

**Lower St. Croix Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan (CWMP)
Implementation Policy Committee**

<p>Policy Committee Meeting #7</p>	<p>Vision The St. Croix River, groundwater, lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands, and upland habitat in the Lower St. Croix watershed sustain healthy ecosystems, recreation, public health, tourism, agriculture, the economy, and quality of life in our communities.</p>	
<p>April 25, 2022 4:00-6:00 PM</p>		
<p>Chisago County Government Center – Room 159 B 313 N Main St, Center City</p>	<p>Mission Guide protection and restoration of priority natural resources in the Lower St. Croix watershed over the next ten years through implementation of the Lower St. Croix Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan.</p>	
	<p>Facilitator: Angie Hong</p>	<p>Note taker: Barbara Heitkamp</p>
<p>Invited:</p>	<p>Anoka SWCD: Sharon LeMay Brown's Creek WD: Klayton Eckles Carnelian Marine St Croix WD: Wade Johnson Chisago County: Chris DuBose (Vice Chair), Lance Petersen, and Mike Mergens Chisago SWCD: Jim Birkholz Comfort Lake Forest Lake WD: Jackie Anderson Isanti County: Susan Morris (Secretary) Isanti SWCD: Jerry Schaubach Middle St. Croix WMO: Mike Runk Pine County: Steve Hallan Pine SWCD: Doug Odegard South Washington WD: Kevin ChapdeLaine Sunrise River JP WMO: Janet Hegland Washington County: Fran Miron (Chair) Washington SWCD: Diane Blake Valley Branch WD: Ed Marchan</p> <p>Copied: Policy Committee alternates; Advisory Committee members</p>	
<p>Meeting packet:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-24-22 Policy Committee minutes • Annual Plan of Work and progress report (Table 5-1) • Memo: Re-evaluating JPC vs JPE • Streamlined project review process • Draft Policy for "Fast-Track Projects" • April 2022 Financial Update • Trout Brook Restoration – project request form (doc) and proposal (excel workbook) • 2022 Q1 Education and Outreach update • Memo: Updates on Prioritization and Analysis projects • 3-15-22 Contact List (excel workbook) 	

Agenda Items

Topic	Purpose	Lead	Time
Introductions; Approve agenda	DECIDE	Policy Committee	5 min
Approval of Jan. 24, 2022 Meeting Minutes	DECIDE	Policy Committee	5 min
2021 Progress Report	INFO	Angie Hong	10 min.
Re-evaluating JPC vs JPE & Streamlined approach to project review	DISCUSS DECIDE	Jamie Schurbon Barbara Heitkamp	30 min.
2022-2023 Annual Plan of Work	DECIDE	Emily Heinz	20 min.
Draft Policy for "Fast-Track Projects"	DECIDE	Angie Hong	10 min.
April 2022 Financial Report	INFO	Craig Mell	5 min.
Proposed project: Trout Brook Restoration	DECIDE	Matt Moore	15 min.
Program Updates <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Implementation actions on agricultural lands</u> (Jennifer Hahn) 2. <u>Implementation actions on developed lands</u> (Barbara Heitkamp) 3. <u>Implementation actions for ecosystem services</u> (no updates) 4. <u>Prioritization and analysis projects</u> (Jay Riggs) 	INFO	Jennifer Hahn Barbara Heitkamp Jay Riggs	25 min.
Adjourn	DECIDE	Policy Committee	5 min.

**Lower St. Croix Watershed Partnership
Policy Committee Meeting
January 24, 2022, 4-6 pm via zoom
MINUTES - DRAFT**

1. The meeting was called to order by vice chair Chris Dubose at 4:02pm.

- Policy Committee members in attendance:
 - Anoka SWCD: Sharon LeMay
 - Carnelian Marine St Croix WD: Wade Johnson
 - Chisago County: Chris DuBose (Vice Chair), Dawn White (at large alt.), Mike Mergens
 - Comfort Lake Forest Lake WD: Jackie Anderson
 - Isanti County: Susan Morris (Secretary)
 - Isanti SWCD: Jerry Schaubach
 - Pine County: Steve Hallan
 - Pine SWCD: Doug Odegard
 - South Washington WD: Kevin ChapdeLaine
 - Sunrise River JP WMO: Janet Hegland
 - Washington SWCD: Diane Blake
- Policy Committee members not in attendance:
 - Brown's Creek WD: Klayton Eckles
 - Chisago SWCD: Jim Birkholz
 - Middle St. Croix WMO: John Fellegy
 - Washington County: Fran Miron (Chair)
 - Valley Branch WD: Ed Marchan
- Also in attendance:
 - Policy Committee alternates: Dave Medvecky (Isanti), Steve Schmaltz (CLFLWD)
 - Local staff: Angie Hong, Jamie Schurbon, Barbara Heitkamp, Craig Mell Emily Heinz, Jay Riggs, Matt Moore, Susanna Wilson-Witkowski, Tiffany Determan, Jessica Collin-Pilarski
 - Other: Barb Peichel and Michelle Jordan (BWSR), Gayle Prest (interested resident)
- Michelle Jordan, new BWSR board conservationist introduced herself to the group.
- Chis Dubose shared that Mike Robinson passed away unexpectedly over the weekend. He was a Chisago County commissioner and policy committee alternate who was involved in the early phase of Lower St. Croix 1w1p planning.

2. **Motion by Susan Morris, second by Mike Mergens to approve 1/24/22 agenda.** All members voting yes. Agenda approved.
3. **Motion by Steve Hallan, second by Diane Blake to approve 10/25/21 minutes.** Jackie Anderson noted that Pg. 2, item four, last word should be changes from sent to spent. Hallan and Blake re-iterated motions to approve the minutes with requested changes. All members voting yes. Minutes approved with suggested changes.
4. **2021 Summary and Highlights:** Angie Hong shared a short presentation highlighting progress on various components of the WBIF grant plan in 2021. She also shared impaired waters listings and de-listings within the Lower St. Croix watershed. Craig Mell provided a financial update. Hong reviewed the planned timeline for 2021 annual reporting and approval of the 2022 plan of work.
5. **Discussion: Joint-Powers Collaborative vs Entity:** Jaime Schurbon shared a short presentation highlighting differences in operations between a joint powers collaborative vs joint powers entity
 - a. Chris Dubose – does anyone have concerns about the way things are currently operating?
 - Steve Hallan –big proponent of joint powers collaborative. We have trust in our staff and how they are operating.
 - Chris Dubose – it seems like things are operating well and that decisions aren't too cumbersome. Would be comfortable moving to an entity but doesn't think it is necessary
 - Janet Hegland – as a collaborative, we can't submit our own projects and that will be a detriment in the long term. It's working now because we don't have many projects but that may change in the future.

- Susan Morris – supported an entity from the beginning. Having a collaboration is cumbersome and sometimes wastes the time of local decision-making boards that have to review and approve annual plans they aren't familiar with. What would be the additional cost for administration if we were an entity?
 1. Schurbon estimates \$2000-4000 for insurance costs but that doesn't include extra administration costs
 - Jackie Anderson – you get a more focused effort if you are an entity because the admin and board aren't distracted by responsibilities for their own organizations. As a board, the policy committee would be much more familiar with projects if this was an entity. CLFLWD has always supported becoming an entity.
 - Janet Hegland – right now, the local entities are spending funds on admin for the JPC. If we became an entity, there wouldn't be as much cost bourn at the local level. Chisago SWCD has taken the lion's share of the work so far and it isn't fair to make them do so much work on behalf of the partnership
 - Craig Mell – his Chisago SWCD board member is not here tonight but their board has been supportive of becoming an entity
 - Chris Dubose – is anyone against an eventual transition to a joint powers entity?
 - Diane Blake – she isn't but Fran Miron who isn't in attendance tonight was. She'd like to hear his opinion before moving forward.
 - Jackie Anderson – Fran Miron did say he was open to eventually becoming an entity
 - Jerry Schaubach – has always thought that an entity was the way to go
 - b. Chris Dubose – requested that the planning team look into this more and come back to the Policy Committee for a vote at the April meeting.
 - Craig Mell – current budget is \$100k for administration. \$83k has been encumbered so far.
 - Angie Hong – noted that the \$100k is for the lifetime of the WBIF grant, not the annual cost for program administration.
 - Susan Morris – we should talk with MCIS. They strongly support becoming an entity.
6. **Updated WBIF Project Request Process Flow Chart with Guidelines for "Fast Track" Projects** – Emily Heinz
- Heinz explained how the work flow has been updated to explain the way that "fast track" projects will be dealt with
 - Jackie Anderson – she requested and was expecting a policy statement for consideration at this meeting. This would be an official policy update that would then be sent to the local governing bodies for approval.
 - Craig Mell – does the current JPC lay out a process for changing, adding, or approving policy statements?
 - Jamie Schurbon – the language in the JPC is silent on this issue.
 - Chris Dubose – the emergency project itself would not be subject approval to by local entities, but the policy for how they are approved should be.
 - Craig Mell – our JPC has language related to annual work plans but not changes to WBID grant work plans.
 - Jackie Anderson – need to provide some transparency to the process so that the same group of staff aren't making decisions at every step in the decision-making process.
 - Craig Mell – the current WBIF grant work plan states that subcommittees will develop policies to bring to the steering committee for recommendation to Chisago SWCD board.
 - Jackie Anderson – we still need a policy statement to be approved by local governing boards for emergency projects
 - Chris Dubose – it makes sense to bring a policy statement to the local governing boards at the same time we ask them to consider moving toward a joint-powers entity
 - Matt Moore – last year's SWWD project was not an emergency. Minnesota State Statute grants watershed districts with special powers for official emergencies.
 - Emily Heinz – the main issue last year was just that we were early in the implementation process and didn't have policies in place yet at the time the group decided to move forward with the McQuade project
7. **Memo: Prioritization and Targeting** – Emily Heinz explained the memo and steering committee process for reviewing and prioritizing projects.
8. **Subcommittee updates** –
- a. A1 - Agronomy Outreach – Jay Riggs

- WCD and U of MN have fully executed all contracts needed to allow our new agronomist Jennifer Hahn to begin in February.
- Barbara Heitkamp sent out an announcement last week and shared some background info about Hahn. She will begin Feb. 28.
- Let Barbara and Angie know if you didn't get the email via MailChimp last week.
- b. A2, 4, 5 ,9 - Urban and Agricultural Projects – Craig Mell
 - The urban and ag subcommittee is awaiting more project proposals
- c. A3 - Watershed Education – Angie Hong and Barbara Heitkamp
 - Heitkamp – she and Hong will be forming small groups to begin planning a workshop on the water and workshop in the vineyard for local elected officials this coming summer. She is making a new guidebook and education materials for lake associations. New video on natural environment lakes, featuring Isanti Co. Barbara will also be starting a blog to focus on northern communities.
 - Hong - There is a lot of overlap between EMWREP and Lower St. Croix Watershed Partnership. Heitkamp and Hong met with local partners during Dec. and Jan. and developed a 2022 education plan for EMWREP and LSC. The two programs are reaching different audiences but in the same geographical region and toward the same ultimate goals.
- d. A6 - Wetland Restoration – no updates
- e. A7 - Internal Analyses – Susanna Wilson-Witkowski
 - The subcommittee reviewed a proposal for an internal analysis study on Forest Lake and will be sending it to the steering committee for review on Wednesday, Jan. 26
 - The subcommittee will continue discussing seven other applications they received.
- f. A8 - Targeting Analyses – Jay Riggs
 - Urban and rural subwatershed assessment protocols are under development
 - Pine County and Sunrise River subwatershed analysis is underway
 - Tree canopy protocol for enhanced street sweeping is in development

9. Topics for the next meeting:

- Next round of WBIF funding
- 2021 annual plan and 2022 annual plan of work (for everything, not just WBIF funds)
- Continued conversation about moving from a JPC to a JPE

10. **Jackie Anderson motion to adjourn the meeting. Second by Steve Hallan.** All members voting yes. Meeting adjourned at 5:18pm.

