River Watershed	Red Lake County SWCD conducted an Erosion Site Inventory during the winter of 2009. The results were prioritized and are being addressed in order of importance. Red Lake County SWCD would like to focus on this problem area in Gervais Township Section 7 & 8, from the list of 17 identified in the Red Lake River Watershed, because it is the highest sediment contributor. This project was given high priority because of the DNR sturgeon restoration project taking place in the Red Lake River, domestic supply use of the water source (City of East Grand Forks), the sediment/turbidity impairment, and its recreational use. Initial estimates are that this site contributes approximately 2,200 tons of sediment to the Red Lake River each year.	13.8	22.9	14.8	16.5	68.0
46	C12-68	Becker	Becker Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 42,160	\$ 42,160	Buffalo-Red Watershed Sediment Reduction Project	The Buffalo-Red River Watershed District was selected as a pilot and is currently conducting a watershed wide TMDL plan. The Becker SWCD has been inventorying possible sites for installing water and sediment basins in the Buffalo-Red River Watershed for several years and compiled a site list. A Erosion and sedimentation have been identified as a high priority issue in the Buffalo-Red River Watershed District (BRRWD) through the Becker County Local Water Management and Plan and the BRRWD Management Plan. Agricultural is the dominant land use in the watershed which has been identified as a contributor to the erosion/sedimentation issues where farming practices could be improved. Installation of practices in this area are estimated to keep 975 tons of sediment and over 1,100 pounds of phosphorus out of the Buffalo River annually.	13.0	21.3	15.8	18.0	68.0
47	C12-86	Cook	Cook Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 34,978	\$ 34,978	City of Grand Marais Stormwater Management Implementation Projects	Cook County SWCD is partnering with the City of Grand Marais to reduce the stormwater footprint on Lake Superior by proposing to construct 2 rain gardens with the help of Clean Water Funds. With the funding from a Minnesota Lake Superior Coastal Program (MLSCP) grant, Cook SWCD has rain garden designs shovel ready. Cook SWCD is working together with the City of Grand Marais to treat stormwater and reduce peak flows to Lake Superior to improve water quality. Cook SWCD's water plan states that the water quality and quantity concerns related to residential development include increased runoff from impervious areas (roads, parking areas, roofs, etc.).	14.6	21.4	15.5	16.5	68.0
48	C12-66	Dakota	Vermillion River Watershed Joint Powers Organization	\$ 244,000	\$ 244,000	Grade Control Structure and Infiltration to Prevent Erosion to Mississippi River Gully	The Mississippi River and Spring Lake are both identified as high priority waters and are seen to be of significance for restoration and TSS/Turbidity reduction as identified in the South Metro Mississippi River TMDL (604r). Water from an area in and near the interchange of US Highway 52 and MN Highway 55 spills onto a steep bluff face at the head of a ravine. This has accelerated the head cut and ravine development. A grade control structure would take the water from the top of the bluff and drop it to the bottom of the bluff, thereby eliminating further erosion of the bluff face and existing head cut. Infiltration will be increased by installing a weir structure on the upstream end of the culvert to retain water. Ponds will be installed to discourage scour at the bottom of the grade control structure, settle additional sediments, and promote additional water retention. This was determined to be the most effective and inexpensive solution to address the erosion and sediment issue and is estimated to reduce sediment by 22 tons/year.	14.3	21.9	15.4	15.9	67.6
49	C12-46	Becker	Becker Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 61,648	\$ 61,648	Bejou, Shore and Dahlberg Lakes Sediment Reduction Project	In 2009, the Cormorant Lake Watershed District had an Environmental Assessment and Engineering Study completed for the West Side of Bejou Lake to address water quality issues that had been identified by Aerial Environmental Surveillance. It was determined that significant amounts of sediment was being deposited into Bejou Lake from the 84 acre adjacent watershed. Bejou, Shore and Dahlberg lakes are located in the upper reaches of one of the most popular fisheries in the region, this being the Cormorant Lakes chain. Sediment and erosion control basins are an accepted practice that restricts water movement down a slope. Installation of these practices would reduce sediment and nutrient inputs to these headwaters lakes by 670 tons of sediment and 775 pounds of phosphorus each year.	13.6	22.7	15.0	15.6	66.8

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50	C12-111	Ramsey	Capital Region Watershed District	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	The Highland Ravine Stabilization and Restoration Project	The Highland Ravine is a large bluff area in central Saint Paul, MN that includes steep gullies and woodland areas that have become highly eroded due to hydrologic changes associated with urban development over time. During precipitation and snowmelt events, runoff and sediment is transported down slope from the North Gully and South Gully onto private residential properties causing significant flooding and sedimentation. Additionally, sediment-laden stormwater from the gullies is conveyed to the Saint Paul storm sewer system which discharges directly to the Mississippi River. Stabilizing and restoring Highland Ravine will prevent future flooding, erosion, and sedimentation to local properties and improve the quality of stormwater being conveyed to the Mississippi River by reducing sediment and total phosphorus loads from the Ravine. The 13-mile section of the Mississippi River located in CSWUD is part of the National Park Service's Mississippi National River and Recreation Area and has other local parks on its banks. The Mississippi River is listed as impaired for nutrients, turbidity, bacteria, and other pollutants on EPA/State 303(g) list.	14.8	22.2	13.3	16.3	66.5
51	C12-178	Steele	Steele County	\$ 36,650	\$ 36,650	Owatonna Parks Rain Gardens	The City will install 4 rain gardens in City of Owatonna parks to provide water quality treatment for stormwater runoff. Rain gardens will incorporate under drainage as needed, biofiltration media and rain garden plantings. The rain gardens will be located on a City land and will provide runoff pretreatment and water quality volume of 11,100 CF that is designed to remove approximately 6.6 lbs. of TP and 2,265 lbs. of TSS annually.	14.1	22.6	14.7	15.1	66.4
52	C12-122	Washington	South Washington Watershed District	\$ 82,510	\$ 82,510	Trout Brook Watershed Restoration	The Trout Brook Watershed Restoration project will help restore and protect two unique resources in southern Washington County—Trout Brook and Lake St. Croix. Already completed work has identified the 100 sites in southern Washington County that contribute the most to the existing excess nutrient impairment of Lake St. Croix. Twenty two of those sites are in the Trout Brook watershed. This project will implement up to 10 of the identified BMPs through public-private partnerships. It is estimated that this project will reduce annual loading from the Trout Brook watershed by 29.1 pounds of phosphorus, 23.6 tons of suspended solids, and 52.2 tons of sediment.	14.7	23.6	11.5	16.6	66.3
53	C12-139	Benton	Benton SWCD	\$ 163,639	\$ 163,639	Little Rock Lake TMDL Phosphorus Reduction Project	Little Rock Lake, located in Benton County, is severely impaired for nutrients. This project kicks off the implementation strategies outlined in the TMDL implementation plan through a coordinated effort with Benton and Morrison SWCD's and NRCS, the Little Rock Lake Association, the poultry and livestock industry and other partners. Best Management Practices included in this watershed application include livestock exclusion, streambank stabilization, lakeshore restorations, nutrient management demonstrations and others.	14.3	20.5	13.5	18.0	66.3
54	C12-7	Chicago	Chicago Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 171,800	\$ 171,800	Pleasant Hill Park Stormwater Retrofit Stormwater Retrofit Catchment L20	The City of Lindstrom has identified the subwatershed that includes Pleasant Hill Park as a high priority for stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) due to the high volume of untreated stormwater that discharges directly into South Lindstrom Lake. This 66 acre catchment receives runoff water from residential, commercial downtown and light industrial areas. An assessment was completed for the City of Lindstrom in 2010. P3 Urban Catchment Modeling was used to determine the pollution loads and associated reductions based on installed BMPs. A list of the "Top Catchments" was defined at the end of the Assessment.	14.0	21.3	14.3	16.7	66.3

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55	C12-10	Becker	Becker Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 33,095	\$ 16,395	Continuation of the Hay Creek/Stinking Lake Sediment Reduction Project	The project will continue the successful efforts of erosion and sediment reduction in the Hay Creek Watershed to improve the water quality of Stinking Lake through the installation of water and sediment control basins and buffer strips adjacent to Hay Creek and throughout the Hay Creek watershed. Three landowners have been identified to install 17 water and sediment control basins in 2012, with 11 of the basins being near the entrance of Hay Creek into Stinking Lake.	13.6	21.7	15.3	15.8	66.3
56	C12-103	Dakota	City of Apple Valley	\$ 40,180	\$ -	2012 Long and Farquar Lakes Phosphorus Reduction Retrofit BMP's	The project proposes to design and install 10 site-specific bio-retention retrofit BMP's to reduce phosphorus in the Long Lake Watershed. BMP's will be installed on both private and public sites. Bio-retention retrofits are a phosphorus reduction strategy listed in the Long and Farquar Lakes Nutrient TMDL Implementation Plan. The implementation plan recommends a 385 lb. phosphorus reduction annually from the Long Lake watershed. The predicted pre-design phosphorus reduction for this project is 5 lbs. annually.	14.3	20.3	14.1	17.2	65.8
57	C12-11	Becker	Becker Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 107,004	\$ -	South Branch of the Wild Rice River Sedimentation Reduction Project	This project would reduce sedimentation into the South Branch of the Wild Rice River through the installation of water and sediment control basins and other Ag BMP practices, such as buffer strips, adjacent to and within one half mile of the South Branch of the Wild Rice River. In 2010 an inventory was conducted one half mile either side of the South Branch of the Wild Rice River to determine potential erosion control sites. Landowners will now be contacted on a site priority basis to address these erosion concerns. During the inventory process several landowner expressed interest in installing conservation measures should funding become available.	13.1	22.5	14.1	15.7	65.3
58	C12-234	Ramsey	Vadnais Lake Area Water Management Organization	\$ 149,750	\$ -	Gem Lake Water Quality Improvement Retrofit Project	Gem Lake located in the northeast Twin Cities suburb of Gem Lake, MN is one of four lakes identified in the Vadnais Lake Area Watershed Management Organization (VLAWMO) Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study as being impaired with high levels of nutrients. In 2010, a retrofit study was completed to identify and model the most efficient and cost effective stormwater best management practices (BMPs) that could be implemented within the commercial and industrial sites to determine the capacity for capturing stormwater runoff to reduce the volume and pollutants entering the lake from these areas. It was estimated that the proposed BMPs in addition to current treatment could reduce TP by 10.83 lbs per year.	14.3	21.1	13.8	16.1	65.3
59	C12-150	Wright	Wright Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 57,106	\$ -	Implementation of Pleasant Lake: Urban Subwatershed Stormwater Retrofit Assessment	The Wright Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), City of Annandale and Clearwater River Watershed District (CWWD) are partnering to protect the water quantity and quality on Pleasant Lake. The city will receive 30 rain gardens surrounding Pleasant Lake, which were strategically selected from the Pleasant Lake: Urban Subwatershed Stormwater Retrofit Assessment.	13.2	21.3	15.2	15.4	65.1
60	C12-79	Koochiching	Koochiching County and Lake of the Woods County SWCDs	\$ 50,525	\$ -	Rainy River Collaborative Streambank Stabilization Project	The Rainy River is a national border water between Ontario and Minnesota and makes up 75% of the watershed to Lake of the Woods. Fluctuating water levels, high flows, and changes in land use have caused increased erosion on the Rainy River, bringing with it nutrient pollution and sediment. In order to decrease the amount of pollutants from this source, Lake of the Woods and Koochiching SWCDs are collaborating to utilize the State Cost-Share model to implement streambank erosion control projects and best management practices on public and private lands along the Rainy River in Lake of the Woods and Koochiching Counties.	12.6	21.6	15.3	15.6	65.0

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61	C12-251	Nobles	Nobles Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 247,730	\$ -	Lake Odessa Water Quality Project	The Nobles SWCD in cooperation with Minnesota West Technical and Community College, Okabea Odessa Watershed District, City of Worthington, Nobles County and the E.O. Olson Trust intend to construct a water quality pond in close proximity to Lake Odabena with the purpose of collecting and improving the quality of water entering Lake Odabena. This joint project will be constructed on Minnesota West Property and will expand a project currently being undertaken by the College.	13.5	22.3	14.7	14.5	64.9
62	C12-244	Scott	Prior Lake-Spring Lake Watershed District	\$ 117,745	\$ -	Five Hawks Elementary School LID Retrofits and Outdoor Learning Center Enhancements	The assessment completed for the Five Hawks Elementary School campus and the subsequent stormwater management BMPs to be implemented via this grant will be a model for future site assessments at the other five [5] school campuses within the watershed. In addition to helping reduce phosphorus loading to the impaired Upper Prior Lake, the BMPs implemented onsite will serve as additional educational elements for the school district's outdoor learning center curriculum, reaching and educating more than 450 students on an annual basis.	13.2	21.4	14.3	15.6	64.4
63	C12-158	Hennepin	Shingle Creek Watershed Management Commission	\$ 200,000	\$ -	Connections at Shingle Creek Stream Restoration	This project is the restoration of about 1,400 feet of Shingle Creek, an impaired water for low dissolved oxygen and impaired biota. In Brooklyn Center and Brooklyn Park, The Shingle Creek Impaired Biota and Dissolved Oxygen TMDL identified the need to increase stream restoration, enhance and add in-stream and near-stream habitat, stabilize streambanks, and modify the streambed to provide for a low-flow channel to carry an ecological base flow. This project was also included in the Connections at Shingle Creek Study prepared by Hennepin Community Clean Water Funds will be used to stabilize 1,100 feet of eroding stream bank on the Blue Earth River near the confluence of the Blue Earth and Minnesota Rivers. A combination of hard armor (rip-rap and soft armor vegetation) will be used to protect the bank from erosion, reduce runoff and increase infiltration. Stabilizing the stream bank will significantly reduce erosion, improve surface water quality in two water bodies impaired for turbidity and protect a public water supply well field.	12.6	19.9	13.4	18.3	64.2
64	C12-171	Blue Earth	Blue Earth Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 429,100	\$ -	Manitou Streambank Stabilization to Reduce Turbidity and Protect Well Field	Seven Mile Creek is a direct tributary to the Minnesota River in south-central Minnesota. It drains heavily tilled agricultural land in its upper watershed and meanders through a forested valley as a spring-fed trout stream within Nicollet County's premier park. Impaired by turbidity, conservation work will target: 1) ravine cuts as the principal source of sediment entering the stream and 2) forest management as a primary agent in protecting the stream. Proposed conservation practices will remove an estimated 134 tons of sediment from entering Seven Mile Creek and the Mississippi every year.	13.5	20.8	14.3	15.3	64.0
65	C12-210	Nicollet	Nicollet Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 859,800	\$ -	Seven Mile Creek Watershed Riparian Enhancements for Water Quality	The project targets three locations in the Carnelian-Marine-St. Croix Watershed District that are contributing sediment and nutrients to riparian wetlands and the St. Croix River. These practices are primarily targeting stormwater runoff causing erosion problems along the bluffs of the St. Croix River. Source water is primarily from roads and rural residential non crop lands. Pretreatment and biofiltration features will be incorporated into the designs near the top of the bluff.	14.4	19.7	12.4	17.2	63.7
66	C12-227	Washington	Carnelian-Marine-St. Croix Watershed District	\$ 84,459	\$ -	St. Croix River Ravine Stabilization and Water Quality Improvements	As part of the SRWD's Watershed-Wide Backyard BMP Project, the SRWD will be working with 30 local communities to capture and filter stormwater runoff impacting the Sauk River, area lakes and groundwater through the SRWD's Stormwater and Rain Garden Initiatives. Bank sloughing and soil loss will be reduced through the District's Shoreland Restoration Initiative. The SRWD's Neighborhood Rain Garden Initiative will target urban areas that impact impaired water bodies.	13.6	21.3	13.9	14.9	63.7
67	C12-32	Stearns	Sauk River Watershed District	\$ 855,680	\$ -	SRWD Watershed Wide Backyard BMP Project		13.5	21.8	12.2	16.2	63.7

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68	C12-238	Waseca	Waseca Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 64,125	\$ -	Clear Lake Urban Watershed Restoration Project	In cooperation with the city of Waseca, WLA, Minnesota State University Water Resource Center in Mankato, and the SWCD, two (2) sites have been identified to install a rain garden and restore the shoreline back to native vegetation. These urban projects will reduce overland flow and increase infiltration of surface water, reducing the nutrient loading into Clear Lake. A loading study reported that 507 lbs/yr. of phosphorus is entering Clear Lake through rain water. A remedy for the phosphorus loading is to restore the lakeshore and provide rain gardens for nutrient rich rain water to infiltrate or be treated prior to entering the lake.	13.1	19.9	14.5	15.9	63.4
69	C12-237	Douglas	Douglas Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 212,090	\$ -	Douglas County Shoreline Stabilization, Bio-retention, and Erosion Control Project	This project will address erosion issues on shorelines, in streambanks, and in agricultural fields. During the summer of 2011, Douglas County saw near record high lake levels (many above OHW) and multiple severe rain and wind storms. The sites identified for this project are located in the Long Prairie River Watershed and Chippewa River Watershed. The Long Prairie River Watershed is impaired for low dissolved oxygen and the approved TMDL implementation plan lists riparian buffers, streambank and shoreline stabilization, and rain gardens as important BMPs for reaching the load reduction goal. The Chippewa River Watershed is impaired for turbidity and fecal coliform.	13.2	19.9	14.8	15.5	63.3
70	C12-206	Cleanwater	Cleanwater Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 22,094	\$ -	Cleanwater River Watershed: Identifying and Addressing Critical Situations	Based on documented impairments (turbidity, DO, E. coli) and TMDL data, there is clear need for conservation practices in the Cleanwater River Watershed. Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) modeling on this watershed further identified critical scenarios for conservation. These scenarios involve watershed sub-basins identified in the SWAT model, areas with highly erodible soils, land use in riparian areas, and feedlots. Using these requirements as criteria, we will evaluate prospective sites and recruit participants. This process will involve Community-Based Social Marketing (CBSM). After scoring sites based on severity of problems, remediation potential, and interest level of the landowner, sites with the highest scores will be considered for these practices. A limited number of model projects will then be implemented on qualifying sites.	13.3	20.3	12.3	17.3	63.3
71	C12-206	Sibley	Sibley County	\$ 47,640	\$ -	Rush River Watershed Sediment Reduction Project	This particular project focuses on a 550 ft reach along the Rush River, in Henderson Township approximately 6/10 of a mile from the landowner's house. Instead of stabilizing and arming the stream bank with rock, this simple project design takes advantage of local trees and root wads that may be a problem in the river somewhere else. This project will have a huge impact on sediment loss saving 254 tons of soil per year from entering this impaired reach.	12.8	20.9	14.4	14.8	62.8
72	C12-69	Mahnomen & Norman	Mahnomen & Norman SWCDs	\$ 203,045	\$ -	Lower Wild Rice River (LWRR) Cost-Share Project	The project intent is to provide cost-share assistance for conservation practices that reduce erosion in upstream sub-watersheds, decreasing sediment loading at the LWRR, working towards restoring the LWRR and removing it from the state impaired waters list for excess turbidity. Grade stabilization structures, streambank protection projects and water & sediment control basins will reduce soil erosion, sedimentation and assist in controlling runoff.	13.0	19.4	13.4	16.9	62.8

