

**Lightning Lake Outlet Project
Bois de Sioux Watershed District
Grant County, MN**

Engineer's Final Summary of Costs

<i>BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>UNIT</i>	<i>QUANTITY</i>	<i>UNIT PRICE</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
<u>Base Bid</u>				
1. 12000 Mobilization	LS	1	\$20,500.00	\$20,500.00
2. 15000 Traffic Control	LS	1	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
3. 311000 Remove Existing Outlet Structure	LS	1	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00
4. 312213 Excavation - Common (P)	CY	340	\$10.00	\$3,400.00
5. 313700 3' Boulders	EA	32	\$375.00	\$12,000.00
6. 313700 5' Boulders	EA	30	\$675.00	\$20,250.00
7. 334213 Install 10'x4' RCB	LF	44	\$1,250.00	\$55,000.00
8. 334213 Install 12' x 4' RCB	LF	8	\$1,850.00	\$14,800.00
9. 334213 Install 10'x4' RCB End Section	EA	2	\$6,500.00	\$13,000.00
10. 334213 Install 12' x 4' RCB End Section	EA	2	\$8,500.00	\$17,000.00
11. 313700 Riprap - Class II	CY	580	\$95.00	\$55,100.00
12. 313700 Granular Filter Material - Base	CY	140	\$98.00	\$13,720.00
13. 313700 Chinking Rock	TON	217	\$60.00	\$13,031.40
14. 313700 Aggregate Base Class 5	CY	103	\$30.00	\$3,090.00
15. 312500 Storm Water Management	LS	1	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
16. 312319 Control of Water/Dewatering	LS	1	\$12,500.00	\$12,500.00
17. 312500 Temporary Rock - Site Entrance	LS	0	\$500.00	\$0.00
18. 312213 Topsoil Stripping and Spreading	LS	1	\$850.00	\$850.00
19. 329219 Turf Establishment	LS	1	\$6,250.00	\$6,250.00
20. 312500 Sediment Control Wattle	LF	200	\$4.00	\$800.00
21. 312500 Floating Silt Curtain	LF	250	\$20.00	\$5,000.00
TA-1 12000 Testing Allowance	ALLOW	0.22310	\$5,000.00	\$1,115.50
Spring Boulder Adjustments	T&M	1	\$3,400.00	\$3,400.00
RCB Material - Rinker Pipe	LS	1	\$125,096.00	\$125,096.00
Construction Total				\$404,402.90
Project Development				\$40,444.33
Permitting - Federal, State				\$4,673.75
Final Design & Bidding				\$32,375.00
Construction Services (RPR, Construction Staking, etc.)				\$61,165.72
Grant Administration				\$1,670.00
Personnel/Admin/Advertising.				\$3,128.63
Right-of-Way and Utility Coordination				\$1,841.25
Land Acquisition/Easements				\$0.00
Survey				\$5,874.93
Legal Services				\$3,650.00
TOTAL PROJECT COST				\$559,226.51

	Approved
Funding Sources	Funding
CPL Grant (MnDNR)	\$447,381.21
BdSWD Construction Funds	\$111,845.30

Contractor's Application for Payment

Owner: <u>Bois de Sioux Watershed District</u>	Owner's Project No.: <u>N/A</u>
Engineer: <u>Moore Engineering, Inc.</u>	Engineer's Project No.: <u>22548</u>
Contractor: <u>Midwest Contracting LLC</u>	Contractor's Project No.: _____
Project: <u>Lightning Lake Outlet Structure</u>	
Contract: <u>Lightning Lake Outlet Structure</u>	
Application No.: <u>2</u>	Application Date: <u>7/9/2024</u>
Application Period: From <u>12/15/2023</u> to <u>7/2/2024</u>	

1. Original Contract Price	\$	273,745.00
2. Net change by Change Orders	\$	5,561.90
3. Current Contract Price (Line 1 + Line 2)	\$	279,306.90
4. Total Work completed and materials stored to date (Sum of Column J Unit Price Total)	\$	279,306.90
5. Retainage		
a. <u>0%</u> X \$ <u>279,306.90</u> Work Completed	\$	-
b. _____ X \$ _____ Stored Materials	\$	-
c. Total Retainage (Line 5.a + Line 5.b)	\$	-
6. Amount eligible to date (Line 4 - Line 5.c)	\$	279,306.90
7. Less previous payments (Line 6 from prior application)	\$	262,111.55
8. Amount due this application	\$	17,195.35
9. Balance to finish, including retainage (Line 3 - Line 6)	\$	-
 Payment Recommended By Engineer	\$	<u>17,195.35</u>
		<small>(Line 8 or other - attach explanation of the other amount)</small>
 Payment Approved by Owner	\$	_____
		<small>(Line 8 or other - attach explanation of the other amount)</small>

Contractor's Certification

The undersigned Contractor certifies, to the best of its knowledge, the following:

(1) All previous progress payments received from Owner on account of Work done under the Contract have been applied on account to discharge Contractor's legitimate obligations incurred in connection with the Work covered by prior Applications for Payment;

(2) Title to all Work, materials and equipment incorporated in said Work, or otherwise listed in or covered by this Application for Payment, will pass to Owner at time of payment free and clear of all liens, security interests, and encumbrances (except such as are covered by a bond acceptable to Owner indemnifying Owner against any such liens, security interest, or encumbrances); and

(3) All the Work covered by this Application for Payment is in accordance with the Contract Documents and is not defective.

Contractor: Midwest Contracting LLC

Signature: Debbie Anderson **Date:** 7-11-24

Recommended by Engineer	Approved by Owner
By: _____	By: _____
Title: _____	Title: _____
Date: _____	Date: _____
Approved by Funding Agency	
By: _____	By: _____
Title: _____	Title: _____
Date: _____	Date: _____

Progress Estimate - Unit Price Work

Contractor's Application for Payment

Owner: Bois de Sioux Watershed District
 Engineer: Moore Engineering, Inc.
 Contractor: Midwest Contracting LLC
 Project: Lightning Lake Outlet Structure
 Contract: Lightning Lake Outlet Structure

Owner's Project No.: N/A
 Engineer's Project No.: 22548
 Contractor's Project No.: 0

Application No.: 2 Application Period: From 12/15/2023 to 6/7/2024 Application Date: 7/9/2024

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		
Bid Item No.	Description	Contract Information				Work Completed				Materials Currently Stored (not in G) (\$)	Work Completed and Materials Stored to Date (H + I) (\$)	% of Value of Item (J / F) (%)	Balance to Finish (F - J) (\$)
		Current Item Quantity	Units	Unit Price (\$)	Value of Bid Item (C X E) (\$)	Estimated Quantity Installed This Period	Estimated Quantity Incorporated in the Work	Value of Work Completed to Date (E X G) (\$)					
Current Contract													
BASE BID													
1	12000.0000	Mobilization	1.00	LS	\$ 20,500.00	\$ 20,500.00	1.00	\$ 20,500.00	\$ 20,500.00	100%	\$ -		
2	15000.00	Traffic Control	1.00	LS	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	1.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	100%	\$ -		
3	311000.00	Remove Existing Outlet Structure	1.00	LS	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	1.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	100%	\$ -		
4	312213.00	Excavation - Common (P)	340.00	CY	\$ 10.00	\$ 3,400.00	340.00	\$ 3,400.00	\$ 3,400.00	100%	\$ -		
5	313700.00	3' Boulders	31.00	EA	\$ 375.00	\$ 11,625.00	32.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	103%	\$ (375.00)		
6	313700.00	5' Boulders	30.00	EA	\$ 675.00	\$ 20,250.00	30.00	\$ 20,250.00	\$ 20,250.00	100%	\$ -		
7	334213.00	Install 10'x4' RCB	44.00	LF	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 55,000.00	44.00	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 55,000.00	100%	\$ -		
8	334213.00	Install 12' x 4' RCB	8.00	LF	\$ 1,850.00	\$ 14,800.00	8.00	\$ 14,800.00	\$ 14,800.00	100%	\$ -		
9	334213.00	Install 10'x4' RCB End Section	2.00	EA	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 13,000.00	2.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	100%	\$ -		
10	334213.00	Install 12' x 4' RCB End Section	2.00	EA	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 17,000.00	2.00	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 17,000.00	100%	\$ -		
11	313700.00	Riprap - Class II	580.00	CY	\$ 95.00	\$ 55,100.00	580.00	\$ 55,100.00	\$ 55,100.00	100%	\$ -		
12	313700.00	Granular Filter Material - Base	140.00	CY	\$ 98.00	\$ 13,720.00	140.00	\$ 13,720.00	\$ 13,720.00	100%	\$ -		
13	313700.00	Chinking Rock	160.00	TON	\$ 60.00	\$ 9,600.00	217.19	\$ 13,031.40	\$ 13,031.40	136%	\$ (3,431.40)		
14	313700.00	Aggregate Base Class 5	45.00	CY	\$ 30.00	\$ 1,350.00	103.00	\$ 3,090.00	\$ 3,090.00	229%	\$ (1,740.00)		
15	312500.00	Storm Water Management	1.00	LS	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	1.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	100%	\$ -		
16	312319.00	Control of Water/Dewatering	1.00	LS	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	1.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	100%	\$ -		
17	312500.00	Temporary Rock - Site Entrance	1.00	LS	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	0.00	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ 500.00		
18	312213.00	Topsoil Stripping and Spreading	1.00	LS	\$ 850.00	\$ 850.00	1.00	\$ 850.00	\$ 850.00	100%	\$ -		
19	329219.00	Turf Establishment	1.00	LS	\$ 6,250.00	\$ 6,250.00	1.00	\$ 6,250.00	\$ 6,250.00	100%	\$ -		
20	312500.00	Sediment Control Wattle	150.00	LF	\$ 4.00	\$ 600.00	200.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00	133%	\$ (200.00)		
21	312500.00	Floating Silt Curtain	210.00	LF	\$ 20.00	\$ 4,200.00	250.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	119%	\$ (800.00)		
TESTING ALLOWANCE	0.00	0	0		\$ -	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -		
TA-1	12000.00	Testing Allowance	1.00	ALLOW	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	0.22	\$ 1,115.50	\$ 1,115.50	22%	\$ 3,884.50		
		Additional Weir Rock	1.00	LS	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 3,400.00	\$ 3,400.00		\$ (3,400.00)		
*Bolted "Current Item Quantity" indicates a change due to a Change Order				Original Contract Totals		\$ 273,745.00		\$ 279,306.90	\$ -	\$ 279,306.90	0%	\$ (5,561.90)	
Change Order No. [1]													
		Final Balancing Change Order	1.00		\$ 5,561.90	\$ 5,561.90	0.00		\$ -	100%	\$ 5,561.90		
			-		\$ -	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -		
Change Order No. [2]													
			-		\$ -	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -		
			-		\$ -	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -		
Change Order No. [3]													
			-		\$ -	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -		
			-		\$ -	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -		
				Change Order Totals		\$ 5,561.90		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ 5,561.90	
Current Contract and Change Orders													
				Project Totals		\$ 279,306.90		\$ 279,306.90	\$ -	\$ 279,306.90	100%	\$ -	