MEMORANDUM
Lower St. Croix Partnership

To: LSC Policy Committee
From: Planning Team, Advisory Committee
Subject: 2023 Annual Plan of Work

Date: April 13, 2022

Background/Discussion

The purpose of this agenda item is for the Policy Committee to consider recommending the enclosed 2023 Annual Plan of Work to the Lower St. Croix partners for approval. This addresses item #6 in the implementation joint powers agreement. The Advisory Committee shall present the proposed annual work plan to the Policy Committee for discussion and revision as appropriate. The Advisory Committee met on March 23rd and approved the Annual Plan of Work. The Policy Committee shall vote to recommend a proposed annual work plan to the governing boards of the Parties for approval. A vote of 2/3rd of the members present of the Policy Committee is necessary to move a recommended annual work plan onto the governing boards.

The 2023 Annual Plan of Work follows the State’s fiscal year calendar (FY2023 = July 1, 2022-June 30, 2023). It contains all of the implementation items from Table 5-1 of the 10-year Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan. This work plan goes beyond what is included in the Watershed Based Implementation Funding (WBIF) grant work plan; items that overlap with the WBIF grant work plan are highlighted in green. The WBIF grant work plan for the next grant installment will be brought to the Policy Committee separately.

Also included in the Annual Plan of Work is a summary of accomplishments from year 1 of implementation. Again, this includes activities that partners have accomplished beyond the WBIF grant. Some implementation items do not have accomplishments reported for year 1 or are scheduled to happen later in the 10-year watershed plan. At the end of year 2, the steering committee will again review progress and discuss whether additional funding, better tracking of partner-led programs, or more specificity with regard to responsible parties is needed to achieve goals outlined in the 10-year watershed plan.

Annual Report in Map Form

As an alternative way of looking at the progress reported in the enclosed table, Angie Hong has prepared the interactive map at the following link. All of the year 1 “outputs accomplished” are summarized geographically in this map.

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=18tuXF9ztzoFbR-q01FC19Fs1wUC-cZJV&ll=45.58885442297796%2C-92.903163&z=8>

Recommendation

Recommended Motion: Policy Committee Member _____ moves to recommend the 2023 Annual Plan of Work for adoption by Lower St. Croix partner organization boards. Seconded by Policy Committee Member _____.

Attached: Annual Plan of Work and Annual Report

Lower St. Croix Partnership Annual Plan of Work (based on LSC CWMP Table 5-1)

#	Activity	Priority Location	Measurable Output	Implementation Actions	From CWMP		2-year outputs and costs divided by 2				Fiscal Agent/ Responsible Party	Funding Sources	2021 Yearend Progress Reporting		
					Years 1-2 Outputs	Years 1-2 Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Outputs	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Outputs	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Estimated Cost			Year 1 (2021) Outputs Accomplished	Year 1 (2021) Dollars Spent	
Part A. Implementation Actions for Agricultural Lands															
1	GW Quality (Table 3-1 GW1A, 2B)	Basin Wide Priority - Agricultural lands where: 1) DWSMA vulnerability is moderate, high, or very high; or 2) Pollution sensitivity to wells is high or very high; or 3) Pollution sensitivity to near surface materials is karst or high; or 4) Well testing show ≥ 5 mg/L nitrate See Figure 5-1	Install BMPs on 2,200 acres that improve soil health and/or reduce nitrogen and pesticide pollution to groundwater		300 ac	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	150 ac		150 ac		Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 4)	CLFLWD: 30 acres of cropland conversion to perennial (34 lb/yr P reduction to Bone Lake) CMSCWD/WCD/Land Trust 14.0 acres cropland to prairie and savannah 19.4 lb/y P reduction to Silver Creek. Washington County: 18 acres cropland to prairie at St. Croix Bluffs Regional Park	\$59,000	\$5,000
2	Rivers & Streams + St. Croix River WQ (Table 3-1 R&S 1A; STC 1B, C)	Regionally Significant Rivers and Streams: - All streams and tributaries in Sunrise River Watershed (whole watershed regardless of direct drainage) - Direct drainage areas to St. Croix River through Rock, Rush, Goose, Lawrence, and Browns Creeks and Trout Brook and other small streams shown in Figure 5-2 See Table 5-2 for streams and total phosphorus reduction goals; see Figure 5-2	Reduce total phosphorus by 3,300 lbs/year (install approximately 220 BMPs @ estimated 15 lbs/BMP) and reduce TSS, bacteria, and nitrogen as secondary benefit		450 lbs TP (approx. 30 BMPs)	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	225 lbs TP (approx 15 BMPs)		225 lbs TP (approx 15 BMPs)		Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 2, 4)	- ISWCD: Cover Crops (N. Branch Sunrise River (140 acres)= 6.6 lbs/yr. - CSWCD: Direct Drainage 12 structural BMPs = 836 lbs/yr. Cover Crops (Sunrise River and Direct Drainage) 157 acres, 7.5 lbs/yr., - WCD: buffer restoration (St. Croix direct drainage, Marine); St. Croix River shoreline stabilization = 37.4lb/yr P + 88,000 lb TSS - ACD & SRWMO: Martin Lake Shores Stormwater Pond Enhancement Project 1.09lb/yr P + 436lb/yr TSS. Arvold Martin Lakeshore stabilization 2.8lb/yr TP + 5,625lb/yr TSS; Ferden Martin Lakeshore stabilization 0.48lb/yr TP + 600lb/yr TSS. - CLFLWD: Bone Lake Southeast/Meadowbrook Wetland Restoration (Sunrise River watershed) = 35 lb/yr P. - Washington County: 18 acres cropland to prairie at St. Croix Bluffs Regional Park = 21lb/yr TP to St. Croix River - CMSCWD: Marine on St. Croix Town Center Stormwater Retrofits. St. Croix River 16.7 lbs./yr TP and 15,010 lbs/yr TSS - CLLID: The CLLID provides match funds to encourage environmentally sound land use practices for urban and agricultural areas to protect water quality within the Chisago Lakes Chain of Lakes Watershed - BCWD: Brown's Creek Diversion Tributary restoration benefits Brown's Creek, McKusick Lake, and the St. Croix. Installed 22 rock vanes along 5200 linear feet of stream. Reduced TP 52 lbs/year, TSS 48 tons/year. All funding from BCWD local levy. \$87,600 - PSWCD: Partnership effort with NRCS to install WASCBs and a grassed waterway on two separate properties. EQIP paid for a portion of the installation. Pine SWCD secured funding through Wild Rivers Conservancy to cover the rest. 222.48lbs/yr P, 184lbs/yr TSS	\$897,712	4206, 99,000, \$2021, \$80,000
3	Lake WQ from ag (Table 3-1 LK1A, 2A)	Regionally Significant Lakes for Agricultural BMPs See Table 5-3 for lakes and total phosphorus reduction goals; see Figure 5-3 for map	Install conservation BMPs, near sensitive lakes or in direct lake catchments to reduce TP by 1,275 lbs (estimated 15 lbs/BMP) and reduce TSS, bacteria, N as secondary benefit		150 lbs TP (approx.300 ac and/or 10 BMPs)	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	75 lbs TP (approx 150 ac and/or 5 BMPs)		75 lbs TP (approx 150 ac and/or 5 BMPs)		Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 2, 4)	CSWCD: Rush Lake: 1 structural BMP: 2.6 lbs/yr Pine SWCD: Rock Lake: Cattle exclusion and buffer strip 3.5 lbs/yr	\$4,578	\$4578.01
4	GW Quantity (Table 3-1 GW2A)	All agricultural irrigators; highest priority given to highest consumers [For context: Active water use permits from MPARS database 2018: 100 agricultural irrigators; 157 Water Supply Wells; 37 Non-crop irrigators. Total = 294. 100 of those used >1MG in 2018.]	Install or retrofit smart technology on 40 irrigation systems [For context: Active water use permits from MPARS database 2018: 100 agricultural irrigators; 157 Water Supply Wells; 37 Non-crop irrigators. Total = 294. 100 of those used >1MG in 2018.]			[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]					SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
5	River & Stream Flows (Table 3-1 R&S 3A)	Basin wide	Identify and map 100% of private ditches as part of developing Conservation Plans		Maps created during all applicable landowner interactions	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	Maps created during all applicable landowner interactions		Maps created during all applicable landowner interactions		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
6	Drainage impacts on wetlands (Table 3-1 WTL 1B)	All public and private ditches	Review 100% of drainage projects for possible impacts to wetland quality		All active and proposed projects reviewed	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	All active and proposed projects reviewed		All active and proposed projects reviewed		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	Chisago County: As a result of the new buffer requirements, 2021 also saw a busy ditch inspection year. The Wetland Specialist continues to oversee the maintenance of County public and private ditch and drainage system for functionality and adherence to the drainage code and the WCA drainage standards. Chisago County: 2021 saw a further increase to Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) applications, particularly in the arena of wetland delineation reviews. The Wetland Specialist saw to 12 alleged wetland violations, five actual violations and resolved one restoration orders in 2021. The wetland specialist evaluated several pond applications which all required site visits and subsequent wetland permits. The wetland specialist issues and monitors the shoreland grade and fill permits, in 2020 there were 11 applications of which three were denied. The position is also responsible for commenting on the DNR public water permits if necessary, of which there were several related grade and fill permits.	\$27,700	\$27,700