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73	CI2-160	Scott	City of Savage	\$ 205,773	\$ -	City of Savage Dakota Avenue Ravine Stabilization	The ravine identified as the Dakota Avenue Ravine, carries a significant amount of stormwater before discharging to the Savage Fen. This ravine has been degraded with significant erosion due to long-term use. Due to the sensitivity of the Savage Fen and the potential for development in the area, this ravine has been identified as a high priority in the City's Stormwater Management System Maintenance Plan. By stabilizing the ravine and upgrading the pond at the bottom, the amount of pollution discharging into the Savage Fen will be reduced by 283 tons of sediment/year and 260 pounds of phosphorus/year.	14.2	21.2	13.8	13.5	62.7
74	CI2-29	Sherburne	Sherburne Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 77,000	\$ -	St. Cloud Rain Gardens/Shoreline/Slope Stabilization Projects	This grant is intended to expand storm water treatment in the City of St. Cloud by building on an existing partnership between the City, the Sherburne SWCD, and local home owners through the installation of rain gardens, a rain garden in Raymond Park on City property, a 7500 sq.ft. shoreline buffer strip, and slope stabilization beneath the University Drive bridge.	13.5	21.3	13.7	14.2	62.6
75	CI2-23	Polk	East Polk SWCD	\$ 410,932	\$ -	Sand Hill Watershed - Channel Stabilization - Winger Township	The primary intention of the Channel Stabilization Project is to provide an ecologically sustainable natural coulee system immediately upstream of its confluence to the Sand Hill River. Other than maintaining the coulee to convey flows with minimal erosion, it is a primary objective of the project to prevent the coulee from acting as a significant sediment supply source to the Sand Hill River. Historically, the main coulee channel and laterals have shown consistent degradation, head cutting, and sediment deposition into the Sand Hill River. The proposed channel stabilization work will also significantly reduce the loss of upland areas from continued slope failure and loss resulting from the channel erosion and head cutting. Armored drop structures (i.e. riprap, reinforced mats, etc.), side water inlets, sedimentation ponds along laterals, and geosynthetic reinforced grassed swales will all be methods incorporated into this project to physically stabilize the channel section.	13.0	21.9	12.6	15.0	62.5
76	CI2-116	Le Sueur	Le Sueur Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 109,530	\$ -	Le Sueur County Lakes Shoreland BMPs Cost Share Project	The Le Sueur County Lakes Shoreland Best Management Practices (BMP) Cost Share project will install 38 shoreland improvement projects on 6 area lakes. Gorman and Sabre Lakes have the highest Total Phosphorus, well above 1000 ppb. The phosphorus levels in most lakes average around 300-500 ppb. These 38 completed projects will reduce sediment and nutrients from reaching the bodies of water by reducing runoff and reducing shoreline erosion.	12.9	21.3	12.8	15.3	62.3
77	CI2-58	Dakota	Vermillion River Watershed Joint Powers Organization	\$ 45,250	\$ -	South Creek Subwatershed Riparian Management Restoration Projects	An assessment conducted by the Vermillion River Watershed Joint Powers Organization (VWJPO), in cooperation with the City of Lakeville, provided recommendations on the need for riparian management (buffer improvement) in all or portions of numerous riparian parcels within the South Creek subwatershed, a tributary to the Vermillion River. The South Creek corridor is also a planned regional greenway that will incorporate features like habitat, water-quality improvements, wildlife, and recreation. South Creek and portions of its tributaries are DNR-designated trout stream and class-2A waters. The improvement of riparian buffers is needed in order to stabilize banks, reduce erosion and bank instability, improve stream shading, reduce runoff containing fecal coliform bacteria, provide better riparian habitat, and allow for infiltration near the stream to enhance a stable groundwater supply.	13.1	19.8	13.4	16.0	62.3

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78	C12-129	Pine	Pine Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 110,275	\$ -	City of Sandstone, Kettle River Phosphorus and Nutrient Reduction Project	This project will reduce the nutrient load and sediment delivery to the Kettle River from stormwater runoff at Robinson Park in Sandstone. According to the Lake St. Croix TMDL Draft Report, the Kettle River Watershed needs to reduce its phosphorus loading to the St. Croix River by 22,151 pounds per year or 15%. There are two areas of concern. The first issue is stormwater draining from a steep river access area which carries nutrients and sediment directly to the Kettle River. The second issue is runoff from the developed riparian area of the park directly outlets onto the steep river bank and has caused erosion at the top of the bank.	12.8	19.9	13.9	15.7	62.3
79	C12-3	Chicago	Chicago Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 31,000	\$ -	City of Harris Main Street Rain Gardens	The goal of the project is to treat stormwater runoff from streets, driveways, rooftops, and other impervious surfaces in downtown Harris. The town is bisected by County Road 30 and a railroad, with two other paved highways (CR 9 and CR 10) intersecting CR 30. While these are the only major paved roads in town with curb and gutter that are connected to a stormwater system, they collect a large amount of stormwater runoff, which discharges directly into Goose Creek, a small stream that flows through the town of Harris. By treating these roads and nearby buildings with multiple rain gardens, we can nearly reduce the amount of total phosphorus and total suspended solids entering Goose Creek via piped stormwater systems by 3.56 and 3,385 pounds per year, respectively.	13.3	19.9	13.2	15.8	62.2
80	C12-190	Hennepin	City of Chanhassen	\$ 102,960	\$ -	Chanhassen Ravine 2 Stabilization	Ravine 2 in the City of Chanhassen, which conveys runoff from a 34.1 acre drainage area to Bluff Creek, has experienced significant erosion due to increased stormwater runoff volume and velocities. Segments of Ravine 2 are severely eroded, and this ongoing erosion has increased sedimentation in downstream Bluff Creek and increased turbidity in Bluff Creek and the Minnesota River. Both Bluff Creek and the Minnesota River are designated Impaired Waters due to high turbidity levels. In addition, Bluff Creek has been listed as impaired due to a low Fish Index of Biotic Integrity, and a Stressor Identification assessment completed for that TMDL concluded that excess sedimentation was a likely stressor to the fish community.	12.8	19.9	13.3	16.2	62.1
81	C12-183	Hennepin	Shingle Creek Watershed Management Commission	\$ 452,800	\$ -	Twin Lake Bottineau Boulevard Infiltration Basins	The project is the installation of four infiltration basins to reduce runoff from Bottineau Boulevard (CSAH 61) in Brooklyn Park and to provide water quality treatment in an area that now receives minimal treatment. This area drains to Upper Twin Lake, an impaired water with an approved nutrient TMDL. The basins will be installed as part of a Hennepin County project to reconstruct Bottineau Boulevard from Bass Lake Road (CSAH 10) to 63 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue North. The new basins, to be located at 63 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue North, will be designed to provide infiltration and treatment for approximately 44.3 acres of the 51.5 acre project area. The remaining 7.2 acres will be directed to an existing treatment system.	12.8	18.8	14.5	15.8	61.8
82	C12-92	Conver	Conver County	\$ 264,660	\$ -	Burandt Lake Sunset Blvd Stormwater BMP	The project will provide treatment for 12.2 acres that currently enters Burandt Lake. The project will target two catchments in the Sunset Blvd area of Waconia for treatment. The first BMP will install stormwater treatment in the ROW of a cul-de-sac on Sunset Blvd and will treat 3.78 acres with a iron/sand filter (or similar BMP) prior to being released to the lake. The second BMP will provide treatment for 8.5 acres from the adjacent sub-watershed by installing a stormceptor/SAFI, baffle combination in the cul-de-sac of First Street with an additional rock reservoir installed in the ROW providing additional treatment and storage.	13.6	19.9	11.5	16.8	61.8

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83	C12-252	Nobles	Nobles Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 95,400	\$ -	Larkin Township Feedlot Project	The Nobles SWCD is working with a feedlot operator in Larkin Township to replace a non-compliant manure storage facility into legal status. Project will replace storage facility in order to correct groundwater and surface water impacted due to non compliant system. The Professional Engineer consulting on the site can not determine a pollution value for the site due to the fact that if the facility were functioning properly there would be no pollution potential.	12.2	19.8	14.7	14.8	61.3
84	C12-98	Chicago	Chicago Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 51,000	\$ -	North Branch of the Sunrise River TMDL Implementation Projects	In 2007, the TMDL study and implementation plan for the North Branch of the Sunrise River was completed and approved. A TMDL study and implementation plan have been completed for this project. As a result of the study and approved implementation plan, the Chicago SWCD has done extensive outreach to landowners in the watershed. This outreach has generated a list of landowners who are interested in implementing BMPs such as use exclusion, buffer strips, cross fencing, pasture plantings, prescribed grazing and nutrient management plans.	13.1	20.1	10.5	17.5	61.2
85	C12-215	Renville	Renville Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 11,040	\$ -	Smith Stream Bank Stabilization Project	This project will reduce the sediment and nutrients attached to the sediment from entering the Minnesota River which is currently impaired for turbidity. The bank stabilization project is located on Smith Creek, a tributary to the Minnesota River. The bank stabilization is within 3,000' of where the creek outlets into the Minnesota River depositing sediment during high flow and velocity. As volume and velocity of water into intermittent streams such as Smith Creek increase, their banks will become further destabilized due to cutting of the banks. This will result in additional sediment loading into the Minnesota River where these tributaries outlet unless these reaches of the banks are reinforced.	11.8	19.9	14.5	14.9	61.1
86	C12-181	Rock	Rock County SWCD/Land Mgt	\$ 92,318	\$ -	Rock River and Beaver Creek Turbidity and Fecal Coliform Reduction	This project will be working with 4 separate landowners to reduce stream bank erosion on a total of 1,900' of eroding stream bank by stabilizing the banks with J-hooks, back-sloping, and hydro-mulching. This will effectively address the impairment of turbidity on the EPA's 303d listed Rock River. The stream bank stabilization projects will address the current turbidity impairments of the Rock River by preventing delivery of sediment to the river. Requiring landowners to establish 300' grass buffers along these stream bank projects will help prevent more sediment delivery from above the projects.	11.4	19.4	14.9	15.0	60.8
87	C12-6	Chicago	Chicago Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 47,700	\$ -	Implementation of Shoreline Best Management Practices in Chicago County	Chicago County has 91 lakes and a total of 18,866 acres of lakes, rivers, and streams, which creates quite a bit of shoreline. A majority of lakeshore property owners mow to the edge of their shoreline, which creates easy travel for runoff water filled with pollutants to enter the lake. Many landowners with property along streams and rivers also experience undercutting and erosion, which contribute large sediment loads to local waters. The Chicago SWCD has had contact with many landowners who would like to make their shoreline more stable and environmentally-friendly, but are unable to do so because of the cost. The goal of this project is to establish these landowners to implement their projects and achieve pollution and sediment reduction to streams, rivers, and lakes in Chicago County.	11.9	19.3	12.3	16.8	60.3
88	C12-168	Ramsey	Ramsey Conservation District	\$ 172,680	\$ -	Restoring Ramsey County's Shorelines	There are 759,000 lineal feet of shoreline on named lakes within Ramsey County and a majority of that is highly urbanized. Ramsey County is fortunate to have the partnership with the local watershed districts who all reference shoreline restoration as a key piece to meet their water quality goals. The restoration of 20 shorelines totaling 1,500 lineal feet will help remove an estimated 25lbs of TP and improve and protect water quality by stabilizing the shoreline with erosion control products and native vegetation.	12.6	18.7	13.2	15.7	60.2

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89	C12-81	Lincoln	Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 221,730	\$ -	Yellow Medicine Sub-watersheds Implementation Project	Projects for this grant include Best Management Practices (BMPs), alternative inlets, and incentives for filter strips that would result in reductions of 3,100 tons of sediment and 4,147 pounds of phosphorus over the ten-year expected life of the projects. The Soil and Water Conservation Districts of Lincoln, Lyon and Yellow Medicine counties work cooperatively with the Yellow Medicine River Watershed District to oversee implementation of conservation practices in this watershed. Based on previous Clean Water Partnership diagnostic studies and TMDL plans, it is known that the river is receiving an excessive loading of nutrients, phosphorus and suspended solids.	11.9	20.8	10.8	16.3	59.8
90	C12-85	Cook	Cook County Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 56,947	\$ -	Cook County Comprehensive Stormwater Treatment Implementation at County Lake Accesses	Cook County SWCD is partnering with the County and the Highway Department to implement BMP's on 4 county lake accesses. All 4 lake accesses are county owned and are entrance points to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCA). Clearwater and Saginaw Lake are DNR designated trout lakes. The implementation of these BMP's will help ensure that access lakes to the BWCA remain pristine by reducing sediment and pollutants as well as reducing the impacts of human use of a pristine system.	12.0	18.4	14.1	15.3	59.8
91	C12-22	Rice	Rice Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 33,890	\$ -	Circle Lake Water Quality Improvement Project	Our goal is to reduce sediment and phosphorus delivery to Circle Lake as well as control soil erosion on agricultural uplands in the watershed surrounding Circle Lake by means of installing Best Management Practices on sensitive soils. We have a large project and landowner that is ready to install soil conservation practices that have a proven history of significantly controlling soil erosion. Among them are terraces, water and sediment control basins, and grade stabilization structures.	11.8	20.1	13.7	14.2	59.8
92	C12-9	Le Sueur	Le Sueur Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 130,350	\$ -	Le Sueur SWCD Targeted Water and Sediment Control Basin's BMP's	This project would install 28 water and sediment control basins (WASCOB's) that would reduce farmland soil loss and provide short term upland storage during peak rain events. Le Sueur SWCD currently has a backlog of 28 pending landowners for WASCOB's projects in both the Minnesota and Cannon Watersheds. Due to the 18 month period between the spring of 2010 into midsummer 2011 farmland has been inundated, new soil loss issues have evolved through gullies and reformed waterways) and landowners have approached the district for more projects.	11.8	19.4	13.1	15.3	59.5
93	C12-167	Washington	Washington Conservation District	\$ 81,150	\$ -	White Bear Lake Shoreline Protection Project	The Washington Conservation District (WCD), in collaboration with the Rice Creek Watershed District (RCWD), proposes to implement an extensive shoreline protection project on White Bear Lake in Delwood, Minnesota. It is a highly valued water resource for its public recreational and aesthetic opportunities and currently exhibits good water quality. By stabilizing the existing eroding bank and adding a thick vegetated buffer of native shoreline plants, the proposed project will stop soil erosion, filter out pollutants, and provide excellent habitat for wildlife. The project will annually reduce total phosphorus loading by 6.8 pounds, total suspended solids by 7.4 tons, and soil loss by 8.8 tons.	12.1	16.8	14.2	15.7	58.8
94	C12-162	Lac qui Parle	Lac qui Parle-Yellow Bank Watershed District	\$ 131,701	\$ -	Sediment Reduction in Del Clark/Lac qui Parle River	This project will reduce sediment loading by reducing soil erosion in Del Clark Lake and a portion of the Lac qui Parle River. Three grade control structures will be constructed to sediment and nutrients from depositing into Del Clark Lake.	10.2	19.9	12.9	14.6	57.6

Row	OWF ID	County	Applicant	Amount Requested (\$)	Amount Recommended (\$)	CWA Title	Project Description	Project Description Maximum 20 Points	Anticipated Outcomes Maximum 35 Points	Project Readiness Maximum 20 Points	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 25 Points	Project Score
95	C12-105	Hennepin	City of Champlin	\$ 507,425	\$ -	Elm Creek Stream Bank Stabilization Upstream of Jo Nunn Park	The City of Champlin proposes to stabilize approximately 2,000 feet of stream bank along Elm Creek. The proposed stabilization is located upstream of Jo Nunn Park. The project will restore the creek's low-flow channel, reduce downstream sedimentation, and provide habitat enhancements. The cross section of the channel will be reestablished and critical areas will be armored to prevent future bank cutting. This project will reduce the amount of sediment transported in Elm Creek by up to 73 pounds, and the Total Suspended Solids load by 86 tons.	12.3	18.8	12.0	14.1	57.4
96	C12-28	Red Lake	Red Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 60,000	\$ -	Accelerated Streambank & Shoreland Projects in the Clearwater River Watershed	After conducting an Erosion Site Inventory in the fall of 2009, Red Lake County SWCD identified this problem area as high priority area due to the large amount of sediment this problem area is contributing into the Clearwater River. The high sediment loading is affecting water quality, aquatic life, the water supply source, and recreational use of the Red Lake River.	12.1	19.0	11.2	15.1	57.3
97	C12-45	Morrison	Morrison Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 55,825	\$ -	Lake Alexander shoreland restoration and pollution abatement.	Five landowners experienced extreme damage spring of 2011, from wind and wave action, 1/8 mile an hour winds) The plan is to restore all parcels at once under a cooperative application with the group of landowners. The area of damage will be reshaped and vegetated with native buffers. The buffers will be wider than the restored areas giving us a greater buffer than previously existed.	11.9	19.3	14.1	11.8	57.0
98	C12-124	Kanabec	Kanabec Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 141,645	\$ -	"Four County - Shoreline Buffer Enhancement / Protection Project" III	The Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD's) of Aitkin, Kanabec, Miller, Lacs and Pine Counties have landowners committed and ready to enhance their shorelines and riparian habitats to reduce runoff, provide greater water infiltration, stabilize soils and minimize pollutant runoff to the surface waters in the region. Preliminary site visits have been completed for the fifteen proposed projects.	11.6	18.3	11.8	15.3	56.9
99	C12-145	Stearns	Stearns County Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 917,850	\$ -	Stearns County Accelerated Stormwater Management, Shoreland Restoration and Feedlot Projects	These projects will incorporate approximately 115 best management practices (BMPs) across Stearns County to reduce nutrients, sediment and bacteria from entering lakes, streams and wetlands. This includes 83 BMPs to address stormwater runoff by minimizing erosion and sedimentation, reducing the quantity of stormwater, improving the quality of stormwater, and enhancing stormwater infiltration. In addition, approximately 32 high priority shoreland restoration sites have been identified across the County to control soil erosion, improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat. Also, approximately 10 unpermitted livestock manure storage basins will be investigated.	13.1	12.9	12.9	17.6	56.5
100	C12-18	Multi-County	Heron Lake Watershed District	\$ 193,244	\$ -	WPDNR and Heron Lake TMDL Sediment Reduction Implementation Projects	The purpose of this project is to construct sediment reduction projects that include two-hook stream restorations in Jackson County; one streambank stabilization project in Cottonwood County; one bio-retention basin; one grassed waterway for gully stabilization; and ten water and sediment control basins in Nobles County. These projects have the potential to reduce 381 tons of sediment, and 445 pounds of phosphorus per year.	11.9	18.1	12.7	13.2	56.0
101	C12-239	Hennepin	Minnehaha Creek Watershed District	\$ 670,245	\$ -	Lake Minnetonka/Halstead Bay Ravine Restoration System	The Lake Minnetonka/Halstead Bay ravine project will restore a 3,200 foot long eroded ravine back into a vegetated woodland swale dominated by native plants. The restoration will include a system of storm water treatment practices (infiltration and sedimentation basins) and will eliminate erosion and reduce the amount of phosphorus and other pollutants entering Halstead Bay on Lake Minnetonka, which is a MPCA impaired water body. This restoration will eventually become part of a conservation easement within a remnant of the site's existing big woods and will be adjacent to a public trail that is linked to the Three Rivers Park District Regional trail system.	12.5	18.6	12.1	12.5	55.7

Row	CWF ID	County	Applicant	Amount Requested (\$)	Amount Recommended (\$)	CWA Title	Project Description	Project Description Maximum 20 Points	Anticipated Outcomes Maximum 35 Points	Project Readiness Maximum 20 Points	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 25 Points	Project Score
102	C12-233	Douglas	Douglas Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 196,558	\$ -	West Lake Victoria Sediment Reduction and Gully Stabilization Project	The west side of Lake Victoria has several areas where direct discharge of stormwater runoff to the lake is concentrated due to culverts under roadways and existing storm sewer outfalls. This project will utilize weirs, rifle and pool systems, and other gully stabilization techniques to address the erosion and sedimentation issues. In some cases, hard armor and other energy dissipation measures may be required. A subsurface stormwater chamber system will be used for sediment removal and infiltration at the final, highly developed location.	13.7	19.1	11.3	11.1	55.1
103	C12-152	Freeborn	Shell Rock River Watershed District	\$ 46,830	\$ -	Fairway Rain Garden Project	The drainage area to the rain garden is approximately 16.5 acres. The proposal calls for a two basin rain garden. The first basin will be deeper and be constructed as a sediment forebay to the larger basin. A natural rip-rap channel, intended to mimic a freestone stream, will then be constructed between the two basins. The large basin will provide most of the water infiltration capacity. According to the Minnesota General Stormwater Permit, the water quality volume for impervious surface in a treatment pond should be equal to 1/2" of runoff from the impervious area. The proposed rain garden, located in Bayview Park, along the shoreline of Fountain Lake, will create approximately 11,238 C.F. of storage.	10.2	16.9	13.0	14.3	54.4
104	C12-221	St. Louis	South St. Louis Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 454,000	\$ -	Knowlton Creek Watershed Sediment and Erosion Reduction Project	The Knowlton Creek Watershed Sediment and Erosion Reduction Project is a two year project that will reduce runoff and associated sediment loading from Spirit Mountain into Knowlton Creek. Knowlton Creek is a direct tributary of the St. Louis River, which was identified by the EPA as a top five Area of Concern (AOC) in the U.S. This project will prevent the discharge of an estimated 1852 tons/year of sediment to Knowlton Creek by constructing a series of check dams, swales, and pipes to collect the runoff before discharging to a storm water retention pond for treatment.	10.8	18.3	11.9	12.5	53.5
105	C12-231	Todd	Todd Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 112,361	\$ -	Long Prairie River Legacy Project	Todd and Morrison SWCDs will be partnering to continue their efforts to remove the Long Prairie River from the Impaired Waters List. Low DO levels, due to high levels of ammonia are responsible for the impairment. The hard and soft armor materials will reduce the cutting of banks, preventing erosion and sediment from entering the river, which can carry pollutants. The planting of native vegetation will slow storm water run-off allowing excess nutrients to filter out before reaching surface waters. The rain garden storm water controls will capture storm water and let it naturally infiltrate, which will remove pollutants, instead of running directly into surface waters. The animal ag project output will be the development of projects for the 2012 grant cycle.	11.7	17.8	10.8	13.1	53.3
106	C12-57	Scott	Scott Watershed Management Organization	\$ 67,200	\$ -	Cedar Lake Curlyleaf Pondweed Treatment Pilot Project	Cedar Lake is impaired for excess nutrients. The lake is shallow and most of the existing load is from internal sources. The internal sources identified in the Cedar & McKahn Lake TMDL study were sediment, carp and curlyleaf pondweed. The goal of this project is to see if treating 100 acres of the east bay of Cedar Lake with herbicide, which is covered by curlyleaf during the growing season, will give the native plant community a chance to come back.	10.7	14.2	12.3	16.1	53.3
107	C12-67	Yellow Medicine	Yellow Medicine Soil & Water Conservation	\$ 237,495	\$ -	Erosion Control Project in Lac qui Parle River Sub-Watersheds	Installation of engineered Best Management Practices (BMPs) will reduce turbidity within the priority areas of the Lac qui Parle Watershed. Based on e-link calculator indicator it is estimated that phosphorus will be reduced by 3,605 lbs/year and sediment by 3,135 tons/year for the lifetime of the practices. The project area includes the following reaches of the Lac qui Parle River Watershed: Lac qui Parle River-Headwaters, Cobb Creek, Florida Creek, Lazarus Creek, and the Upper West Branch of the Lac qui Parle River.	10.5	16.3	11.3	14.2	52.3

