



WATERSHED MANAGEMENT IN MINNESOTA

GOVERNANCE, PLANNING, AND FUNDING

June 19, 2018 | Cedar Rapids, Iowa

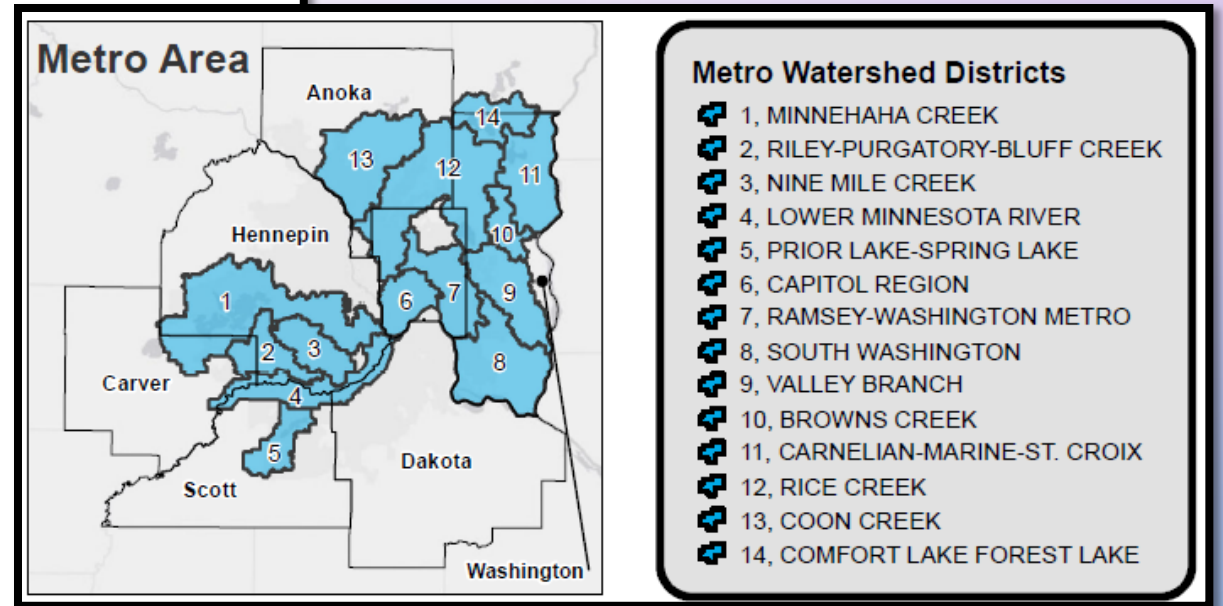
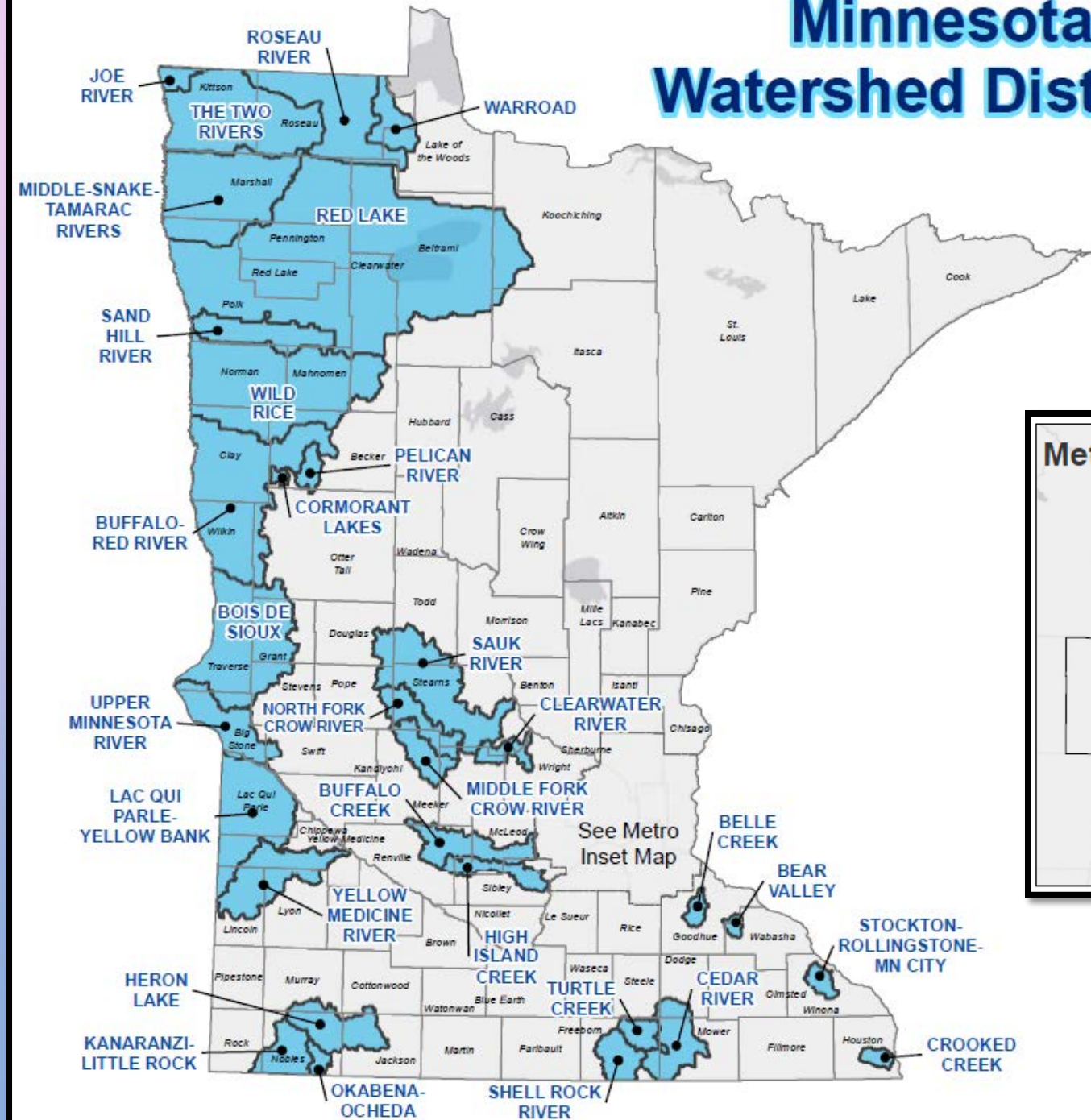


GOVERNANCE - WD

- 1955 – Watershed Act (MN Statute 103D)
- Local petition to form VOLUNTARY watershed district
- Comes with rule making and taxing authorities
- Board members are appointed by elected county officials

Minnesota Watershed Districts

Watershed Size
Smallest = 43 sq. mi.
Largest = 5990 sq. mi.