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					Years 1-2 Outputs	Years 1-2 Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Outputs	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Outputs	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Estimated Cost			Year 1 (2021) Outputs Accomplished	Year 1 (2021) Dollars Spent	
7	Drainage impact on rivers & streams (Table 3-1 R&S 1C)	Judicial and public ditches	Maintain or improve downstream water quality following ditch maintenance		No negative change in downstream water quality	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	No negative change in downstream water quality		No negative change in downstream water quality		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
8	GW quality from contaminants (Table 3-1 GW1B)	Priority areas: Where pollution sensitivity to near surface materials is high, or in karst areas, or where bedrock is at or near the surface; see Figure 1-3 for map Secondary priority: Basin wide	Upgrade 100 non-conforming or non-compliant SSTS to properly functioning, compliant systems. [For context: Estimated 4,202 SSTS basin wide failing to protect GW. Source: SSTS Annual Report 2018 (MPCA, Aug 2019) Number of SSTS per county * % of county in LSC * estimated 15% of SSTS failing to protect groundwater statewide]								SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	ACD: 1 SSTS replaced. 7lbs/yr TP, 20lb/yr N Chisago County: Completed 268 compliance inspections, of which 232 were compliant and 36 were noncompliant. 67 new septic and 78 replacements were installed. Washington County: Completed 509 compliance inspections, of which 338 were compliant, and 171 were noncompliant. 106 new septic and 198 replacements were installed. 5 grants were issued for the STSS Program. 14 STSS loans were also issued.	\$405,584 \$10,724 \$18,600 WC: \$376,260	
9	Lake impacts from SSTS (Table 3-1 LK 1C)	Basin wide: Shorelands adjacent to nutrient impaired lakes Chisago Co: Countywide	Basin wide: Decrease non-compliant and non-conforming SSTS in shorelands adjacent to nutrient impaired lakes Chisago Co: Decrease non-compliant and non-conforming SSTS in all areas by 50% and in shorelands adjacent to nutrient impaired lakes by 80% [For context: Estimated 5,323 non-compliant SSTS basin wide. Source: SSTS Annual Report 2018 (MPCA, Aug 2019): Number of SSTS per county * % of county in LSC * estimated 19% of SSTS non-compliant statewide]		20 systems	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	10 systems		10 systems		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	Chisago County: Completed 268 compliance inspections, of which 232 were compliant and 36 were noncompliant. 67 new septic and 78 replacements were installed. Washington County: Completed 509 compliance inspections, of which 338 were compliant, and 171 were noncompliant. 106 new septic and 198 replacements were installed. 5 grants were issued for the STSS Program. 14 STSS loans were also issued.	\$394,860 CC: \$18,600 WC: \$376,260	
10	GW quality from contaminants (Table 3-1 GW1B)	Basin wide	Properly seal or floodproof 100% of known or discovered abandoned wells or wells at risk of flooding		100% of known and discovered abandoned wells are sealed	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	100% of known and discovered abandoned wells are sealed		100% of known and discovered abandoned wells are sealed		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	Washington: 13 wells have been sealed.	\$6,755 \$6,755	
SUBTOTAL: Part A. Implementation Actions for Agricultural Lands (Part A does not assign dollar amounts to numbered line items)						\$2,072,800		\$1,036,400		\$1,036,400				\$1,796,189	
Part B. Implementation for Developed and Developing Lands															
11	GW recharge & infiltration (Table 3-1 GW 2B) + Lake & stream WQ (Table 3-1 LK1B, R&S 1A)	Basin wide [Estimated 40 communities in basin without MIDS or similar standards]	Implement Minimal Impact Design Standards or more restrictive in 20 communities; including climate resiliency provisions or standards			[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]					Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 3)	This effort was delayed until 2023 in order to on board the new educator. Additional Notes: -VBWD adopted MIDS in 2013. -MSCWMO adopted MIDS in 2014 and worked with all 10 communities to update local ordinances. -BCWD adopted a version of MIDS for a portion of the watershed. -CLFLWD have rules more restrictive than MIDS in place (overlaps 5 communities). -CMSCWD have rules more restrictive (and more complicated) than MIDS in place (overlaps 4 communities); but community ordinances still do not align with Watershed District rules, causing confusion and frustration for single family residential applicants.		
12	GW recharge & stream flow (Table 3-1 GW 2B, R&S 3A)	In critical groundwater recharge areas as identified in existing or future maps or studies	Retrofit 20 existing developments with infiltration, recharge and reuse projects		4 projects	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	2 projects		2 projects		Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 5)		\$360,100 See line 15 \$360,100 Clean Water grant	
13	St. Croix River flows (Table 3-1 STC 3A)	Direct catchments to the St. Croix River and Lake St. Croix	Evaluate and update small storm volume control and large storm rate control ordinances in 4 communities			[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]					SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
14	St. Croix River + Rivers & streams WQ (Table 3-1 STC 1B; R&S 1A)	Regionally Significant Rivers and Streams: - All streams and tributaries in Sunrise River Watershed (whole watershed regardless of direct drainage) - Direct drainage areas to St. Croix River through Rock, Rush, Goose, Lawrence, and Browns Creeks and Trout Brook and other small streams shown in Figure 5-2 See Table 5-2 for streams and total phosphorus reduction goals; See Figure 5-2	Reduce TP by 100 lbs. (approximately 100 BMPs) and reduce TSS, bacteria, and nitrogen as secondary benefit [Assume 1 lb/BMP; typical reduction for raingarden or similar BMP]		20 lbs TP (approx. 20 BMPs)	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	10 lbs TP (approx. 10 BMPs)		10 lbs TP (approx. 10 BMPs)		Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 5)	WCD: bluff stabilization St. Croix River - Lake St. Croix Beach = 34lb TP + 12,000 lb TSS; 2x urban native plantings in Stillwater = 0.3lb TP + 40lb TSS ACD & SRWMO: See projects reported for activity 2 - the BMPs are in lakes that flow into the Sunrise River and unclear if it should be reported at a lake or stream benefit, or both? BCWD Oak Glen reuse project = 78lb/yr TP to Brown's Creek and St. Croix River CMSCWD: Marine on St. Croix Town Center Stormwater Retrofits. St. Croix River 16.7 lbs./yr TP and 15,010 lbs/yr TSS	\$752,555 \$350,000 \$2555 CMSCWD = \$400,000 319 grant and local funding	

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15	Lake WQ (Table 3-1 LK 1B)	Regionally Significant Lakes for Urban BMPs See Table 5-3 for lakes and total phosphorus reduction goals; See Figure 5-3	Reduce TP by 100 lbs. (approximately 100 BMPs) and reduce TSS, bacteria, and nitrogen as secondary benefit [Assume 1 lb/BMP; typical reduction for raingarden or similar BMP]		20 lbs TP (approx. 20 BMPs)	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	10 lbs TP (approx. 10 BMPs)		10 lbs TP (approx. 10 BMPs)		Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 5)	CLLID: Please see note under #2	\$338,000	\$85,000
16	St. Croix River chlorides (Table 3-1 STC 1D)	Basin wide	75% of all cities have staff certified in MPCA's Level 1 and Level 2 Smart Salting Training		Total of 15% of cities	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	Total of 7.5% of cities		Total of 7.5% of cities		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	Cities with certified staff include: Stillwater, Cottage Grove, Woodbury, Forest Lake, Linwood Township, East Bethel, Columbus, Ham Lake	\$1,000	\$1,000
17	GW quantity (Table 3-1 GW 2A)	All irrigators; highest priority given to highest consumers and communities with highest residential usage	Install or retrofit smart technology on 40 irrigation systems			[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]					SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	Cities in Washington County report distributing a total of 3887 SMART irrigation controllers to community residents		
18	GW contaminants (Table 3-1 GW 1B)	Basin wide - all currently unlicensed facilities and generators	License 100% of hazardous waste generators		Figures depend on number of generators identified	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	Figures depend on number of generators identified		Figures depend on number of generators identified		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	Chisago County: MPCA licenses all hazardous waste generators located in the county.		
19	GW contaminants (Table 3-1 GW 1B)	Priority areas: Where pollution sensitivity to near surface materials is high, or in karst areas, or where bedrock is at or near the surface Secondary priority: Basin wide	Upgrade non-compliant or non-compliant SSTS to properly functioning, compliant systems. [See Line 8 of this table for context.]		[Covered under Table 5-1, Part A #8]	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	[Covered under Table 5-1, Part A #8]		[Covered under Table 5-1, Part A #8]		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	ACD: see line 8 Chisago County: Please see # 8.		
20	Lake impacts from SSTS (Table 3-1 LK 1C)	Basin wide: Shorelands adjacent to nutrient impaired lakes Chisago Co: Countywide	Basin wide: Decrease non-compliant and non-compliant SSTS in shorelands adjacent to nutrient impaired lakes Chisago Co: Decrease non-compliant and non-compliant SSTS in all areas by 50% and in shorelands adjacent to nutrient impaired lakes by 80% [See Line 10 of this table for context.]		[Covered under Table 5-1, Part A #9]	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	[Covered under Table 5-1, Part A #9]		[Covered under Table 5-1, Part A #9]		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	Washington & Chisago County: Please see # 9.		
21	Lake shorelines (Table 3-1 LK 2B & UP 2A)	Regionally Significant Lakes for Protection and Sustainable Development: Table 5-3 and Figure 5-3	Install 100 shoreline restoration projects [100% of lakeshore owners with altered shorelines are provided information on restoration programs]		20 projects	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	10 projects		10 projects		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	CSWCD: 5 shoreline restorations ACD/SRWMO: 4 shoreline restos CMSWCD: 100' biorengineered shoreline restoration on Big Marine Lake CLLID: Provides match to provide technical and educational information to interested landowners and local units of government to implement urban and shoreland BMPs. CLLID: Provides match to develop and implement a cost share program to assist landowners to implement urban and shoreland BMPs.	\$30,000	\$10,000
22	Protect wetlands (Table 3-1 WTL 1A)	Basin wide during land use change or alteration, development or redevelopment	Increase by 5 the number of LGUs with adopted wetland protections including buffer requirements and setbacks for permanent structures		1 LGU	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]			1 LGU		Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 3)	ACD/SRWMO: Columbus updated wetland protections in ordinances.		
23	Maintain & restore habitat (Table 3-1 UP 1F)	Land with priority habitats and corridor connections	10% of land in new developments is dedicated to wildlife habitat [significant new areas of land conversion from vacant or rural land to residential, commercial/industrial, institutional, or transportation]		10% of land in new dev.	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	10% of land in new dev.		10% of land in new dev.		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
24	Sensitive lake protection (Table 3-1 LK 2A)	Regionally Significant Lakes for Protection and Sustainable Development: Table 5-3 and Figure 5-3	Implement sustainable development and land preservation programs in lakesheds of priority lakes through 10 easements or acquisitions		2 easements or acquisitions	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	1 easement or acquisition		1 easement or acquisition		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
25	Landlocked basin impact on River (Table 3-1 STC 1B, 3A, 4C)	Eutrophic natural landlocked basins to be discharged to St. Croix River	Perform analysis and implement measures to meet state standards for nutrients on 3 waterbodies		2 basins	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	1 basin		1 basin		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	VBWD performed analyses on Goose Lake in city of Lake Elmo in 2021.	\$37,000	\$37,000
SUBTOTAL: Part B. Implementation for Developed and Developing Lands (Part B does not assign dollar amounts to numbered line items)															
Part C. Implementation for Ecosystem Services															
						\$2,041,600		\$1,020,800		\$1,020,800				\$1,518,655	