Row	CWF ID	County	Applicant	Amount Requested (\$)	Amount Recommended (\$)	CWA Title	Project Description	Project Description Maximum 20 Points	Anticipated Outcomes Maximum 35 Points	Project Readiness Maximum 20 Points	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 25 Points	Project Score
108	CD-115	Sibley	Sibley Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 56,740	\$ -	High Island Creek Bank Armoring	This project has two parts to it that are less than 1,000 feet apart. Both projects would reduce sedimentation entering High Island Creek and subsequently the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers. Project #A would armor the bank to stop the creek from eroding into the field. Project #B would also armor the bank to keep the streambank from eroding into the township road right of way.	9.6	15.2	11.8	11.6	48.1
109	CD-157	St. Louis	South St. Louis Soil & Water Conservation District	\$ 239,840	\$ -	Restoring Riparian Corridors on Duluth's Coldwater Streams	Some 30 land owners from a pool of 162 participants in Duluth's Stream Corps program will be encouraged to give nature a second chance by restoring a small portion of their property at the water's edge. Duluth Stream Corps members will replant riparian corridors with native plants and shrubs, restore depressions and water holding areas and ask land owners to sign a pledge to protect this no mow zone indefinitely.	10.3	15.9	9.4	12.1	47.7
110	CD-42	Carver	Carver County Watershed Management Organization	\$ 110,370	\$ -	Benton Lake Fish Block Restoration	Benton Lake is an impaired lake for excess nutrients with a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Study underway outlining different implementation projects to restore the lake. This project will focus on the reduction of the common carp in the lake to help reduce the amount of phosphorus cycling through the lake. This will be achieved through the installation of a fish barrier at the outlet of Benton Lake, and application of rotenone to remove fish from both Benton and Meurwisen Lake, an upstream lake directly connected to Benton Lake.	11.1	15.7	8.8	11.1	46.6
111	CD-126	37 County/JPB	Minnesota River Board	\$ 450,000	\$ -	Community Clean-ups for Water Quality	The overall goal of this program is to demonstrate to citizens the connection between what we do on the land and water quality. We will reduce phosphorus and nitrogen loading in the Minnesota River Watershed through training, coordination and implementation of 140 organic waste Community Clean-ups on streets, parking lots and other impervious surfaces in the spring and the fall for fiscal year (2012-2015). We will focus upon areas where there is a low dissolved oxygen TMDL approved plan for the Lower Minnesota River, TMDLs underway for the entire Minnesota River Watershed, and waters impaired from excess nutrients with TMDL-approved plans in the Metro Region Watershed.	9.3	12.4	10.8	11.4	44.0
112	CD-229	Washington	Washington Conservation District	\$ 178,200	\$ -	West Washington County Green Churches Stormwater Retrofit Initiative	Moved to Community Partners Conservation Program Grant Category upon applicant request					

Row	CWEIFID	PRODUCER	County	Registered Animal Units	Animal Species	Minns/FARM INDEX Rating	Project Outcomes	BVQR Grant Request	Grant Recommendation	MDA Ag/MPIC Score 20	Minns/FARM Score 20	Loading Score 20	OIA Score 20	Riparian Score 25	WP Score 15	Total Score	
1	C12-208	Burfeind Dairy Farm	Goodhue	297	Dairy	100	Construct a two stage animal waste facility to store manure for 9 months, will separate the solids from the liquids to better handle the solids, to better utilize manure nutrients and to reduce land application run-off. We will also be eliminating all open-lots with this cost-share and site will then be in full compliance with 7020 rules.	\$198,800	\$198,800	\$100,000	20	20	20	20	25	15	100
2	C12-102	Brit Schliever	Fillmore	288	Dairy	94	manure storage, control of milk house waste and collection of silage leachate	\$95,196	\$95,196	\$100,000	19	20	20	20	25	15	99
3	C12-199	Isaiah Tews	Winona	287	Dairy	86	6-month dual stage passive sand separator manure storage system and a 1-week manure storage system	\$192,081	\$192,081	\$57,722	17	20	20	20	25	15	97
4	C12-221	Ronald Paegl	Olmsted	240	Dairy	76	This project will eliminate run off from this feedlot from entering a tributary of Mill Creek which a designated trout stream.	\$143,597	\$143,597	\$0	15	20	20	20	25	15	95
5	C12-199	Richard Brown	Winona	254	Beef	68	Installation of a milthouse waste system, manure storage stacking slab	\$40,210	\$40,210	\$0	14	20	20	20	25	15	94
6	C12-199	Dale Mills	Winona	290	Dairy	53	Installation of Roof Structure to replace an open feedlot, 9-month manure storage system	\$46,815	\$46,815	\$0	11	20	20	20	25	15	91
7	C12-145	Meyer Karl	Stearns	243	Dairy	32	eliminate feedlot runoff to wetland	\$25,250	\$25,250	\$0	6	20	20	20	25	15	86
8	C12-199	Chris Kopperud	Winona	129	Dairy	100	Installation of a milthouse waste system	\$10,074	\$10,074	\$0	20	20	20	20	25	15	80
9	C12-146	Tom Berning	Wright	112	Dairy	15	The preliminary plan is to construct a concrete settling basin at the lot edge to catch manure solids and outlet the dirty water onto a vegetated treatment area to be cleaned.	\$9,700	\$9,700	\$0	3	10	20	20	25	15	73
10	C12-208	Mark Chamberlain	Goodhue	180	Dairy	13	Construct an animal waste facility to store manure 6 months, to better utilize manure nutrients and to reduce land application run-off.	\$126,550	\$126,550	\$39,917	3	10	20	20	25	15	73
11	C12-145	Rosinger James	Stearns	148	Dairy	13	eliminate feedlot runoff to intermittent stream above Spunk Creek	\$43,000	\$43,000	\$0	3	10	20	20	25	15	73
12	C12-145	John Boel	Stearns	135	Dairy	61	eliminate feedlot runoff to intermittent stream above Sauk River	\$40,250	\$40,250	\$0	12	20	20	20	25	15	72
13	C12-146	Wayne Rathje	Wright	168	Beef	49	This project will require a diversion around the lot to keep the clean water from entering and adding to the dirty water volume. A sediment catch area will be designed to catch manure solids, with the dirty water being piped to a vegetated treatment area.	\$13,300	\$13,300	\$0	10	20	20	20	25	15	70
14	C12-21	Lynn Sathre	Mower	228	Dairy	46	6 month Storage facility - Dairy located along river with very little storage and no filter strip	\$76,325	\$76,325	\$23,375	9	20	20	20	25	15	69
15	C12-102	Vern Rissau	Fillmore	264	Beef	70	open lot runoff control with solids catch area, picket fence and buffer for treatment	\$85,686	\$85,686	\$100,000	14	20	20	20	25	15	69
16	C12-132	Tom Detloff	Todd	280	Beef	41	Filterstrip	\$51,826	\$51,826	\$0	8	20	20	20	25	15	68
17	C12-145	Bechhold Bros	Stearns	326	Dairy	38	eliminate feedlot runoff to South Fork Wabab River	\$25,500	\$25,500	\$0	8	20	20	20	25	15	68
18	C12-145	Schwabbe Dairy	Stearns	71	Dairy	7	eliminate feedlot runoff to unnamed lake (73-121.w)	\$4,750	\$4,750	\$0	1	5	20	20	25	15	66
19	C12-48	David Miner (180350400)	Dodge	44	Beef	5	Access Control (formerly Use Exclusion), Fence, Diversion	\$3,574	\$3,574	\$0	1	5	20	20	25	15	66

Row	CWF ID	PRODUCER	County	Registered Animal Units	Animal Species	Minor/ARM INDIK Rating	Project Outcomes	BWSR Grant Request	Grant Recommendation	MIDA Ag/IMP Ld Score 20	Minor/ARM Loading Score 20	OLA Score 20	Riparian Score 25	WP_Score_15	Total Score	
20	C12-132	Mark Benschett	Todd	127	Dairy	61	Ag Waste System and Filterstrip	\$115,048	\$115,048		12	10	0	25	15	62
21	C12-215	John Smith	Renville	151	Beef	56	Feedlot relocation and roof structure	\$70,540	\$70,540		11	10	0	25	15	61
22	C12-145	Dean Klavertkamp	Stearns	213	Dairy	50	eliminate feedlot runoff to Augusta Creek	\$24,750	\$24,750		10	10	0	25	15	60
23	C12-253	Andy Henning	Nobles	384	Dairy	39	Reduction of nutrient and bacterial loading to a tributary of the Kanaranz Creek by containing feedlot runoff with a waste storage facility and closure of non compliant non-engineered earthen bagoon.	\$241,308	\$241,308		8	10	0	25	15	58
24	C12-132	Tom Keppers	Todd	151	Dairy	39	Ag Waste System and Filterstrip	\$140,452	\$140,452		8	10	0	25	15	58
25	C12-25	Chris Hulstein	Pipestone	140	Dairy	37	Manure off of open lots will be contained and help filter the nutrients onto a vegetated filter strip	\$30,407	\$30,407		7	10	0	25	15	57
26	C12-48	Gary Brannan (880281200)	Dodge	50	Beef	31	Vegetated Treatment Area, Fence, Access Control (formerly Use Exclusion)	\$37,747	\$37,747		6	10	0	25	15	56
27	C12-48	Lisa Heggedahl (160080800)	Dodge	100	Beef	25	Heavy Use Area Protection, Animal Trails and Walkways, Fence, Vegetated Treatment Area, Access Control (formerly Use Exclusion)	\$50,876	\$50,876		5	10	0	25	15	55
28	C12-4	Lindahl Farms, LLC	Chicago	222	Dairy	15	Addressing the water quality resource concern from manure runoff by constructing an ag waste system to contain manure and runoff	\$39,800	\$39,800	\$0	3	10	0	25	15	53
29	C12-231	Waldvoegel, David	Douglas	181	Dairy	14	Redirect milkhouse waste and manure sludge out of stream and into a compliant manure pit. An additional open lot fix will include relocating & shrinking.	\$23,700	\$16,588		3	10	0	25	15	53

Application Number	Applicant	Project	Funding Requested	Funding Recommended
C12-16 and C12-17	McLeod County	City of Biscay Wastewater Cluster System	\$ 342,000	\$ 342,000
C12-25	Pipestone soil & water	Pipestone Low Income SSTS 12	\$ 41,600	\$ 41,600
C12-35, 47, 62, 76	Stearns County Environmental Services	Abatement of ITPHS SSTS in North Fork Crow River Watershed	\$ 330,286	\$ 330,286
C12-48	Dodge County	2012 SSTS IHT Grant	\$ 45,490	\$ 45,490
C12-56	St. Louis County	St. Louis County Imminent Public Health Threat SSTS Abatement Program	\$ 78,582	\$ 78,582
C12-78	Cass County ESD	Imminent Health Threat SSTS upgrade in the Norway Lake Shoreland Zone	\$ 8,570	\$ 8,570
C12-99	Lincoln County Environmental Office	FY2012 Clean Water Fund SSTS Abatement Grant	\$ 23,580	\$ 23,580
C12-123	Big Stone County	Imminent Public Health Threat Sewer Abatements	\$ 41,265	\$ 41,265
C12-133	Marshall County Water and Land Office	Marshall County SSTS Imminent Health Threat Abatement Grant FY2012	\$ 53,500	\$ 53,500
C12-136	Pennington SWCD	Pennington County Failing SSTS Abatement	\$ 34,500	\$ 34,500
C12-181, 185	Rock County SWCD/Land Mgt	Low Income Individual Septic Treatment System (ISTS) Replacement	\$ 198,083	\$ 198,083
C12-237	Douglas SWCD	SSTS Abatement for Imminent Threat to Public Health Systems (ITPHS) in Douglas County	\$ 10,700	\$ 10,700
C12-240, 241, 242, 243	Mille Lacs County	SSTS Abatement Assistance - Low Income Residents	\$ 442,000	\$ 291,844

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1	CI2-218	Multi-County	SE SWCD Technical Joint Powers Board	\$309,800	\$309,800	Nutrient Management in the Lower Mississippi River Basin in Minnesota	This project will reduce nitrogen, phosphorus, and fecal coliform runoff into surface and ground water in southeast Minnesota and the Mississippi River. Two nutrient management specialists will assist landowners in the eleven-county Southeast Minnesota Area with writing nutrient management plans and implementing BMP's for manure and fertilizer use.	33.8	19.8	16.3	11.6	81.5
2	CI2-117	Reseau and lake of the Woods	Warroad River Watershed District	\$52,532	\$37,446	Warroad River Sediment Source Assessment	The proposed project will investigate and quantify sources of sediment to the lower portion of the Warroad River near its confluence with Lake of the Woods (LOW) by performing a sediment balance for the study area and using GIS-based terrain analysis methods to identify and prioritize critical management areas.	32.1	19.8	15.2	12.4	79.5
3	CI2-139	Benton	Benton Soil and Water Conservation District	\$55,410	\$55,410	Little Rock Lake Phosphorus Reduction Through Feed Management Initiative	This project will provide the needed staff to work with the corporate and private livestock industries on the animal feed component of the equation for the Little Rock Lake Phosphorus TMDL.	32.5	20.5	15.1	11.1	79.2
4	CI2-13	Multi-County	Southeast Minnesota Water Resources Board	\$221,790	\$221,790	Southeast Minnesota Wastewater Initiative	Two staff to provide a wide range of technical assistance to 14 small communities follow the many steps needed to upgrade their sewage treatment systems.	30.8	20	14.9	12.5	78.2
5	CI2-202	Multi-County	Red River Watershed Management Board	\$194,490	\$194,490	Red River Basin Water Quality Decision Support Application (WQDSA)	The WQDSA project will develop and refine LDAR-derived data products to effectively target locations to reduce field erosion (e.g., stream power index - map areas of gully erosion and areas of concentrated flow based on terrain attributes) and reduce the magnitude and frequency of high flow events (e.g., landscape depression analysis - map areas for potential water storage tied to peak flows).	32.1	19.4	14.3	11.5	77.3
6	CI2-164	Clay	Buffalo - Red River Watershed District	\$57,818	\$57,818	Buffalo - Red River Watershed District BMP Strategic Plan	This project would provide a means of prioritizing areas of the watershed for BMP implementation to reduce overland runoff contaminant loadings contributing to water quality impairments within the BRRWD by utilizing LDAR and other state of the art technologies.	30.4	19.9	14.2	11.6	76.1
7	CI2-78	Cass	Cass County ESD	\$24,120	\$24,120	"Lake Sweep" SSTS compliance inspections on Boy and Swift Lakes	In cooperation with funding from the Boy/Swift Lake Association combined with matching funding from the Initiative Foundation Healthy Lakes and Rivers program, this project will result in SSTS compliance inspections on up to 290 properties on Boy Lake and 69 on Swift Lake and an inventory of all properties SSTS on the two lakes.	31.3	18.6	14.2	11.3	75.4
8	CI2-206	Clearwater	Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District	\$8,000	\$8,000	It's All in the Timing: Expanding Lake Protection Screening Reports	This grant will allow us to conduct Lake Protection Screening Reports on three lakes of special interest.	30.4	17.8	15.1	12	75.3
9	CI2-138	Fairbault	Fairbault Soil and Water Conservation District	\$41,344	\$41,344	Fairbault County Drainage System Online Management Tool	This project aims to create a web based tool which will provide an inventory of drainage maintenance needs, including repairs, which will reduce the sediment load to public open channels, and track through the entire process from request, to inspection, to final payment. Inspection reports will become web based, eliminating the need for making "hot spots" on paper maps and increasing efficiency of tracking and addressing those hot spots.	27.5	18.5	16.3	12.8	75.1
10	CI2-84	Lac qui Parle	Lac qui Parle Soil and Water Conservation District	\$30,894	\$30,894	Level 3 Feedlot Inventory for Lac qui Parle County	Lac qui Parle County recognizes the need for a Level 3 Feedlot Inventory to use as a tool for targeting outreach efforts and financial assistance that will improve and protect both impaired and unimpaired surface waters of the County. Funding is needed to hire a temporary part time staff person to complete a Level 3 Feedlot Inventory for Lac qui Parle County.	30.8	19.3	14.3	10.3	74.7
11	CI2-215	Renville	Renville Soil and Water Conservation District	\$6,990	\$6,990	Renville County Middle Minnesota River Watershed LDAR BMP Inventory	The project would involve a GIS analysis of the Middle Minnesota River Watershed in Renville County using the soon to be released LDAR topographic data to inventory BMP project potential in this watershed, then target priority projects for future funding.	29.2	18.1	13.7	12.1	73.1