GOVERNANCE - WMO

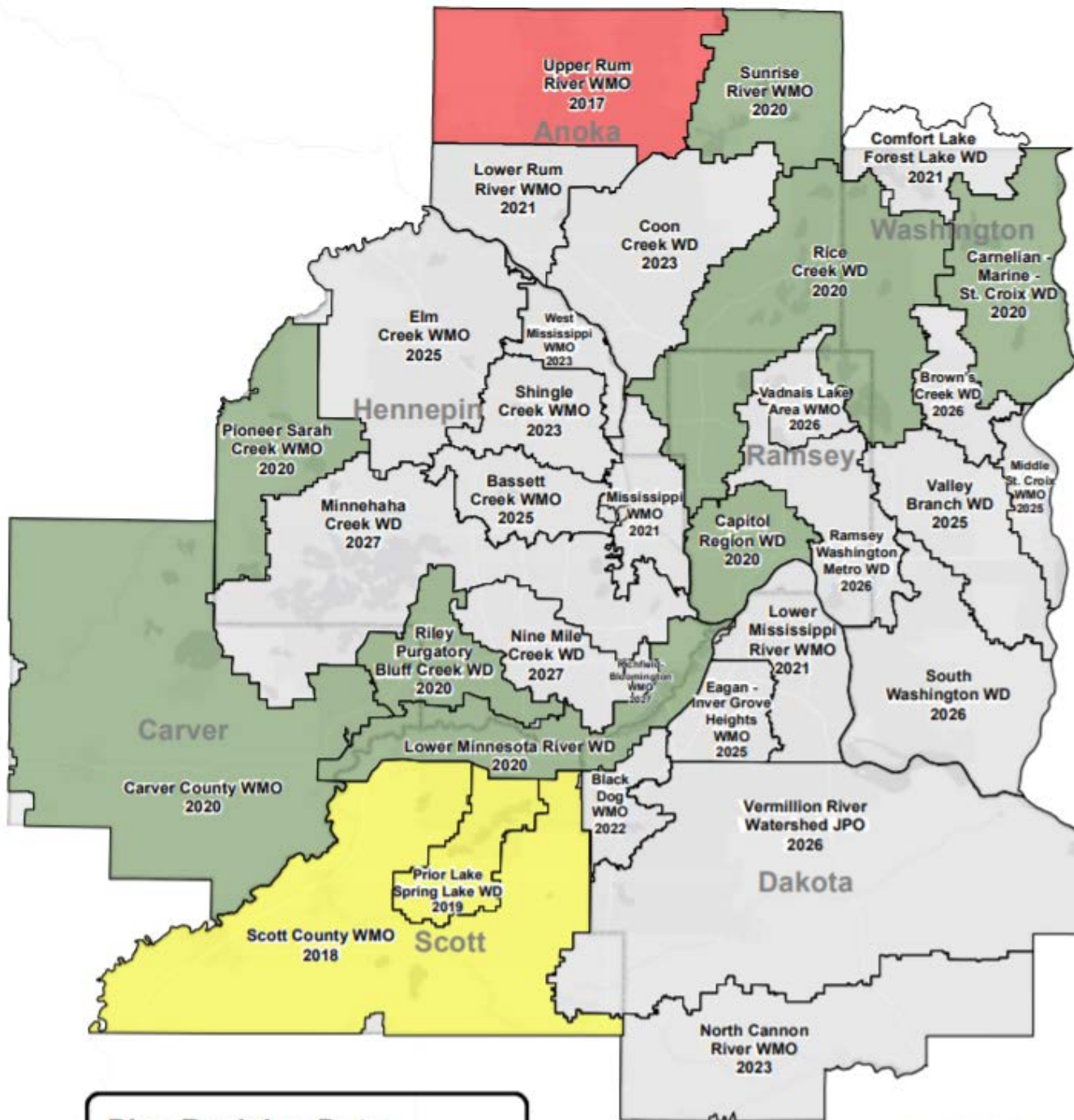
- 1982 – Metropolitan Surface Water Management Act
 - MN Statute 103B.201-255
- MANDATORY membership in a watershed management organization throughout 7-county metro area
- Board members are appointed by cities, townships