CHANGE ORDER NO.: FINAL BALANCING

Owner:	Bois de Sioux Watershed District	Owner's Project No.:	N/A
Engineer:	Moore Engineering, Inc.	Engineer's Project No.:	22548
Contractor:	Midwest Contracting LLC	Contractor's Project No.:	0
Project:	Lightning Lake Outlet Structure		
Contract Name:	Lightning Lake Outlet Structure		
Date Issued:	7/10/2024	Effective Date of Change Order:	7/18/2024

The Contract is modified as follows upon execution of this Change Order:
 Description: Final balancing change order to account for actual installed quantities

Exhibit A

Change in Contract Price	Change in Contract Times
Original Contract Price: \$ 273,745.00	Original Contract Times: Milestone No. 1: N/A Milestone No. 2: N/A Substantial Completion: December 5, 2023 Ready for Final Payment: July 9, 2024
No change from previously approved Change Orders No. 0 to No. X \$ N/A	No change from previously approved Change Orders No. 0 to No. X Milestone No. 1: Milestone No. 2: Substantial Completion: December 5, 2023 Ready for Final Payment: July 9, 2024
Contract Price prior to this Change Order: \$ 273,745.00	Contract Times prior to this Change Order: Milestone No. 1: Milestone No. 2: Substantial Completion: December 5, 2023 Ready for Final Payment: July 9, 2024
Increase this Change Order: \$ 5,561.90	No change this Change Order: Milestone No. 1: Milestone No. 2: Substantial Completion: December 5, 2023 Ready for Final Payment: July 9, 2024
Contract Price incorporating this Change Order: \$ 279,306.90	Contract Times with all approved Change Orders: Milestone No. 1: Milestone No. 2: Substantial Completion: December 5, 2023 Ready for Final Payment: July 9, 2024

Recommended by Engineer (If required)

By: James Guler
 Title: Project Engineer
 Date: 7/10/2024

Authorized by Owner

By: _____
 Title: _____
 Date: _____

Accepted by Contractor

By: Dennis Anderson
 Title: V.P.
 Date: 7-11-24

Approved by Funding Agency (if applicable)

By: _____
 Title: _____
 Date: _____

**EXHIBIT A
CHANGE ORDER NO.: FINAL BALANCING**

<u>Item No. & Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Bid Unit Price</u>	<u>Installed Quantity</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Decrease in Contract Price</u>	<u>Increase in Contract Price</u>
BASE BID							
1. 12000.00 Mobilization	LS	1	\$20,500.00	1.00	0.00		
2. 15000.00 Traffic Control	LS	1	\$1,500.00	1.00	0.00		
3. 311000.00 Remove Existing Outlet Structure	LS	1	\$4,500.00	1.00	0.00		
4. 312213.00 Excavation - Common (P)	CY	340	\$10.00	340.00	0.00		
5. 313700.00 3' Boulders	EA	31	\$375.00	32.00	1.00		\$375.00
6. 313700.00 5' Boulders	EA	30	\$675.00	30.00	0.00		
7. 334213.00 Install 10'x4' RCB	LF	44	\$1,250.00	44.00	0.00		
8. 334213.00 Install 12' x 4' RCB	LF	8	\$1,850.00	8.00	0.00		
9. 334213.00 Install 10'x4' RCB End Section	EA	2	\$6,500.00	2.00	0.00		
10. 334213.00 Install 12' x 4' RCB End Section	EA	2	\$8,500.00	2.00	0.00		
11. 313700.00 Riprap - Class II	CY	580	\$95.00	580.00	0.00		
12. 313700.00 Granular Filter Material - Base	CY	140	\$98.00	140.00	0.00		
13. 313700.00 Chinking Rock	TON	160	\$60.00	217.19	57.19		\$3,431.40
14. 313700.00 Aggregate Base Class 5	CY	45	\$30.00	103.00	58.00		\$1,740.00
15. 312500.00 Storm Water Management	LS	1	\$2,500.00	1.00	0.00		
16. 312319.00 Control of Water/Dewatering	LS	1	\$12,500.00	1.00	0.00		
17. 312500.00 Temporary Rock - Site Entrance	LS	1	\$500.00	0.00	-1.00	(\$500.00)	
18. 312213.00 Topsoil Stripping and Spreading	LS	1	\$850.00	1.00	0.00		
19. 329219.00 Turf Establishment	LS	1	\$6,250.00	1.00	0.00		
20. 312500.00 Sediment Control Wattle	LF	150	\$4.00	200.00	50.00		\$200.00
21. 312500.00 Floating Silt Curtain	LF	210	\$20.00	250.00	40.00		\$800.00
TA-1 12000.00 Testing Allowance	ALLOW	1	\$5,000.00	0.22	-0.78	(\$3,884.50)	
Additional Weir Rock	LS	1	\$0.00	\$3,400.00	\$ 3,400.00		\$3,400.00
TOTALS						(\$4,384.50)	\$9,946.40
NET CHANGE IN CONTRACT PRICE						\$5,561.90	

JUSTIFICATION:

1. Measurement of actual installed quantities
2. Additional weir rock installed per DNR request

Bois de Sioux Watershed District

704 Highway 75 S
Wheaton, MN 56296-1304

Refund

Date	
7/18/2024	

Raguse Family Partnership c/o Truman Raguse 6867 740th St Wheaton, MN 56296

DRAFT

Quantity	Description	Rate	Amount
123.4 ACRES	NORTH OTTAWA LEASE AGREEMENT 2023 - 2025 CELL B3, UTILIZED FOR FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, UNABLE TO BE PLANTED	\$250.00 / ACRE	\$30,850.00
		Total	\$30,850.00

2024 WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT

STATUTE CHANGES

Summary of Key Statute Changes with Explanations

This summary includes excerpts from Laws of MN 2024, Chapter 90, Article 3. It includes only the relevant Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) statutory subdivisions and paragraphs that contain changes, listed by the corresponding section numbers from the Chapter 90 session law. See the Office of the Revisor of Statutes website for complete statutes and session law: <https://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/laws/current/>. Underlined text indicates new language, ~~strikeout~~ indicates repealed language. This summary was prepared by the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR). All changes take effect August 1, 2024 unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 75. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 103G.005, subdivision 14d, is amended to read:

Subd. 14d. **Project.** "Project" means a specific plan, contiguous activity, proposal, or design necessary to accomplish a goal as defined by the local government unit. As used in this chapter, a project may not be split into components or phases for the ~~sole~~ purpose of gaining additional exemptions.

Effect of Change: Clarifies that the restriction applies even when the gaining of additional exemptions was not the *sole* purpose for splitting a project into components or phases.

Sec. 76. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 103G.005, subdivision 17b, is amended to read:

Subd. 17b. **Wetland type.** "Wetland type" means a wetland type classified according to *Wetlands of the United States*, United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39 (1971 edition), ~~as summarized in this subdivision~~ or A Hydrogeomorphic Classification for Wetlands, United States Army Corps of Engineers (August 1993), including updates, supplementary guidance, and replacements, if any, as determined by the board.