Row	CWF ID	County	Applicant	Amount Requested	Amount Recommended	Title	Project Description	Clarity of Project's Goals Maximum 40 Points	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 25 Points	Means and Measures for Assessing the Program's Impact Maximum 20 Points	Timeline for Implementation Maximum 15 Points	Project Score
12	CI2-290	Chicago	Combert Lake Forest Lake Watershed District	\$30,200	\$30,200	Tools to Target and Restore Drained Wetlands for Water Quality	This project will greatly enhance the District's ability to reduce phosphorus loading to six impaired lakes through the implementation of both wetland restorations and other upland BMP's. The project will include 1) the mapping of wetlands and land cover to MLCS standards in the Chicago County portion of the District, 2) mapping and assessment of drained and partially drained wetlands District wide, and 3) the development of a web-based GIS system and tools to inventory, assess, target, and track the efficacy of land and water treatment projects.	28.3	18.5	13.9	10	70.7
13	CI2-255	Todd	Todd County	\$292,890	\$292,890	Todd County Systematic Septic System Inventory	This project will eliminate any seepage of untreated sewage into the county's surface waters by identifying and upgrading failing onsite sewage treatment systems around 8 lakes.	27.9	17.1	14	10.8	69.8
14	CI2-112*	Carlton	Carlton Soil and Water Conservation District	\$99,000	\$99,000	Kettle River Watershed TMDL Phosphorus Reduction Project	This project will develop integrated watershed management tools to accelerate on the ground conservation projects. Specifically, GIS data for the watershed will be compiled, analyzed, and processed for use in an Environmental Benefits Index (EBI) tool, which will identify sites with high value for conservation practice implementation.	27.5	17.7	12.9	10.6	68.7
15	CI2-50*	Fairbault	Fairbault Soil and Water Conservation District	\$37,574	\$37,574	East Branch Blue Earth River BMP Targeting Tools	This project will utilize LIDAR topographic data to determine areas of high importance for BMP implementation on a 117 square mile subwatershed of the East Branch Blue Earth River.	28.8	16.8	12.1	10.5	68.2
16	CI2-291*	Multi-County	Mississippi Headwaters Board	\$100,000	\$100,000	Prioritizing Conservation Project Implementation in the 400-mile Mississippi Headwaters	The 400-mile Mississippi Headwaters project will develop a prioritization methodology that utilizes a GIS land analysis along with existing water quality data sets in order to determine river water quality trends that are increasing, decreasing, static or needing more information. Once this data is gathered and prioritized with recommended mitigation strategies it will be provided to the eight county Water Plan administrators such that a specific river character assessment can be developed in each individual county Water Plan.	27.5	17.1	13.6	9.7	67.9
17	CI2-228*	Mower County	Mower County	\$99,995	\$99,995	Mower County Imminent Public Health Threat Inventory Phase III	Newer County is seeking to locate and require updating of all remaining un-inventoried septic systems which are classified as imminent public health threats (PHTs). The purpose is to improve and protect surface and ground water.	27.9	16.1	14.1	9.8	67.9
18	CI2-297*	Multi-County	Greater Blue Earth River Basin Alliance	\$300,860	\$150,430	Greater Blue Earth River Basin Clean Water Fund Positions	This project will reduce nutrients, sediment and bacteria within the Greater Blue Earth Basin. A Conservation Agronomist will work with landowners, local and agency partners, and the U of M to promote cropping systems other than corn and soybeans in addition to other BMPs that help reduce soil erosion, promote water quality benefits, and provide ecological benefits. The Cobb Technician will work with landowners to install BMPs in this sub-watershed of the Le Sueur River basin. The Cobb has a high potential for bank/bluff erosion and also water yield from tile drainage. A nutrient management specialist will work with feedlot operators within the entire Greater Blue Earth basin to develop nutrient management plans and to provide training to farmers on keeping up these plans.	26.3	16.8	12.9	10.3	66.3
19	CI2-254**	Blue Earth	Blue Earth County	\$108,000	\$108,000	Green printing for Wetland Restoration and Mining Reclamation	Blue Earth County and Watonwan County will be sharing information, ideas and resources for completing mining reclamation and wetland management plans for inclusion in their local water management plans and comprehensive land use plans. Master plans for mining reclamation and wetland management will be used as guidance for planning and zoning decisions and implementing water management priorities that will enhance protection and restoration efforts.	26.7	16.1	13.4	10.1	66.3
20	CI2-213**	Martin	Martin Soil and Water Conservation District	\$79,179	\$79,179	Implement surface water runoff prevention and protection programs.	Martin County will advise 4 lake associations by working in partnership with the Martin SWCD, Minnesota Waters, Barr Engineering and U of MN Extension.	27.9	16.4	11	9.9	65.2

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources  
 \*Recommended shifting remaining Community Partners Conservation Program\*\*Conservation Drainage to fund

Row	CWFID	County	Applicant	Amount Requested	Amount Recommended	Title	Project Description	Clarity of Project's Goals Maximum 40 Points	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 25 Points	Means and Measures for Assessing the Program's Impact Maximum 20 Points	Timeline for Implementation Maximum 15 Points	Project Score
21	CI2-143**	Multi-County	Metro Conservation Districts	\$358,050	\$ 216,181	Metro Wide Subwatershed Stormwater Retrofit Analysis- Develop and Implement the Elm Creek Watershed Implementation Plan	Through a long standing partnership of the eleven metro soil and water conservation districts (MCD) we will continue to implement a process to analyze an additional 33 subwatersheds that contribute to the degradation of locally identified high priority water resources. The analyses to be completed identify the location and estimated cost/benefit relationship for best management practices.	27.5	34.6	12.3	10.2	64.6
22	CI2-216	Martin	Martin Soil and Water Conservation District	\$88,750	\$ -	Permitting & Inspection Technology Upgrade	The goal is to hire a qualified coordinator to provide leadership in developing and implementing the Elm Creek Implementation Plan. The project is proposed to revise and modify existing software permitting programs to better capture information that is required by the State's annual report. The project will also allow for the collection of more accurate field data relating to the inspection of SSTS.	25.8	16.5	11.8	10.1	64.2
23	CI2-240	Miller Lakes	Miller Lakes County	\$67,263	\$ -	Permitting & Inspection Technology Upgrade	Todd and Morrison SWCDs, in a cooperative effort, intend on bringing on a shared Engineering Technician to help with projects in the two counties; this will result in a reduction of nitrogen, phosphorus, COD, BOD, fecal coliform, sediment and other pollutants. The reduction of pollutants will help in delicting the Long Prairie River which is impaired and improve water clarity and algal blooms.	26.7	15.3	10.8	10	62.8
24	CI2-134	Todd	Todd Soil and Water Conservation District	\$202,440	\$ -	Todd-Morrison Engineer Technician	The Waseca SWCD is actively involved with the Cannon River Watershed Partnership and the Greater Blue Earth River Basin Alliance. To move forward, the Waseca SWCD needs a supporting technical position to address water quality concerns.	24.2	14.6	12.8	9.7	61.3
25	CI2-238	Waseca	Waseca Soil and Water Conservation District	\$243,760	\$ -	Watershed Technician	Carver County has two years of LIDAR data that will be used to target stream bank erosion sites.	25	14.3	10.8	10.5	60.6
26	CI2-44	Carver	Carver County Soil and Water Conservation District	\$85,600	\$ -	Carver County Stream Bank Restoration Banking Process	The development of a toolkit that will provide municipal, watershed and conservation organizations the ability to 1) quickly scope and sort hundreds of potential clean water practices; 2) compare each in terms of capital and lifecycle cost and clean water benefit; and 3) plan and optimize a subset of those practices to develop more cost efficient clean water projects by "cost-slicing" to maximizing clean water outcome and minimizing public expense.	21.7	15.7	10.8	9	57.2
27	CI2-219	Scott	City of Prior Lake	\$124,056	\$ -	Upper Prior Subwatershed Assessment, Rapid Assessment and Cost Optimization Tools.	Cannon River Watershed Prioritization would use LIDAR data to quantify the potential erosive power of overland flow. Areas identified will then be field verified in targeted watersheds and conservation practices will be designed to correct erosion problems.	22.9	13.4	10	9.8	56.1
28	CI2-73	Rice	Rice Soil and Water Conservation District	\$41,895	\$ -	Cannon River Watershed Project Prioritization	Two project sites have extensive erosion problems, but are difficult to access due to ground cover and soil conditions and accurate surveying and site remediation practices are expected to be difficult to design. This project would utilize LIDAR to generate project elevations, site plans and specifications for these two sites that will be ready for contractor bidding process.	21.25	14	11	8.7	54.95
29	CI2-245	Pope	Pope Soil & Water Conservation District	\$48,250	\$ -	Accelerated Conservation Project Identification and Development for Pope County	Conduct septic inventories with the watersheds of the 2 largest lakes in Morrison County.	21.3	12.6	9.6	8.6	52.1
30	CI2-45	Morrison	Morrison Soil and Water Conservation District	\$32,775	\$ -	Septic Inventory on Fish Trap Lake and Lake Alexander	The objectives of this project are to 1) develop a rapid field assessment methodology to determine the "health" of stormwater basins and 2) develop a protocol to prioritize stormwater basins for improvement.	22.1	11.7	8.7	8.4	50.9
31	CI2-247	Hennepin	Riley-Purgatory-Bluff Creek Watershed District	\$357,200	\$ -	Stormwater Basin - Protocol & Prioritization		18.3	11.8	10.5	6.6	47.2

Row	CWF ID	Applicant	County	Amount Requested	Amount Recommended	CWA Title	Project Description	Clarity of Project's Goal Maximum 40 Points	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 30 Points	Means and Measures for Assessing the Program's Impact Maximum 20 Points	LGU Capacity Maximum 10 Points	Project Score
1	CI2-236	Crow Wing Soil and Water Conservation District	Crow Wing	\$150,000	\$150,000	Brainerd Lakes Community Centered Stormwater Reduction Mini grant Program	The Crow Wing SWCD will partner with the University of Minnesota Extension, MN DNR, Crow Wing County Environmental Services, nonprofits, and Lake Associations to develop a mini grant program. This program will provide cost-sharing and technical assistance on projects that will intercept, treat and infiltrate runoff which will reduce phosphorus and sediment loads to high priority lakes and streams in Crow Wing County.	33.6	24.6	16.6	8.1	82.9
2	CI2-229	Washington Conservation District	Washington	\$178,200	\$150,000	Washington County Green Churches	The goal of this project is to offer grant funding to churches located within priority subwatershed of Washington County to install various Low Impact Development best management practices.	33.2	23.6	15.1	8.6	80.5
3	CI2-196	Washington Conservation District	Washington	\$56,175	\$56,175	St. Croix "Green" Marinas	The goal of this project is to offer grant funding to boat marinas located in Washington County on the St. Croix River to complete water quality improvement projects.	30.9	21.7	15.3	8.5	76.5
4	CI2-114	Wadena Lake Area Water Management Organization	Ramsey	\$105,200	\$105,200	Community Blue: VJAWMO Partner Conservation Program	The "Community Blue" partnership program aims at completing 7-10 BMPs within the Lambert Creek subwatershed and Goose Lake drainage area. This will be a unique program with a focus on engaging VJAWMO citizens through the installation of exceptionally visible and community accessible rain gardens, shoreline restorations, and tree trenches (BMPs). Significant, measurable outputs with development of long-term partnerships are primary objectives for this program.	30.4	22.8	14.2	7.9	75.3
5	CI2-189	Rice County Environmental Services	Rice	\$31,200	\$31,200	Rice County Community Environmental Partnership Program	The purpose of this project is to increase awareness of environmental stewardship practices by providing six subgrants to local partners to engage the public, provide education on Best Management Practices, and create practices, including rain gardens, vegetative buffers, and wetland restorations.	28.6	22.9	14.6	7.5	73.7
6	CI2-278	Cass County ESD	Cass	\$50,900	\$50,900	Cass County Partnerships for Clean Water Challenge Grant Partnership.	This project is a cooperative effort involving Cass County ESD, Cass SWCD, the Association of Cass County Lakes (ACCL), and registered Homeowner Associations throughout Cass County. This project would allow the numerous partners to address their own unique water quality issues by providing matching sub-grants to implement practices to reduce stormwater runoff and retain water on the land to reduce the movement of sediment and nutrients.	29.6	19.8	13.0	8.3	70.6
7	CI2-201	East Otter Tail Soil and Water Conservation District	Otter Tail	\$154,380	\$150,000	Otter Tail County Community Conservation Sub-grant Program	The Otter Tail County Community Conservation Sub-grant Program enables community groups to go beyond planning and take action to protect their water resources. This grant program provides community groups with the means to make positive improvements now and a venue to grow community and identify further water quality opportunities.	28.2	20.3	14.2	7.8	70.5
8	CI2-151	Wadena Soil and Water Conservation District	Wadena	\$82,950	\$82,950	Improving Water Quality with Stormwater Abatement Within the City of Wadena	In the rebuilding of Wadena after an EF4 tornado, it has become visible that more needs to be done to reduce runoff by retaining or diverting stormwater and educating the citizens on stormwater management. With this project we hope to filter the stormwater before it reaches Union Creek and the Leaf River.	26.8	19.5	12.3	6.5	65.1

Row	CWF ID	Applicant	County	Amount Requested	Amount Recommended	CWA Title	Project Description	Clarity of Project's Goal Maximum 40 Points	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 30 Points	Means and Measures for Assessing the Program's Impact Maximum 20 Points	LGU Capacity Maximum 10 Points	Project Score
9	CI2-89	Dakota County Soil and Water Conservation District	Dakota	\$50,000	\$50,000	Dakota County Community Partners in Conservation	This project will provide cost share funding to faith based organizations and home owner/lake associations to construct medium-sized water quality best management practices (BMPs) in Dakota County. Funding from the proposed project will go through the SWCD's existing Community Cost Share and Conservation Initiative Funding programs.	24.6	19.3	12.3	8.3	64.4
10	CI2-116	Le Sueur County	Le Sueur	\$21,100	\$21,100	German Lake Water Retention Basins	The German Lake Water Retention Basins Project will install two tiered retention ponds to reduce peak flow in the drainage ditch and to reduce the amount of phosphorus enriched soil particles from reaching German Lake. Project partners include three agricultural producers, the SWCD, NRCs and German Lake Association.	25.5	19.4	11.3	6.6	62.7
11	CI2-223	Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District	Douglas	\$13,050	\$13,050	Gully control at Smokey Timbers Youth Camp on Lake Miliona	The Smokey Timbers Foundation and Miliona Township are partnering on this project to solve an erosion problem from an existing gully entering Lake Miliona. The proposed fix for the problem is to construct a diversion to direct some of the runoff into existing woods to treat the runoff.	25.8	17.6	11.2	6.2	61.8
12	CI2-61	South Washington Watershed District	Washington	\$75,000	\$ -	Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers Bluffline Erosion Stabilization Program	The Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers Bluffline Stabilization program will provide \$100,000 in sub-grants for the implementation of structural vegetative management practices that keep water on the land, repair active bluffline erosion, and reduce the amount of sediment and pollution reaching the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers.	22.1	17.0	11.5	7.5	58.1
13	CI2-102	Fillmore Soil and Water Conservation District	Fillmore	\$41,302	\$ -	Storm Water Management Education and Outreach in Fillmore County	The city of Rushford Village, Featherstone Farm, and Tri-County Electric Cooperative, are partners in a project to demonstrate and promote the use of rain garden and rain barrels.	21.3	16.7	9.8	7.3	55.0
14	CI2-113	City of Independence	Hennepin	\$50,060	\$ -	City of Independence Community Partners Grant: Improving Our Waters	If grant money is awarded, the City will solicit proposals from organizations such as the Lake Independence Citizens Association (L.I.C.A.), the Lake Sarah Improvement Association (L.S.I.A) and other interested homeowner's associations with the necessary capacity. The City will consider projects that have a measurable reduction of Phosphorous and that include a strong public education component.	22.5	15.8	10.8	5.8	54.8
15	CI2-15	Cottonwood Soil and Water Conservation District	Cottonwood	\$68,400	\$ -	Cottonwood SWCD Community Partnership Stormwater Mitigation Project	The Cottonwood Soil and Water Conservation District, with help and leadership from community partners, would like to improve the urban environment through stormwater runoff management in Cottonwood County. This will be accomplished through our partner organizations, Finding Windom, Cottonwood County Master Gardeners, Mountain Lake Lions Club, and the Jeffers Community Lions Club.	20.4	14.3	10.3	7.0	51.9
16	CI2-43	Carver County Water Management Organization	Carver	\$149,875	\$ -	Carver County Cost Share Initiative	Over the past three years, Carver County has received numerous applications for projects implementing best management practices from local schools, non-profits, and conservation groups. Due to budget constraints, these projects have not been funded. Through this grant program, Carver County will be able to actively seek and fund these projects.	19.2	14.1	10.8	6.8	50.9

Conservation Drainage Grant Ranking Criteria														
Row	Application ID	Grant Applicant	County	Project Title	Project Description	Amount Requested	Amount Recommended	Problem ID and Relationship to Plan (20 pts)	Consistency with Conservation Drainage Program (20 pts)	Located on a Public Drainage System (10 pts)	Program Evaluation Plan (20 pts)	Public Outreach Plan (10 pts)	Overall Proposal Quality (20 pts)	Score
1	CL2-63	Wilkin SWCD	Wilkin	Connelly Ditch Retrofit to Improve Water Quality	This water quality improvement project involves the retrofit of county ditch #21(CD31). This consists of installing 50 side-inlet structures; 6.5 miles of water and sediment control structures; and 25 acres of buffer strips. Additionally, BMPs will be installed in the watershed to reduce erosion and sedimentation. These include 1000 acres of cover crop, 5 miles of windbreaks, 200 acres of buffer strips, and 700 acres of reduced tillage. Together all practices will reduce sediment loading by 335 tons/year and peak flows by 50 to 75 percent.	\$294,506	\$294,506	18	16	10	12.63	7.38	14.38	78.39
2	CL2-65	Yellow Medicine SWCD	Yellow Medicine	Lower Yellow Medicine River Sub-watershed Water Quality Improvement	This project will install 1 bioreactor, 12 water control structures, and 20 alternative tile intakes to reduce nitrate and phosphorus inputs to the Lower Yellow Medicine River sub-watershed.	\$30,595	\$30,595	18.25	19	0	13.63	8.88	17.75	77.51
3	CL2-180	North Fork Crow River WD	Stearns	North Fork Crow River Watershed District Agriculture BMPs	This project will implement agricultural drainage BMPs including Rock Inlets, Controlled Outlets and Woodchip Bioreactors, to reduce the nutrients, sediment and volume of water being transported by field tile to the North Fork of the Crow River. Implementation of these practices and continued education of landowners will hopefully lead to acceptance from the agricultural community leading to landowner's installation of these BMP's improving water quality.	\$34,110	\$34,110	17.63	13.25	5.63	14.88	7.88	12.75	72.02
4	CL2-12	Middle Fork Crow River WD	Kandiyohi	Drainage Water Quality Improvement in the Middle Fork Crow Watershed	This project will result in more than 500 linear feet of woodchip bioreactors and 5 rock inlets being installed within the Middle Fork of the Crow River Watershed.	\$43,505	\$43,505	15.88	14.13	0.63	13.38	8.25	15.75	68.02
5	CL2-31	Red Lake SWCD	Red Lake	Red Lake Watershed District Ditch #3 Project (Phase II)	Red Lake County SWCD will continue to work cooperatively with the Red Lake Watershed District (RLWD) and the landowners involved to reduce erosion, provide temporary detention, and eliminate sediment deposition, along the Red Lake Watershed District Ditch # 3 system, by installing 15 additional side water inlet structures.	\$36,000	\$36,000	16.63	14.75	10	9.63	3.75	12.75	67.51
6	CL2-41	Carver SWCD	Carver	Hyde Lake Nutrient Reduction Project	The project will result in the installation of a bioreactor and/or treatment cells to treat 60 acres of tilled agricultural fields currently draining directly to Hyde Lake via drain tile.	\$32,600	\$32,600	15.57	15.86	0	12.71	6.14	15	65.28
7	CL2-191	Wright SWCD	Wright	Martha Lake Iron Enhanced Drainage System	This project will use an iron enhanced sand filter to effectively treat agricultural drainage and before enter Lake Martha. This filtration system will be utilized to reduce dissolved P levels in drainage water enter Lake Martha.	\$32,201	\$32,201	15.13	14.13	0.63	14	5.88	13.88	63.65
8	CL2-137	Roseau River WD	Roseau	Roseau River Watershed WD #3, Laterals 2&3 Project	Roseau County SWCD will work cooperatively with the Roseau River Watershed District (RRWD) and the landowners involved to reduce erosion, provide temporary detention and eliminate sediment deposition along the Roseau River Watershed District Watershed Ditch # 3 system, Laterals 2 and 3 by installing 29 side water inlet structures in Roseau County.	\$48,250	\$48,250	13.75	15.75	9.38	6.25	4.13	11.88	61.14
9	CL2-52	Nicollet SWCD	Nicollet	Conservation Drainage Upland to Ravine Sedimentation and Rate Flow Reduction Project	This project will be targeting drain tile outfalls entering ravines in the upper portion of the Seven Mile Creek watershed by using mitigative measures to hold back water above the ravines and using innovative techniques to dissipate the energy of the drainage water flowing from top of ravine to the creek.	\$173,000	\$86,500	13.29	13.71	7.14	9.43	5	8.57	57.14