Metro Watershed Management

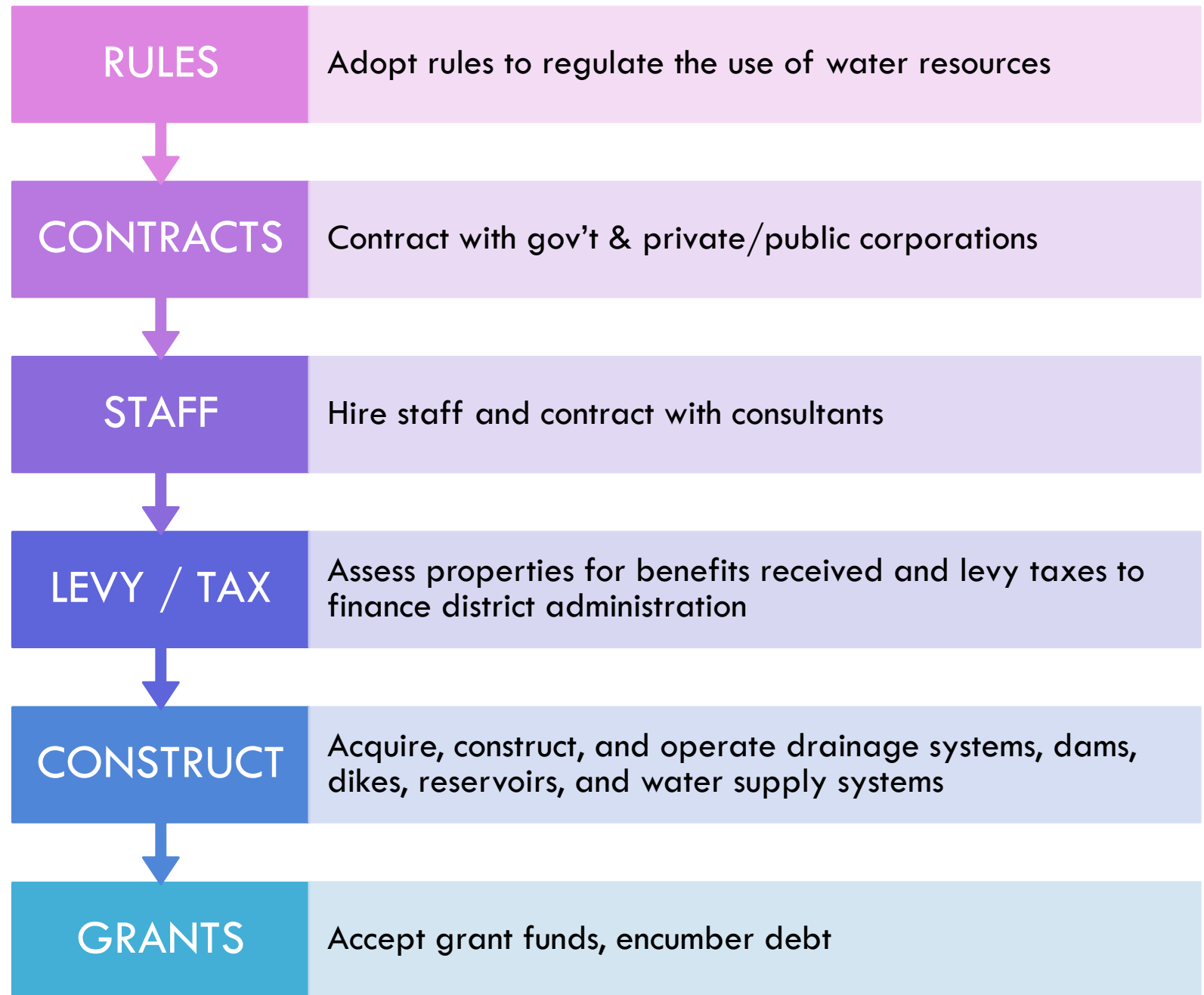
Option 1. Form a WD

Option 2. Joint Powers Agreement

Option 3. Manage through county government



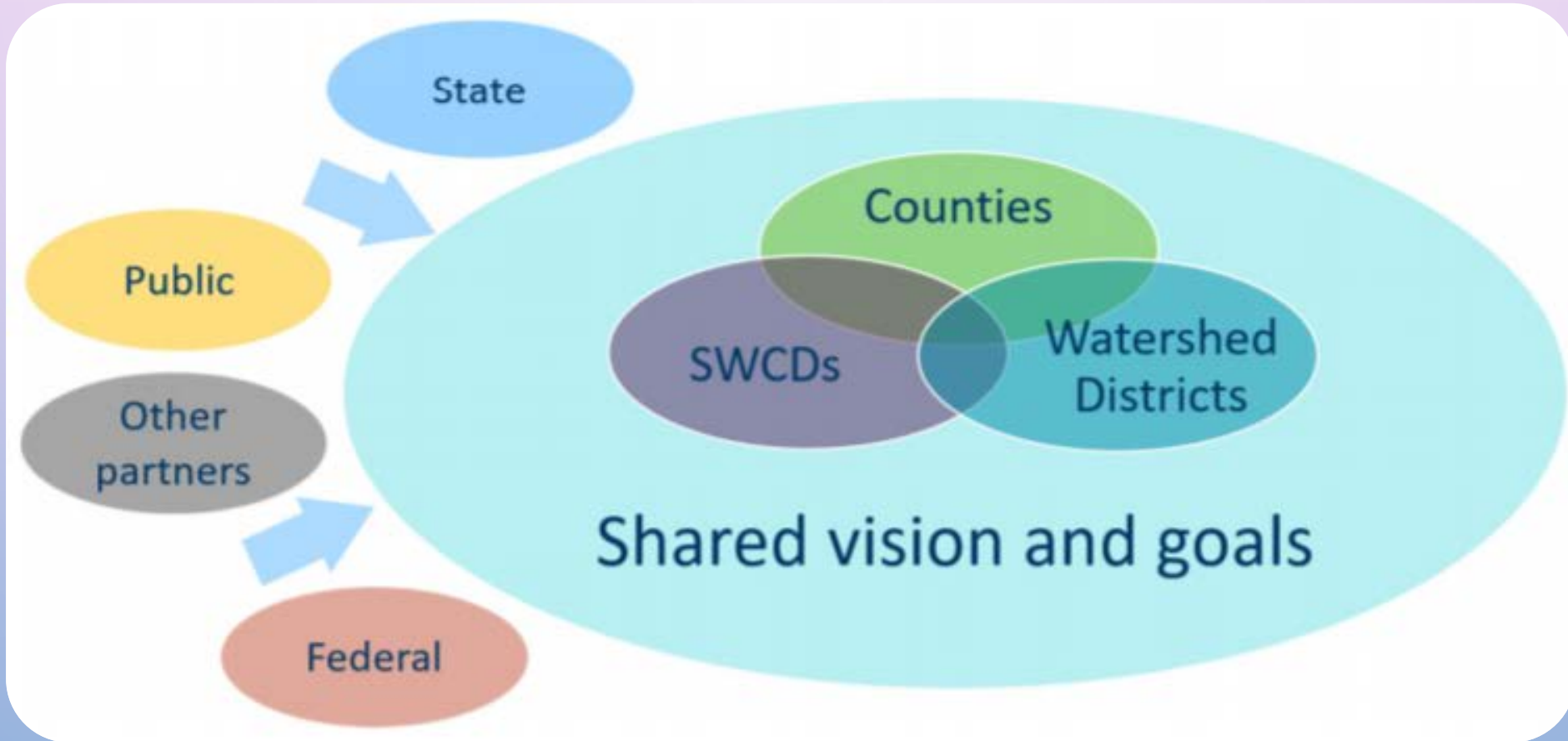
ACTIVITIES



PLANNING



One Watershed
One Plan





One Watershed One Plan

10 MOA PARTNERS

Area II Minnesota River Basin Projects

Lac qui Parle County

Lac qui Parle SWCD

Lincoln County

Lincoln SWCD

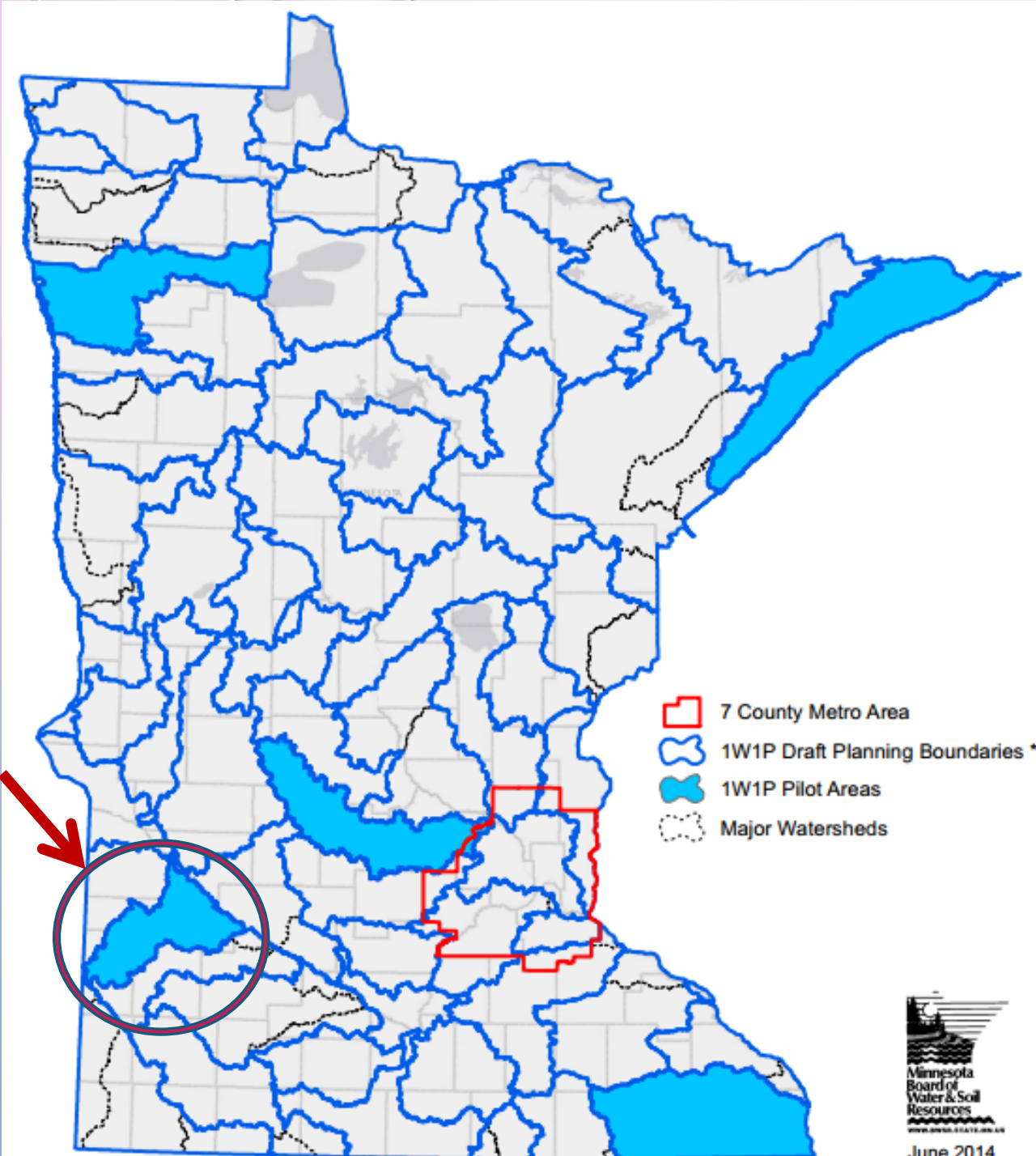
Lyon County

Lyon SWCD

Yellow Medicine County