#	Activity	Priority Location	Measurable Output	Implementation Actions	From CWMP		2-year outputs and costs divided by 2				Fiscal Agent/ Responsible Party	Funding Sources	2021 Yearend Progress Reporting			
					Years 1-2 Outputs	Years 1-2 Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Outputs	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Outputs	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Estimated Cost			Year 1 (2021) Outputs Accomplished	Year 1 (2021) Dollars Spent		
26	Rivers & Streams ecosystems & flow (Table 3-1 R&S 2A, 3A, STC 1B)	St. Croix River and Lake St. Croix direct drainage tributaries	Reduce TP loading and TSS loading by 425 lbs and 1,085 tons, respectively. Implement 5 stream restoration projects to restore and improve stream corridors, instream habitat, and riparian area stability [Average TP reduction/restoration = 85 lbs; Average TSS reduction/restoration = 217 tons]			1 stream resto project	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]			1 stream resto project		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	CMSCWD: Marine on St. Croix Town Center Stormwater Retrofits. St. Croix River 16.7 lbs./yr TP and 15,010 lbs/yr TSS	\$400,000	CMSCWD = \$400,000 319 grant and local funding
27	Trout populations (Table 3-1 R&S 1B)	Trout streams (Brown's Creek, Valley Creek, Lawrence Creek, Trout Brook, Willow Brooke, Mill Stream, Falls Creek, Gilbertson's Creek)	Trout populations maintained through stream restorations, BMP installations, and enforcement of development standards				[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]					SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	VBWD: Yes. BCWD: Oak Glen stormwater reuse project (see above) CMSCWD: Yes- I think. We do not actually measure trout populations.		
28	Wetland quantity (Table 3-1 WTL 2A, 2B)	1. In highest priority catchments (red, yellow and green areas) within BWSR's Compensation Planning Framework priority catchments in the Lower St. Croix River Watershed (Figure 5-5) 2. In locations where studies or mapping tools find that restoration will have significant positive impact on natural resources.	Create or restore 1,000 acres of historic wetlands lost to land use changes			200 acres created or restored	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	100 acres created or restored		100 acres created or restored		Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBF (Activity 6)	CLFLWD: Restored 6 acres of wetlands - Bone Lake Southeast/Meadowbrook Wetland Restoration (cost included in line #2)		
29	Wetland loss (Table 3-1 WTL 2A, 1B)	Judicial and public ditches	Mitigate loss of wetland acres resulting from ditch maintenance activities			No net wetland loss	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	No net wetland loss		No net wetland loss		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
30	Wetland quantity (Table 3-1 WTL 2B)	Basin wide	Create and maintain 2 new BWSR and USACE approved wetland banks within the basin			1 new wetland bank	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]			1 new wetland bank		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
31	AIS in Lakes & St. Croix River (Table 3-1 LK 2C; STC 2A)	High traffic boat launches on St. Croix River and Lake St. Croix	Increase watercraft inspection hours by 25%			Increase hours by 5%	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	Increase hours by 2.5%		Increase hours by 2.5%		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	- Chisago County: St. Croix River = 35 increase in total watercraft inspection and decontamination hours from 2020 - 2021 in Chisago County (127.5 total hours in 2020 to 162.5 total hours in 2021 - a 27.4% increase). Countywide = 1,306.75 increase in total watercraft inspection and decontamination hours from 2020 - 2021 in Chisago and Northern Washington Counties (3,694.50 total hours in 2020 to 5,001.25 total hours in 2021 - a 35.4% increase). - Washington County - 657 increase in hours of Level 1 inspection hours for the entire program. Note that CLFLWD performs their own inspection program and is not reflected in this total. Also note that hours are spent outside the LSC basin. (2020 3,381 hours total - 2021 hours total 4,038 - 16% increase). - CLFLWD partners with Chisago County to implement a watercraft inspection program and also hires its own inspectors to perform even more inspection hours. CLFLWD-hired inspection hours (Bone/Comfort/Forest - all three accesses): 2020 = 2,911 hours; 2021 = 2,107 hours (28% decrease due to hiring difficulties, but still met CLFLWD goals overall)	\$237,326	\$76,000 \$113,615 \$47,711
32	AIS (Table 3-1 LK 2C; STC 2A; R&S 2B)	Within 15 miles of all public boat launches on zebra mussel infested lakes and rivers	Provide AIS decontamination station			2 new decon stations	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	1 new decon station		1 new decon station		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	CLFLWD: Partnered with Chisago County to provide rotating mobile decontamination station at Forest 1, Forest 3, Comfort and Bone accesses. Chisago County: Completed 64 decontaminations at 10 public water accesses located in Chisago and Northern Washington Counties (Bone, Chisago/South Lindstrom, Comfort, N/S Center, Forest E/W, Green, and E/W Rush Lakes).	\$16,000	\$16,000
33	AIS signs (Table 3-1 LK 2C; STC 2A; R&S 2B)	Basin wide	Install AIS informational signage at 20 boat launches and marinas			4 new launches w/ signage	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	2 new launches w/ signage		2 new launches w/ signage		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	CLFLWD: Installed bait disposal signage at 5 accesses (Forest 1-3, Bone, Comfort). Last general AIS signage upgrade was in 2019. Chisago County: Received 6 bait disposal bins from CLFLWD and installed at Chisago/South Lindstrom, N/S Center, Green, and E/W Rush Lakes public water accesses.	\$4,000	\$4,000
34	AIS in Lakes (Table 3-1 LK 2C)	Lakes in Chisago Co. and Isanti Co. with public access	Develop 1 comprehensive AIS rapid response plan for lakes			1 comprehensive AIS rapid response plan developed	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]			1 comp. AIS rapid response plan developed		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			

#	Activity	Priority Location	Measurable Output	Implementation Actions	From CWMP		2-year outputs and costs divided by 2				Fiscal Agent/ Responsible Party	Funding Sources	2021 Yearend Progress Reporting		
					Years 1-2 Outputs	Years 1-2 Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Outputs	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Outputs	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Estimated Cost			Year 1 (2021) Outputs Accomplished	Year 1 (2021) Dollars Spent	
35	Phragmites (Table 3-1 WTL 1C)	In order of priority 1. Chisago Lakes LID 2. Carlos Avery WMA 3. Elsewhere in Chisago Co and Isanti Co 4. Headwaters of North Branch & West Branch Sunrise River	Reduce the size and number of invasive phragmites locations as reported on EddMaps by 50% or 45 infestation areas. Stabilize and eradicate those small infestations less than 1,000 – 2,000 sq. ft. through rapid response plans, where available		Reduce by 9 infestations	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	Reduce by 4 infestations		Reduce by 5 infestations		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	CLLID partnered with area lake associations and the University of Minnesota to control invasive phragmites along lakeshores and in roadside right-of-ways. 68 locations were treated in 2021. The CLLID provided funding to local lake associations to treat for aquatic invasive plants including curlyleaf pondweed, Eurasian water milfoil and invasive phragmites. Control efforts will continue in 2022. Chisago County: Partnered with Wild Rivers Conservancy to conduct roadside surveys in N/S Chisago Lake, Franconia and Lent Townships and Harris to identify and map invasive phragmites populations. Partnered with U of M to treat 40 locations along roadsides and private property in Chisago County.	\$19,000	17000 \$2,000
36	Lake levels (Table 3-1 LK 3A)	Chisago Co. Lakes = Chisago Lakes Chain of Lakes (Chisago, South Lindstrom, North Lindstrom, Green, Little Green, North Center, South Center), Fish, Horseshoe, Little Horseshoe, Sunrise	Develop resiliency plans or responses, such as a Slow-No-Wake Ordinance or Channel and Weir Operations and Maintenance Plans, to address vulnerable properties		Review and modify existing plans	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	Review and modify existing plans		Review and modify existing plans		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	Chisago County: Staff and volunteers monitor 4 lake level gauges to determine implementation of countywide Slow-No-Wake Ordinance. (Fish, Horseshoe, Goose and Rush Lakes, along with 15 gauges located in the CLLID). CLLID reviewed the 2016 Channel & Weir Operation & Maintenance Plan. No changes will be made to the plan. An appendix will be added to the plan summarizing a review of the operational procedures for the Lofton weir. The plan will be submitted to the DNR for renewal in 2022.		
37	Internal loading (Table 3-1 LK 1D)	In lakes where internal loading is estimated to be a significant contributor to degraded water quality and where not addressing the internal loading would result in sustained degradation (See Internal Loading Lakes Table 5-4)	Address source of internal loading 3 in lakes			[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]					SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	82-135 Echo Lake in VBWD is being de-listed.		
38	Shoreland (Table 3-1 UP 1A, R&S 2A, LK 2B)	Basin wide	Increase the number of LGUs (including counties) by 2 that adopt innovative shoreland standards			[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]					Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 3)			
39	Resilient lands (Table 3-1 UP 1C, 1D)	Private lands in priority corridors and critical habitat areas and large-scale developments with land-use change	Increase in the number of diverse landscape designs and plantings resilient to climate change		4 designs	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	2 designs		2 designs		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
40	Land protection (Table 3-1 UP 1B; R&S 2A; LK 2A)	First priority: Areas near already protected lands (public or private), tributaries near impaired waters, areas where known endangered species are present and identified biologically significant natural areas as identified by MLCCS mapping Second priority: Basin wide	At least 1,000 acres protected through acquisition and easements.		200 acres protected	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	100 acres protected		100 acres protected		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	VBWD: 4.1 acres purchased and kept in permanent conservation easement in 2021 DNR: 60 acres added to William O'Brien State Park Washington County: 53 acre conservation easement on Silver Creek near Fairy Falls (NPS) in CMSCWD Chisago County: 40 acres purchased and added to Checkerboard County Park. Closing date is April 15, 2022. Purchased through DNR Natural and Scenic grant (\$44,800 total cost).	\$324,800	280000 \$44,800
41	Land protection (Table 3-1 UP 1C, LK 1B)	First priority: Areas where upland habitat is fractured and shoreline areas where there is high to moderate development or land under future development pressure Second priority: Basin wide	Create 20 new Landscape Stewardship Plans		4 new plans	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	2 new plans		2 new plans		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	Washington County: 53 acre conservation easement on Silver Creek near Fairy Falls (NPS) in CMSCWD		
42	Habitat improve (Table 3-1 UP 2C)	Basin wide based on prioritized mapping including MLCCS maps and other critical habitat mapping	1,000 new acres managed for better habitat, or as recommended in Landscape Stewardship Plans		200 new acres managed	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]	100 new acres managed		100 new acres managed		SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	Washington County: 14 acre prairie and savannah restoration on Silver Creek near Fairy Falls (NPS) in CMSCWD Washington County: 166 acres prairie and oak savanna restoration in Lake Elmo Park Reserve	\$473,000	\$43,000 CMSCWD, WCD, Land Trust funds \$430K –
43	Protected lands (Table 3-1 UP 2B)	Areas located along bluffland or adjacent to publicly owned forest land such as state parks and trails	Increase acres under private Forest Management Plans or Woodland Stewardship Plans by 20% [23 plans over 10 years]		4 new plans developed	[see Table 5-1 Impl. Actions]					SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	PSWCD: 2 Woodland Stewardship Plans written in Rock Creek Watershed. Total acreage under both plans are 254 acres.		
SUBTOTAL: Part C. Implementation for Ecosystem Services (Part C does not assign dollar amounts to numbered line items)						\$1,907,000		\$953,500		\$953,500				\$1,474,126	
Part D. Implementation for Prioritization and Analysis: Issues, Goals, Actions, Measurable Outputs, and Priority Locations															
44	STC 1A	Basin wide	Evaluate the water quality metrics, set reporting standards, report on goal progress for the St. Croix River	Identify, appoint, and empower entity or person to lead/evaluate the water quality metrics, set reporting standards, report on goal progress.		\$50,000		\$25,000		\$25,000	Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 10)			