~~(1) "Type 1 wetlands" are seasonally flooded basins or flats in which soil is covered with water or is waterlogged during variable seasonal periods but usually is well-drained during much of the growing season. Type 1 wetlands are located in depressions and in overflow bottomlands along watercourses, and in which vegetation varies greatly according to season and duration of flooding and includes bottomland hardwoods as well as herbaceous growths.~~

~~(2) "Type 2 wetlands" are inland fresh meadows in which soil is usually without standing water during most of the growing season but is waterlogged within at least a few inches of surface. Vegetation includes grasses, sedges, rushes, and various broad-leaved plants. Meadows may fill shallow basins, sloughs, or farmland sags, or these meadows may border shallow marshes on the landward side.~~

~~(3) "Type 3 wetlands" are inland shallow fresh marshes in which soil is usually waterlogged early during a growing season and often covered with as much as six inches or more of water. Vegetation includes grasses, bulrushes, spikerushes, and various other marsh plants such as cattails, arrowheads, pickerelweed,~~

and smartweeds. These marshes may nearly fill shallow lake basins or sloughs, or may border deep marshes on the landward side and are also common as seep areas on irrigated lands.

(4) "Type 4 wetlands" are inland deep fresh marshes in which soil is usually covered with six inches to three feet or more of water during the growing season. Vegetation includes cattails, reeds, bulrushes, spikerushes, and wild rice. In open areas, pondweeds, naiads, coontail, water milfoils, waterweeds, duckweeds, waterlilies, or spatterdocks may occur. These deep marshes may completely fill shallow lake basins, potholes, limestone sinks, and sloughs, or they may border open water in such depressions.

(5) "Type 5 wetlands" are inland open fresh water, shallow ponds, and reservoirs in which water is usually less than ten feet deep and is fringed by a border of emergent vegetation similar to open areas of type 4 wetland.

(6) "Type 6 wetlands" are shrub swamps in which soil is usually waterlogged during growing season and is often covered with as much as six inches of water. Vegetation includes alders, willows, buttonbush, dogwoods, and swamp privet. This type occurs mostly along sluggish streams and occasionally on floodplains.

(7) "Type 7 wetlands" are wooded swamps in which soil is waterlogged at least to within a few inches of the surface during growing season and is often covered with as much as one foot of water. This type occurs mostly along sluggish streams, on floodplains, on flat uplands, and in shallow basins. Trees include tamarack, arborvitae, black spruce, balsam, red maple, and black ash. Northern evergreen swamps usually have a thick ground cover of mosses. Deciduous swamps frequently support beds of duckweeds and smartweeds.

(8) "Type 8 wetlands" are bogs in which soil is usually waterlogged and supports a spongy covering of mosses. This type occurs mostly in shallow basins, on flat uplands, and along sluggish streams. Vegetation is woody or herbaceous or both. Typical plants are heath shrubs, sphagnum moss, and sedges. In the north, leatherleaf, Labrador tea, cranberries, carex, and cottongrass are often present. Scattered, often stunted, black spruce and tamarack may occur.

Effect of Change: Allows for use of the Hydrogeomorphic Classification for Wetlands (HGM) for determining wetland type. MN Rules Chapter 8420 (WCA Rule) will be amended to incorporate the use of HGM. Circular 39 remains in statute as an optional wetland typing method and is relevant to the identification of public water wetlands under Minn. Stat. 103G.005, Subd. 15a. Deletion of the "Wetland type" summary does not affect the use of Circular 39. More information about HGM can be found at: [HGM Approach \(dren.mil\)](https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/dren/hgm/hgm_approach.html)

Sec. 77. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 103G.005, subdivision 19, is amended to read:

Subd. 19. **Wetlands.** (a) "Wetlands" means lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this definition, wetlands must have the following three attributes:

(1) have a predominance of hydric soils;

(2) are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions; and

(3) under normal circumstances support a prevalence of such vegetation.

(b) For the purposes of regulation under this chapter, the term wetlands does not include public waters wetlands as defined in subdivision 15a.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), wetlands includes deepwater aquatic habitats that are not public waters or public waters wetlands. For purposes of this paragraph, "deepwater aquatic habitats" has the meaning given in *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*, United States Army Corps of Engineers (January 1987).

Effect of Change: WCA regulatory authority will now apply to deepwater habitats that are not designated as public waters. All replacement requirements, exemptions, application procedures, etc. will apply to projects involving these deepwater habitats. Deepwater habitats are permanently flooded lands lying below the deepwater boundary of wetlands (generally greater than 8.2 feet of water depth) as defined in the "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States" (adapted from Cowardin et al., 1979), which is available here: [Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States](#)

Sec. 78. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 103G.222, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Requirements.** (a) Wetlands must not be drained or filled, wholly or partially, unless replaced by actions that provide at least equal public value under a replacement plan approved as provided in section 103G.2242, a replacement plan under a local governmental unit's comprehensive wetland protection and management plan approved by the board under section 103G.2243, or, if a permit to mine is required under section 93.481, under a mining reclamation plan approved by the commissioner under the permit to mine. Project-specific wetland-replacement plans submitted as part of a project for which a permit to mine is required and approved by the commissioner on or after July 1, 1991, may include surplus wetland credits to be allocated by the commissioner to offset future mining-related wetland impacts under any permits to mine held by the permittee, the operator, the permittee's or operator's parent, an affiliated subsidiary, or an assignee pursuant to an assignment under section 93.481, subdivision 5. For project-specific wetland replacement completed prior to wetland impacts authorized or conducted under a permit to mine within the Great Lakes and Rainy River watershed basins, those basins ~~shall be~~ are considered a single watershed for purposes of determining wetland-replacement ratios. Mining reclamation plans ~~shall~~ must apply the same principles and standards for replacing wetlands that are applicable to mitigation plans approved as provided in section 103G.2242. The commissioner must provide notice of an application for wetland replacement under a permit to mine to the county in which the impact is proposed and the county in which a mitigation site is proposed. Public value must be determined in accordance with section 103B.3355 or a comprehensive wetland protection and management plan established under section 103G.2243. Sections 103G.221 to 103G.2372 also apply to excavation in permanently and semipermanently flooded areas of ~~types 3, 4, and 5~~ wetlands.

Effect of Change: Removes Circular 39 wetland type from consideration in determining whether excavation in permanently and semi-permanently flooded areas of a wetland is an impact.

(d) If a wetland is replaced under paragraph (c), or drained under section 103G.2241, ~~subdivision 2, paragraph (b) or (c),~~ subdivision 1, clause (1), the local government unit may require a deed restriction that prohibits nonagricultural use for at least ten years. The local government unit may require the deed restriction if it determines the wetland area drained is at risk of conversion to a nonagricultural use within ten years based on the zoning classification, proximity to a municipality or full service road, or other criteria as determined by the local government unit.

Effect of Change: Applies the deed restriction prohibiting agricultural use for at least ten years to the new prior-converted cropland exemption (see changes to 103G.2241 subdivision 1). The reference to 103G.2241 subdivision 2(b-e) has been deleted, as those paragraphs were removed from statute.

(m) A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for individual projects that result in the filling or draining of wetlands for the repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or replacement of a currently serviceable existing state, city, county, or town public road necessary, as determined by the public transportation authority, to meet state or federal design or safety standards or requirements, excluding new roads or roads expanded solely for additional traffic capacity lanes. This paragraph only applies to authorities for public transportation projects that:

(1) minimize the amount of wetland filling or draining associated with the project and consider mitigating important site-specific wetland functions on site;

(2) except as provided in clause (3), submit project-specific reports to the board, the Technical Evaluation Panel, the commissioner of natural resources, and members of the public requesting a copy at least 30 days prior to construction that indicate the location, amount, and type of wetlands to be filled or drained by the project or, alternatively, convene an annual meeting of the parties required to receive notice to review projects to be commenced during the upcoming year; and

(3) for minor and emergency maintenance work impacting less than 10,000 square feet, submit project-specific reports, within 30 days of commencing the activity, to the board that indicate the location, amount, and type of wetlands that have been filled or drained.

Those required to receive notice of public transportation projects may appeal minimization, delineation, and on-site mitigation decisions made by the public transportation authority to the board according to the provisions of section 103G.2242, subdivision 9. The Technical Evaluation Panel ~~shall~~ must review minimization and delineation decisions made by the public transportation authority and provide recommendations regarding on-site mitigation if requested to do so by the local government unit, a contiguous landowner, or a member of the Technical Evaluation Panel.

Except for ~~state~~ public transportation projects that occur on state roads, for which the state Department of Transportation is responsible for the wetland replacement, the board must replace the wetlands, and wetland areas of public waters if authorized by the commissioner or a delegated authority, drained or filled by public transportation projects on existing roads.

Public transportation authorities at their discretion may deviate from federal and state design standards on existing road projects when practical and reasonable to avoid wetland filling or draining, provided that public safety is not unreasonably compromised. The local road authority and its officers and employees are exempt from liability for any tort claim for injury to persons or property arising from travel on the highway and related to the deviation from the design standards for construction or reconstruction under this paragraph. This paragraph does not preclude an action for damages arising from negligence in construction or maintenance on a highway.