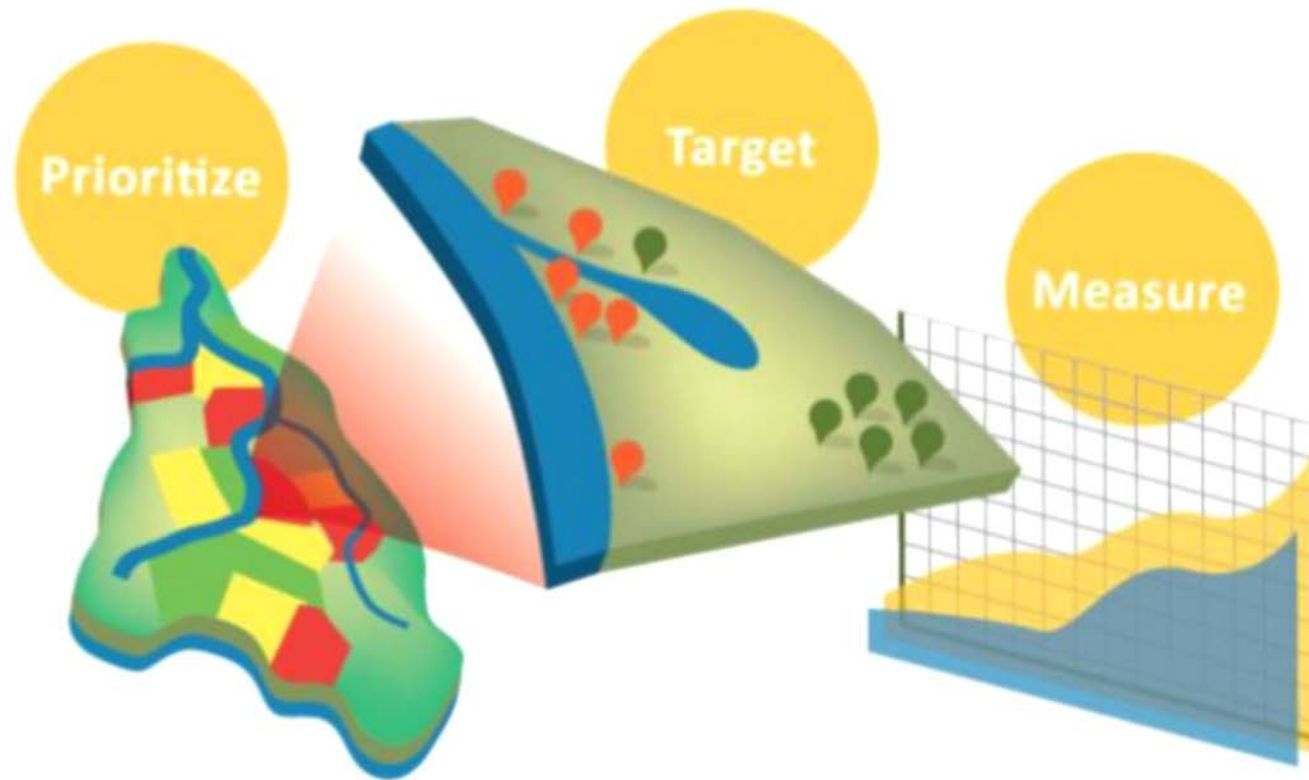
Yellow Medicine SWCD

Yellow Medicine River Watershed District

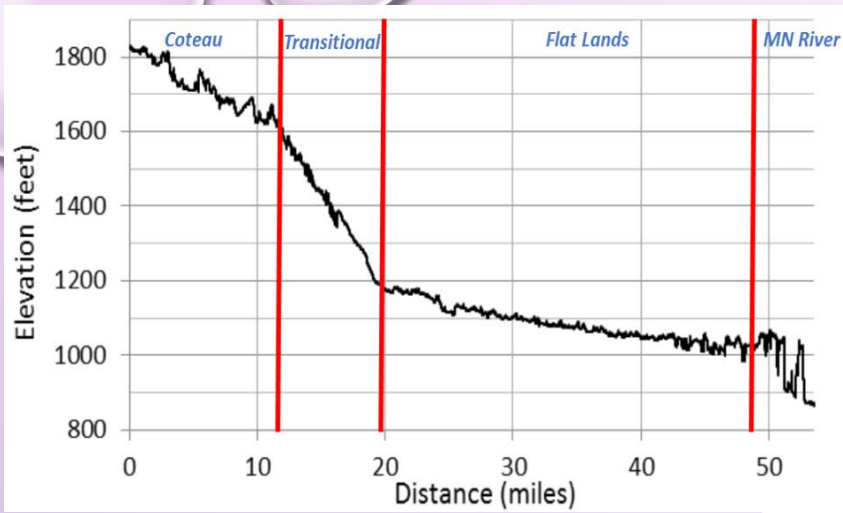




One Watershed One Plan

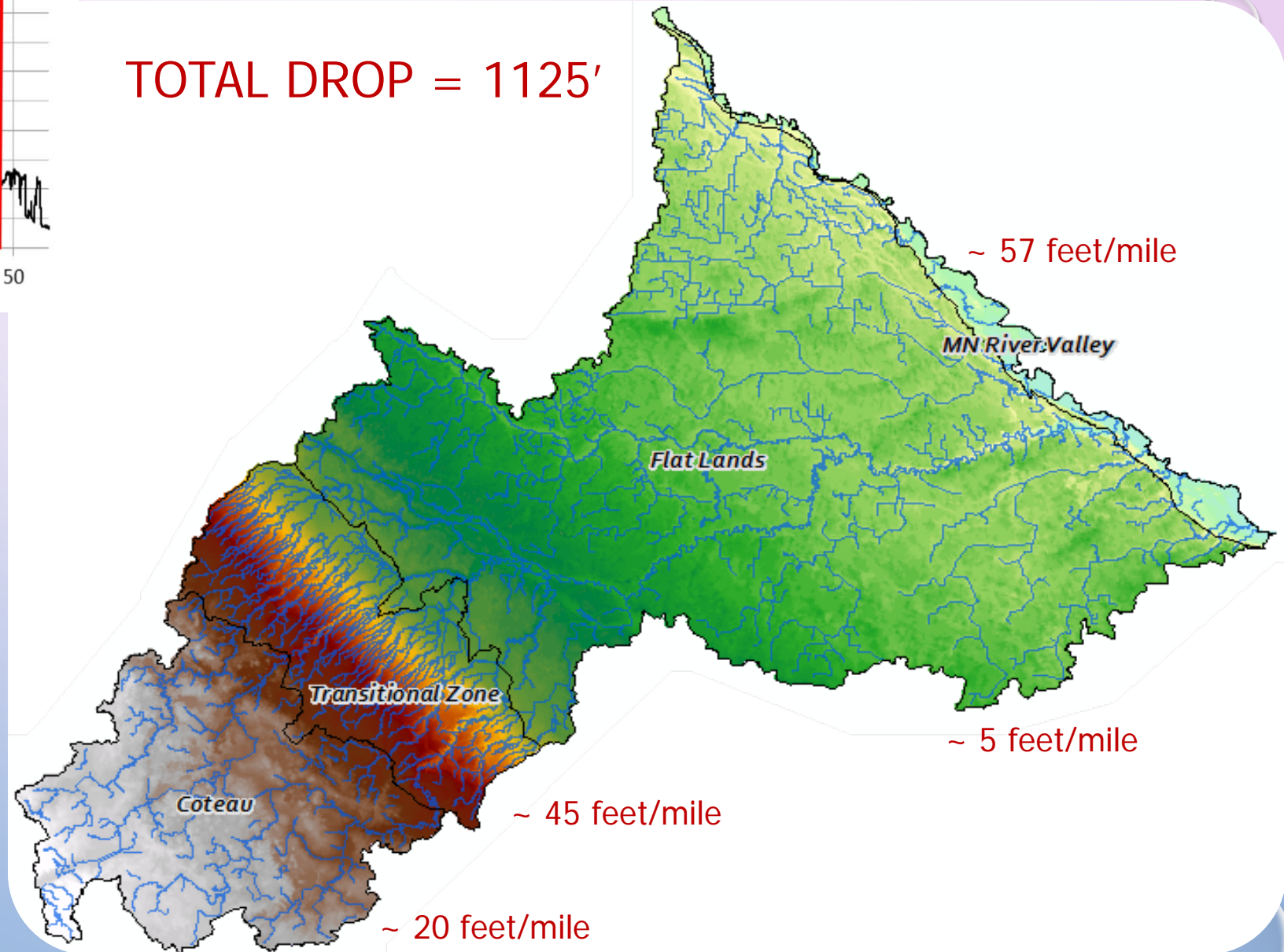


TOPOGRAPHY

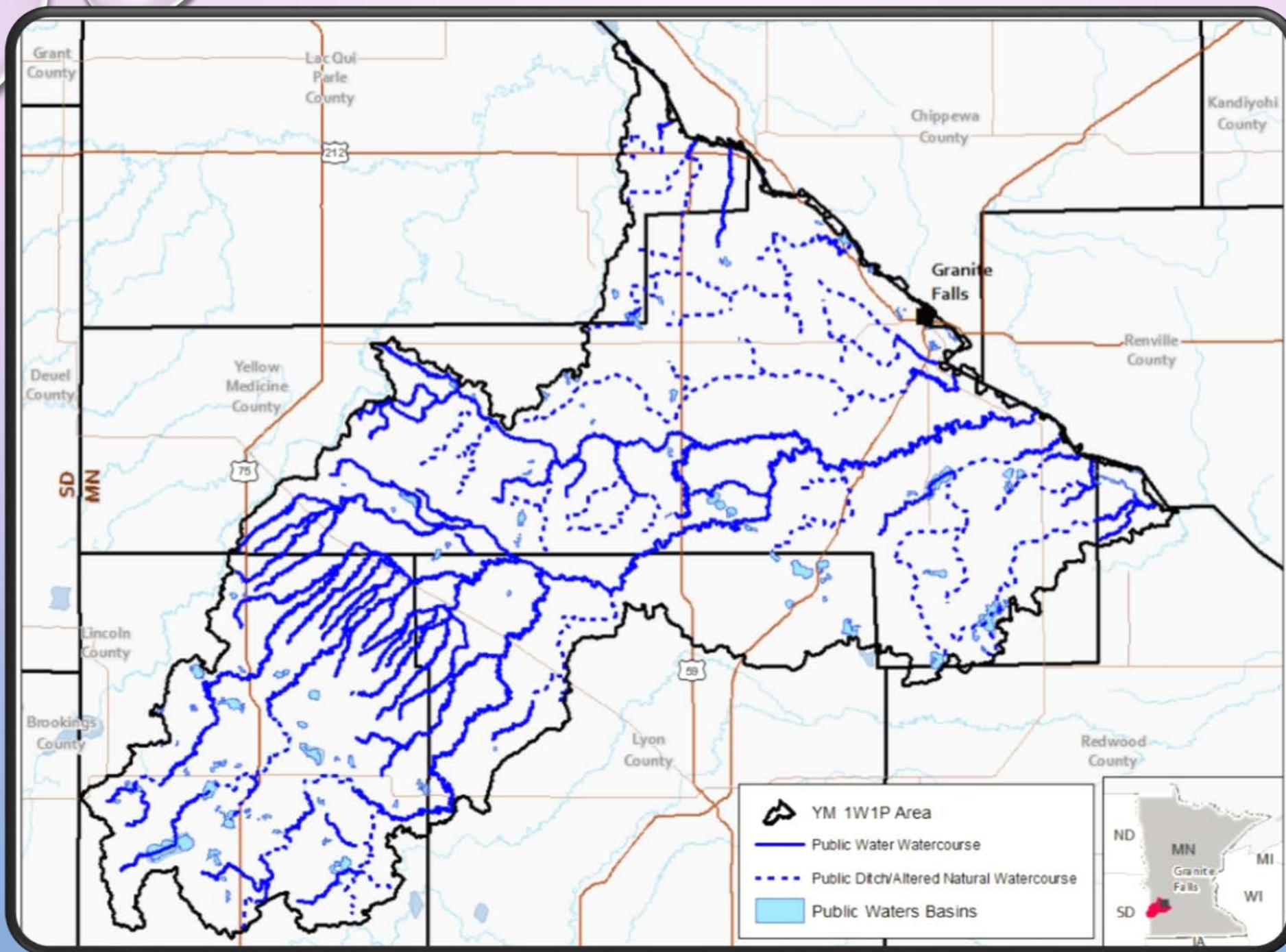


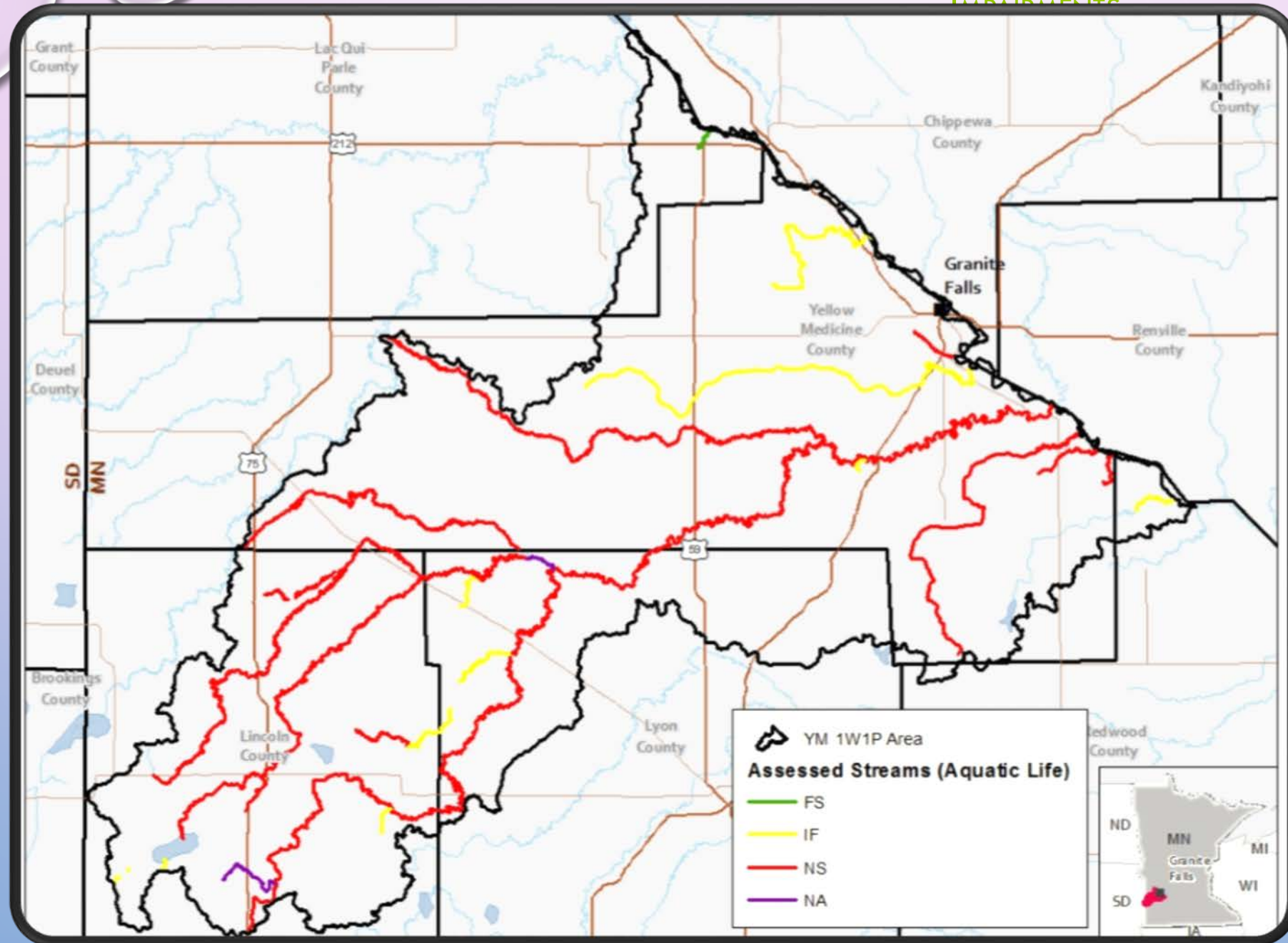
TOTAL DROP = 1125'

665,073 acres (1,039 sq. mi.)
1,740 miles of streams/ditches
16,000 acres of shallow lakes
15,000 humans
150,000 feedlot animals units



PUBLIC WATERS

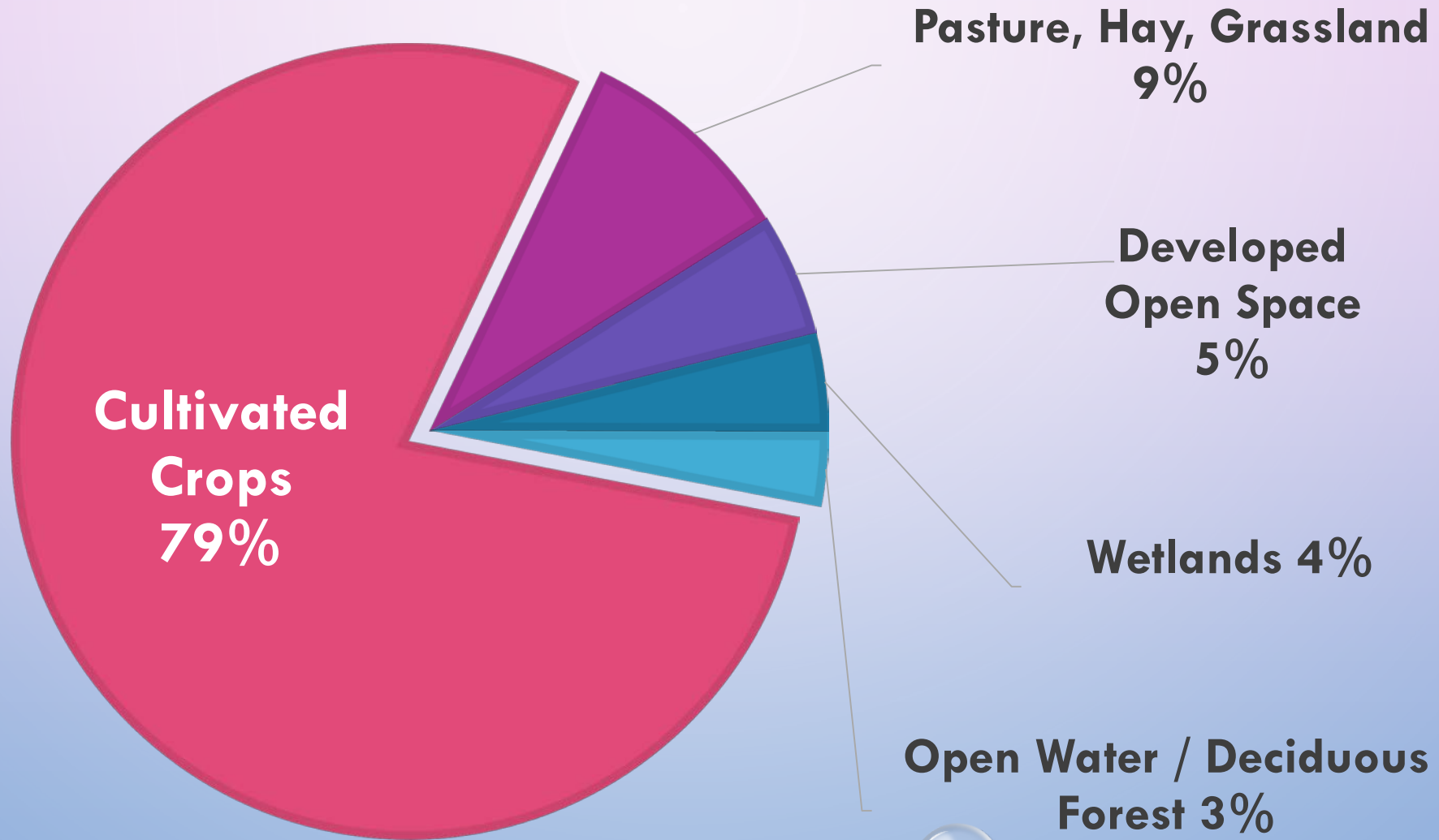




IMPAIRED WATERS

Wetland Loss = 76%

WATERSHED STATS



PRIORITY CONCERNS

Identify and Rank Issues



PRIORITY 1

Mitigate **ALTERED HYDROLOGY**, Reduce **FLOODING**

Reduction in flood storage due to agricultural drainage	22.1
Reduced productivity due to declining <u>SOIL HEALTH</u>	11.6
Reduction in habitat areas due to loss of wetlands	5.0
Infrastructure losses due to flooding	4.6
Crop (and land) losses due to bank erosion (ditch and stream)	4.1
Insufficient capacity to efficiently carry runoff/flood volumes	2.9
Unsuitable habitat due to creeks running dry	1.8
	= 52.0



PRIORITY 2

Reduce **POLLUTANT TRANSPORT**

Reduced productivity due to SOIL EROSION by runoff and/or wind	16.2
Unsuitable habitat due to turbid water (muddy, nutrient rich)	4.6
Decreased recreational opportunities due to excess nutrients	3.2
Decreased recreation due to unsafe levels of bacteria, pesticides	2.9
TOTAL =	26.8



PRIORITY 3

Preserve and protect GROUNDWATER

Groundwater depletion due to overuse and altered hydrology	5.7
Groundwater contamination	4.8
TOTAL =	10.5