Row	CWF ID	Applicant	County	Amount Requested	Amount Recommended	CWA Title	Project Description	Prioritization and Relationship to Plan Maximum 25 Points	Specific Wells Included in the Application Maximum 40 Points	Priority Areas for Well Sealing Identified Maximum 20 Points	Overall Proposal Quality and Completeness 15 Points	Project Scores
1	CL2-118	Washington County	Washington	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000	Prevent Drinking Water Contaminations: Prioritize and Seal Abandoned Wells	Washington County residents rely on groundwater for 100% of their drinking water. To protect groundwater, the county proposes to seal abandoned wells that pose the greatest threat of contamination to a public drinking water supply by specifically targeting abandoned wells in DWSMA's or in areas of known contamination.	36.8	21.3	19.1	14.1	91.3
2	CL2-173	Mille Lacs Soil and Water Conservation District	Mille Lacs	\$ 43,100	\$ 43,100	Groundwater Protection of Highly Vulnerable Drinking Water - Sealing Abandoned Wells	Mille Lacs County residents rely on groundwater for 100% of their drinking water. As part of an effort to target sources of nitrate contamination in local groundwater, assistance will be provided to seal abandoned wells if they are 1) located specifically within drinking Water Management Safety Areas (DWSMAs), or 2) within the same aquifer and within one mile of a municipal community public water supply well, or 3) are a large diameter well located within an area identified as highly vulnerable to groundwater contamination within the local water plan.	35.9	21.4	18.5	12.7	88.5
3	CL2-189	Rice County Environmental Services	Rice	\$ 10,900	\$ 10,900	Targeted Cost-Share Well Sealing in Rice County DWSMAs	The purpose of this project is to provide cost-share well sealing funds to target sealing of unused wells located in highly vulnerable areas within both the City of Faribault, and the City of Northfield's DWSMAs, and other vulnerable areas of Rice County.	33.6	19.0	17.3	13.0	82.9
4	CL2-184	Yellow Medicine County	Yellow Medicine	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,500	Yellow Medicine County Abandoned Well Sealing	Yellow Medicine County will offer cost share to landowners to seal abandoned wells in an effort to protect the groundwater and our drinking water supply.	34.1	18.2	15.4	11.0	76.6
5	CL2-75	Crow Wing County	Crow Wing	\$ 20,905	\$ 20,905	Establishment of a Well Sealing Program in Crow Wing County	Crow Wing County, in cooperation with the municipalities within the County, plans to establish a well sealing program. Priority will be given to wells located within the existing wellhead protection areas / drinking water supply management areas (DWSMAs).	31.8	18.0	16.4	11.7	77.9
6	CL2-69	Mahnomen & Norman Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Mahnomen & Norman	\$ 13,720	\$ 13,720	Norman and Mahnomen County Well Sealing Project	In Norman and Mahnomen Counties under normal circumstances the surface water will not naturally degrade our deep groundwater resources, based on the Lower Red River Regional Hydrologic Assessment. Abandoned wells are the only contamination conduit to our deep groundwater resources. Sealing abandoned wells through cost share with landowners, will protect our groundwater resources from surface contamination. Landowners that are removing a farmstead will be the first eligible for this well sealing grant. Also, abandoned wells in the middle of farm fields that have not been properly sealed will be a high priority.	30.0	18.0	14.5	10.9	73.5
7	CL2-220	Martin County	Martin	\$ 10,250	\$ 10,250	Protecting Groundwater with Well Sealing in Martin County	One of the priorities of Big Stone County is to protect and preserve the county's water resources by closing and sealing off all existing un used wells in the county. This goal will be accomplished by receiving funds through the Clean Water Act to help with cost-share reimbursement fees to land owners of un used wells making it more encouraging or customers to seal their well(s).	30.9	16.9	14.0	11.1	72.9
8	CL2-194	Big Stone Soil and Water Conservation District	Big Stone	\$ 6,200	\$ 6,200	Well sealing and management goals for Big Stone County.	The Well Sealing Program helps well applicant/owners offset the expenses associated with permanently sealing their well/s. Wells are sealed to protect groundwater and reduce the potential threat to the health and safety of Hennepin County residents posed by contaminated groundwater.	30.5	15.8	13.0	9.9	69.2
9	CL2-104	Hennepin County Department of Environmental Services	Hennepin	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,000	Hennepin County Cost-Sharing Well Sealing Program		28.2	13.5	13.4	6.9	62.0



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: FY2012 Cooperative Weed Management Area Grants

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Land and Water Section
Contact: Dan Shaw
Prepared by: Dave Weirens
Reviewed by: Grants Program and Policy Committee Committee(s)
Presented by: Dan Shaw

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [X] Resolution [ ] Order [ ] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [ ] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[X] Other: Cost-Share Roll-Over Funds

ACTION REQUESTED

The Board is requested to adopt the recommendation of the Grants Program and Policy Committee to award grant funds to the 14 applications for Cooperative Weed Management Area Grants.

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)
BWSR has provided funds for start up and projects costs for Cooperative Weed Management Areas in 2008 and 2010. With no funds appropriated for FY2012, BWSR staff proposed, and the Board concurred, that available Cost-share Roll-over funds should be used to provide continuing state support for this program. On August 25, 2011, the Board authorized staff to use these funds, finalize and conduct an RFP to solicit existing Cooperative Weed Management Areas for proposals.

**FY2012 COOPERATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT AREA GRANT AWARDS**

**WHEREAS**, the purpose of the Cooperative Weed Management Area Program is to promote the cooperative control of invasive species across geographic boundaries to manage and protect natural areas and conservation lands; and

**WHEREAS**, Laws of Minnesota 2007, Chapter 57, Article 1, Section 5 appropriated \$600,000 in State General Funds to the Board of Water and Soil Resources to begin county cooperative weed programs; and

**WHEREAS**, 18 grants were made to finance start-up and operational expenses of local cooperative weed management area programs using funds appropriated in 2007; and

**WHEREAS**, Laws of Minnesota 2009, Chapter 37, Article 1, Section 5 appropriated \$200,000 in State General Funds for county cooperative weed management programs; and

**WHEREAS**, 13 grants were made to finance start-up and operational expenses of local cooperative weed management area programs using funds appropriated in 2009; and

**WHEREAS**, no funds were appropriated during the 2011 Regular or Special Legislative Sessions to continue support for the Cooperative Weed Management Area Program; and

**WHEREAS**, On August 25, 2011 (Board Resolution # 11-58) the Board authorized a \$300,000 grant program for FY2012 using Cost Share Roll-Over funds to provide funds to existing Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA) through a competitive grant process; and

**WHEREAS**, applications were accepted from September 22 through October 14, 2011 from existing CWMA's which were evaluated based on the following criteria:

<b>Cooperative Weed Management Area Program Ranking Criteria</b>	
<b>Ranking Criteria</b>	<b>Maximum Points Possible</b>
<u>Project Description:</u> The proposed project demonstrates a high potential of long-term success based on project organization and management structure, partner support and community involvement within the project area. Projects that include merging with another CWMA and/or expand the geographic area managed by the CWMA will receive priority consideration.	30
<u>Anticipated Outcomes:</u> The outcomes expected upon completion of the project initiatives are identified, including a description of the resulting	30

primary and secondary public benefits such as managed future costs, human health, pollution reduction, ecosystem health etc.	
<u>Relationship to CWMA and Conservation Plans:</u> The proposal and species of focus are based on priority actions listed in or derived from CWMA plans, and other local, state and federal conservation and invasive species plans.	20
<u>Species Focus and Management Approach:</u> An approach is defined to manage invasive species using integrated pest management and ecosystem restoration.	20
<b>Total Points Available</b>	<b>100</b>

**WHEREAS**, the CWMA Advisory Team, reviewed the applications on November 7, 2011 and recommended that all applications be funded, and

**WHEREAS**, the BWSR Senior Management Team reviewed the CWMA Advisory team proposal and concurred with this recommendation, and;

**WHEREAS**, the Grants Program and Policy Committee reviewed the proposal grant award recommendations on November 17, 2011.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the Board hereby authorizes that grants be awarded to the 14 CWMA applications according to the attached spreadsheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Brian Napstad, Chair  
 Board of Water and Soil Resources

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

Attachment:

FY2012 Cooperative Weed Management Competitive Applications

# Funding Recommendation for FY 2012 Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) Program Applications

November 17, 2011

**Available Funding:** \$300,000 (from Cost-Share roll-over)  
(Funding history – 2008/9:\$400,000; 2010/11:\$200,000)

**Requested Funding:** \$232,470

**Number of Applicants:** 14 (of 20 eligible CWMAs)

## **Review Process:**

- 1) BWSR staff determined if applications met grant funding requirements defined in RFP.
- 2) CWMA Advisory Team (BWSR, Mn Department of Agriculture, Mn Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources, Nature Conservancy) reviewed applications to determine if they met program related RFP requirements
- 3) CWMA Advisory Team met on November 7 to review applications and make recommendations.
- 4) BWSR Senior Management Team reviewed the CWMA Advisory Team recommendations on November 8.

**Summary of BWSR Review:** Two applicants, East Polk SWCD and Wabasha SWCD had insufficient match and are considered “ineligible” based on the program RFP.

## **CWMA Advisory Team Recommendations:**

- 1) If possible, fund all applications, including the two applicants with insufficient match
- 2) Allow some flexibility regarding the 20%TA requirement
- 3) Combine two fiscal years for future funding (to decrease grant writing and BWSR admin time)

## **BWSR Senior Management Team Recommendation:**

**Option 1:** Fund 12 “eligible” applicants totaling \$203,000.

**Option 2:** Fund all 14 applicants totaling \$232,470 by allowing the two match ineligible projects to re-submit their application by providing the correct amount.

Option 2 is recommended for funding as all available funds are not proposed to be awarded, and the applicants applied the standard Cost-Share Program practice of calculating match only on the project cost and not the technical assistance costs.

## **Grants Program and Policy Committee Recommendation:**

The Committee recommends the Board adopt Option 2.



**FY 2012 Cooperative Weed Management  
Competitive Applications  
Total Available \$300,000  
Amount Requested \$212,470**

Applicant	Fiscal Agent	Project Title	Day-to-Day Contact Person	Telephone Number	E-mail Address	Amount Requested	Match	Total Project Cost
C12-1A Martin Soil and Water Conservation District	Martin Soil and Water Conservation District	Greater Blue Earth Cooperative Weed Management Area - Habitat Restoration Project	Kathy Smith	(507) 235-6680	kathy.smith@frontiernet.net	\$ 20,000	\$ 9,545	\$ 29,545
C12-2A Rice Soil and Water Conservation District	Rice Soil and Water Conservation District	Rice Cooperative Weed Management Area	Danielle Waldschmidt	507-332-5408	danielle.waldschmidt@mn.nacdn.net	\$ 8,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 10,000
C12-3A Wabasha SWCD	Wabasha SWCD	Wabasha CWMA Participation and Help with Restoration of Natural Vegetation	Jennifer George	651-565-4673	jennifer.george@mn.nacdn.net	\$ 14,470	\$ 2,868	\$ 17,338
C12-4A Kandiyohi	Kandiyohi Soil and Water Conservation District	Continuing the Central Minnesota Cooperative weed management program area.	Rick Reimer	320-235-3906	rick.reimer@mn.nacdn.net	\$ 20,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 320,200
C12-5A Washington Conservation District	Washington Conservation District	Control of Grecian Foxglove in Washington County	Jyneen Thatcher	651-275-1136	lyneen.thatcher@mmwcd.org	\$ 15,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 21,000
C12-6A Pope Soil and Water Conservation District	Pope Soil and Water Conservation District	Pope Swift Cooperative Weed Management Area	Luan M. Johnsrud	320-634-5327	Luan.Johnsrud@mn.nacdn.net	\$ 20,000	\$ 102,342	\$ 122,342
C12-7A Mahnommen SWCD	Mahnommen SWCD	Mahnomen County Noxious Weed Control Cost-Share Project	Aaron Neubert	218-935-2987	aaron.neubert@mn.nacdn.net	\$ 15,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 27,000
C12-8A East Polk Soil & Water Conservation District	East Polk Soil & Water Conservation District	East Polk County Weed Management Assistance for Townships	Gary A. Lee, District Manager	218-563-2777	gary.lee@mn.nacdn.net	\$ 15,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 18,000
C12-9A Big Stone/ Traverse Cooperative Weed Management Area	Big Stone Soil and Water Conservation District	Big Stone/ Traverse Cooperative Weed Management Area	Tammy Neubauer	320-839-6149	Tammy.Neubauer@mn.nacdn.net	\$ 20,000	\$ 133,818	\$ 153,818
C12-10A Ramsey Conservation District/Ramsey County Cooperative Weed Management Area	Ramsey Conservation District	Ramsey County assistance program for control of invasive plant species	Carole Gernes	651-792-7977	carole.gernes@mmwcd.org	\$ 15,000	\$ 19,400	\$ 34,400
C12-11A Kanabec Soil and Water Conservation District	Kanabec Soil and Water Conservation District	Kanabec and Pine County Weed Management Area Partnership (KPCWMAP)	Kelly Osterdyk	320-679-3781	kelly.osterdyk@mn.nacdn.net	\$ 20,000	\$ 9,750	\$ 29,750
C12-12A Becker Soil & Water Conservation District	Becker Soil & Water Conservation District	Becker County Cooperative Weed Management Area	Brad Grant	218-946-7360	brgrant@co.becker.mn.us	\$ 20,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 49,000
C12-13A Wright Soil and Water Conservation District	Wright Soil and Water Conservation District	Wright Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA)	Brian Sanoski	(763) 682-1933	brian.sanoski@mn.nacdn.net	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 30,000
C12-14A Red Lake County SWCD	Red Lake County SWCD	Red Lake County SWCD Cooperative Weed Management Project	Tanya Hanson	(218) 253-2593	tanya.hanson@mn.nacdn.net	\$ 15,000	\$ 7,500	\$ 22,500
						<b>\$ 232,470</b>	<b>\$ 652,223</b>	<b>\$ 884,893</b>

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

***Public Relations, Outreach & Strategic Planning Committee***

1. BWSR Strategic Plan Update: Status Report – Keith Mykleseth and Don Buckhout – ***INFORMATION ITEM***



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: BWSR Strategic Plan Update: Status Report

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [ ] Committee Recommendation [ ] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [ ] Decision [ ] Discussion [X] Information
Section/Region: Admin..
Contact: Don Buckhout
Prepared by: Steve Woods, Don Buckhout
Reviewed by: Public Relations, Outreach, Strategic Planning Committee(s)
Presented by: Keith Mykleseeth, Don Buckhout

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [ ] Order [ ] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [ ] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[X] Other: Plan Items Receive Budget Priority

ACTION REQUESTED

None

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)

The Board and PROSP Committee began the 2007 Strategic Plan Update process early in 2010 with issue identification, and then prioritized issues in April 2011 via a Board survey. These issues have already been incorporated into an updated Executive Summary, which has undergone a broad stakeholder review during November and early December.

One element in the Strategic Plan update process is a summary of progress to-date on the strategies in the 2007 plan. That status report and the remaining steps in the plan update process are the subjects for this Board information item. This will serve as background for adoption of the committee-recommended plan update by the Board in January.



DATE: December 14, 2011  
TO: BWSR Board Members and Staff  
FROM: Public Relations, Outreach and Strategic Planning Committee  
SUBJECT: 2007 Strategic Plan Status Report

The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) worked throughout 2007 to produce a new mission and strategic plan. The Board used the planning process to identify upcoming challenges and opportunities affecting that mission. The result was the *2007 Strategic Plan* which highlighted three issues and 27 action-oriented strategies.

As with all strategic plans, the intent was not to comprehensively direct all the activities of BWSR and its partners, but to identify areas toward which the Board sought to devote additional attention.

The attached Strategic Plan Status Report was created by the Public Relations, Outreach, and Strategic Planning Committee as a means to communicate BWSR's progress in carrying out the 2007 plan. Each of the strategies is given a status rating of either completed, partially completed, or not addressed. The table also contains information about accomplishments and how each strategy may be tracked.

This Status Report is intended primarily for agency use. The report will be updated periodically and reviewed by the Committee. The Committee will then report its findings and recommendations to the Board.

Please direct any questions on the report to Don Buckhout, Performance Review and Assistance Coordinator at 651-296-0768.

<i>Bemidji</i>	<i>Brainerd</i>	<i>Duluth</i>	<i>Fergus Falls</i>	<i>Marshall</i>	<i>Mankato</i>	<i>New Ulm</i>	<i>Rochester</i>
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MN Board of Water and Soil Resources  
2007 Strategic Plan Status Report

Strategic Plan Issues & Action Items	Status*	Indicators (currently tracking bold indicators)	Accomplishments
<b>Issue 1. What do we do to create the effective local delivery system and partnerships to accomplish our mission?</b>			
Require an assessment of each LGU at least once every five years.  Create a formal recognition for LGU success stories.  Market the LGU "scorecard" broadly.	●  ★  ●	a. <b>Once in 5 year (usually mid-plan) progress on plan implementation</b> b. units of pollutants reduced per major watershed and jurisdiction  <b>"Featured Project" element on website monthly</b>  a. <b>Reasonably informed citizen can get information about the performance of their LGU.</b> b. Reasonably aware LGU can learn about what their peers are doing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Defined performance standards</li> <li>● Projects of the Month and Clean Water fund stories on website</li> <li>● PRAP Level I LGU performance on website</li> <li>● 8/48 PRAP Level II assessments per year</li> <li>● Created MAWD and AMC awards</li> <li>● RIM CWF promotional cards</li> <li>● LGU guidebooks for WDs &amp; SWCDs</li> <li>● Increased WCA spot checks for LGU administrative compliance</li> </ul>
Funding allocations reward LGU positive changes/competency.  Define expectation clearly and implement consequences for non-improvement.  Successful LGU Organizational Challenge Program awards grants to selected candidates that propose to create changes that move the LGU forward.	●  ●  □	a. All BWSR grants have rating component that addresses LGU competency b. Percent of locally-led watershed restoration and protection strategies c. Dollars spent per watershed and LGU on monitoring/assessment, planning, and implementation <b>d. CS grant productivity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Clean Water Fund and Cost Share grants acknowledge and reward LGU competency</li> <li>● Removed financial disincentives to help LGU realignment</li> <li>● SWCD Area meeting agenda building</li> <li>● Maintained funding allocation for SWCD NPEA program to promote shared engineering services</li> </ul>
Develop a web site that provides examples and ideas of organizational best practices.  Establish peer mentor program.  Establish and utilize the PRAP.	●  ●  ●	a. Training hours for peer to peer mentoring <b>b. Percentage of LGUs represented at Academy by LGU type</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increased participation for MAWD annual meeting workshops</li> <li>● Launch of BWSR Academy</li> <li>● Hired full-time training coordinator</li> <li>● Compressed training to LGU annual meetings and the Academy</li> <li>● Consolidated County and SWCD PRAP reviews for shared plan LGUs</li> <li>● Used PRAP Level III Assistance with 3 LGUs</li> </ul>

# MN Board of Water and Soil Resources 2007 Strategic Plan Status Report

Strategic Plan Issues & Action Items	Status*	Indicators (currently tracking bold indicators)	Accomplishments
<b>Issue 2. How do we redevelop and deliver our conservation programs so we maximize their impact on the land and water resource?</b>			
Review of Administrative Processes	●	% of annual activity and financial reports received on time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formed Annual Work Plan, Cost Share Rule, TAA work groups</li> <li>• NRBG match verification Work Group and spot checks</li> <li>• New WCA rule and reporting</li> <li>• Methodology</li> <li>• Developed standard operating procedures for wetland banking and grant allocation</li> <li>• Held annual stakeholder listening sessions to assess LGU needs and issues</li> </ul>
Program Integration	●	% of long-range plans that are current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formed GAI Work Group</li> <li>• Local Water Planning Work Team linking TMDL and Exec Branch Agencies</li> <li>• Structured competitive grants scoring to target both priority issues and LGUs that deliver results</li> </ul>
Monitoring/ Assessment/ Feedback Protocol	■ base ★ comp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Non-state \$ leveraged rate all state funds</li> <li>b. RIM easement cost/acre by program</li> <li>c. % of cost share prog dollars directed to SWCD priority areas</li> <li>d. % of RIM acreage demand met</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant monitoring protocol developed; wetland restoration monitoring tracks compliance with bank agreements</li> <li>• Next Step is to assess data being collected.</li> </ul>
	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Wetland bank cost/acre by BSA and statewide</li> <li>b. CS match exceeds 25%</li> <li>c. Units of pollutants reduced per major watershed and jurisdiction</li> <li>d. Conservation tillage rates</li> <li>e. Acres of wetland restored</li> <li>f. % of RIM enrollment goal achieved</li> <li>g. Positive balance of wetland credits by BSA</li> <li>h. Average \$/unit of pollutant reduced</li> <li>i. % of streambanks buffered</li> <li>j. % of major watershed represented by participation in monitoring /assessment</li> </ul>	

**MN Board of Water and Soil Resources  
2007 Strategic Plan Status Report**

Strategic Plan Issues & Action Items	Status*	Indicators (currently tracking bold indicators)	Accomplishments
<b>Issue 3. How do we make our accomplishments and the state's resource conservation needs well known among those having significant influence over our mission?</b>			
Documentation of Resource Outcomes and Resource Needs	★	a. % of content compliant SWCD websites b. % of easements inspected to meet standards c. % of wetland bank sites that meet long-term maintenance requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Created online portals for seeing RIM easements and CWF projects</li> <li>Developed Featured Project on homepage</li> <li>Created and maintain SWCD / WD guidebooks</li> <li>Require predicted/planned resource outcomes in scoring system for CWF grants</li> <li>Outcomes reported for CWF funded projects</li> <li>Developed 2nd generation pollutant reduction estimators and provided user training</li> <li>Developed increased involvement with LCCMR</li> <li>Now make regular appearances at LSOHC</li> <li>Active membership at Clean Water Council</li> </ul>
LGU/ County Relationship Building	●	# of hits to project of the month "more info" link  a. Tillage and erosion transect trends b. # of acres of net-loss of wetlands c. % of land eroding at less than sustainable erosion limits (state, maj wtrshd, jurisd.)  <b>Two meetings annually</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced ability of LGUs to extract data/ accomplishments from eLINK</li> <li>Published Local Staffing Collaboration paper regarding LGU services sharing</li> <li>Provide support for MAWD/AMC/MASWCD Roundtable</li> <li>Enhance multijurisdictional collaboration via Drainage WG</li> </ul>
Other Partnership Building	★	<b>Two sounding board meetings annually</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with legislative issue committees of local government associations</li> <li>Increased legislative liaisons with LG associations</li> <li>Clarified legislative messages with context resulting in improved legislative understanding</li> <li>Instituted regular executive level legislative updates to staff, partners and legislators</li> </ul>
<b>* Code for Status:</b> ★ = Completed/Priority Effort ● = Partially completed/Underway □ = Not Addressed			

*Executive Summary*  
*BWSR 2007 Strategic Plan*  
**2012 Plan Update**

### **Overview to the 2007 Strategic Plan**

BWSR's strategic planning effort resulted in a modified statement of mission and beliefs, an identification of the key issues and strategies to address each, and a set of approaches to spur effective implementation. Each of these is summarized here.