Effect of Change: Clarifies that the Minnesota Department of Transportation is responsible for wetland replacement on public transportation projects that occur on state roads, regardless of who the project sponsor or co-sponsor is.

Sec. 79. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 103G.2241, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Agricultural activities.** A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for:

~~(1) activities in a wetland that was planted with annually seeded crops, was in a crop rotation seeding of pasture grass or legumes, or was required to be set aside to receive price support or other payments under United States Code, title 7, sections 1421 to 1469, in six of the last ten years prior to January 1, 1991;~~

~~(2) activities in a type 1 wetland on agricultural pasture land that remains in the same use, except for bottomland hardwood type 1 wetlands, and activities in a type 2 or type 6 wetland that is less than two acres in size and located on agricultural pasture land that remains in the same use;~~

(1) impacts to wetlands on agricultural land labeled prior-converted cropland and impacts to wetlands resulting from drainage maintenance activities authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, on areas labeled farmed wetland, farmed-wetland pasture, and wetland. The prior-converted cropland, farmed wetland, farmed-wetland pasture, or wetland must be labeled on a valid final certified wetland determination issued by the Natural Resources Conservation Service in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations, title 7, part 12, as amended. It is the responsibility of the owner or operator of the land to provide a copy of the final certified wetland determination to, and allow the Natural Resources Conservation Service to share related information with, the local government unit and the board for purposes of verification;

~~(3) (2) activities in a wetland conducted as part of normal farming practices. For purposes of this clause, "normal farming practices" means farming, silvicultural, grazing, and ranching activities such as plowing, seeding, cultivating, and harvesting for the production of feed, food, and fiber products, but does not include activities that result in the draining of wetlands;~~

~~(4) (3) soil and water conservation practices approved by the soil and water conservation district, after review by the Technical Evaluation Panel;~~

~~(5) (4) wetland impacts resulting from aquaculture activities, including pond excavation and construction and maintenance of associated access roads and dikes, authorized under, and conducted in accordance with, a permit issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers under section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, section 1344, but not including construction or expansion of buildings;~~

~~(6) (5) wetland impacts resulting from wild rice production activities, including necessary diking and other activities, authorized under and conducted in accordance with a permit issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers under section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, section 1344; or~~

~~(7) (6) agricultural activities on agricultural land that is subject to the swampbuster provisions of the federal farm program restrictions consistent with a memorandum of understanding and related agreements between the board and the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.~~

Effect of Change: Eliminates the exemption from WCA replacement requirements for activities that impact wetlands on agricultural land that is cropped 8 of the last 10 years, and on pasture land meeting certain wetland type and acreage requirements. Establishes an exemption for impacts to prior-converted cropland as labeled by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and for impacts resulting from drainage maintenance activities on areas labeled by the NRCS as farmed wetland, farmed-wetland pasture, and wetland. Changes to items 4 and 5 clarify that only those wetland impacts authorized under a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit are exempt.

Sec. 80. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 103G.2241, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Drainage.** (a) For the purposes of this subdivision, "public drainage system" means a drainage system as defined in section 103E.005, subdivision 12, and any ditch or tile lawfully connected to the drainage system.

(b) A replacement plan is not required for draining of type 1 wetlands, or up to five acres of type 2 or 6 wetlands, in an unincorporated area on land that has been assessed drainage benefits for a public drainage system, provided that:

(1) during the 20-year period that ended January 1, 1992:

(i) there was an expenditure made from the drainage system account for the public drainage system;

(ii) the public drainage system was repaired or maintained as approved by the drainage authority; or

(iii) no repair or maintenance of the public drainage system was required under section 103E.705, subdivision 1, as determined by the public drainage authority; and

(2) the wetlands are not drained for conversion to:

(i) platted lots;

(ii) planned unit, commercial, or industrial developments; or

(iii) any development with more than one residential unit per 40 acres, except for parcels subject to local zoning standards that allow for family members to establish an additional residence on the same 40 acres.

If wetlands drained under this paragraph are converted to uses prohibited under clause (2) during the ten-year period following drainage, the wetlands must be replaced under section 103G.222.

(c) A replacement plan is not required for draining or filling of wetlands, except for draining types 3, 4, and 5 wetlands that have been in existence for more than 25 years, resulting from maintenance and repair of existing public drainage systems.

(d) (a) A replacement plan is not required for draining or filling of wetlands, except for draining wetlands that have been in existence for more than 25 years, resulting from maintenance and repair of existing drainage systems ~~other than~~, including public drainage systems.

(e) A replacement plan is not required for draining agricultural land that:

(1) was planted with annually seeded crops before July 5, except for crops that are normally planted after that date, in eight out of the ten most recent years prior to the impact;

(2) was in a crop rotation seeding of pasture grass, cover crop, or legumes, or was fallow for a crop production purpose, in eight out of the ten most recent years prior to the impact; or

(3) was enrolled in a state or federal land conservation program and met the requirements of clause (1) or (2) before enrollment.

(f) The (b) A public drainage authority may, as part of the repair of a public drainage system, as defined in section 103E.005, subdivision 12, install control structures, realign the ditch, construct dikes along the ditch, or make other modifications as necessary to prevent the drainage of ~~the wetland~~ wetlands.

(g) ~~Wetlands of all types that would be drained as a part of a public drainage repair project are eligible for the permanent wetlands preserve under section 103F.516. The board shall give priority to acquisition of easements on types 3, 4, and 5 wetlands that have been in existence for more than 25 years on~~

public drainage systems and other wetlands that have the greatest risk of drainage from a public drainage repair project.

Effect of Change: Eliminates the drainage exemptions in subdivision 2, except for the drainage of wetlands that have existed for 25 years or less resulting from maintenance and repair of existing drainage systems. The amended exemption eliminates wetland type as a consideration for eligibility and applies to both public and private drainage systems. Paragraph (b) clarifies that certain activities associated with repairs completed by public drainage authorities only apply to public drainage systems as defined under 103E.005 Subdivision 12 – this information was previously located in the now deleted paragraph (a).

Sec. 81. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 103G.2241, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Utilities; public works.** (a) A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for wetland impacts resulting from:

(1) new placement or maintenance, repair, enhancement, realignment, or replacement of existing utility or utility-type service, including pipelines, ~~if:~~ when wetland impacts are authorized under and conducted in accordance with a permit issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers under section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, section 1344, and

(i) the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed project have been avoided and minimized to the extent possible; ~~and~~

(ii) ~~the proposed project significantly modifies or alters less than one-half acre of wetlands;~~

(2) activities associated with operation, routine maintenance, or emergency repair of existing utilities and public work structures, including pipelines, provided the activities do not result in additional wetland intrusion or additional draining or filling of a wetland either wholly or partially; or

(3) repair and updating of existing subsurface sewage treatment systems necessary to comply with local, state, and federal regulations.

(b) ~~For maintenance, repair, and replacement, the local government unit may issue a seasonal or annual exemption certification or the utility may proceed without local government unit certification if the utility is carrying out the work according to approved best management practices. Work of an emergency nature may proceed as necessary, and any drain or fill activities shall~~ must be addressed with the local government unit after the emergency work has been completed.

Effect of Change: Eliminates the acreage-based condition of the utilities exemption, and now subjects the exemption to a requirement that the wetland impacts be authorized by and conducted in accordance with a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit. A local government unit can no longer issue a seasonal or annual exemption for a public utility as the exemption is now dependent on a Corps permit.

Sec. 82. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 103G.2241, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **De minimis.** (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i), a replacement plan for wetlands is not required for ~~draining or filling~~ impacts to the following amounts of wetlands, excluding the

permanently and semipermanently flooded areas of wetlands, as part of a project outside of the shoreland wetland protection zone:

~~(1) 10,000 square feet of type 1, 2, 6, or 7 wetland, excluding white cedar and tamarack wetlands, one-quarter acre of wetland in a greater than 80 percent area;~~

~~(2) 5,000 square feet of type 1, 2, 6, or 7 wetland, excluding white cedar and tamarack wetlands, one-tenth acre of wetland in a 50 to 80 percent area, except within the 11-county metropolitan area; or~~

~~(3) 2,000 square feet of type 1, 2, 6, or 7 wetland, excluding white cedar and tamarack wetlands, one-twentieth acre of wetland in a less than 50 percent area, except within the 11-county metropolitan area; or~~

~~(4) 100 square feet of type 3, 4, 5, or 8 wetland or white cedar and tamarack wetland.~~

~~(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i), a replacement plan for wetlands is not required for draining or filling the following amounts of up to 100 square feet of impacts to wetlands as part of a project within the shoreland wetland protection zone beyond the shoreland building setback zone:~~

~~(1) 400 square feet of type 1, 2, 6, or 7 wetland; or~~

~~(2) 100 square feet of type 3, 4, 5, or 8 wetland or white cedar and tamarack wetland.~~

~~In a greater than 80 percent area, the de minimis amount allowed under clause (1) may be increased up to 1,000 square feet if the wetland is isolated and is determined to have no direct surficial connection to the public water or if permanent water runoff retention or infiltration measures are established in proximity as approved by the shoreland management authority.~~