#	Activity	Priority Location	Measurable Output	Implementation Actions	From CWMP		2-year outputs and costs divided by 2				Fiscal Agent/ Responsible Party	Funding Sources	2021 Yearend Progress Reporting		
					Years 1-2 Outputs	Years 1-2 Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Outputs	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Outputs	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Estimated Cost			Year 1 (2021) Outputs Accomplished	Year 1 (2021) Dollars Spent	
45	GW 3A	Order of Priority: 1) Surrounding known contamination sites where data are lacking 2) DWSMAs 3) Townships without nitrate testing 4) Basin wide	Pollution sources (including mines), areas around chemical contamination sites, vulnerable areas, and surface water-GW interactions are studied and mapped	Work with State agencies and Metropolitan Council to study and map pollution sources (including mines), areas around chemical contamination sites, vulnerable areas, and surface water-GW interactions		\$0		\$0		\$0	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
46	GW 3A	Basin wide	100% of recharge areas and groundwatersheds of GW dependent natural resources are mapped	Support agencies such as DNR and Met Council in mapping recharge areas and groundwatersheds of GW dependent natural resources		\$0		\$0		\$0	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
47	GW 3A	Basin wide where needed	Complete at least one county groundwater plan	Build on existing GRAPS to develop groundwater plans that lay out technical framework, issues, policies and implementation actions for the protection and conservation of groundwater resources.		\$0		\$0		\$0	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants			
48	GW 3A	Maintain basin wide; expand in Isanti and Pine Co. 1) DWSMAs 2) Groundwatersheds of GW-dependent natural resources	Maintain existing or increase number of new observation wells	Work with MndNR to maintain and expand observation well program		\$83,730		\$41,865		\$41,865	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	CLLID - 4 ground water monitoring wells are located in the CLLID. These wells are monitored to ensure that substantial drawdown of the aquifers does not occur which may affect drinking water wells.		
49	LK 1D	Regionally Significant Lakes for Internal Loading Analyses Table 5-4	Calculate internal loading of phosphorus	Calculate internal loading of phosphorus on 15 lakes @ \$25,000 each		\$75,000		\$37,500		\$37,500	Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 7)	CLFLWD: Began planning for 2022 Forest Lake Internal Load Analysis	\$0	\$0
50	LK 4A	Anoka Co. Lakes = Pet, Rice, South Coon, Skunk, Tamarack Chisago Co. Lakes = Sunrise, Little Horseshoe Isanti Co. Lakes = Hoffman, Horseleg, Horseshoe, Upper and Lower birch, East and West Twin, Tamarack (30-0001-00), Long (30-0002-00), Big Pine (30-0015-00), Grass (30-0017-00), Splittstoesser (30-00041-00)	Baseline data such as transparency, total phosphorus and chlorophyll- a are collected	Develop monitoring plan and collect data using available means such as volunteers, Met Council's CAMP, MPCA's citizen monitoring program, MPCA's Intensive watershed monitoring program, SWCDs, counties, parks departments, lake associations, etc. Anoka Co annual costs (5 lakes * \$2,100/lake) = \$10,500 Chisago Co annual costs (2 lakes) = \$1,200 Isanti Co annual costs (12 lakes) = \$1,430/lake = \$17,160		\$57,720		\$28,860		\$28,860	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	ISWCD: Data collected on Hoffman, Horseleg, Horseshoe, Upper and Lower Birch, East and West Twin Lakes. (Funding Source: Oxford Twp) SRWMO: In 2021 did 2 rounds of outreach at Pet, Rice, South Coon, Skunk and Tamarack Lakes but secured volunteers at none. Chisago County: Data collected on Little Horseshoe Lake and at 8 additional sites located in northern Chisago County. See #50 CLLID - for water quality monitoring procedures and summary report process. CLLID - Conducted monthly (May-September) water quality monitoring at 23 lake sites. Monitoring included secchi disk readings, chlorophyll a, ammonia nitrogen and total phosphorus levels. This included a summary report which provided trophic state index values for each lake monitored. The long term water quality monitoring program provided data to support delisting North & South Center Lakes from the impaired waters list for nutrients.	\$28,130	\$300
51	LK 4A STC 2B, 4C	Basin wide	Participate in studies and/or stay informed of latest science to assess the impact of a changing climate on lakes and the St. Croix River	Use latest climate science to implement adaptive management	Included in existing work			\$0		\$0	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	ACD: Completed SWCD comp plan in which climate change is a consideration in implementation. CMSCWD, BCWD, CLFLWD, MSCWMO hosted a floodplain resiliency planning work session for Wash Co., LGUs, and state entities to identify best approaches for evaluating floodplain resiliency. Final report is guiding floodplain resiliency modeling and planning efforts in 2022/2023.	\$20,000	\$20,000
52	LK 4A	Chisago Chain of Lakes	100% of lakes prone to anthropogenic water level variation are identified	Manage the channel and weir system with an approved operation and maintenance plan.		\$72,000		\$36,000		\$36,000	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	The CLLID has an approved Channel & Weir Operation and Maintenance plan. The channel & weir system controls water levels during high water conditions. The CLLID conducts inspections and maintenance of the system as needed. The system is well maintained and functioning properly.	\$31,000	\$31,000
53	LK 4A	Basin wide	100% of lakes prone to direct anthropogenic water level variation are identified	Participate in DNR lake level monitoring program to routinely collect lake level data		\$26,000		\$13,000		\$13,000	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	The CLLID monitors 15 lake level gauges weekly during open water season. Lake levels, observed from the gauges, help determine when to open and close the weirs during high water conditions. In 2021, the Lake Ellen weir, which controls water levels on Green, Little Green and Lake Ellen, was opened from April through October. Chisago County: Staff and volunteers monitor 4 lake level gauges to determine implementation of countywide Slow-No-Wake Ordinance. (along with 15 gauges located in the CLLID).	\$4,800	\$3,600 \$1,200
54	LK 1A, 1B, 4A	Subwatersheds of Regionally Significant Lakes Table 5-3 and Figure 5-3	20 subwatershed project targeting analyses are completed (estimated \$10,000-\$50,000/SWA or \$30,000 ave)	Conduct analyses to identify and prioritize water quality improvement projects within a priority subwatershed. Methods and analyses can include site or field scale subwatershed analyses, diagnostic monitoring, spatial analysis and	5 SWAs	\$150,000		\$75,000		\$75,000	Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 8)	CSWCD: Goose Lake.	\$8,000	\$8,000

#	Activity	Priority Location	Measurable Output	Implementation Actions	From CWMP		2-year outputs and costs divided by 2				Fiscal Agent/ Responsible Party	Funding Sources	2021 Yearend Progress Reporting			
					Years 1-2 Outputs	Years 1-2 Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Outputs	Fiscal Year 1 (Jul '21-Jun '22) Estimated Cost	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Outputs	Fiscal Year 2 (Jul '22-Jun '23) Estimated Cost			Year 1 (2021) Outputs Accomplished	Year 1 (2021) Dollars Spent		
55	R&S 1A, STC 4B	Regionally Significant Rivers and Streams: - Streams and tributaries in Sunrise R. Watershed - Direct drainage areas to St. Croix River through Rock, Rush, Goose, and Browns Creeks and Trout Brook and other small streams as shown in Table 5-2 and Figure 5-2.	20 subwatershed project targeting analyses are completed (estimated \$10,000 - \$50,000/SWA or \$30,000 ave)	mapping, modeling, cost benefit analyses, or other data-driven targeting activities. See Section VII.B. for further description.	5 SWAs	\$150,000		\$75,000		\$75,000	Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 8)	CSWCD: Direct Drainage and City of NB	\$9,000	\$9,000	
56	STC 4A, 4C	Tributaries to the St. Croix	Coordinated hydrologic, chemical, and biological monitoring of the St. Croix River and its tributaries; nutrient loading data of major tributaries to the St. Croix River is evaluated.	Operate up to 10 new monitoring stations that lack data (quality and quantity) to evaluate progress toward achieving the TMDL and to identify priority subwatersheds. @ \$10,000/year/station		\$100,000		\$50,000		\$50,000	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants				
57	STC 3A	Land use authorities in the St. Croix Riverway.	Evaluate the floodplain and zoning ordinances for consistency and effectiveness in protecting the floodplain function and preventing flood damages. Include impacts of variances in the evaluation.	Work with land use authorities along St. Croix River and MnDNR Area Hydrologists to evaluate floodplain and zoning ordinances and update where appropriate.		\$50,000		\$25,000		\$25,000	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants				
58	STC 4B & UP 2A	Intermittent and perennial tributaries and watercourses flowing directly to St. Croix River	Inventory and prioritize active erosion sites.	Identify, evaluate, and rank active gullies directly discharging into the St. Croix or its tributaries [LIDAR to identify gully locations; RUSLE & BWSR pollution reduction calculator to determine pollution reduction numbers]		\$50,000		\$25,000		\$25,000	Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 8)				
59	STC 2B, 4C UP 1A	Basin wide	Map priority restoration and protection areas for acquisition, easements, and voluntary stewardship	Complete level 4/5 MLCCS basin wide. Expand the Washington County Natural Resource Framework and use their methodology in Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, and Pine Counties. (MLCCS = \$1,000/sq mi * 640 sq miles)		\$240,000		\$120,000		\$120,000	Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 8)				
60	UP 1E	First priority: Public lands or near public lands; areas may be further prioritized thru cooperative weed mgmt area Second priority: Basin wide	Map and target "eradicate and control list" invasive species populations for each county Contact 50% of landowners for species on restricted list	Implement a cooperative weed management area (including MNDOT when possible) and promote associated implementation strategies.		\$0		\$0		\$0	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants	Chisago County and Chisago Lakes Lake Improvement District: Please see #35.			
61	WTL 3E	Pine County	Complete soil survey	Complete soil survey as developed by NRCS, USDA & shown in Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database	To be completed by NRCS			\$0		\$0	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants				
62	WTL 3D	Wetlands upstream of nutrient impaired streams and lakes	Monitor 10 identified wetlands for nutrient and volume contribution to impaired lakes and streams	Use subwatershed analyses or monitoring/modeling data to identify degraded wetlands with the potential of contributing high nutrient loads to downstream resources.		\$150,000		\$75,000		\$75,000	Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 8)				
63	WTL 3D	Basin wide	Identify 5 degraded wetlands with best restoration potential in each HUC 10	Use existing Restorable Wetland Prioritization Tool to focus effort	To be completed in conjunction with existing activities			\$0		\$0	Chisago SWCD	FY21 WBIF (Activity 8)				
64	WTL 3E & 1D	1st priority: Public ditches in Isanti Co. 2nd priority: Basin wide	Obtain Nutrient Loading Data in basins/wetlands near Ditch outlets to identify areas for ditch improvements to filter runoff	Collect water quality data near ditch outlets of 25 ditches (estimated \$2,000 per ditch)		\$10,000		\$5,000		\$5,000	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants				
65	WTL 3A, 3B, 3C	1 st Priority: Isanti County 2 nd Priority: Basin wide	Create wetland inventory based on MLCCS, and function and value assessment and/or floristic quality assessment	Increase by 5 the number of LGUs with policies requiring wetland function and value assessments with project proposals such as developments or ditch work.		\$20,000		\$10,000		\$10,000	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants				
66	WTL 3B	Pine County and Isanti County	An inventory and map of all areas of wetland loss and historic wetlands is locally verified	Verify recently completed inventory and map % of areas of wetland loss and historic wetlands		\$12,000		\$6,000		\$6,000	SWCD/WMO/WD/CLLID	Partner local funds, state/federal grants				
SUBTOTAL: Part D. Implementation for Prioritization and Analysis: Issues, Goals, Actions, Measurable Outputs, and Priority Locations							\$1,296,450		\$648,225		\$648,225			\$100,930		
TOTAL: Table 5-1 Parts A, B, C, D							\$7,317,850		\$3,658,925		\$3,658,925				\$4,889,900	

Activity Abbreviations

GW = Groundwater
R&S = Rivers & Streams
LK = Lakes
WTL = Wetlands
UP = Upland Habitat
STC = St. Croix River & Lake St. Croix
AIS = Aquatic Invasive Species
SSTS = Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems
WQ = Water Quality

Items related to FY21 WBIF grant work plan are highlighted in green



LOWER ST. CROIX WATERSHED
PARTNERSHIP

To: Lower St. Croix Partnership Policy Committee
From: Planning Committee, with ongoing review from Steering Committee
Date: 18 April 2022 DRAFT
Re: Implementation organizational arrangements

Background

The Lower St. Croix Partnership formed as a joint powers collaboration in late 2020. The Policy Committee wished to revisit this mode of operation, and the JPC agreement includes a requirement to annually review it and report to member governing bodies. Recent discussion on operations of the Partnership have included:

- Split preferences for a JPC vs JPE model.
- Growing desire from staff to find new operational efficiencies.
- Concern that our continuous open application process for project funding feels like first come, first serve.
- Desire to engage the Policy Committee in larger project recommendations.

Summarized options for organizational structure

- 1) **Keep the JPC as is.**
- 2) **Keep the JPC, but revise procedures to increase efficiencies & assurances.**
- 3) **Keep the JPC, but contract with partner groups, such as Wild Rivers, Great River Greening, or one party to the Partnership to have them lead some activities.**
- 4) **Transition from a JPC to JPE.** Several organizational structures are available.

More detail on each option is provided later in this memo.

Summary Steering Committee Recommendations

Option #2 - Continue to operate as a joint powers collaboration. Modify procedures to:

- Consider projects for funding only twice/three times per year.
- Reduce use of subcommittees; project requests go straight to the whole Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will use existing forms and processes developed by the subcommittees. Partners proposing projects will self-evaluate their project using these forms.
- Set a dollar threshold above which projects are reviewed by the Policy Committee.

These recommendations are consistent with current work plan and joint powers agreement.