### **Overview to the 2012 Plan Update**

In 2010-2011 the BWSR Board identified and prioritized strategic issues related to land and water conservation. This 2012 plan update includes NEW and REVISED strategies to address these issues.

## **BWSR Mission**

*Improve and protect Minnesota's water and soil resources by working in partnership with local organizations and private landowners.*

## **Strategic Issues and Strategies**

1. *What do we do to create the effective local delivery system and partnerships to accomplish our mission?*
  - Defining Reality:
    - Require an assessment of each LGU at least once every five years.
    - Create a formal recognition for LGU success stories.
    - Market the LGU "scorecard" broadly.
  - Incentives for Change:
    - Funding allocations reward LGU positive changes/competency.
    - Define expectations clearly and implement consequences for non-improvement.
    - Successful LGU Organizational Challenge Program awards grants to selected candidates that propose to create changes that move the LGU forward.
  - Support for Change:
    - Develop a web site that provides examples and ideas of organizational best practices.
    - Establish peer mentor program.
    - Establish and utilize the Performance Review and Assistance Program.
    - **NEW: Develop, in concert with state and federal partners, credentialing mechanisms for technical conservation proficiencies.**
    - **NEW: Institute and lead a cost-effective training program aimed at growing LGU capacity and performance.**

2. *How do we redevelop and deliver our conservation programs so we maximize their impact on the land and water resource?*

- Review of Administrative Processes:
  - Undertake an initiative to streamline external reporting/administrative procedures.
- Program Integration:
  - Review all programs to focus resources on top priority issues as identified in water plans and the impaired waters list.
  - Target available funding to top priority issues *and* LGUs that have a track record or clear potential to deliver results.
  - **NEW: facilitate discussions leading to Executive Branch and LGU concurrence on uniting water plans into better alignment substantially along major watershed boundaries.**
  - **NEW: raise expectations and reinforce objectives for targeting conservation and clean water plans, projects and practices.**
- Monitoring/Assessment/Feedback Protocol:
  - Create a monitoring and assessment protocol that measures the extent to which resources are targeted to priorities, achieve outcomes, and leverage outside resources.

3. *How do we make our accomplishments and the state's resource conservation needs well known among those having significant influence over our mission?*

- Documentation of Resource Outcomes and Resource Needs:
  - Require appropriate LGU documentation of outcomes as part of the monitoring of each program activity.
  - Create knowledge about LGU activities and effectiveness by sharing activity and effectiveness assessments.
  - Develop publications and websites to highlight premier projects.
  - Develop a state "Water and Soil Resources Report Card" that offers compelling documentation of need.
  - **NEW: Develop an internal report card to monitor annual progress on each strategic issue.**
- LGU Relationship Building:
  - **REVISED: Facilitate and participate in Local Government Water Roundtable** meetings and events yearly.
  - **REVISED: Develop a system whereby LGUs meet at least once a year with each other to coordinate activities.**
  - Enhance eLINK operations so LGUs can easily access and customize data.
  - Meet regularly with the AMC Natural Resource and Environment Committee.
- Other Partnership Building:
  - Hold semi-annual "sounding board" meetings with key stakeholders.
  - Develop monthly "resource leadership quick-takes" that can be e-mailed out to a broad list of customers and partners.
  - Develop both Executive and Legislative strategies to inform and influence the state's natural resource conservation agenda.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

***Wetland Committee***

1. Wetland Bank Fee Policy: Update Calculated Values – Natasha DeVoe –

***DECISION ITEM***



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Wetland Banking Fee Policy: Update Calculated

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011
Agenda Category: [X] Committee Recommendation [X] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [X] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information
Section/Region: Land and Water Section
Contact: Natasha Devoe
Prepared by: Dave Weirens
Reviewed by: Wetland Committee(s)
Presented by: Natasha Devoe

[ ] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [X] Resolution [ ] Order [ ] Map [X] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[X] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

The Board is requested to adopt the recommendation of the Wetland Committee to amend the wetland banking fee policy by updating the calculated wetland credit values

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation) Statute requires the Board to collect fees to support the administration of the wetland banking program. Fees are paid by wetland bank account holders when they establish an account, deposit and transfer credits, when credits are withdrawn, and annual to maintain the accounts. The fees for withdrawal of credits are based on the value of the credits. Account holders have the option of using the actual sale value of the credits or the calculated values provided by the Board. The basis of these calculated values are land value data provided by the Department of Revenue, which are collected annually, and in turn used annually by BWSR staff to ensure these values are up to date.

Board Resolution # 11-

**Wetland Banking Fee:  
Update Calculated Wetland Credit Fee Schedule**

---

**WHEREAS**, BWSR is directed pursuant to Minn. Stat. 103G.2242, Subd. 14 and 15 to collect fees for administering the state wetland bank program; and,

**WHEREAS**, BWSR Board action 03-93 established the Wetland Banking Fee Policy, which included use of the average agricultural land values (as provided by the Minnesota Department of Revenue) as the basis for determining credit values for purposes of assessing the fee; and,

**WHEREAS**, BWSR Board action 07-88 updated the previous policy by taking the 2006 tillable land value multiplied by the wetland credit value coefficient of 6.0, with a maximum increase of 75% over the values established in Board action #03-93; and,

**WHEREAS**, BWSR Board action 08-113 updated the wetland credit calculated values by taking the 2008 tillable land values, seasonal recreational land values, or green acres values, multiplied by the wetland credit value coefficient of 6.0, with a maximum increase of 75% over the values established in Board action #07-88; and,

**WHEREAS**, BWSR Board action 11-09 updated the wetland credit calculated values by taking the 2010 tillable land values, rural/vacant land values when the ratio of tillable acres to rural/vacant acres is less than 20%, or the average of the before and after deferral green acres values, multiplied by the wetland credit value coefficient of 6.0, with a maximum increase of 75% over the values established in Board action # 08-113; and,

**WHEREAS**, staff are proposing the current wetland credit calculated values be updated by applying the 2011 land values to the existing fee formula as established in Board Action 11-09; and,

**WHEREAS**, account holders have the option to reduce the fee by reporting actual sales value on a withdrawal application along with a signed purchase agreement or other proof of payment; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Wetland Committee reviewed the calculated values on October 26, 2011 and is recommending updating these values for purposes of calculating wetland banking fees and publishing a fee schedule.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the BWSR update the wetland credit values by taking the 2011 tillable land values, rural/vacant land values when the ratio of tillable acres to rural/vacant acres is less than 20%, or the average of the before and after deferral green acres values, multiplied by the wetland credit value coefficient of 6.0, with a maximum increase of 75% over the values established in Board action 11-09 as indicated on the attached Fee Schedule.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian Napstad, Chair  
Board of Water and Soil Resources

## **Wetland Banking Fee Policy: Update Calculated Wetland Credit Values**

October 26, 2011

### **Background.**

Minnesota Statutes 103G.2242, Subds. 14 and 15, require the Board of Water and Soil Resources to collect fees for administering the state wetland banking program.

The statute reads:

**Subd. 14. Fees established.** (a) Fees must be assessed for managing wetland bank accounts and transactions as follows:

(1) account maintenance annual fee: one percent of the value of credits not to exceed \$500;

(2) account establishment, deposit, or transfer: 6.5 percent of the value of credits not to exceed \$1,000 per establishment, deposit, or transfer; and

(3) withdrawal fee: 6.5 percent of the value of credits withdrawn.

(b) The board may establish fees at or below the amounts in paragraph (a) for single-user or other dedicated wetland banking accounts.

(c) Fees for single-user or other dedicated wetland banking accounts established pursuant to section 103G.005, subdivision 10e, clause (4), are limited to establishment of a wetland banking account and are assessed at the rate of 6.5 percent of the value of the credits not to exceed \$1,000.

**Subd. 15. Fees paid to board.**

All fees established in subdivisions 9 and 14 must be paid to the Board of Water and Soil Resources and are annually appropriated to the board for the purpose of administration of the wetland bank and to process appeals under section 103G.2242, subdivision 9.

Description of Wetland Bank Fee Policy and determination and use of the Calculated Values.  
(from the existing policy available on the BWSR website)

The fee structure and procedures described in Part III were implemented beginning Jan. 1, 2004, and are subject to regular evaluation and change.

### **III. Fee Structure and Procedures**

**A. Account Establishment and Deposit Fees.**

**B. Account Maintenance Fee.**

**C. Account Transfer Fee.**

**D. Withdrawal Fee.**

The 2012 values will go into effect for wetland bank credit sales made after January 1, 2012. A signed / dated copy of the purchase agreement must accompany applications received after that date if the 2011 values are used to calculate fees. The policy provisions on determining the value of the credits are shown below.

**E. Value of Credits.** The value of wetland credits for the purpose of assessing fees will be determined as follows:

1. Credit Value (\$/acre) = Avg. (a) tillable land values (\$/acre), or (b) rural/vacant land values (\$/acre) when the ratio of tillable acres to rural/vacant acres is less than 20% in the county where the bank is located, or (c) the average of the before and after deferral green acres values (\$/acre), in the county where the bank is located x Wetland Credit Value Coefficient (currently 6.0).

The Wetland Credit Value Coefficient reflects the value added to the land by the wetland credits. It is determined by BWSR based on the average ratio of credit sale price to county land value for credits that BWSR has purchased from existing bank accounts statewide. The current coefficient is based on credit sales from 1999-2007. This coefficient will be updated by BWSR Board Policy to reflect recent wetland credit market values. For the purposes of the formula above, the 2011 tillable land values, 2011 rural/vacant land values when the ratio of tillable acres to rural/vacant acres is less than 20%, or the average of the 2011 before and after deferral green acres values, multiplied by the wetland credit value coefficient of 6.0. All land value data is provided by the Minnesota Department of Revenue. Increases are limited to 75% of the previous value.

2. For determining withdrawal or transfer fees, account holders may present other evidence to BWSR demonstrating the value of credits, such as actual sales values. When using actual sales data to determine credit values, account holders will be required to submit to BWSR actual bills of sale as documentation.

The Calculated Wetland Value spreadsheet (attached) uses the tillable land value, the rural/vacant land value, and green acres land value data from the Minnesota Department of Revenue. The preferred data for calculating these values are tillable land. However, for some counties the tillable land base is inadequate or nonexistent. For a number of northern counties, the rural/vacant land value is used. For Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, the average of the before and after deferral Green Acres values are used. The policy adopted in 2007 limits the increase to 75%. The attached listing includes only one county that exceeds this threshold: Ramsey County.

Proposed 2012 Calculated Values for Wetland Bank Fee Determination <sup>1</sup>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
County Name	Tillable Acreage	Tillable \$/acre	Rural/Vacant Acreage	Rural/Vacant \$/acre	% Tillable vs Rural/Vacant	2012 Calc value	2011 Value	% Change from 2011	75% over 2011	Fee cost per credit
Altkin^	14,714	\$1,076	357,578	\$1,324	4%	\$7,943	\$8,109	-2%		\$516
Anoka	30,439	\$8,739	22,132	\$2,934	138%	\$52,431	\$55,756	-6%		\$3,408
Becker	247,925	\$1,975	217,667	\$1,474	114%	\$11,852	\$8,736	36%		\$770
Beltrami	117,853	\$832	227,859	\$1,260	52%	\$4,991	\$5,278	-5%		\$324
Benton	125,171	\$2,639	51,128	\$1,798	245%	\$15,831	\$17,514	-10%		\$1,029
Blg Stone	246,075	\$2,706	25,765	\$825	955%	\$16,236	\$16,235	0%		\$1,055
Blue Earth	360,485	\$4,786	38,471	\$2,058	937%	\$28,713	\$26,275	9%		\$1,866
Brown	312,132	\$4,713	10,736	\$792	2907%	\$28,278	\$25,337	12%		\$1,838
Carlton^	124	\$1,357	195,392	\$1,125	0%	\$6,752	\$6,566	3%		\$439
Carver	116,810	\$6,410	8,571	\$2,469	1363%	\$38,461	\$38,647	0%		\$2,500
Cass^	53,278	\$1,519	299,863	\$1,979	18%	\$11,875	\$13,012	-9%		\$772
Chippewa	302,986	\$3,920	7,572	\$1,152	4001%	\$23,521	\$21,770	8%		\$1,529
Chisago	79,046	\$2,761	27,814	\$1,895	284%	\$16,563	\$21,732	-24%		\$1,077
Clay	496,769	\$2,388	35,998	\$972	1380%	\$14,326	\$12,321	16%		\$931
Clearwater	99,847	\$830	93,687	\$970	107%	\$4,982	\$4,962	0%		\$324
Cook^	0		56,152	\$3,741	0%	\$22,444	\$25,015	-10%		\$1,459
Cottonwood	364,072	\$4,317	7,395	\$947	4923%	\$25,900	\$23,034	12%		\$1,683
Crow Wing^	37,436	\$2,141	265,764	\$1,928	14%	\$11,569	\$12,699	-9%		\$752
Dakota	161,279	\$6,204	20,800	\$4,842	775%	\$37,224	\$37,399	0%		\$2,420
Dodge	229,222	\$4,686	12,835	\$2,579	1786%	\$28,115	\$25,473	10%		\$1,827
Douglas	192,732	\$2,120	80,798	\$2,049	239%	\$12,720	\$12,715	0%		\$827
Faribault	392,102	\$4,760	16,271	\$1,077	2410%	\$28,561	\$25,491	12%		\$1,856
Fillmore	331,713	\$3,754	52,607	\$2,443	631%	\$22,525	\$20,800	8%		\$1,464
Freeborn	370,613	\$4,508	2,250	\$2,408	16472%	\$27,051	\$25,853	5%		\$1,758
Goodhue	314,080	\$4,346	48,851	\$1,265	643%	\$26,077	\$24,337	7%		\$1,695
Grant	263,240	\$2,648	12,397	\$1,205	2123%	\$15,889	\$16,799	-5%		\$1,033
Hennepin*	36,171	\$24,019	12,998	\$12,764	278%	\$86,656	\$96,602	-10%		\$5,633
Houston	161,316	\$3,039	127,519	\$2,360	127%	\$18,231	\$16,108	13%		\$1,185
Hubbard	54,909	\$2,017	181,993	\$1,643	30%	\$12,100	\$12,088	0%		\$787
Isanti	102,749	\$3,482	31,137	\$1,846	330%	\$20,893	\$25,767	-19%		\$1,358
Itasca^	28,097	\$1,433	571,115	\$1,418	5%	\$8,510	\$8,518	0%		\$553
Jackson	375,275	\$4,775	6,575	\$1,030	5708%	\$28,649	\$26,047	10%		\$1,862
Kanabec	67,560	\$1,496	151,834	\$1,286	44%	\$8,976	\$9,287	-3%		\$583
Kandiyohi	350,660	\$3,764	55,843	\$1,499	628%	\$22,584	\$21,085	7%		\$1,468
Kittson	463,162	\$1,105	125,953	\$423	368%	\$6,631	\$6,595	1%		\$431
Koochiching^	5,796	\$690	362,982	\$621	2%	\$3,725	\$3,831	-3%		\$242
Lac Qui Parle	381,643	\$3,076	7,449	\$998	5123%	\$18,457	\$18,456	0%		\$1,200
Lake^	579	\$1,768	191,153	\$1,931	0%	\$11,589	\$11,744	-1%		\$753
Lake/Woods	73,629	\$635	133,782	\$700	55%	\$3,813	\$3,770	1%		\$248
Le Sueur	195,382	\$4,844	31,222	\$4,469	626%	\$29,063	\$29,060	0%		\$1,889
Lincoln	272,389	\$3,319	10,366	\$1,096	2628%	\$19,914	\$17,346	15%		\$1,294
Lyon	385,566	\$4,140	17,487	\$1,362	2205%	\$24,843	\$22,302	11%		\$1,615
Mahnomen	161,396	\$1,494	70,143	\$668	230%	\$8,965	\$8,659	4%		\$583
Marshall	810,216	\$1,158	99,692	\$549	813%	\$6,949	\$6,290	10%		\$452
Martin	389,671	\$4,966	0			\$29,797	\$27,937	7%		\$1,937
McLeod	230,299	\$4,639	23,949	\$1,790	962%	\$27,836	\$27,833	0%		\$1,809
Meeker	269,647	\$3,582	42,488	\$1,705	635%	\$21,490	\$19,779	9%		\$1,397
Mille Lacs	70,060	\$2,104	130,786	\$1,232	54%	\$12,622	\$11,509	10%		\$820
Morrison	215,314	\$2,581	122,352	\$1,293	176%	\$15,488	\$15,548	0%		\$1,007
Mower	381,369	\$4,361	12,498	\$1,718	3051%	\$26,167	\$24,859	5%		\$1,701
Murray	387,094	\$4,003	20,202	\$565	1916%	\$24,015	\$21,460	12%		\$1,561

Proposed 2012 Calculated Values for Wetland Bank Fee Determination<sup>1</sup>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nicollet	213,388	\$5,252	10,495	\$1,374	2033%	\$31,512	\$26,948	17%		\$2,048
Nobles	399,153	\$4,647	27,490	\$834	1452%	\$27,883	\$23,801	17%		\$1,812
Norman	460,944	\$1,887	39,050	\$542	1180%	\$11,321	\$10,812	5%		\$736
Olmsted	230,704	\$4,126	42,198	\$3,365	547%	\$24,758	\$24,903	-1%		\$1,609
Otter Tail	534,831	\$1,818	349,906	\$2,181	153%	\$10,908	\$10,913	0%		\$709
Pennington	293,573	\$852	55,126	\$513	533%	\$5,113	\$5,113	0%		\$332
Pine	109,256	\$1,562	436,455	\$1,157	25%	\$9,374	\$9,968	-6%		\$609
Pipestone	233,022	\$3,840	394	\$1,352	59143%	\$23,040	\$20,940	10%		\$1,498
Polk	848,427	\$1,736	120,141	\$741	789%	\$10,414	\$9,926	5%		\$677
Pope	267,231	\$2,417	84,218	\$1,104	317%	\$14,502	\$14,685	-1%		\$943
Ramsey*	160	\$76,773	0			\$238,310	\$130,842	82%	\$228,974	\$14,883
Red Lake	218,943	\$908	30,821	\$643	710%	\$5,447	\$5,337	2%		\$354
Redwood	472,711	\$4,746	9,154	\$965	5164%	\$28,476	\$24,535	16%		\$1,851
Renville	531,272	\$4,956	13,755	\$1,004	3862%	\$29,733	\$27,025	10%		\$1,933
Rice	195,953	\$4,730	46,077	\$2,812	425%	\$28,378	\$31,665	-10%		\$1,845
Rock	248,564	\$5,171	84	\$3,520	295910%	\$31,025	\$27,943	11%		\$2,017
Roseau	504,874	\$593	156,930	\$563	322%	\$3,557	\$3,536	1%		\$231
Scott	81,346	\$7,311	20,709	\$5,559	393%	\$43,866	\$43,089	2%		\$2,851
Sherburne	68,115	\$4,352	44,856	\$2,962	152%	\$26,110	\$27,187	-4%		\$1,697
Sibley	296,894	\$4,763	41,777	\$1,307	711%	\$28,581	\$26,974	6%		\$1,858
St. Louis <sup>^</sup>	35,859	\$978	1,097,347	\$1,017	3%	\$6,099	\$6,339	-4%		\$396
Stearns	488,610	\$3,122	44,941	\$2,819	1087%	\$18,731	\$18,788	0%		\$1,218
Steele	211,571	\$4,160	25,525	\$1,078	829%	\$24,961	\$23,604	6%		\$1,622
Stevens	307,776	\$3,055	2,191	\$2,685	14047%	\$18,328	\$17,044	8%		\$1,191
Swift	389,531	\$3,335	17,713	\$822	2199%	\$20,012	\$18,126	10%		\$1,301
Todd	247,041	\$1,521	186,722	\$1,361	132%	\$9,128	\$9,584	-5%		\$593
Traverse	333,778	\$2,992	10,424	\$910	3202%	\$17,951	\$17,951	0%		\$1,167
Wabasha	214,219	\$3,554	77,730	\$1,875	276%	\$21,327	\$20,172	6%		\$1,386
Wadena	96,623	\$1,399	163,092	\$1,176	59%	\$8,396	\$8,448	-1%		\$546
Waseca	235,367	\$4,573	14,566	\$1,077	1616%	\$27,435	\$26,106	5%		\$1,783
Washington	53,904	\$12,282	31,116	\$8,505	173%	\$73,689	\$81,621	-10%		\$4,790
Watonwan	242,725	\$4,356	9,894	\$619	2453%	\$26,136	\$24,858	5%		\$1,699
Willkin	426,470	\$2,741	6,964	\$756	6124%	\$16,447	\$16,037	3%		\$1,069
Winona	172,309	\$3,604	131,006	\$2,483	132%	\$21,623	\$20,717	4%		\$1,405
Wright	199,748	\$5,150	62,730	\$3,068	318%	\$30,901	\$34,367	-10%		\$2,009
Yellow Medicine	394,249	\$3,963	10,280	\$1,020	3835%	\$23,776	\$21,834	9%		\$1,545

GREEN ACRE VALUES

	\$/acre before deferral	\$/acre after deferral	Average before & after \$/acre	Green Acre acreage	Calculated value (average *6)	75% over 2011
Hennepin	\$24,585	\$4,300	\$14,443	23,605	\$86,656	
Ramsey	\$75,744	\$3,692	\$39,718	156	\$238,310	\$228,974

<sup>1</sup> Land value and acreage data is provided by the Minnesota Dept. of Revenue

<sup>^</sup> County calculated values that are based on Rural/Vacant land value when the ratio of Tillable acres is less than 20% of the Rural/Vacant acres.