~~(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i), a replacement plan for wetlands is not required for draining or filling up to 20 square feet of wetland impacts to wetlands as part of a project within the shoreland building setback zone, as defined in the local shoreland management ordinance. The amount in this paragraph may be increased to 100 square feet if permanent water runoff retention or infiltration measures are established in proximity as approved by the shoreland management authority.~~

~~(d) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i), a replacement plan is not required for draining or filling amounts up to 400 square feet of impacts to the permanently and semipermanently flooded areas of wetlands as part of a project:~~

~~(1) 2,500 square feet of type 1, 2, 6, or 7 wetland, excluding white cedar and tamarack wetlands, outside of the shoreland wetland protection zone in a 50 to 80 percent area within the 11-county metropolitan area; or~~

~~(2) 1,000 square feet of type 1, 2, or 6 wetland, outside of the shoreland wetland protection zone in a less than 50 percent area within the 11-county metropolitan area.~~

~~For purposes of this subdivision, the 11-county metropolitan area consists of the counties of Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, and Wright.~~

~~(e) The amounts listed in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), and (d) may not be combined on a project.~~

~~(f) This exemption no longer applies to a landowner's portion of a wetland when the cumulative area drained or filled of the landowner's portion since January 1, 1992, is the greatest of:~~

~~(1) the applicable area listed in paragraph (a), (b), or (c), if the landowner owns the entire wetland;~~

~~(2) five percent of the landowner's portion of the wetland; or~~

~~(3) 400 square feet.~~

(f) When the total area of impacts to wetlands as part of a project exceeds the applicable amount in this subdivision, a replacement plan is required for the entire amount.

(g) This exemption may not be combined with another exemption in this section on a project.

(h) Property may not be divided to increase the amounts listed in paragraph (a), (b), (c), or (d).

(i) If a local ordinance or similar local control is more restrictive than this subdivision, the local standard applies.

Effect of Change: Thresholds based on wetland type (Circular 39) and thresholds specific to the 11-country metro area have been eliminated from the de minimis exemption. Thresholds are now based on presettlement area (<50, 50-80, >80), shoreland zone, shoreland building setback zone, and permanently/semi-permanently flooded water regimes. Statute now clarifies that if project wetland impacts exceed the applicable de minimis threshold, all wetland impacts require replacement. The exemption restrictions related to the landowner's portion of the wetland and the cumulative area drained/filled since 1992 have been eliminated. Additional restrictions have been added to statute to prevent increasing de minimis amounts by dividing property. The statute now refers to all wetland impacts as opposed to just impacts caused by draining and filling.

Sec. 83. Minnesota Statutes 2023 Supplement, section 103G.2242, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Rules.** (a) The board, in consultation with the commissioner, shall adopt rules governing the approval of wetland value replacement plans under this section and public-waters-work permits affecting public waters wetlands under section 103G.245. These rules must address the criteria, procedure, timing, and location of acceptable replacement of wetland values and may address the state establishment and administration of a wetland banking program for public and private projects, including provisions for an in-lieu fee program; mitigating and banking other water and water-related resources; the administrative, monitoring, and enforcement procedures to be used; provisions that protect, or mitigate impacts to, intermittent and perennial watercourses upstream of public waters identified under section 103G.005, subdivision 15, paragraph (a), clause (9) or (10); and a procedure for the review and appeal of decisions under this section. In the case of peatlands, the replacement plan rules must consider the impact on carbon. Any in-lieu fee program established by the board must conform with Code of Federal Regulations, title 33, section 332.8, as amended.

(b) After the adoption of the rules, a replacement plan must be approved by a resolution of the governing body of the local government unit, consistent with the provisions of the rules or a comprehensive wetland protection and management plan approved under section 103G.2243.

(c) If the local government unit fails to apply the rules or fails to implement a local comprehensive wetland protection and management plan established under section 103G.2243, the government unit is subject to penalty as determined by the board.

(d) When making a determination under rules adopted pursuant to this subdivision on whether a rare natural community will be permanently adversely affected, consideration of measures to mitigate any adverse effect on the community must be considered.

Effect of Change: Authorizes BWSR to amend the WCA rules to regulate reaches of intermittent and perennial watercourses that are not identified as public waters. The regulation of these watercourse reaches does not become effective until BWSR develops and adopts specific rules related to their protection and mitigation.

Sec. 84. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 103G.2242, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Evaluation.** (a) Questions concerning the public value, location, size, or type of a wetland ~~shall~~ must be submitted to and determined by a Technical Evaluation Panel after an on-site inspection. The Technical Evaluation Panel ~~shall~~ must be composed of a technical professional employee of the board, a technical professional employee of the local soil and water conservation district or districts, a technical professional with expertise in water resources management appointed by the local government unit, and a technical professional employee of the Department of Natural Resources for projects affecting public waters or wetlands adjacent to public waters.

(b) For wetland boundary determinations, the panel ~~shall~~ must use the ~~"United States Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual", United States Army Corps of Engineers (January 1987), including updates, supplementary guidance, and replacements, if any,".~~ For wetland type determinations, the panel ~~must also use "Wetlands of the United States", United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39, (1971 edition), and "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States" (1979 edition);~~ Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States, United States Fish and Wildlife Service (August 2013 edition); or A Hydrogeomorphic Classification for Wetlands, United States Army Corps of Engineers (August 1993), according to rules authorized under this part and including updates, supplementary guidance, and replacements, if any, for any of these publications.

Effect of Change: The edits update references to the Corps of Engineers wetland delineation manual and associated U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wetland/deepwater habitat classification system. The statute now allows for the use of the HGM wetland classification system in wetland boundary/type determinations according to rules adopted by BWSR (WCA rules). The language also clarifies that future updates, supplements, and replacements of referenced documents can be used.

Sec. 85. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 103G.2242, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

Subd. 2a. **Wetland boundary or type determination.**

(c) The local government unit decision must be made in compliance with section 15.99. Within ten calendar days of the decision, the local government unit decision must be mailed or sent by electronic transmission to the landowner, members of the Technical Evaluation Panel, the watershed district or watershed management organization, if one exists, and individual members of the public who request a copy. Notwithstanding section 15.99, subdivision 2, the board must establish by rule timelines for project review and comment for wetland banking projects.

Effect of Change: For wetland banking projects only, statute now directs BWSR to establish review and comment period timelines in WCA rule. These timelines will not take effect until formally adopted in rule. Once adopted, these review and comment period timelines for wetland banking projects would no longer be subject to Minnesota Statutes 15.99. This provision, however, does not apply to other WCA application types such as exemptions or replacement plans.

Sec. 86. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 103G.2242, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Replacement completion.

(b) The board may establish, sponsor, or administer a wetland banking program, which may include provisions allowing monetary payment to the wetland banking program for impacts to wetlands. The board may acquire land in fee title, purchase or accept easements, enter into agreements, and purchase existing wetland replacement credits to facilitate the wetland banking program. The board may establish wetland credit and in-lieu fee payment amounts and hold money in an account in the special revenue fund, which is appropriated to the board to be used solely for establishing replacement wetlands and administering the wetland banking program.

Effect of Change: Clarifies BWSR's authority to develop, sponsor, and administer the wetland banking program, including an in-lieu fee program and/or the associated collection of payments. It also clarifies BWSR's ability to establish fee payment amounts and hold money associated with deposited wetland credits and in-lieu fee payments.

Questions regarding the statute changes included in this summary can be directed to any the following staff of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources:

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[Learn About Streams | US EPA](#)

Types of Streams

Like the photos on this page? Visit [our Flickr Gallery](#) to see more streams.



Headwater streams are the smallest parts of river and stream networks, but make up the majority of river miles in the United States.

Headwater streams are the beginnings of rivers, the uppermost streams in the river network furthest from the river's endpoint or confluence with another stream. Headwater streams trap floodwaters, recharge groundwater supplies, remove

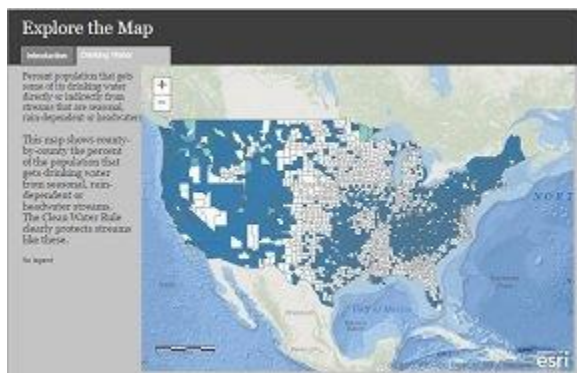
pollution, provide fish and wildlife habitat, and sustain the health of downstream rivers, lakes and bays. Because small streams and streams that flow for only part of the year are the source of the nation's fresh waters, changes that harm these headwaters affect streams, lakes and rivers downstream.

Headwaters can be streams that flow briefly when snow melts or after rain, but shrink in dry times to become individual pools filled with water. Desert headwater streams can arise from a spring and run above ground only a few hundred yards before disappearing into the sand. Other spring-fed headwaters contain clear water with steady temperature and flow. Yet other headwaters originate in marshy meadows filled with sluggish tea-colored water.