Summary of JPC vs JPE

Joint Powers Collaboration (JPC)

- No new entity created.
- Policy committee is advisory only to governing bodies.
- Governing bodies approve annual work plans.
- Parties operate independently.
- One party needs to be the WBIF grant recipient.

- One party needs to hire/provide any staff.

Joint Powers Entity (JPE)

- New entity formed.
- Requires insurance and bank account for the new entity.
- Policy committee approves work plans, amendments, policies, etc.
- Entity can be WBIF grant recipient.
- Entity insulates parties from liability.

Previous Policy Committee Discussion (January-February 2022)

Below is a summary of discussion from the January 24, 2022 Policy Committee meeting and follow-up discussions with individuals. Some Policy Committee members have not yet had an opportunity to provide their viewpoint.

- **In favor of JPE**
 - Governing boards trust their representatives to vote on their behalf.
 - A JPE does not require decisions go through the Policy Committee and then all governing bodies.
 - Under a JPC, additional work is needed to inform the governing bodies so they can make decisions. They often defer to their representative on the Policy Committee.
 - JPE has more decision-making interaction within the Policy Committee.
 - JPC model places a large workload burden on one party as grant fiscal agent.
- **In favor of JPC**
 - JPC has worked because we've had little back and forth on the annual work plan.
 - What, if anything, hasn't worked under the JPC model?
 - There can be concerns that a new entity may, over time, overstep the original purposes and powers intended.
 - JPC has lower administrative cost (insurance, fewer meeting per diems, etc), allowing more funds are used for projects.
 - It may be more difficult to dissolve an independent JPE once it is formed.

Cost considerations of JPC vs JPE

- Cost of the current JPC structure?

STAFF COSTS FOR MEETINGS EACH YEAR	In-Meeting Time	Meeting Prep (20%)	TOTAL
Policy Committee meetings	\$ 10,640	\$ 2,128	\$ 12,768
Steering Committee meetings	\$ 33,600	\$ 6,720	\$ 40,320
Planning Team meetings	\$ 12,600	\$ 2,520	\$ 15,120
Subcommittee meetings	\$ 24,150	\$ 4,830	\$ 28,980
	\$ 80,990	\$ 16,198	\$ 97,188

Estimate by Barbara Heitkamp. Assumes \$70/hr rate.

- How is administration paid under a JPC and JPE?
WBIF grant funds can pay administration costs for either a JPE or JPC. We have not identified any administrative costs that are not eligible for WBIF.
- Insurance cost for a JPE?
MCIT estimates \$4,200 for an entity with an 18 person board, no staff, no office, & no vehicles.
- How might operational costs change in a JPE?
Costs will likely increase due to insurance and more frequent PC meetings needed to make timely decisions. Cost estimates are below.

Startup costs of JPE

Legal - JPE drafting, JPC wind down (est by J Schurbon)* \$220/hr x 30 hrs \$6,600*

Insurance

Insurance (est from MCIT) \$4,200

Meeting costs

A JPE will likely require increased Policy Committee meeting frequency from 4x/yr to up to 12x/yr. For the purpose of this exercise a cost per meeting is estimated because the actual number of meetings may vary.

Cost per meeting:

Assume \$70/hr staff, \$75 Policy Committee member per diems

Meeting packet & coordination (est by A Hong) 6hrs/mtg \$ 420

Staff attendance at Policy Committee mtgs 2hr/mtg x 8 staff \$1,120

Policy Committee per diems 18 PC members \$1,350

TOTAL per additional meeting \$2,890**

X additional meetings \$23,120**

*Chisago Co Attorney's office indicated they may be willing to donate legal services, specifically drafting the JPE or representing the Partnership under a JPE. They would be representing Chisago Co and SWCD, and the JPE – those parties would need to be comfortable with that triple representation.

**Consider that a JPE could reduce the number of meetings by using an Executive Committee or authorized a fiscal agent to make certain decisions within the bounds of an approved work plan. See options on the last page.

Decreased costs of JPE

Governing bodies would save time by not spending time on partnership decisions.

Cost-neutral considerations

One or more parties serve as fiscal agent and/or administrative lead.

Parties remain responsible for their own costs of participating. That work will not decrease under a JPE.

Considerations from MCIT

From Karen Ebert of MCIT: *As to the question about what MCIT recommends, a JPE or JPC, we typically do not make such recommendations but I can advise as to the elements that go into the decision to create a new public entity or not. One of the biggest reasons that supports a new public entity is the time and resources needed to get decisions made to move forward when it has to go to 18 separate boards instead of one. So the new public entity is generally more efficient. Also, when a new entity is created, all of the liability and risk is consolidated into one public entity instead of having 18 entities that can be targeted. The 1W1P is making decisions that affect property owners and other entities. The risk to the 1W1P is that someone may bring a lawsuit and get the damages awarded against more than one entity. There was a case in 2006 where a school board and a city jointly operated a swimming facility for the community. They formed a joint powers but did not follow their governing documents and when a repairman was injured, both the city and school board had to pay up to the tort caps. So the injured party was able to recover double what he would have received if the joint powers operated as one entity. In this case the 1W1P, if formed as a JPE, would be at risk for one tort cap (limit on damages or*

money paid out as awarded by court after lawsuit); but could be subject to up to 18 tort caps if not consolidated.

The risk that the 1W1P faces is one of liability for violation of open meeting law and data practices arising out of board meetings. There could also be risk for lawsuits by property owners or other entities for damage to property or changes in water/land within the jurisdiction of the 1W1P. Generally the lawsuits I have seen that involve watersheds, swcd's and similar entities are the open meeting violations. However, the legal climate can change at any time.

This information is consistent with the information that MCIT routinely provides when it trains on Joint Powers. While we do not like to tell our members how to operate, we can provide the pros and cons of some actions. **The county attorney or other legal advisor is in a much better position to give legal advice relative to your questions. The information contained in this message should not be considered legal advice or coverage advice.**

Below are articles that are on our website, mcit.org

<https://www.mcit.org/resource/the-abcs-of-jpes-joint-powers-entities/>

<https://www.mcit.org/resource/a-joint-powers-entity-needs-its-own-coverage/>

<https://www.mcit.org/resource/cooperative-delivery-services-joint-powers-agreements/>

Timing of any JPC changes

The upcoming annual work plan, per the JPC, must include a report to the governing bodies about how the organizational structure is working. Minor changes for efficiency, as recommended by the Steering Committee can be done any time. Any transition to new operating agreements may be most smooth if they coincide with start of the next WBIF grant. Grant funds available July 1, 2022 but we have until March 2023 to finalize the WBIF grant work plan.

If a JPE is formed, the JPE could assume the existing 2021 WBIF grant from Chisago SWCD through a successor agreement.

Detailed discussion of options for organizational structure

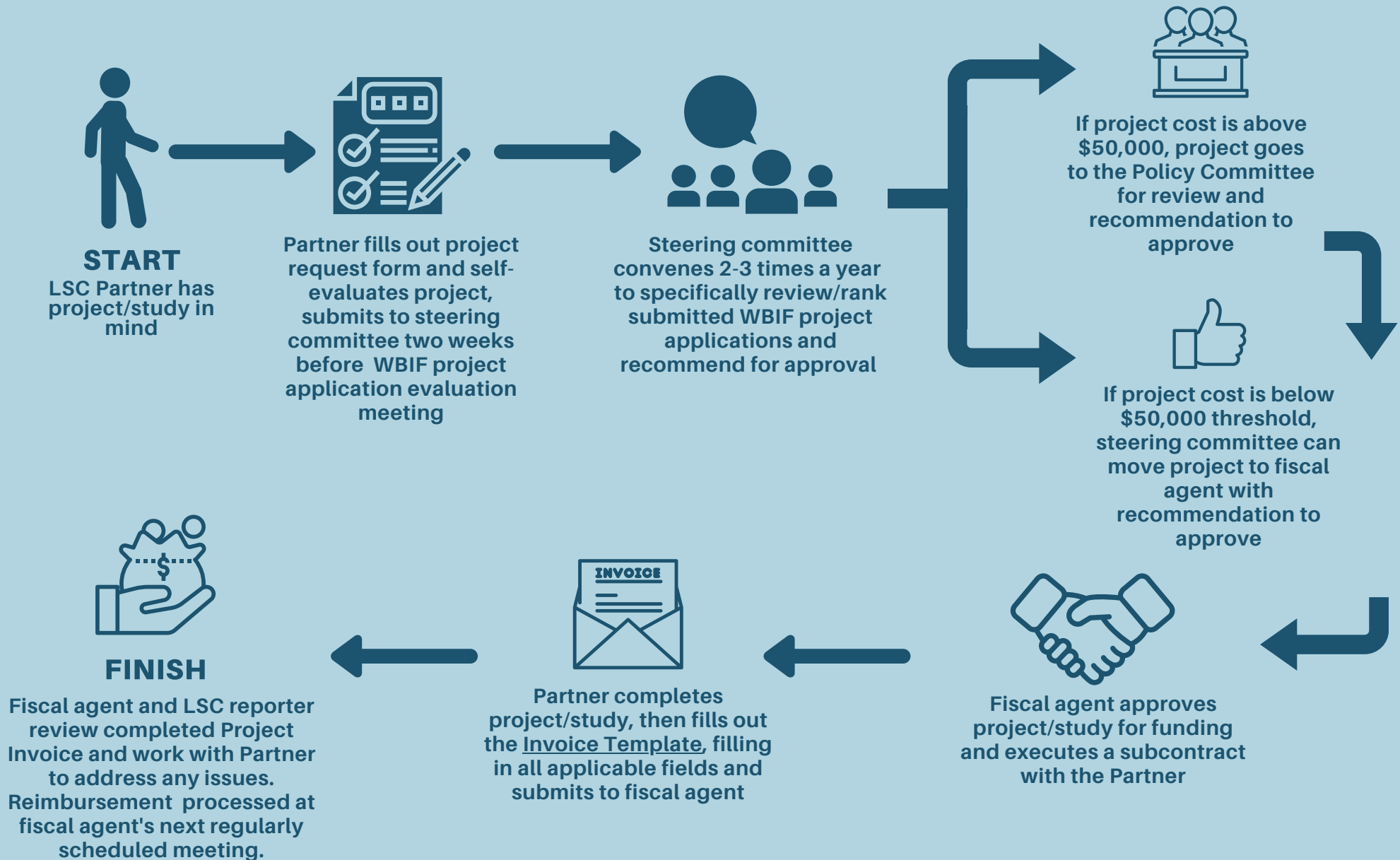
- 1) **Keep the JPC as is.** Review annually.
- 2) ***SC RECOMMENDED* - Keep the JPC, but revise procedures to increase efficiencies & assurances, such as:**
 - a) Consider projects for funding twice/three times per year.
 - b) Project sponsors will self-evaluate their project on using the existing project request form and any activity-specific forms developed by the subcommittees. These forms may be updated by the Steering Committee from time to time.
 - c) The Steering Committee will review funding requests twice a year and vote to:
 - i) Move the project to the fiscal agent with a recommendation to approve, if below a \$50,000 threshold.
 - ii) Move the project to the PC with a recommendation to approve, if above a \$50,000 threshold.
 - iii) Recommend the project not be funded as presented.
 - d) Subcommittees that have been reviewing applications for each activity may dissolve. Ad hoc committees may be used intermittently. Current cost for staff time at subcommittee meetings is \$25,000/yr.
 - e) The Steering committee will continue to meet approximately monthly to track and discuss comprehensive watershed management plan implementation. If a project opportunity arises that needs to be evaluated for funding before the next annual review period, steering committee members can include that project in their monthly meeting.