\* County calculated values based on Green Acres land values.

**NEW BUSINESS**

1. Red River Basin Commission (RRBC) Long Term Flood Solutions (LTFS) Report – Lance Yohe, RRBC Executive Director – ***INFORMATION ITEM***
2. FYs '12 and '13 Red River Basin Commission Administrative Grants – John Jaschke – ***DECISION ITEM***
3. Proposed 2012 BWSR Board Meeting Dates – John Jaschke - ***DECISION ITEM***



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: RRBC Long-Term Flood Solutions Report

Meeting Date:

Agenda Category: [ ] Committee Recommendation [X] New Business [ ] Old Business
Item Type: [ ] Decision [ ] Discussion [X] Information

Section/Region:

Contact: John Jaschke

Prepared by: John Jaschke

Reviewed by: John Jaschke Committee(s)

Presented by: Lance Yohe, RRBC Executive Director

[X] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [ ] Resolution [ ] Order [ ] Map [ ] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [X] None [ ] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Clean Water Fund Budget
[ ] Other:

ACTION REQUESTED

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)
Red River Basin Commission (RRBC) Long Term Flood Solutions (LTFS) Report – Lance Yohe, RRBC Executive Director

The basin of the Red River of the North, historically subject to widespread chronic flooding, regularly sustains millions of dollars in economic damages for each flood event. The Red River Basin Commission (RRBC) received funding from the MN and ND legislatures to identify structural and nonstructural strategies needed for permanent flood solutions in the basin and recommendations for action for states (individually and collectively) and the federal government to consider as they fund and implement Long Term Flood Solutions (LTFS) for the Red River Basin in Minnesota and North Dakota. These recommendations are built around the basin-wide LTFS "Level of Protection Goals" adopted by the RRBC in 2010 together with related flood risk reduction needs. The recommendations aim to move basin leaders from the usual response of reacting to the most recent major flood experience to a proactive, long-term plan with appropriate protection levels basin wide. If implemented, the recommendations will significantly reduce the risk of flood damages, and minimize disruption and economic loss and thus facilitate and expedite recovery after spring and summer floods.

More details are at: http://www.redriverbasincommission.org/Recommendations\_11-02-11.pdf.

# Conclusions and Recommendations for Action

11/07/11

The basin of the Red River of the North, historically subject to widespread chronic flooding, regularly sustains millions of dollars in economic damages for each flood event. The **Red River Basin Commission (RRBC)** identified the following conclusions on structural and nonstructural strategies needed for permanent flood solutions in the basin and recommendations for action for states (individually and collectively) and the federal government to consider as they fund and implement Long Term Flood Solutions (LTFS) for the Red River Basin in Minnesota and North Dakota. These recommendations are built around the basin-wide LTFS “Level of Protection Goals” adopted by the RRBC in 2010 together with related flood risk reduction needs. The recommendations aim to move basin leaders from the usual response of reacting to the most recent major flood experience to a proactive, long-term plan with appropriate protection levels basin wide. If implemented, these recommendations will significantly reduce the risk of flood damages, and minimize disruption and economic loss and thus facilitate and expedite recovery after spring and summer floods.

**These recommendations cannot be successful without the dedicated local, state and federal participation in funding and commitment to implement.**

## 1. Immediate Needs/Critical Risks: Fargo-Moorhead, Devils Lake

- Under current conditions, the Fargo-Moorhead metropolitan area could get, in a major 500-year level flood, **\$9 to \$10 billion or more in basin damages**, according to the USACE.
- **Current levels of protection for Fargo-Moorhead are inadequate.** Protection should be increased to enable a successful 500-year flood fight.
- Protection measures for Fargo-Moorhead should be **economically viable** and provide the **least level of adverse impacts** to others.
- A **diversion** of the Red River around Fargo-Moorhead would provide the protection needed to endure a successful 500-year flood fight if it were supplemented by retention and other available options to achieve the RRBC’s proposed LTFS level of protection goals.
- **Retention** to achieve the potential 20 percent flow reduction on the main stem should be aggressively pursued upstream of Fargo-Moorhead to decrease the duration, scope, and level of floods in the Fargo-Moorhead area, downstream communities, and rural areas.

### Recommendation for Action 1.1:

The **flood protection trajectory** that has increased protection in the Fargo-Moorhead metro area since the 2009 flood should continue. State and federal funds, with local government cost share, should continue supporting ongoing dike construction, property acquisitions, and flood infrastructure projects to be able to fight at least a 100-year flood, and upwards of a 500-year flood in the long term.

### Recommendation for Action 1.2:

- ✓ Progress towards the proposed \$1.77 billion **diversion should be continued** utilizing local, state, and federal funds so that, combined with current flood protection strategies,

this community will have the capacity within 10 years to wage a successful flood fight equal to or greater than the LTFS 500-year flood.

Recommendation for Action 1.3:

- ✓ **Retention upstream** of the Hickson stream gage for a flow reduction of 20 percent (minimum) should be advanced with shared funding by the F-M flood Diversion Authority working with local and joint water boards, using city, local, state, and federal funds.

Recommendation for Action 1.4:

- ✓ Leaders in state government in North Dakota and Minnesota, along with key local government officials and with input from the Diversion Authority and federal agencies, should convene by early 2012 to determine the **non-federal cost share formula for the Locally Preferred Plan (\$1.77 billion) diversion**, and related \$3.5 million operational estimates.

- **Rising levels of water in the Devils Lake** region have increased the potential for a natural overflow that could discharge approximately 14,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) of water into the Sheyenne River, triggering prolonged flooding and catastrophic

downstream water quantity and quality problems in the Sheyenne and Red Rivers. This crisis should continue to be addressed with immediate local, state and federal action.

Recommendation for Action 1.5:

- ✓ The recommendations developed by the **Devils Lake Executive Committee** through the work of the Devils Lake Collaborative Working Group should be continue to be supported by the state of North Dakota, local authorities, and federal and tribal governments to guard against critical risks.

Recommendation for Action 1.6:

- ✓ The RRBC and IRRB should distribute information with downstream interests and jurisdictions providing **progress and timelines** on Devils Lake activities.

Recommendation for Action 1.7:

- ✓ A comprehensive model using real-time data to determine the effects of **releases of Devils Lake water** via the various outlet channels on the Sheyenne and Red Rivers should be examined by local leaders and state and federal agencies to determine needs and related costs. The examination should include the integration of various models already in use by the USGS, the NWS, the NDSWC, and the USACE and be facilitated by the RRBC.

## 2. Cornerstone Solutions: Floodplain Management

### 2A. Floodplain Management - Nonstructural Strategies

### 2B. Floodplain Management - Raising Levels of Protection

### 2C. Floodplain Management - Retention

### 2A. Floodplain Management – Nonstructural Strategies

- A majority of the basin population lives adjacent to the Red River main stem and its tributaries at the lowest geographic elevation subject to flooding with **no comprehensive, basin-wide approach to floodplain management**, nor is there a mechanism to align the variations in local, state, and federal rules, regulations, and approaches.
- **Nonstructural floodplain management strategies** should be an integral component of reducing flood damage risks in the basin.
- The most effective overall technique for living with floods is for basin citizens to take **personal responsibility for their own flood risk** and for the sustainability of our natural resources.
- Minnesota and North Dakota should fund and administer **flood mitigation policy** consistently throughout the Red River basin so that a flood event in excess of the 100-year becomes the benchmark for managing the risk of flooding, regulating development in the floodplain, and for developing flood risk reduction projects around existing and newly developed areas.

#### Recommendation for Action 2A.1:

- ✓ State floodplain regulations and local zoning ordinances should contain criteria for **new residential, commercial, industrial, and agri-business development** that requires the largest of the following protection standards:
  - 100-year flood plus three feet
  - 200-year flood plus one foot
  - flood of record plus one foot

#### Recommendation for Action 2A.2:

- ✓ **Buildings located in at-risk areas** where structural measures cannot accomplish the recommended flood protection levels or are not economically feasible should be publicly

acquired and removed over the next three to five years.

Recommendation for Action 2A.3:

- ✓ Local governments in the basin should **update floodplain ordinances** in the next three years, **not permit new development in areas of high risk of flooding** immediately adjacent to the Red River and tributaries, and **minimize the use of variances**, unless protected by elevation or another acceptable FEMA strategy.

Recommendation for Action 2A.4:

- ✓ A review of basic **floodplain regulations and programs** should be undertaken by appropriate agencies and stakeholders of local, state and federal standards, to include:
  - 2A.4.1 an evaluation of the appropriate **standards and regulations for development** throughout the basin, including the adequacy of the 100-year regulatory minimum standard (to include FIRMS) and the consideration of future standards to reduce losses;
  - 2A.4.2 an analysis of community and state compliance with the **flood insurance** program, to include an analysis of proposed mandatory flood insurance for structures protected by dikes, identification of impediments to, and potential tools and resources for, participation in FEMA's community Rating System, determination of the feasibility of insurance development, and a strategy to prompt a basin-wide reduction in flood insurance rates;
  - 2A.4.3 an analysis of the use of **variances by local governments**; the reasons for and consequences of using variances for individuals, communities, and state; and most effective way(s) to track and document the use of variances.

Recommendation for Action 2A.5:

- ✓ Every community and county in the basin should work toward joining or improving their rating through the national FEMA **Community Rating System** to achieve lower flood insurance premiums for their residents (40-45 percent discounts) by 2015 as part of their mitigation plan update.

Recommendation for Action 2A.6:

- ✓ A **Floodplain Bill of Rights**, to include a floodplain map and flooding history, should be developed by RRBC with local government, realtors, builders, developers, FEMA, and state agency participation (2012).

Recommendation for Action 2A.7:

- ✓ RRBC should develop **education materials** on the floodplain related to the floodplain, insurance, personal decisions, and the Floodplain Bill of Rights, to be distributed to the

public, realtors, lenders, and others (2012).

Recommendation for Action 2A.8:

- ✓ The USACE nonstructural assessment of rural structures completed for the F-M diversion project along the main stem in six counties deemed economically feasible for **nonstructural mitigation**.

2A.8.1 The USACE should **expand its assessment** along the entire main stem.

2A.8.2 A **local sponsor** should be identified to provide the non-federal cost share of 35 percent and implement the mitigation in the next three to five years.

2A.8.3 Congress should **authorize such a project and appropriate approximately \$12 million** in funding for the 65 percent federal cost share to mitigate.

Recommendation for Action 2A.9:

- ✓ Minnesota and North Dakota should use their respective state Silver Jackets (Flood and Hazard Mitigation) teams to regularly communicate issues regarding flood mitigation efforts in the Red River Basin. Silver Jackets team members from Minnesota and North Dakota should contribute to a **collaborative interstate strategy for flood recovery and projects for mitigation efforts** for the Red River of the North basin, to be coordinated with the RRBC and others as deemed appropriate.

## 2B. Floodplain Management - Raising Levels of Protection

- Comprehensive and strategic level of protection goals are needed for the entire basin. To this point, existing levels of protection have been based most often on the most recent flood experience, political will, and funding availability.
- The Minnesota and North Dakota legislatures should use the RRBC *Level of Flood Protection Goals* as a guide to future basin flood risk reduction strategies. (*See Level of Flood Protection Goals* adopted by the RRBC Board (2010) in LTFs Report, Ch. 8. Analysis assumes required freeboard.

### Major Urban/Metropolitan Areas

- **Fargo-Moorhead** (*see Section 1. Biggest Risks*).
- **Grand Forks-East Grand Forks.** Over the next 20 to 25 years, Minnesota and North Dakota should support increasing protection to a **500-year flood level for Grand Forks-East Grand Forks** by improving the cities' current 200- to 250-year protection with upstream retention that achieves the potential minimum 20 percent flow reduction on the Red River main stem at Grand Forks.

- **Winnipeg** has elevated its level of protection to 700 years by recent expansion of their diversion following the 1997 flood. Since its construction and subsequent first use in 1969, the floodway has operated over 20 times and prevented more than \$10 billion in flood

damages. This model shows the importance of long range planning to realize the protection required from potential large floods.

Recommendation for Action 2B.1:

- ✓ Grand Forks and East Grand Forks should each request the **500-year or greater level of protection** through the appropriate state and federal legislative avenues. Planning should recognize the degree to which the strategy of retention can assist in achieving this level of protection for the two cities.

Recommendation for Action 2B.2:

- ✓ The RRBC shall facilitate an exchange between officials in **Winnipeg, Manitoba,** and Fargo-Moorhead local government officials, the F-M Diversion Authority, and the public for the purpose of **sharing Winnipeg's experiences and expertise on the development and expansion of that city's diversion,** including engineering, construction, and operation and maintenance of the Red River Floodway.

Critical Infrastructure:

- **Critical infrastructure needs to be protected from flooding to the greatest levels practical.** If adversely affected by flooding, infrastructure such as water and waste water facilities, airports, hospitals, transportation, regional communications

facilities, or chemical storage sites can experience major disruptions, resulting in harm to the people, economy, and environment of the basin.

Recommendation for Action 2B.3:

- ✓ Over the next three to five years, state emergency management officers shall facilitate the identification and documentation of **at-risk critical basin infrastructure** and report to the state legislatures in the annual LTFS update.

Small Cities and Municipalities:

- By 2015, cities in Minnesota and North Dakota on the main stem, tributaries, and in other flood prone areas should achieve protection to the **three feet above the 100-**

**year level or three feet above the largest flood in their area, whichever is greater.**

- Once cities have achieved this level of protection, additional protection should be

pursued towards achieving greater than **200-year flood protection** using upstream retention. Flood flow reduction from upstream

retention can further complement the current levees and other strategies underway or contemplated.

Recommendation for Action 2B.4:

- ✓ **Community structural projects** in collaboration with the RRWMB and RRJWRD should be funded in the next state funding cycle for each respective state. *See attached funding timeline table D-31 and Level of Protection table D-22a with state, local and federal funding.*

Rural Residences and Farmsteads:

- Funding ring dikes or elevation of buildings for **rural residents and farmsteads** in flood prone areas should protect to three feet above the 100-year level or three feet above the largest flood in their area, whichever is greater.

Recommendation for Action 2B.5:

- ✓ Structural projects identified in collaboration with the RRWMB and RRJWRD for **rural areas, including ring dikes and rural property acquisitions**, should be funded beginning in the next state funding cycle through 2015 for each respective state. For those projects that become necessary only after future floods, funding shall become available in subsequent funding cycles. *See attached funding table D-31 and Level of Protection table D-22a.*

Agricultural Cropland:

- **Agriculture is an economic mainstay** of the basin, with basin farms experiencing composite net returns of \$3 billion or more annually.
- **Adequate drainage**, whether surface or tile, is crucial to crop production in the basin.
- Studies such as the **timing analysis study** suggest that improvements to drainage systems in areas that contribute consistently to the rising side of the Red River flood hydrograph (early water) have the potential to help reduce Red River flood peaks if they can move runoff through the system ahead of flood peaks. (*Minnesota Flood Damage Reduction Workgroup Technical Paper No. 11*)
- At this time, no comprehensive, systematic approach exists to **coordinate the release of water in the current drainage system** based upon this timing analysis. Recent improvements in modeling, flow data, and elevation data can be utilized to better manage water to reduce flooding on the Red River.
- The **strategies that slow water** or hold it on the land slightly longer (while allowing for timely movement in the drainage system) are best implemented through land use and easement programs that take into account

landowner impacts, as well as benefits to the local area the main stem .

- Potential exists to appropriate **new federal funding for land management** to the basin through the next U.S. Farm Bill that will assist

landowners in reducing runoff, reducing erosion, and improving water quality. This effort will come through programs administered by the Natural Resource Conservation Service or its designee.

Recommendation for Action 2B.6:

- ✓ The RRRRA, RRWMB, and RRJWRD, with appropriate state agencies, local government, and commodity group participation and support, should **develop a multipurpose drainage strategy** for agricultural land that evaluates the following:

2.10.1 Designed and engineered for both private benefits and public water management objectives.

2.10.2 Temporary detention (slowing down of water) by land management practices and land use changes.

2.10.3 Side inlet controls for all ditches.

2.10.4 Use of drainage for peak flow reductions and erosion control.

2.10.5 Rate and volume of water related to field and drain capacity.

2.10.6 Timing and movement of water in an equitable manner.

2.10.7 Landowner incentives and needs.

2.10.8 Adding drainage components to hydrologic models.

2.10.9 Need for studies, strategies, moratoriums, and additional information.

Recommendation for Action 2B.7:

- ✓ **River channel maintenance** such as snagging and clearing of trees, including the removal of trees that have or are at risk of falling into rivers and waterways, should be continued as necessary to maintain open waterways systems. The two states should continue to fund this effort: under current policies, North Dakota at its level of about \$1 to \$2 million, and Minnesota to restore its historic level of \$150,000 per year.

Recommendation for Action 2B.8:

- ✓ For purposes of achieving long-term flood retention and other benefits, Minnesota should provide state funding through bonding of \$10 million a biennium for the Red River basin through the Board of Water and Soil Resources for **Reinvest In Minnesota (RIM)** easements to **match or supplement federal USDA conservation funding** such as the

Wetland Reserve Program, Conservation Reserve Program, EWP, and Environmental Quality Assurance Programs to achieve long term flood retention to leverage federal funding in the next five-year farm bill and for other benefits.

Recommendation for Action 2B.9:

- ✓ A basin **wetland bank** whereby farmers/landowners can purchase and exchange wetland credits should be developed by Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota in partnership with NRCS and local and joint water resource districts.