Headwater streams and streams that only flow for part of the year make up the majority of river miles in the United States. About 53 percent of the total stream miles in the continental U.S. are headwater streams. Almost 60 percent of stream miles in the continental U.S. only flow seasonally or after storms. The very foundation of our nation's great rivers is a vast network of unknown, unnamed and underappreciated streams. Flow in a headwater may be year-round, seasonal, or rain-dependent.

- [Field Operations Manual for Assessing the Hydrologic Permanence and Ecological Condition of Headwater Streams](#)

Year-round streams (perennial) typically have water flowing in them year-round. Most of the water comes from smaller upstream waters or groundwater while runoff from rainfall or other precipitation is supplemental.



Click on the map above to see the percentage of people in your county that gets some of their drinking water directly or indirectly from streams that are seasonal, rain-dependent or headwaters. **Seasonal streams (intermittent)** flow during certain times of the year when smaller upstream waters are flowing and when groundwater provides enough water for stream flow. Runoff from rainfall or other precipitation supplements the flow of seasonal stream. During dry periods, seasonal streams may not have flowing surface water. Larger seasonal streams are more common in dry areas.

Rain-dependent streams (ephemeral) flow only after precipitation. Runoff from rainfall is the primary source of water for these streams. Like seasonal streams, they can be found anywhere but are most prevalent in arid areas.

Despite their seasonal or temporary appearance on the landscape, seasonal and rain-dependent streams are critical to the health of river systems, are hydrologically and biologically connected to the downstream waters, and provide many of the same functions and values as rivers and larger streams. The arid Southwest and Midwest portions of the country have the highest number of seasonal and rain-dependent streams. For example, more than 95 percent of the streams in Arizona are seasonal.

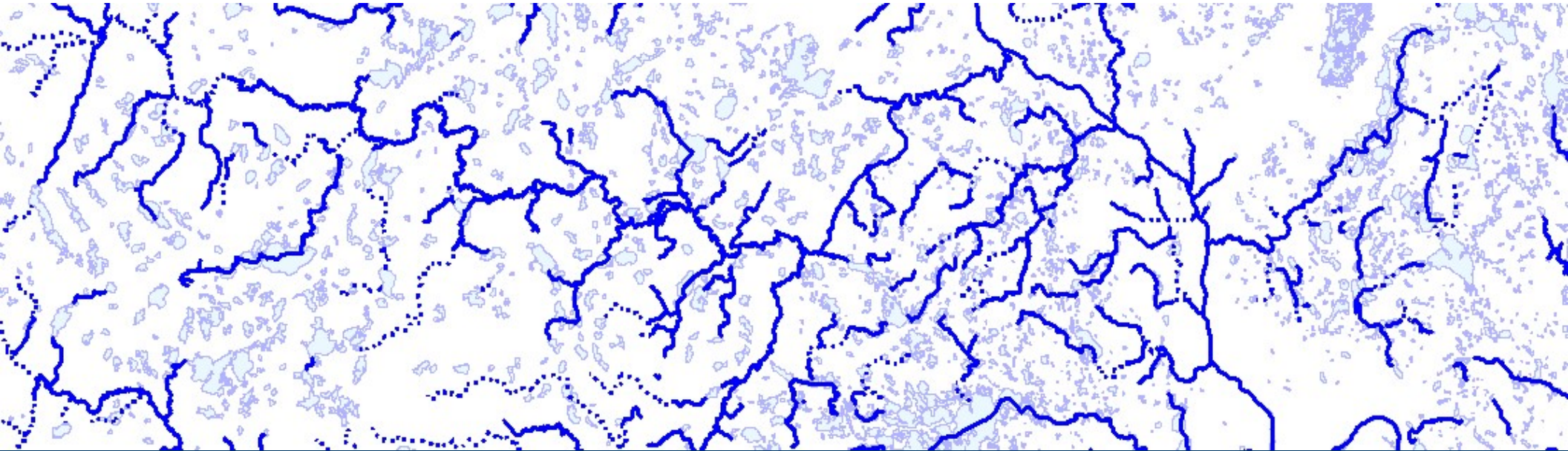
- [Learn more about the extent of seasonal and rain-dependent streams across the U.S.](#)

- [The Ecological and Hydrological Significance of Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams in the Arid and Semi-arid American Southwest](#)

Channels are natural or artificial open areas that connect two bodies of water and may have water flowing in them continuously or periodically.

Arroyos are small, deep, flat-floored channels of a seasonal or rain-dependent stream, usually with nearly vertical banks cut into soil and sediment, rather than rock. Arroyos are most often found in the arid and semiarid regions of the United States.

Sloughs are small, marshy stretches in a swale or shallow undrained depression, or slow-moving creeks or channels in a wetland.



Public Waters Inventory (PWI) Update Project

Randall Doneen | CAR Section Manager

2024 Legislative Changes to Definition of Public Waters

- Change to Minn. Stat. 103G.005, Subd. 15 (b):

(b) Public waters are not determined exclusively by:

(1) the proprietorship of the underlying, overlying, or surrounding land ~~or by~~;

(2) whether it is a body or stream of water that was navigable in fact or susceptible of being used as a highway for commerce at the time this state was admitted to the union; or

(3) their inclusion in or exclusion from the public waters inventory required under section 103G.201. This clause is effective July 1, 2027.

(strikethrough → removed; underlined → added)

2024 Legislative Changes to Public Waters Inventory

- Change to Minn. Stat. 103G.201 (b):

(b) The commissioner ~~is authorized to~~ must revise the map of public waters established under Laws 1979, chapter 199, to reclassify those types 3, 4, and 5 wetlands previously identified as public waters wetlands under Laws 1979, chapter 199, as public waters or as wetlands under section 103G.005, subdivision 19. The commissioner may only reclassify public waters wetlands as public waters if:

- Change to Minn. Stat. 103G.201 (f):

(f) \$1,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund each year in fiscal years 2025 through 2032 to the commissioner to update the public water inventory as required in this section. The commissioner must develop and implement a process to update the public water inventory. This paragraph expires June 30, 2032.

(strikethrough → removed; underlined → added)

Definition of Public Waters

- Public waters – The lakes, wetlands, rivers, and streams that are regulated by DNR under Minnesota’s public waters statutes and rules

- Definition of public waters: Minn. Stat. 103G.005, Subd. 15 (a):

§ Subd. 15. **Public waters.** (a) "Public waters" means:

(1) water basins assigned a shoreland management classification by the commissioner under sections [103F.201](#) to [103F.221](#);

(2) waters of the state that have been finally determined to be public waters or navigable waters by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(3) meandered lakes, excluding lakes that have been legally drained;

(4) water basins previously designated by the commissioner for management for a specific purpose such as trout lakes and game lakes pursuant to applicable laws;

(5) water basins designated as scientific and natural areas under section [84.033](#);

(6) water basins located within and totally surrounded by publicly owned lands;

(7) water basins where the state of Minnesota or the federal government holds title to any of the beds or shores, unless the owner declares that the water is not necessary for the purposes of the public ownership;

(8) water basins where there is a publicly owned and controlled access that is intended to provide for public access to the water basin;

(9) natural and altered watercourses with a total drainage area greater than two square miles;

(10) natural and altered watercourses designated by the commissioner as trout streams; and

(11) public waters wetlands, unless the statute expressly states otherwise.

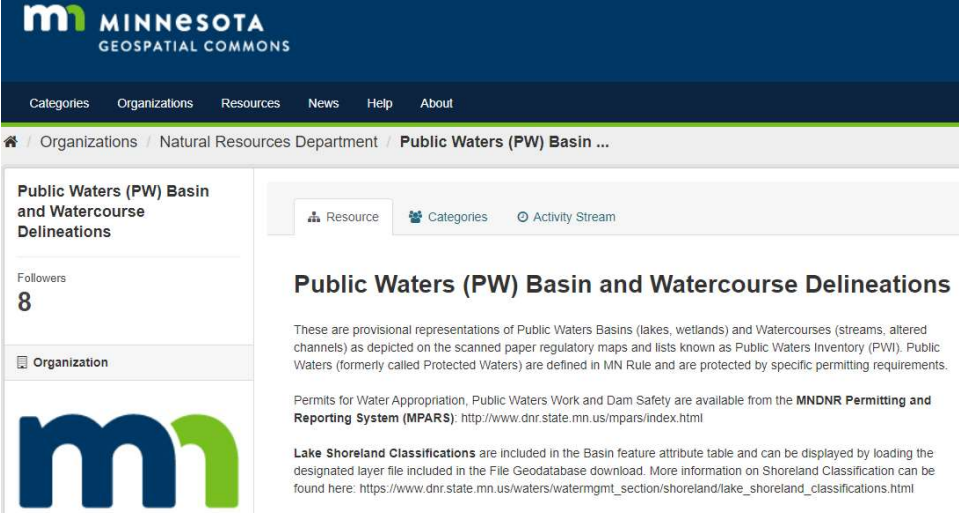
Definition of Public Waters Wetlands

- Definition of public waters wetlands: Minn. Stat. 103G.005, Subd. 15a:

Subd. 15a. **Public waters wetlands.** "Public waters wetlands" means all types 3, 4, and 5 wetlands, as defined in United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular No. 39 (1971 edition), not included within the definition of public waters, that are ten or more acres in size in unincorporated areas or 2-1/2 or more acres in incorporated areas.