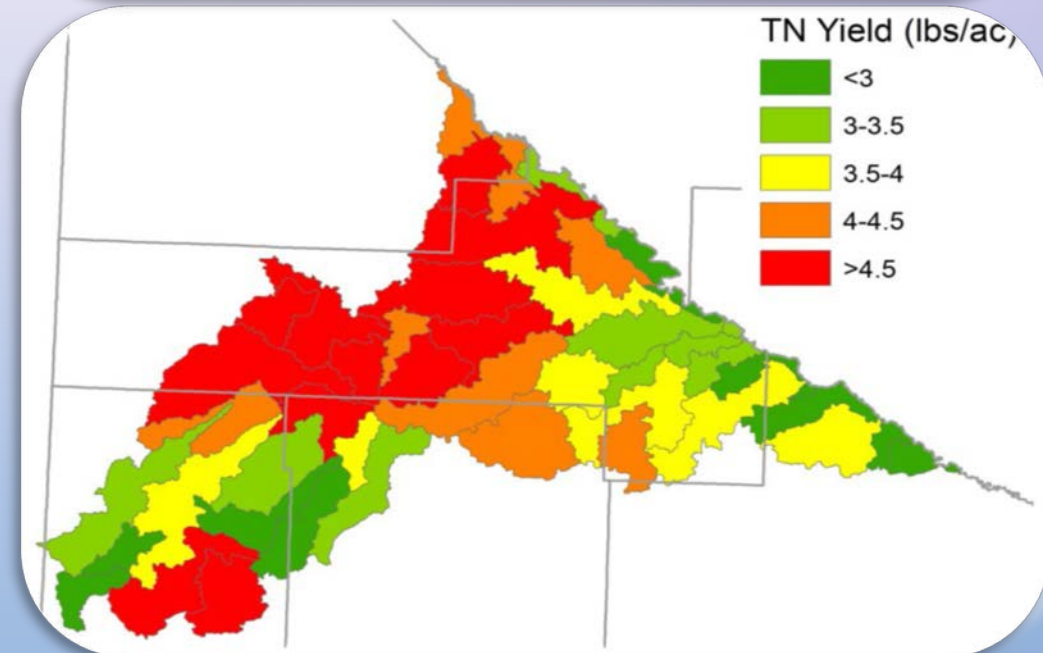
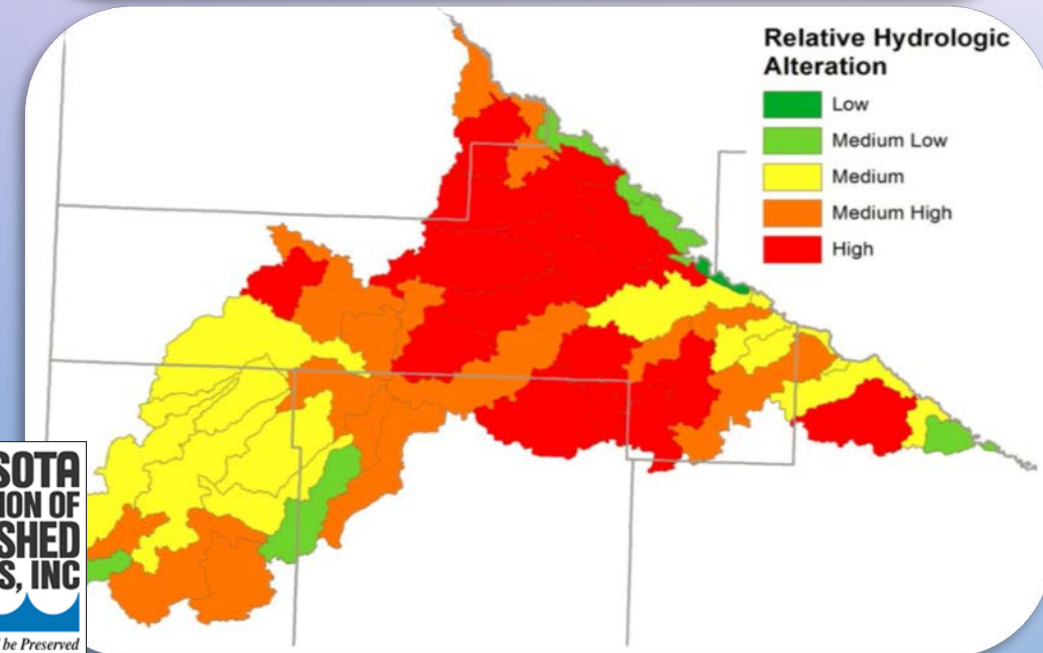
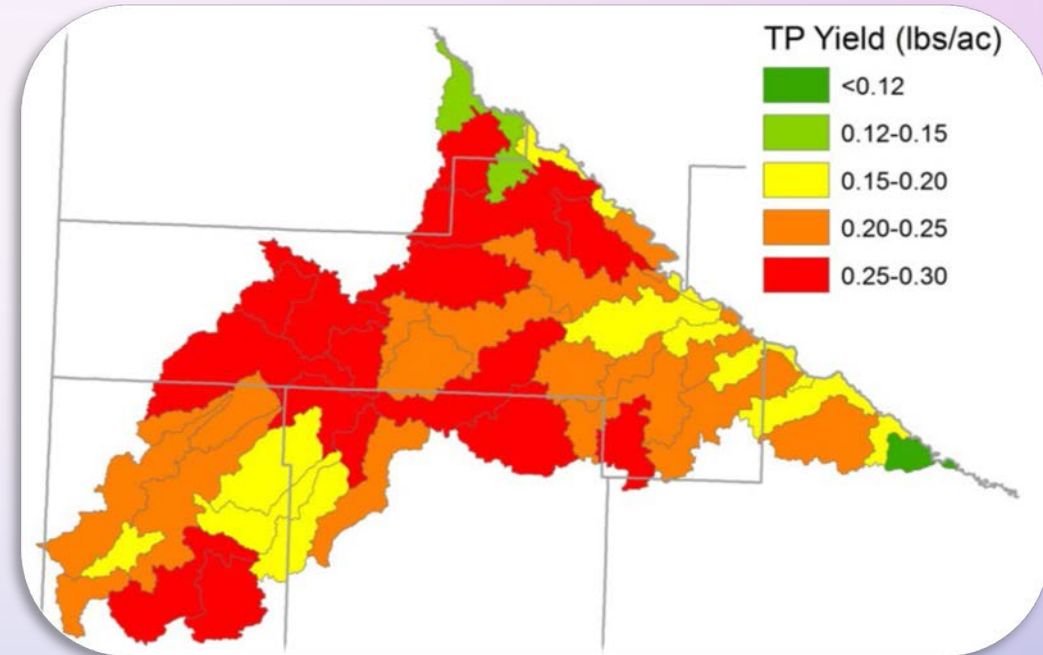
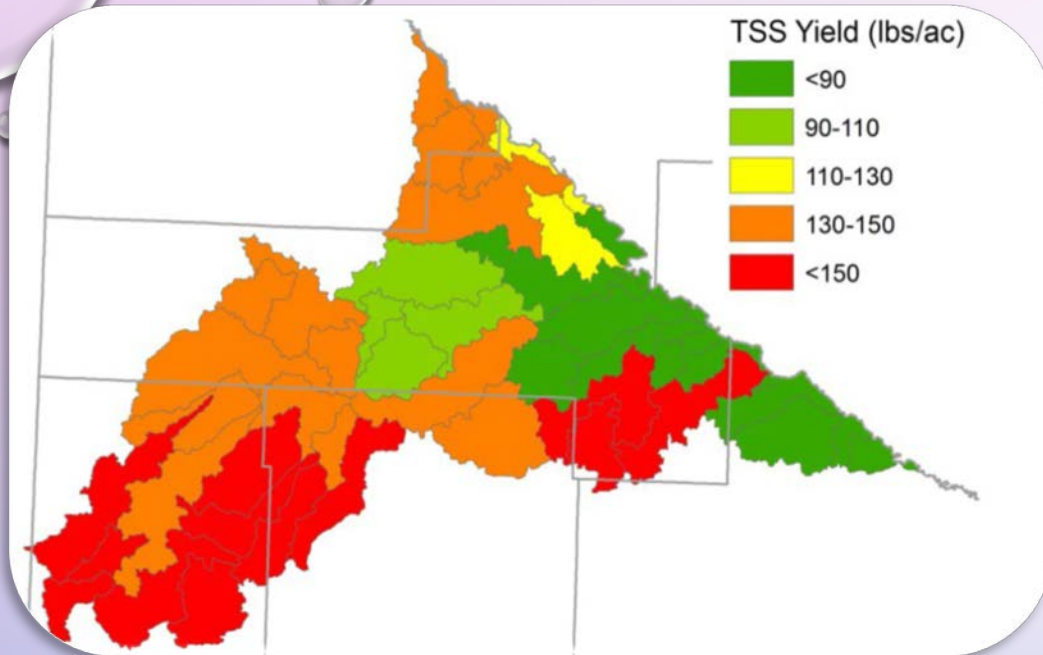
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERNS

Declining high quality habitat areas for diverse wildlife	3.1
Excess vegetation in lakes	1.6
Crop losses related to blockages in drainage system	1.5
Losses of various type of terrain	1.2
Decreased habitat diversity due to invasive species	1.1
Overgrazing	0.8
Decreased recreational opportunities due to parasites in the water	0.5
Decreased fish consumption due to unsafe levels of mercury in fish	0.3
Lack of crop diversity	0.3

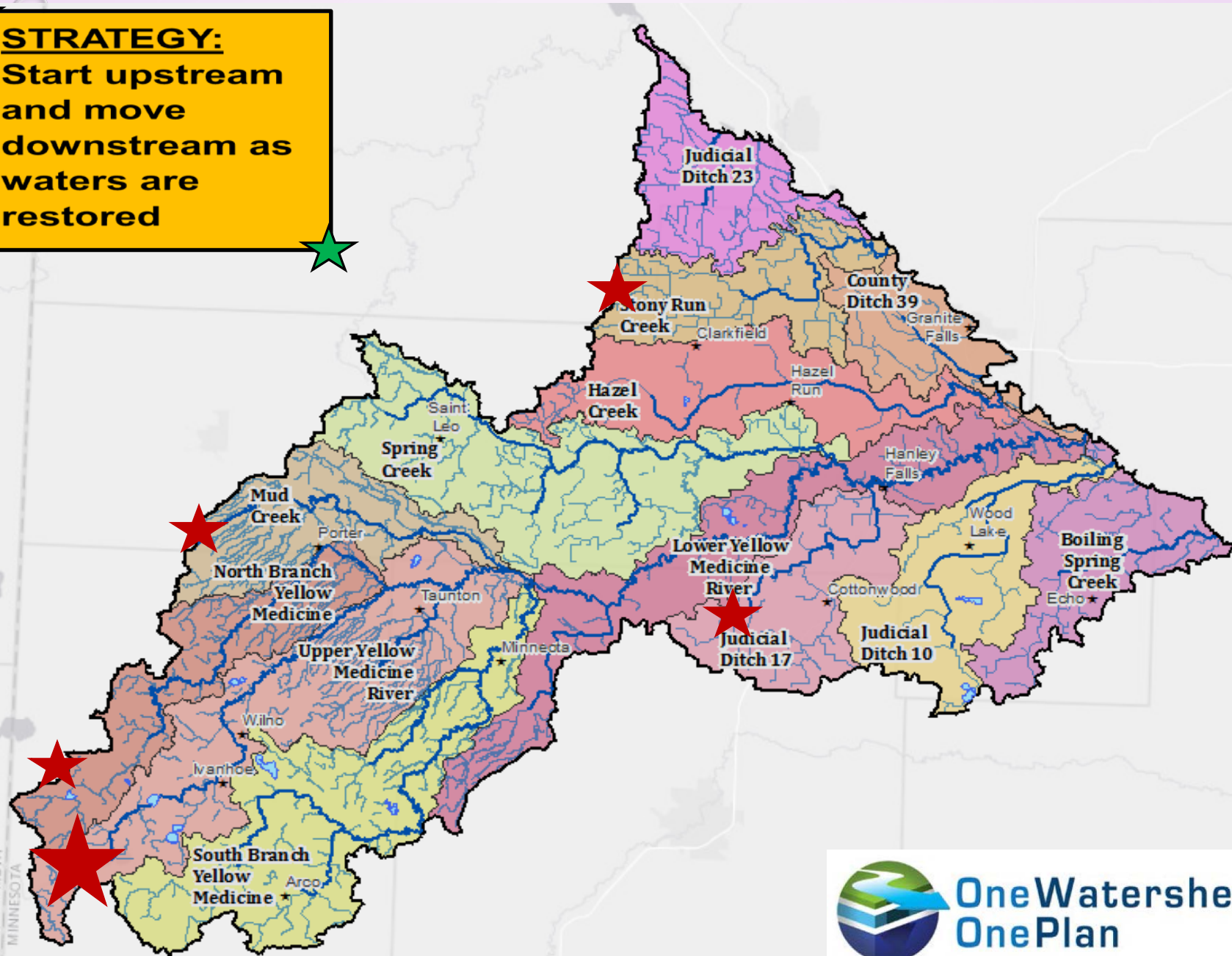
TOTAL = 10.4



TARGETED AREAS – WHERE DO WE START?



STRATEGY:
Start upstream
and move
downstream as
waters are
restored



MEASURABLE GOALS

<u>Stressor</u>	<u>WRAPS Fully Restored Watershed Goal</u>	<u>WRAPS 10-year Goal</u>
Altered Hydrology	20% reduction in annual river flow volume	5% reduction
Excess Phosphorus	35% reduction in river loads	10% reduction
Excess Nitrogen	25% reduction in river loads	10% reduction
Excess Sediment	20% reduction in river loads	8% reduction

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Yellow Medicine One Watershed One Plan Implementation Plan for Priority Areas – Pollutant Transport

Field Practice	Scale of Treatment
Wetland Restorations	Treats 2.0% of cropland
Water/Sediment Basins	Treats 2.5% of cropland
Controlled Drainage	Implemented on 1% of cropland
Cover Crops	Add to 20% of corn/soybean land
Reduced Tillage	30% residue on 10% of cropland
Nutrient Management	Adopt U of M standards on 35% of land
Buffers	Gain compliance with the buffer law
Row Crop → Grassland	Convert 2% of highly erodible land
Alternative Tile Intakes	Replace open inlets on 2% of land

FUNDING

Bonding
Administrative Levy
Project Levy
Technology Levy

Taxing
Authorities

Services/Fees

Permit Fees
Inspections

Grants

Contributions

Landowners
Non-Profits

Federal Grants
State Cost Share
Clean Water Fund
1W1P Grants
SWCD Capacity Grants



THANK YOU!

EMILY JAVENS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MN ASSOCIATION OF WATERSHED DISTRICTS

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