Recommendation for Action 2B.10:

- ✓ The following **pilot projects, demonstrations, and studies** should be authorized and funded:

2B.10.1 Drainage as a Flood Reduction Tool Analysis: The RRRA, with appropriate state agency support, shall initiate an analysis of how to better utilize the **surface drainage system** to lower spring flood hydrographs by removing water on the rising side of the hydrograph consistent with the early, middle, and late zones.

2B.10.2 Culvert Inventory: An analysis outlining the advantages, disadvantages, benefits, and costs of a **basin-wide culvert inventory** gathered at the local water board level should be completed by RRBC and presented to the appropriate local and state entities with recommended funding from local, state, and federal sources (2012).

2B.10.3 Culvert Size Demonstration Project: A demonstration project in partnership with NRCS and affected local water boards should be implemented to analyze the flow reduction benefits of **small distributed and culvert-sizing retention**. The project, estimated to cost about \$1.5 million, should be 75/25 percent federal/non-federal cost shared (2012).

2B.10.4 Ag Damage Report: The 1980 and 2002 basin **agriculture flood damage reports** should be updated and documented in a continuously updated data base, with federal funds provided through USDA to provide local project benefit/cost information to assist in local impoundment strategies at the local landowner and water board level.

2B.10.5 Wetland Water Level Management Pilot Project: Within the next two years, a pilot project should be funded by NRCS in cooperation with the RRRA and other appropriate state and federal agencies to **draw down wetlands in the autumn enabling spring storage** and determining benefits and impacts for habitat and retention.

2B.10.6 Multi-Purpose Pilot Project: A demonstration project with funding and participation from farm and commodity groups and other interested parties should be developed and implemented in 2012, with RRBC assistance, to gather data on the timing

and impacts on flooding from the following: **tile drainage, surface drainage, wetland restoration, early water ditch drainage, and culvert sizing.**

2B.10.7 Tile Drainage Study: A **tile drainage analysis** by the RRRA through the Basin Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee under the staff direction of the International Water Institute should be funded by the RRWMB and RRJWRD and completed in 2012.

2B.10.8 Buffer Strip: Buffer strips should be established and enforced for all natural, altered, and man-made waterways to enhance water quality and slow the flow of water into waterways at the local level. **Buffer strips** should be a minimum of 50 feet or greater based on local individual site conditions. CRP, CCRP, EWP, RIM Reserve (MN) should be used to incent landowner participation.

Recommendation for Action 2B.11:

- ✓ The **rural flood control systems** that protect agricultural productivity and the economy from spring and summer floods should continue to be implemented throughout the basin. The goal is to reduce crop loss and to reduce planting delays by moving water off of land by mid-May in the spring and maximize flood control designs for peak run off for a 24-hour summer rainfall event with a 10 year reoccurrence interval.

**Critical Transportation System and Emergency Services:**

- The **Red River basin** covers approximately 45,000 square miles or 28 million acres, a majority directly in active agricultural production, with an extensive system of highways, roads, and bridges that provide for the movement of goods and people to enhance the economic output of the region.
- The RRBC should facilitate discussions with regional organizations, state and federal departments of transportation, and EMOs, to identify a strategy for **critical transportation preservation** including potential road elevations during 100-, 200-, and 500-year flood levels compatible with the LTFS level of protection goals.
- **Critical transportation and emergency services** throughout the basin are inconsistent with each other and fail to operate effectively for a typical flood event.

Recommendation for Action 2B.16:

- ✓ Minnesota and North Dakota should each explore the issues surrounding **dedicating a portion of state aid for highway funding for culvert sizing and related road modifications** that benefit basin flood damage reduction strategies and introduce legislation to change state law if necessary. The RRBC shall assist with facilitation the

discussion and analysis, by the end of 2013.

Recommendation for Action 2B.17:

- ✓ An analysis of planned and proposed **road elevations** for 100-, 200-, and 500-year flood protection at township, county and state levels for emergency, population sustainability, and agricultural and economic production needs shall be developed. Engineering expertise funded and directed by the RRWMB, RRJWRD, and appropriate state agencies should identify needs by location and hydrologic impacts on flooding by change of flows, elevation of the flood stage, and other related impacts using the new LiDAR data.

Recommendation for Action 2B.18:

- ✓ Minnesota and North Dakota should develop through their Departments of Transportation, a state and local funding **strategy to assist in county and township flood-related road repairs** and implement additional flood mitigation efforts once the protection goals are achieved and federal emergency aid under a disaster declaration is less likely.

Recommendation for Action 2B.19:

- ✓ The RRBC should facilitate discussions with relevant regional organizations, state and federal departments of transportation, and emergency management offices to identify a **strategy for critical transportation preservation**, including potential road elevations during the 100, 200 and 500-year flood levels, and to identify state and federal funding needs.

## 2C. Floodplain Management - Retention

- No **comprehensive, basin-wide strategy** exists to implement the LTFS minimum 20 percent flow reduction goal for the main stem while achieving local tributary flood damage reduction.
- The impacts of retention are often dependant on **timing** and location. Not all sites are equally beneficial for local tributary and basin main stem flood damage reduction.
- Due to the variability of flood events, flow reduction through retention as demonstrated by **modeling** can reduce flows and stages on the Red River main stem as well as provide local benefits on tributaries. Retention must be used in conjunction with other structural and non-structural measures to achieve the LTFS goals that will result in basin-wide improved levels of protection.
- The minimum goal for flow reduction on the Red River main stem at the **international boundary** for a 100-year flood equates to around 1.5 million acre feet of storage upstream accounting for timing of flow and costing approximately \$1.5 billion.

- Retention using the minimum **20 percent flow reduction goal basin-wide** is achievable over the next 20 years if local, state, and federal funds can be leveraged to provide comprehensive local, tributary and main stem benefits for residents, property, and the environment.
- **Retention** that will cumulatively achieve the basin minimum 20 percent flow reductions over the next 20 to 25 years should be managed to improve flood flow

control, improve water quality, include natural resource enhancement opportunities, and provide potential water supply during extended droughts.

- Numerous small, aged PL 83-566 **flood control dams** throughout the basin could provide additional capacity for flood storage retention with minor refurbishment.

Recommendation for Action 2C.1:

- ✓ **Federal funding** should be provided for retention at \$25 million per year or \$500 million over the next 20 years, with Minnesota, North Dakota, and local governments providing cost share funding for retention to achieve a minimum 20 percent reduction in peak flows on the Red River.

Recommendation for Action 2C.2:

- ✓ **Cost for retention projects** should be shared among federal (50 to 75 percent), states of Minnesota and North Dakota (25 to 35 percent), and the RRWMB, RRJWRD and local water boards (10 to 25 percent) over a period of 20 years staying within the current local joint board two mil levy.

Recommendation for Action 2C.3:

- ✓ A **review of federally operated reservoirs**, identifying the potential for increased storage during flood events, should be conducted by USACE and state agencies, and Wildlife Management Areas by the USFWS, reporting to relevant state agencies and the RRRRA.

Recommendation for Action 2C.4:

- ✓ The newly formed RRRRA should work with each water management board to **plan, design, and implement retention**, to achieve 25 percent of the retention goal every five years for their respective areas, with the goal of achieving the minimum 20 percent flow reduction for the Red River main stem over 20-25 years.

Recommendation for Action 2C.5:

- ✓ A **project prioritization methodology** for the use of federal funds reflecting local and main stem needs and benefits should be developed by the RRRRA by 2012.

Recommendation for Action 2C.6:

- ✓ The **permitting process** for water retention projects should be coordinated by the RRRRA and a federal agency liaison in the basin working with appropriate state and federal agencies to help streamline the process to decrease timelines for project implementation, allow a one-stop permitting process, and provide general permits for certain projects.

Recommendation for Action 2C.7:

- ✓ NRCS and/or the states of Minnesota and North Dakota should provide \$400,000 to **expand the Project Planning and Permit Evaluation demonstration project** to the entire Red River basin through the International Water Institute as part of the USACE Basin Watershed Feasibility Study.

Recommendation for Action 2C.8:

- ✓ **Public outreach on retention programs** and a survey to determine landowner interest in storing water on their land should be completed in two years by the RRWMB and RRJWRD (or the RRRRA) to assist in future planning for retention projects and determine achievable timelines and cost expectations that correspond to local participation.

Recommendation for Action 2C.9:

- ✓ Regarding the ongoing USACE Red River Basin-wide Feasibility Study:

2C.9.1 The current ongoing **study shall be continued with federal funding at \$1 million per year** and corresponding \$1 million non-federal match.

2C.9.2 The updating of HMS (hydrologic modeling system) of the remaining major watersheds should be completed by the end of 2012. This modeling will provide the tools necessary to **identify retention projects** on tributaries that provide local benefits and cumulatively benefit the basin.

2C.9.3 Modeling of the remaining **main stem** Hydrologic Engineering Centers River Analysis System **HEC-RAS** reach to the Canadian border presently underway, including the work needed to tie all the main stem reaches together into one model from White Rock, South Dakota, to the Canadian border, should be completed by the end of 2012.

2C.9.4 The HEC-RAS main stem model, in conjunction with the new watershed HMS models, should be finalized in such a way that they can be utilized to provide the basis for a RRRRA "**Project Prioritization Process**" needed for evaluating proposed projects, their effectiveness, and downstream impacts in contributing to the RRBC's flow reduction goals on the major tributaries and Red River main stem.

Recommendation for Action 2C.10:

- ✓ NRCS, in conjunction the RRRRA, shall **evaluate PL 83-566 and other dams that have**

**flood control capacity in the basin to determine the feasibility of restoration** for the purpose of adding potential flood water retention storage, including the identification of specific structures for rehabilitation, specific strategies and funding necessary, and proposed timelines. NRCS shall issue its findings to the RRRA by September 30, 2012. Federal funding of up to \$6 million is needed for the evaluation and an additional estimated \$10-\$15 million for minimum refurbishment.

### 3. Information and Tools for Maximizing Efforts Going Forward

- The Red River Basin, a vast geographic area of three states and one Canadian province, **has great need for cooperation** across boundaries for uniform data and information gathering efforts, an understanding of our differences, and a shared vision of what needs to be accomplished.
- The current local, state, and federal partnership in comprehensive flood risk reduction strategies is **disjointed and operates in a piecemeal fashion**.
- **Each flood varies**, creating unique issues regarding preparation and protection needs.
- **Levels of protection** recommended by RRBC for the LTFS Report will provide the safety net needed and allow for variations in floods, weather, and forecasting.
- **Further improvements in flood forecasting** such as new data sets, modeling improvements, and real time information to account for variables related to precipitation and temperature are needed to build upon those instituted after the 1997 flood.
- **Additional efforts and information** are needed as a guide for the future as updated needs become evident.

#### Recommendation for Action 3.1:

- ✓ The RRBC shall, for the next 10 years, conduct an **annual evaluation of flood mitigation progress towards the implementation of the LTFS Report Recommendations**. This evaluation shall be submitted to Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Manitoba.

#### Recommendation for Action 3.2:

- ✓ Jurisdictional Multi-Boundary Coordination should be implemented wherever possible through the RRBC.
  - 3.2.1 The Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota governors and the Manitoba Premier should meet at least once every two years, along with the relevant legislative committee chairs of the state and provincial governments, to receive an **update on progress towards the LTFS recommendations** on flood reduction strategies, water quality, water quantity, and other relevant natural resource issues.
  - 3.2.2 With the assistance of RRBC, the **International Legislators Forum** among

Manitoba, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota legislators should be continued to discuss current topics, including flood risk reduction strategies.

3.2.3 Minnesota should coordinate through the Board of Water and Soil Resources and the state legislature the **inclusion of all subwatersheds** on the Minnesota side as Watershed Districts (Ottertail) and membership in the RRWMB (Ottertail and Buffalo-Red Watershed District).

3.2.4 Federal agencies should utilize their **regional structures in innovative new ways** to accommodate Red River basin hydrologic boundaries.

3.2.5 When necessary, RRBC shall coordinate a **jurisdictional meeting** of heads of state, legislative leaders, and key agency officials to prompt dialogue and development of unified action on such issues.

Recommendation for Action 3.3:

✓ LTFS should be expanded to include the entire Red River basin:

3.3.1 Manitoba should continue funding RRBC's efforts to model the 20 percent **flow reduction strategy in Manitoba** and also continue and accelerate the gathering of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data, at \$70,000 through 2012.

3.3.2 **South Dakota** and local leadership should determine the feasibility of establishing watershed organizations in Roberts and Marshall counties through the International Legislators Forum within the next two years.

Recommendation for Action 3.4:

✓ RRBC should coordinate development of a basin-wide strategy and identification of funding sources for **improving flood forecasting** during 2012 among local, state, provincial, and federal agencies.

3.4.1 The generation of **relevant time appropriate data** (real time rain and snowmelt, soil moisture, frost depth information, and other information) and improved modeling through a volunteer network and the development of a real time network shall be addressed.

3.4.2 The feasibility of establishing an **on-site decision support service** to the region during spring and summer flood events by hosting a US National Weather Service hydrologist in the basin shall be considered, as well as identifying a funding source for such an effort.

Recommendation for Action 3.5:

- ✓ The USGS, RRWMB, RRJWRD, and their member water boards, NDSWC, MNDNR, and other key stakeholders, should **develop a stream gage strategy** by 2012 with associated costs and funders for the basin for the main stem Red River and its tributaries that will support the new hydrologic and hydraulic models that will provide a long term record for accurate, timely, and consistent flow data for model development, aid in flood reduction strategies, and include water quality modeling needs in the next two years.

Recommendation for Action 3.6:

- ✓ RRBC should **update the LTFS Report in 2021** with the inclusion of Manitoba and South Dakota and shared funding from the four jurisdictions.

#### 4. Resources to Implement

- Minnesota and North Dakota, cost sharing with local, state, and federal funds, should implement actions consistent with the LTFS to maintain the basin's social, economic, and environmental welfare and protection from future large floods, as this investment over the next 10 years will significantly **reduce the risk of \$11-13 billion in losses** from a large flood and protect the economic output of the basin.

Recommendations for Action 4.1:

- ✓ The states of Minnesota and North Dakota, cost sharing with local and federal partners, should make a **financial investment** of about \$3.54 billion over the next 10 years to immediately address flooding in the basin with a structural approach.

**4.1 Funding in Minnesota** needed for the next 10 years is \$270.9 million, from local and state sources.

**4.2 Funding in North Dakota** needed for the next 10 years is \$536.4 million from local and state sources.

**4.3 Local funding** at the RRWMB and RRJWRD levels should be increased and maintained at a two mil levy.

*See attached funding timeline table D-31 and Level of Protection table D-22a with state, local and federal funds.*



BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM

AGENDA ITEM TITLE:

FYs '12 and '13 RED RIVER BASIN COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE GRANTS

Meeting Date: December 14, 2011

Agenda Category: [ ] Committee Recommendation [x] New Business [ ] Old Business

Item Type: [x] Decision [ ] Discussion [ ] Information

Section/Region: Land & Water

Contact: Wayne Zellmer

Prepared by: Wayne Zellmer

Reviewed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Committee(s)

Presented by: John Jaschke

[x] Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

Attachments: [x] Resolution [ ] Order [ ] Map [x] Other Supporting Information

Fiscal/Policy Impact

- [ ] None [x] General Fund Budget
[ ] Amended Policy Requested [ ] Capital Budget
[ ] New Policy Requested [ ] Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
[ ] Other: \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] Clean Water Fund Budget

ACTION REQUESTED

Decision

SUMMARY (Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)

The Commission has requested allocation of their FY '12 legislative appropriation of \$100,000. The Commission presents their 2012 and 2013 Workplan, and 2012 Budget, for Board approval; and approval of their FY '12 allocation. Their FY '13 allocation would be authorized also, pending RRBC adoption and Board staff approval of their 2013 Budget, anticipated in the fall of 2012.

Board Resolution # \_\_\_\_\_

**FYs '12 and '13 RED RIVER BASIN COMMISSION  
ADMINISTRATIVE GRANTS**

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**WHEREAS**, the Laws of Minnesota 2011, 1<sup>st</sup> Special Session, Chapter 2, Article 1, Sec. 5, appropriate \$200,000 for grants to the Red River Basin Commission (RRBC) for administration and management, of water quality and floodplain management programs; and,

**WHEREAS**, Minnesota Statutes Section 103B.101, subd. 9, authorizes the Board to coordinate the water and soil resources planning activities of "other local units of government" through its various authorities for approval of local plans, administration of state grants, and by other means as may be appropriate; and,

**WHEREAS**, the RRBC has submitted to the Board an approved 2012 and 2013 Workplan and 2012 Budget, which is incorporated hereto by reference and located in the Board's office in St. Paul; and,

**WHEREAS**, the RRBC will be requested to adopt their 2013 Budget in the fall of 2012.

**NOW THEREFORE**, for the FY '12 and FY '13 administration and management, of water quality and floodplain management programs, the Board hereby authorizes the FY '12 allocation of \$100,000 to the RRBC,

**AND**, authorizes their FY '13 allocation of \$100,000, pending RRBC adoption and Board staff approval of the RRBC 2013 Budget, to be incorporated hereto by reference and located in the Board's office in St. Paul.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian Napstad, Chair  
Board of Water and Soil Resources

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## FYs '12 and '13 RED RIVER BASIN COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE GRANTS

### BACKGROUND

The Red River Basin Commission (RRBC) works across the political boundaries of Manitoba, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota in the United States and Canada to create a shared vision for action with regard to land and water issues.

The RRBC was formed in 2002 to initiate a grass roots effort to address land and water issues in a basin-wide context. The RRBC was formed as a result of a merger between The Red River Basin Board, The International Coalition, and the Red River Water Resources Council.

The RRBC is made up of a 41-member Board of Directors, comprised of mainly representatives of local government, including the cities, counties, rural municipalities, watershed boards, water resource districts, joint powers boards, as well as First Nations representatives, a water supply cooperative, a lake improvement association, environmental groups, and four at-large members. The Governors of North Dakota, Minnesota, and the Premier of the Province of Manitoba have also appointed members to the Board.

The RRBC has adopted a vision, a mission statement and a set of Guiding Principles, based on input provided by Basin residents, to guide its future activities. Although general in nature, these documents provided the foundation to develop reasonably specific goals and objectives for water management in the Basin. These goals and objectives, along with the mission statement and the Guiding Principles, will provide a framework for the Board to conduct business in the future.

Since its inception, the State of Minnesota has been supporting the RRBC with board member and committee participation as well as financial support.

### APPROVAL

The 2011 Legislature in their 1<sup>st</sup> Special Session appropriated \$200,000 to BWSR for RRBC administration in the FY '12 and '13 biennium:

\$100,000 the first year and \$100,000 the second year are for a grant to the Red River Basin Commission for water quality and floodplain management, including administration of programs. If the appropriation in either year is insufficient, the appropriation in the other year is available for it.

The Board will review the RRBC's 2012 and 2013 Workplan, and 2012 Budget, thereby authorizing the FY '12 allocation of \$100,000, and the FY '13 allocation of \$100,000, pending RRBC adoption and Board staff approval of their 2013 Budget, anticipated in the fall of 2012.



**BOARD MEETING AGENDA ITEM**

**AGENDA ITEM TITLE:** 2012 BWSR Board Meeting Schedule

**Meeting Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Agenda Category:**  Committee Recommendation  New Business  Old Business

**Item Type:**  Decision  Discussion  Information

**Section/Region:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Prepared by:** Mary Jo Anderson

**Reviewed by:** John Jaschke Committee(s)

**Presented by:** John Jaschke

Audio/Visual Equipment Needed for Agenda Item Presentation

**Attachments:**  Resolution  Order  Map  Other Supporting Information

**Fiscal/Policy Impact**

- None
- Amended Policy Requested
- New Policy Requested
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- General Fund Budget
- Capital Budget
- Outdoor Heritage Fund Budget
- Clean Water Fund Budget

**ACTION REQUESTED**

Approval of the proposed 2012 BWSR Board Meeting dates.

**SUMMARY** *(Consider: history, reason for consideration now, alternatives evaluated, basis for recommendation)*

The BWSR Board meets the fourth Wednesday of the month unless noted on the attached '2012 BWSR Board Meeting Schedule'.

**2012 BWSR Board Meeting Schedule**

*(Fourth Wednesday of the month unless noted)*

- January 25
- February – no meeting
- March 28
- April 25
- May 23
- June 27
- July – no meeting
- August 22-23 Tour and Meeting
- September 26
- October 24
- November – no meeting
- December 12

\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian Napstad, Chair  
Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources

Date 12/14/11