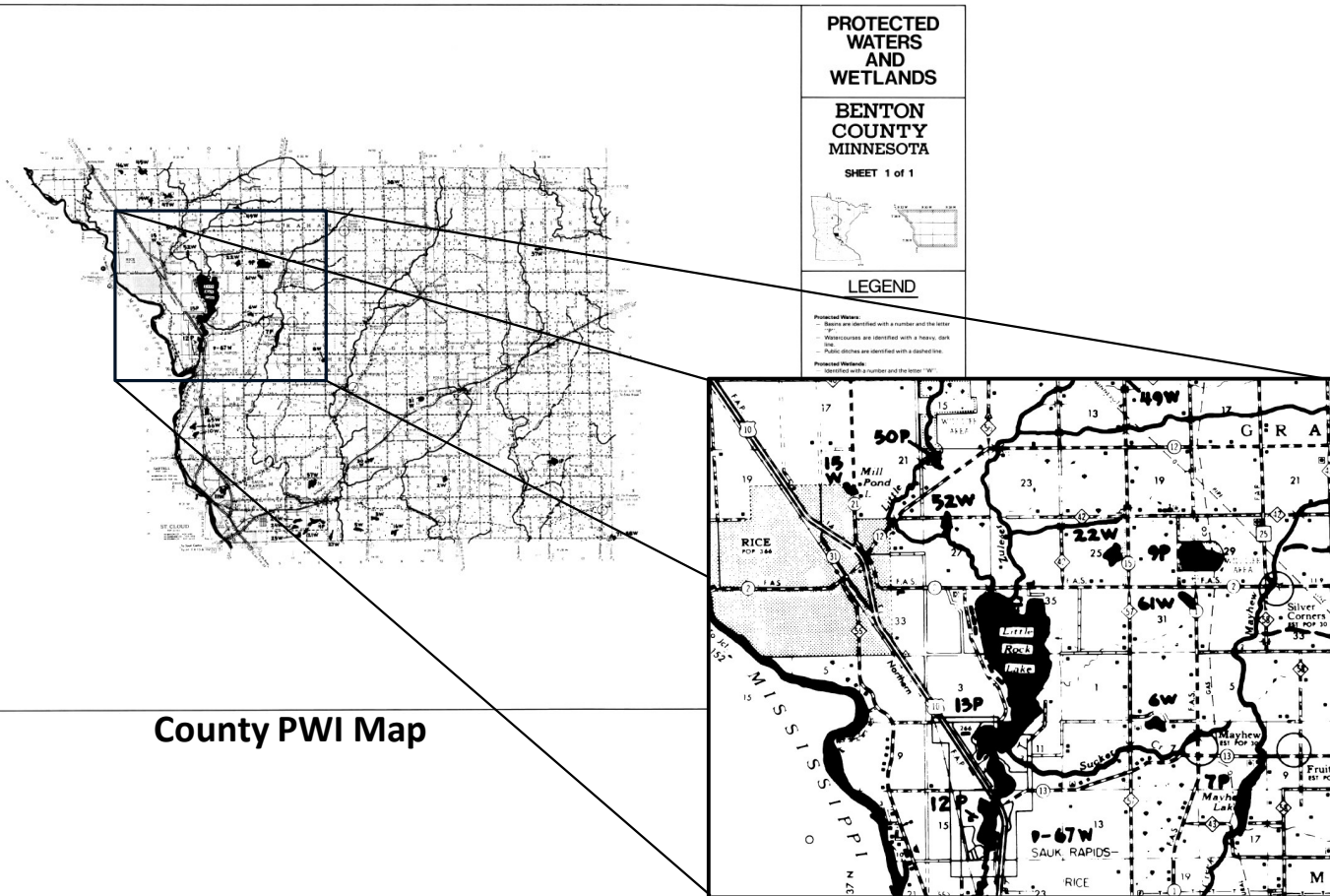
Public Waters Inventory

- The Public Waters Inventory (PWI) is a tool to help identify whether a water body meets the definition of “public water”
 - Historical:
 - County PWI maps
 - County PWI lists
 - Current PWI:
 - GIS layer on MN Geospatial Commons: *Public Waters (PW) Basin and Watercourse Delineations*



The screenshot displays the Minnesota Geospatial Commons website interface. At the top, the logo for "MINNESOTA GEOSPATIAL COMMONS" is visible. Below the logo is a navigation menu with links for "Categories", "Organizations", "Resources", "News", "Help", and "About". The breadcrumb trail indicates the current location: "Organizations / Natural Resources Department / Public Waters (PW) Basin ...". The main content area features a title "Public Waters (PW) Basin and Watercourse Delineations" and a "Followers" count of 8. Below this, there is a section for "Organization" with the Minnesota Geospatial Commons logo. The right sidebar contains a "Resource" tab, a "Categories" tab, and an "Activity Stream" tab. The main text describes the resource as provisional representations of Public Waters Basins (lakes, wetlands) and Watercourses (streams, altered channels) as depicted on scanned paper regulatory maps and lists known as Public Waters Inventory (PWI). It also mentions that permits for Water Appropriation, Public Waters Work, and Dam Safety are available from the MNDNR Permitting and Reporting System (MPARS) and provides a URL: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/mpars/index.html>. Additionally, it notes that Lake Shoreland Classifications are included in the Basin feature attribute table and can be displayed by loading the designated layer file included in the File Geodatabase download. More information on Shoreland Classification can be found here: https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/watermgmt_section/shoreland/lake_shoreland_classifications.html.

Historical PWI Map and List – Benton County



County PWI Map

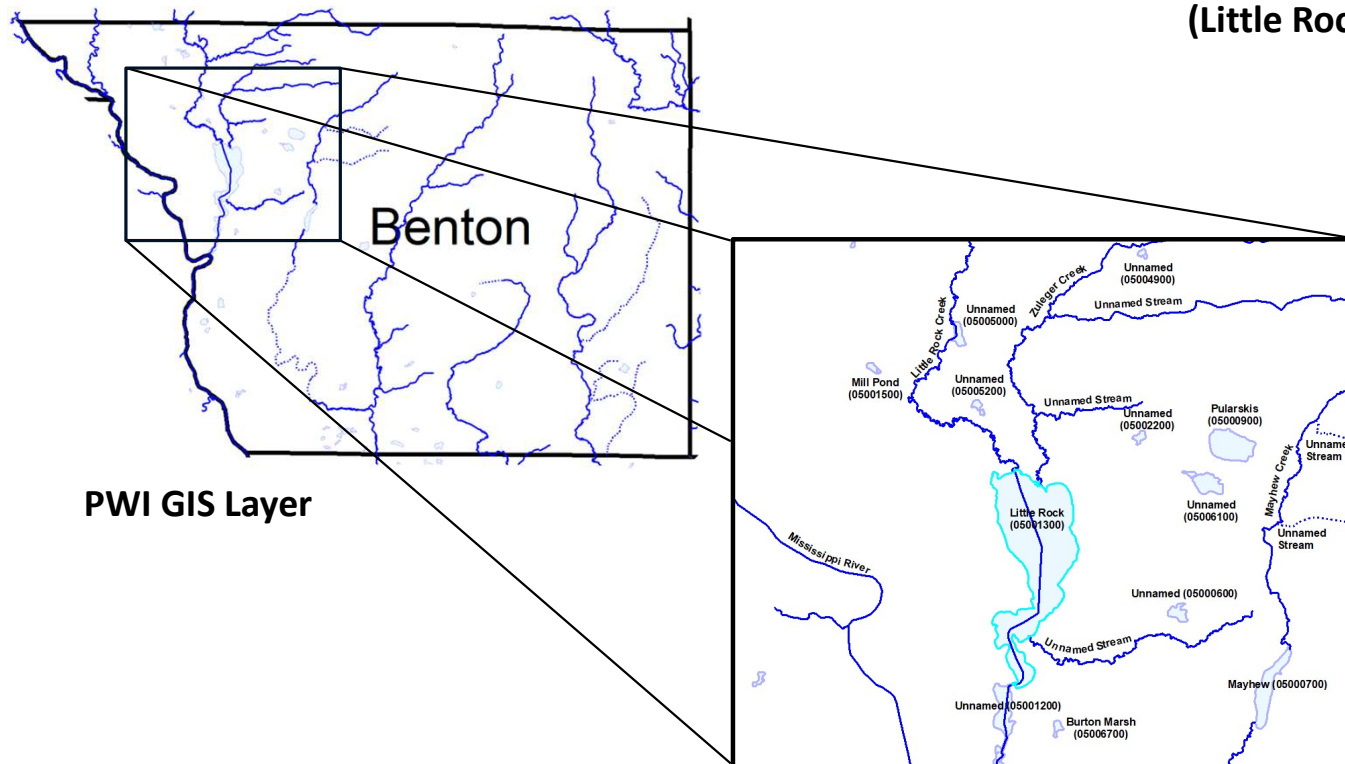
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WATERS
FINAL DESIGNATION OF PROTECTED WATERS AND WETLANDS WITHIN
BELTRAMI COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