- 3) **Keep the JPC, but contract with partner groups**, such as Wild Rivers or Great River Greening, to have them lead some activities. Members of the Partnership could similarly be delegated a program. For example, one party might be responsible for all aspects of ag BMPs, and other local partners would come to them with funding requests. This may reduce work load on the fiscal agent.
- 4) **Transition from a JPC to JPE.** JPA might use one of the models below.
- a) **Full Policy Committee (PC) makes all decisions**
 - i) Policy committee meets approximately monthly. Most inclusive, and expensive, option.
 - b) **Executive Committee makes decisions between less frequent PC meetings**
 - i) Executive Committee consists of officers and perhaps a small number of at large members.
 - ii) Executive Committee meets approximately monthly while the full JPE board meets perhaps quarterly.
 - iii) Executive Committee is authorized to make certain decisions, within the bounds of an approved work plan, between full JPE board meetings.
 - iv) Limits may be placed on the type and maximum dollar amount of Executive Committee decisions.
 - v) Note: While the Cannon River watershed uses this model, attorneys for the Rum River Watershed recently recommended against this model because it delegates authorities from the JPE board to a sub-committee.
 - c) **Authorized Fiscal Agent**
 - i) Fiscal Agent's board is authorized to make certain decisions, within the bounds of an approved work plan, between full JPE board meetings.
 - ii) Similar to the current mode of operation under a JPC.

Policy Committee Actions Needed

1. Decide on option 1, 2, 3, or 4.
2. Review and discuss the option #2 processes for increased efficiency.
Note that the Policy Committee does not have approval authority over these processes, but the Steering Committee greatly values feedback.

WBIF Project Process Graphic



WHO IS A 'PARTNER?'

Eligible entities/applicants are limited to the 16 local government unit (LGU) partners that signed on to the joint powers agreement for implementation of the Lower St. Croix Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan. Non-included entities/individuals can work with one of the 16 partners to submit an application.

LOWER ST. CROIX PARTNERS

- Chisago County
- Isanti County
- Pine County
- Washington County
- Anoka SWCD
- Chisago SWCD
- Isanti SWCD
- Washington SWCD
- Pine SWCD
- Brown's Creek WD
- Carnelian-Marine St. Croix WD
- Comfort lake Forest Lake WD
- South Washington WD
- Valley Branch WD
- Sunrise River WMO
- Middle St. Croix WMO

PROPOSED PROJECT APPLICATION DEADLINES

Project request form, including self-evaluation and related attachments, must be submitted to Angie Hong at (ahong@mnwcd.org) two weeks prior to a WBIF-project application evaluation meeting

Appendix to the 2022 Annual Plan of Work Lower St. Croix Fast Track Project Policy

Beginning on July 1, 2022, the Lower St. Croix Watershed Partnership will use a stream-lined approach to review and recommend projects for funding. Projects submitted by participating entities will be ranked and reviewed two to three times per year in spring, summer, and fall.

On occasion, however, the Partnership recognizes that high value projects may arise that are well-aligned with the goals of our Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan but require more timely review in order to be completed within the calendar year. For time-sensitive projects such as these, local partners may request that their project be reviewed at the next scheduled monthly steering committee meeting.

All projects that are recommended for funding by the Lower St. Croix Watershed Partnership will be required to follow the same process, regardless of the timing for their review. This includes: completing a project request form and self-evaluation; submitting the project for steering committee and/or policy committee review; executing a contract for funding with the fiscal agent; and filling out and submitting an invoice template to the fiscal agent upon project completion.

This policy should not be construed to include “emergency projects”, as defined by Minnesota Statute 103D.615. The term “emergency project” is strictly applicable to watershed districts and counties during a declared State of Emergency. The Lower St. Croix Watershed Partnership does not have authority under Minnesota Statute to declare a State of Emergency nor complete “emergency projects.”

FY21 WBIF - Lower St. Croix Watershed Partners Grant

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	ACTIVITY	BEGINNING WBIF BALANCE	BEGINNING MATCH BALANCE	AMOUNT WBIF's ENCUMBERED (Sub-	AMOUNT WBIF's SPENT (03/31/2022)*	PERCENT WBIF's ENCUMBERED	PERCENT WBIF's SPENT	MATCH FUNDS RECEIVED (03/31/2022)
A1	Basin Ag Outreach Program	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 1,059.00	100%	1%	\$ -
A2	Structural Ag BMP Implementation	\$ 160,000.00	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 97,985.31	\$ 97,985.31	61%	61%	\$ 82,630.84
A3	Shared Services Educator	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 56,225.82	100%	45%	\$ 27,260.00
A4	Non-Structural Ag/Urban BMP Implementation	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%	0%	\$ -
A5	Structural Urban BMP Implementation	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	0%	0%	\$ -
A6	Wetland Restoration Implementation	\$ 39,531.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%	0%	\$ -
A7	Internal Analyses	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ 16,500.00	\$ -	33%	0%	\$ -
A8	Targeting Analyses	\$ 150,000.00	\$ -	\$ 75,813.40	\$ 20,876.34	51%	14%	\$ 671.61
A9	Technical/Engineering	\$ 40,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%	0%	\$ -
A10	Administration/Coordination	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -	\$ 88,600.00	\$ 34,897.24	89%	35%	\$ 712.17
PROJECT BALANCE:		\$ 1,264,531.00	\$ 129,800.00	\$ 603,898.71	\$ 211,043.71	48%	17%	\$ 111,274.62

* A1 as of 02/28/2022

Minimum Match Amount: \$126,454

Grant Agreement BWSR Approved: 3/31/21

Grant Agreement Expires: 12/31/2023

Implementation Category	LSC CWMP (pg 16)	Work Plan (Grant)	Actual Grant Spend
Impl. - BMPs/Restoration Activities	45%	47%	46%
Impl. - Shared Services	25%	29%	27%
Prioritization & Analysis	25%	16%	10%
Administration	5%	8%	17%
	100%	100%	100%

PROJECT REQUEST FORM
Lower St. Croix Partnership – Watershed Based Implementation Funding

To: Lower St. Croix Policy Committee **Date:** 04/15/2022
From: South Washington Watershed District
Subject: WBIF Project Request: Trout Brook Stream Restoration

Table of Acronyms

CWMP: Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan	LSC: Lower St. Croix
SWCD: Soil & Water Conservation District	WD: Watershed District
WBIF: Watershed Based Implementation Funding	WMO: Watershed Management Organization

Eligible Project Sponsors

A sponsoring agency is required for each submitted project. The sponsor fills out this request. That agency must be a party to the Joint Powers Agreement for the implementation of the Lower St. Croix Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan. The sponsor, if the project is selected for funding, will enter into a subcontract with the Chisago Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) for project funding.

Description of Project (brief paragraph)

South Washington Watershed District (SWWD) proposes to work with to Minnesota DNR, Great River Greening, and Afton Alps to complete a stream restoration project along Trout Book in Afton. This project will restore cold-water aquatic habitat within the stream channel, in addition to reducing phosphorus loading by 177 lbs/yr and TSS loading by 154 tons/yr.

Critical components of the Trout Brook restoration project will include re-routing the stream from its current, straightened alignment back to its historical location; re-creating a natural floodplain to reduce channel erosion and allow suspended sediment to settle-out; and re-creating natural pools, riffles, and runs for fish and other aquatic organisms.

SWWD has previously worked with Minnesota DNR and Afton Alps to restore segments upstream and downstream of the project location. See [Trout Brook Project](#) for additional information.

Benefitted Waterbody Information (add rows for additional waterbodies if necessary)

Target waterbody	Trout Brook
Target waterbody, secondary	Lake St. Croix
Waterbody area (acres)	
Watershed area (acres)	5472
DNR shoreline classification	Public Waters Stream
Description of the watershed and near-shore land uses	Ski Resort/parking lot, State Park
Impairment status	impaired
Protection or restoration	restoration

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Lower St. Croix Partnership – Watershed Based Implementation Funding

Project Details

Project Name	Trout Brook restoration Phase III
Project Sponsor	South Washington Watershed District
Additional Project Partner(s) (other than sponsor)	DNR, Great River Greening, Afton Alps
Project Location (lat/long, address, or description)	Denmark Township, MN
DNR Level 8 Subwatershed	3706900
Applicable WBIF Work Plan Activity	Urban restoration
Funding Specifically Allocated to this Project in Work Plan (if applicable)	
Estimated Construction Timeline	Late summer 2022
Total Project Cost	\$1,000,000
Estimated Lifetime Project Cost (incl. O&M)	\$1,000,000 (+monitoring, construction engineering and inspection and veg mgmt. covered under other programs)
Requested Grant Funding	\$350,000
Match provided, match source (cannot be state funds)	25% SWWD funds
Target Waterbody (from CWMP Table 5-2, 5-3, 5-4)	Trout Brook, delivered to LSC
Est. Phosphorus Load Reduction @ Target Waterbody	177 lbs/yr
Est. TSS Load Reduction @ Target Waterbody	154 tons/yr
Calculation Tool Used	Field date, BANCS assessment, literature
Project Lifespan	25+
Lifetime Cost-Benefit (\$/lb phosphorus removed)	\$226/lb TP/yr, \$5,650/lb TP

Pre-Project Identification

Total phosphorus load entering target waterbody	
Total suspended solids load entering target waterbody	
Major sources of nutrient loading	Regionally significant streams (table 5-2)
P reduction required to achieve water quality goal	4,140 lbs TP/yr from stream sources to LSC
Completed projects, load reduction	
Alternative projects, load reduction	None for Trout Brook streambank erosion

List of Informational Attachments/Templates Included With Form:

1. WBIF Project Request Process Flow Chart
2. CWMP Priority Waterbody Maps
3. CWMP Appendix C – Project Targeting Criteria and Scoring Matrix (for [Activities 2, 4, 5, 9](#))
4. Wetland Restoration Scoring Matrix (for [Activity 6](#))
5. Internal Analysis Request for Funding (for [Activity 7](#); filled out by applicant)
6. Internal Analysis Selection Criteria (for [Activity 7](#); filled out by subcommittee)
7. Targeting Analysis Scoring Matrix (for [Activity 8](#))

Required Attachments for Requesting Partner to Complete (check all that apply):

- Project Plans/Visual/Map (for all requests)
- Completed Appendix C Project Scoring Matrix (for [Activities 2, 4, 5, 9](#))
- Completed Wetland Restoration Scoring Matrix (for [Activity 6](#))
- Completed Internal Analysis Request for Funding (for [Activity 7](#))
- Completed Internal Analysis Selection Criteria (for [Activity 7](#))
- Completed Targeting Analysis Scoring Matrix (for [Activity 8](#))

PROJECT REQUEST FORM
Lower St. Croix Partnership – Watershed Based Implementation Funding

WBIF Work Plan Activity Color Coding
Implementation - BMPs/Restoration Activities
Implementation - Shared Services
Prioritization & Analysis
Administration

Submit this form and attachments to Angie Hong at (ahong@mnwcd.org) one week prior to the Steering Committee meeting.

Policy Committee Roll Call Vote

Policy Committee roll call vote to recommend SWWD project for Lower St. Croix Watershed Based Implementation Funding in the amount of \$ \$350,000 for the Trout Brook Restoration.

Organization	Aye	Nay	Absent
Anoka SWCD			
Brown's Creek WD			
Carnelian Marine St Croix WD			
Chisago County			
Chisago Lakes LID			
Chisago SWCD			
Comfort Lake Forest Lake WD			
Isanti County			
Isanti SWCD			
Middle St. Croix WMO			
Pine County			
Pine SWCD			
South Washington WD			
Sunrise River JP WMO			
Valley Branch WD			
Washington CD			
Washington County			
TOTAL (need majority vote to pass)			



Shared Education Programming

Lead: Barbara Heitkamp

General Updates:

- Launched new blog in March: www.knickpoints.blog to tell stories of transition and change in the LSC watershed
 - Over 625 views with 335 visitors, updated weekly



Local Decision Makers

Planning for two networking/training workshops for public officials later this summer (in partnership with EMWREP program)

- Conducted small group meeting on April 21st with interested LSC partners for MIDS/NEMO overview and planning for summer workshop
 - Led by Jay Riggs and Mike Isensee
 - Northern LSC partners interested in trying a "Workshop on the Water" with a boat ride from Taylors Falls
- Beginning planning for southern LSC partners "Workshop on the Water" with boat ride from Stillwater

Monthly promotion of available MPCA virtual Smart Salt Trainings to LSC partners

- MPCA launched new informational Smart Salt training for public officials/board members/decision makers in February 2022.
- Cities with Smart Salt certified staff:
 - Anoka County: Linwood Township, East Bethel, Columbus, Ham Lake
 - Washington County: Stillwater, Cottage Grove, Woodbury, Forest Lake
- Blog post and social media posts: [The Salty Doldrums of Minnesota Winter](#)



Urban and Rural Landowners

Shoreline Owners

- Getting on the schedule for several LSC lake association spring meetings to promote LSC partners and initiatives as well as volunteer opportunities
- Working with Minnesota Lakes and Rivers Advocates to promote volunteer Lake Steward Program
 - Jeff Forester and his team are adapting the Itasca County Lakeshore Stewardship Guide to create a statewide guide for use in his program, will include a separate 1-2 page document with relevant local partner contact information (I am collecting for partners)

- Worked with Isanti SWCD and Isanti County to promote stewardship on natural environment lakes
 - Blog Post: [Small lakes deliver a different Minnesota lake experiences](#) (includes link to [YouTube video](#) about natural environment lakes)
 - Developed "Living on a Small Lake" brochure for distribution to interested landowners
- Starting to plan a northern partner shoreline realtor workshop for later this year
- Development of Blue Thumb workshops: Building on content already developed by EMWREP, the workshop module will address common issues related to buffers, water quality, and shoreline restoration. Project partners include Blue Thumb, Hubbard County, and Northern Waters Land Trust. One goal of working with statewide partners is to address the large number of Minnesotans that live in the metro but own lake cabins up north.

Urban and Rural Landowners:

- Developed WBIF project brief template for future projects
- Adopt a Drain:
 - Helped Chisago SWCD sign up for Adopt-a-Drain membership
 - Will be working to officially 'kick off' program in May with newspaper/newsletter/social media blitz
 - Working to identify relevant volunteer groups (lake associations, master gardeners, schools, libraries) that can help promote program
 - Washington County: 805 adopted storm drains
 - Anoka County: 1039 adopted storm drains
- Site visit requests in Q1 2022:
 - Washington County: 35 new site visit requests
- Working with local libraries to promote conservation issues/topics this summer
 - June 7th - In partnership with Washington County Parks and Hardwood Creek Library
- Blog posts:
 - Taking on native plant projects:
 - Timid Gardener series (ongoing): [Part 1](#); [Part 2](#)
 - [Challenging the standards of 'beauty' for our landscapes](#)
 - [Burn, baby, burn: the use of fire in land management and restoration](#)
 - Water Conservation Posts
 - [Our hidden and undervalued resource: groundwater](#)
 - [Drip, drip, drip...the steady beat of the water leak](#)
- Social media campaigns
 - Working to develop social media campaigns for LSC partners (Pine County experiment)

- Workshops/Webinars (in partnership with EMWREP and LSC partners)
 - Setting calendar for this spring and summer for both webinars and community events
 - Earth Day Weekend - hitting community events in WA county
 - April 30th Grant Community Clean up
 - April 26 and May 24 - Glacial Valley Park webinar and walk
 - May 3rd Buckthorn and Goats Workshop at Big Marine Park
 - May 21st Pollinator Planting Party at Lake Elmo Park Reserve
 - July 6th Chisago Lakes Appreciation Night
 - August 2nd Forest Lake Arts in the Park
- Already held this year:
 - (February 15th) Plants of Woodbury's "Bog Fen" (400 participants)
 - (February 22nd) Sustainable Yards (75 participants)
 - (March 4th) Isanti County Wetland Education Seminar
 - (March 16th) Spring Gardening for a Healthy Yard and Watershed (30 participants)



Agricultural Education Outreach

Lead: Jennifer Hahn

Jennifer Hahn joined us late February 2022

- Hosted an in-person meeting with ag-related LSC staff at a meet and greet on March 14th in North Branch.
 - Also worked to identify 2022 priorities for the new ag program.
 - See more detail with Jennifer's proposed **2022 education plan.**

Developing a non-structural ag BMP policy for use throughout the basin

- Working directly with BWSR and SWCDs in policy development

Developing farmer and larger 'ag ecosystem' contact list and database

- Utilizes information from 2019 farmer stakeholder survey and individual LSC partner lists
- Holding meetings with local co-ops, crop advisors, and related folks
- Have sent 2 communications (Jan and April) to farmer stakeholder list promoting new services available and local programs/initiatives available for farmers.

2022 Field Days/Events

- Hosting 3 field days this summer for larger operation farmers to promote conservation practices
- Hosting 1 smaller acreage workshop early this summer

Blog posts:

- [Sorry Cows. Shores are not for you.](#)
- ['Moo'ving to sustain clean water and build healthy soils: a farmer success story.](#)

MEMORANDUM
Lower St. Croix Partnership

To: LSC Policy Committee

Date: April 18, 2022

From: A7 and A8 Subcommittees

Subject: Updates on Prioritization and Analysis projects

Updates on current Prioritization and Analysis projects

1. Updating urban and rural subwatershed prioritization (SWA) protocols (\$8000)

- \$8000 in Watershed Based Implementation Funding has been allocated to update Urban and Rural Subwatershed Prioritization (SWA) Protocols.
- Specific actions within this project include:
 1. REVISED INTRODUCTION TO PRIORITIZATION PROTOCOLS: Updating the introduction to each prioritization protocol to include discussion of alternative prioritization approaches and including decision-making factors for determining appropriate prioritization protocols, considering landscape and project(s) goals. (Washington CD - \$0)
 2. TARGETED MONITORING PROTOCOLS: Adding targeted monitoring protocols for prioritization; discussing short and long-term monitoring options; and providing equipment and procedure options. (Comfort Lake – Forest Lake WD - \$3000)
 3. RURAL SWA PROTOCOL UPDATE: Updating language for modeling and ranking non-structural BMPs; Incorporating protocol for modelling shoreline, gully/stream erosion; Adding Historic Aerial inspection protocol to determine potential legacy loads in wetlands (targeted diagnostic monitoring as one outcome, wetland restoration as another); Updating general language for accuracy and relevance, based on past SWA experience; and Adding an appendix with spreadsheet matrix connecting methodologies and tools to specific pollution reduction strategies. (Chisago SWCD - \$3000)
 4. URBAN SWA PROTOCOL UPDATE: Adding a section discussing street sweeping modelling protocol; Adjusting acceptable formats and deliverables for report rankings and structure; Incorporating protocol for modelling shoreline, gully/stream erosion; Adding Historic Aerial inspection protocol to determine potential legacy loads in wetlands (targeted diagnostic monitoring as one outcome, wetland restoration as another); Updating general language for accuracy and relevance, based on past SWA experience; Adding an appendix with spreadsheet matrix connecting methodologies and tools to specific pollution reduction strategies. (Washington CD - \$2000)
- This project was approved in September 2021. Items 1, 3, and 4 are completed. Item 2 is still ongoing.

MEMORANDUM

Lower St. Croix Partnership

2. **Delineating and prioritizing contributing subcatchments for Pine County and the Sunrise River (\$26,772)**
 - \$26,772 in Watershed Based Implementation Funding has been allocated to delineate subcatchments, hydrocorrect catchments (with County and State inventories of culverts, bridges, stormsewer and other relevant hydrologic structures) and identify highly contributing and highly landlock basins for the Lower St. Croix portions of Pine County and the Sunrise River. This effort will result in foundational knowledge and data needed to complete pollutant-load evaluations and subwatershed analyses in the future.
 - This project was approved in October 2021 and is currently ongoing. The work is being completed through a sub-contract with EOR.

3. **Tree canopy assessment protocol for enhanced street sweeping (\$8,500)**
 - \$8500 in Watershed Based Implementation Funding has been allocated to develop guidance outlining procedures for assessing street corridor tree canopy through visual inspection and automated digital assessment (GIS) for inclusion in to the Subwatershed Analysis Protocol for developing Enhanced Street Sweeping Plans.
 - When completed, the Subwatershed Analysis Protocol for developing Enhanced Street Sweeping Plans will be used to develop a cost-share/incentive program for Lower St. Croix communities to implement enhanced street sweeping in order to reduce phosphorus to priority water resources. Target communities for this work include: Rush City, Harris, North Branch, Stacy, Wyoming, Taylors Falls, Marine on St. Croix, Stillwater, Afton, Bayport, Baytown Township, Lakeland, Lakeland Shores, Lake St. Croix Beach, Oak Park Heights, St. Mary's Point, Stillwater, and West Lakeland Township.
 - This project was approved in October 2021 and is currently ongoing. The work is being completed through a sub-contract with EOR.

4. **Northeastern Washington County St. Croix and Spring Streams SWA (\$20,000)**
 - \$20,000 in Watershed Based Implementation Funding has been allocated to Carnelian-Marine-St. Croix Watershed District to complete a subwatershed analysis of contributing (not landlocked) catchments flowing to 21 spring streams and the St. Croix River.
 - This evaluation will include prioritization of potential legacy loading wetlands for future monitoring and the feasibility, cost, and pollutant reductions for nonstructural and structural best management practices. The area under evaluation encompasses 29.9 square miles (19,107 acres) of urban, rural, and agricultural land uses from the northern border of Washington County to the Northern border of Stillwater. The total project cost is \$40,000.
 - This project was approved in December 2021 and is currently ongoing.

5. **Rock Lake SWA (\$12,541.40)**
 - \$12,541.40 in Watershed Based Implementation Funding has been allocated to Pine County to conduct a subwatershed analysis of 6,264 acres of land draining to Rock Lake. Primary land use in the catchment is agriculture and the lake is impaired for nutrients. The primary goal of this project is to identify best management practices (BMPs) critical to improve or maintain water quality in Rock Lake and by extension, Rock Creek.
 - To meet this goal the lakes watershed will be delineated, existing land uses, and acreages will be estimated and QSWAT, HSPF, or another appropriate model will be used to estimate annual pollutant loading. Additionally, boundaries of individual reaches and catchments will be delineated using the most recent LiDAR data and GIS tools. Loads

MEMORANDUM

Lower St. Croix Partnership

will be partitioned for each catchment/reach through modeling, and eventually diagnostic monitoring through outside funds. Data will be used to identify surface runoff patterns and delineate environmentally sensitive areas in the Rock Lake watershed. The most effective identified best management practices will be suggested for funding and implementation.

- This project was approved in January 2022 and is currently ongoing.

6. Forest Lake Internal Loading Analysis (\$16,500)

- \$16,500 in Watershed Based Implementation Funding has been allocated to Comfort Lake – Forest Lake Watershed District to conduct an internal loading analysis of Forest Lake. The total cost of the study is \$36,330.
- Forest Lake is a Priority B lake in the LSC CWMP (Table 5-4) and 83% of the lake's external nutrient load has been addressed by previous projects. The Comfort Lake – Forest Lake Watershed District also conducts annual curly-leaf pondweed treatment to address internal loading and has upgraded a carp barrier at the channel flowing from Shields Lake into Forest Lake.
- This internal analysis study was approved in January 2022 and is currently ongoing.