A. Listed below are the townships of Beltrami County and the township/range numbers in which they occur.

Name	Township #	Range #
Alaska	150	34;35
Battle	152	32
Bemidji	146	33
Benville	156	38
Big Grass (Unorg.)	158	38
Birch	148	30
Birch Island (Unorg.)	155	32
Brook Lake (Unorg.)	146	30
Buzzle	148	35
Cormant	151	31
Durand	149	33
Eckles	147	34
Eland (Unorg.)	153	30
Frohn	146	32
Grant Valley	146	34
Hagali	149	32
Hamre	155	37
Hines	149	31
Hornet	150	30
Jones	146	35
Kelliher	152	30
Lammers	147	35
Langor	150	31
Lee	155	38
Liberty	148	34
Maple Ridge	149	34
Minnie	156	36
Moose Lake	147	30
Nebish	149;150	33
Northern	147	33
Northwood	157	38
Obrien	150	32
Port Hope	148	32

County PWI List

PWI GIS Layer and Attributes – Benton County



Attribute Data for Highlighted Feature (Little Rock Lake)

Field	Value
OBJECTID	7633
SHAPE	Polygon
GNIS_ID	646915
LKSDB_BASIN_ID	3854
DOWLKNUM	05001300
GNIS_NAME	Little Rock Lake
PW_BASIN_NAME	Little Rock
PW_PARENT_NAME	Little Rock
PW_SUB_NAME	
SUB_FLAG	N
WETTYPE	5
PWI_CLASS	P
PWI_LABEL	Public Water Basin
ACRES	1329.157345
SHORE_MI	10.482191
UTM_CENTER_X	409071.030129
CENTER_UTM_Y	5064906.512286
DELINEATED_BY	Waters
DELINEATION_DATE	1/1/2008
DELINEATION_SRC	Source not recorded
DELINEATION_NOTES	Staff delineation effort 2008
APPROVED_BY	<null>
APPROVAL_DATE	<null>
APPROVAL_NOTES	<null>
PUBLISH_DATE	7/27/2016
HAS_FLAG	<null>
FLAG_TYPE	
DOW_MAIN	05001300
created_user	<null>
created_date	<null>
last_edited_user	DNRHYDRO
last_edited_date	3/25/2020 1:48:39 PM
bufmap_use	Y
dnr_shoreland_class	Recreational Development
SHAPE_Length	16869.48436
SHAPE_Area	5378908.937115

Public Water Inventory Update

- 5.0 FTE – Lead Hydrologist and 4 Regional Hydrologists
- Finalize Update Process
- Average 12 counties a year
- Public, Landowner, and Government Entity Notice
- Finalize PWI county-by-county

Thank You!

Randall Doneen

randall.doneen@state.mn.us

651-295-9437



Wetland Conservation Act Summary of Key 2024 Statutory Amendments



www.bwsr.state.mn.us

Background

Amendments to WCA Statutes since the current rule was adopted (2009)

- 2011
- 2012
- 2015
- 2017
- **2024**

Some amendments require the completion of rulemaking before they become effective, others have been effective since passage.

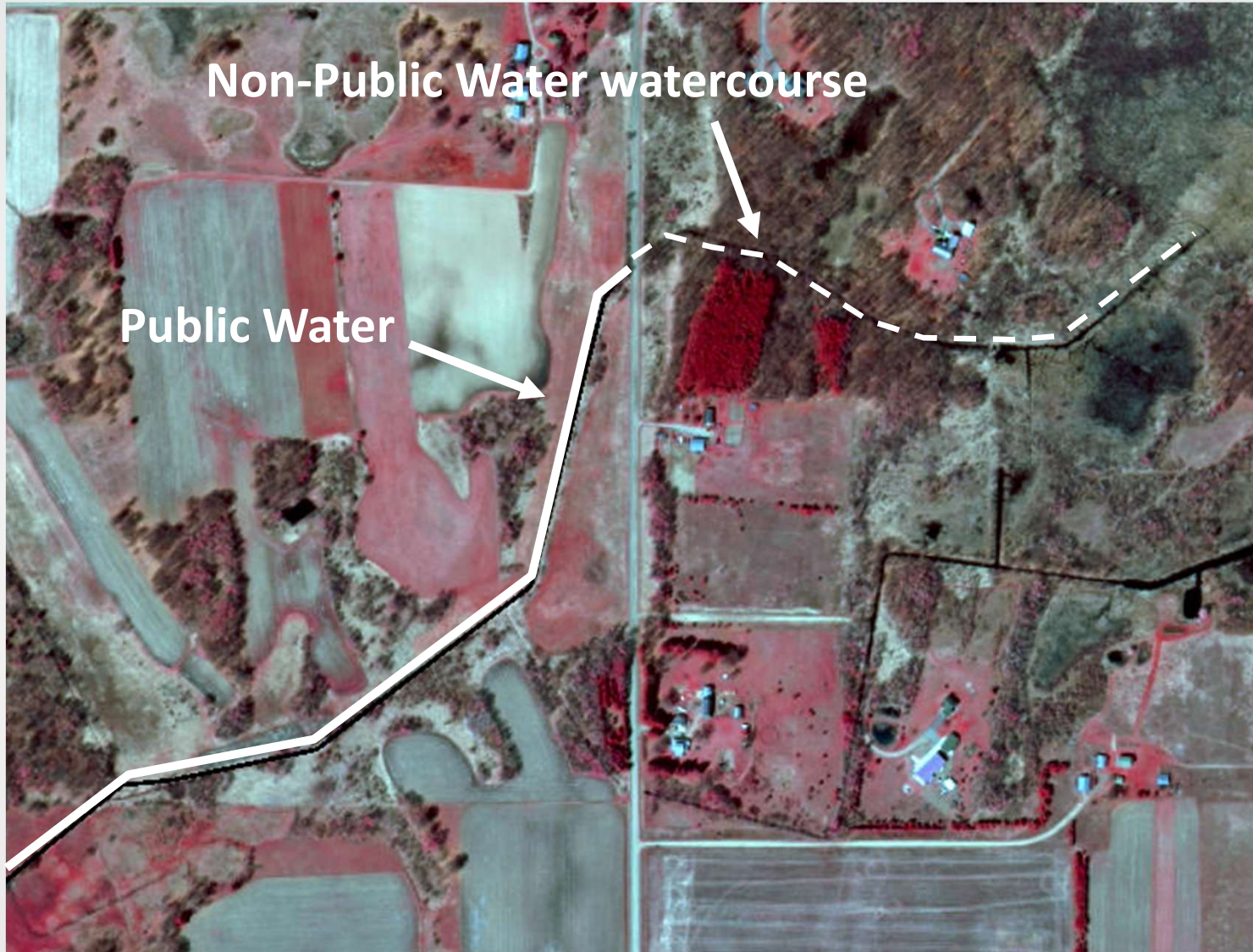
We will discuss the 2024 amendments, most of which are effective August 1, 2024.

Non-PW Deepwater Habitats Now Regulated by WCA

- Water bodies that are too deep to be wetlands (generally >8.2 feet deep) and are not big enough to meet the criteria for Public Waters (>2.5 ac in metro, >10 ac non-metro) are now subject to WCA regulations.
- This change is effective August 1. Most of these water bodies include a fringe of wetland that was already regulated by WCA.

Regulatory Authority for Non-PW Intermittent/Perennial Streams added to WCA

- BWSR can adopt rules that protect or mitigate impacts to watercourses that are upstream of Public Waters watercourses (drainage area >2 sq miles).
- This change is not effective until rules are adopted in a future rulemaking when the necessary resources and expertise are acquired to implement it.



Non-Public Water watercourse

Public Water

Agricultural Exemption

The following provisions were removed from the agricultural exemption:

- Agricultural activities impacting a wetland that was planted, in a crop rotation, or set aside program in six of the 10 years prior to 1991.
- Agricultural activities impacting a wetland on ag pastureland remaining in the same use (restricted to certain wetland types and sizes).

Agricultural Exemption

The following provisions were added to the agricultural exemption:

- Impacts to wetlands on agricultural land labeled as prior-converted cropland (PC) by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).
- Impacts to wetlands on agricultural land resulting from drainage *maintenance* activities authorized by NRCS where labeled as prior-converted cropland (PC), farmed wetland (FW), farmed-wetland pasture (FWP) or wetland (W).
- ❖ Labels must be identified on a “Certified” Wetland Determination.

Drainage Exemption

The following provisions were removed from the drainage exemption:

- Draining wetlands (certain type restrictions) in an unincorporated area on land that has been assessed drainage benefits for a public drainage system (with various requirements).
- Wetland impacts on lands that were planted with annually seeded crops, in a crop rotation, or set aside 8 of the last 10 most recent years.

Drainage Exemption Maintenance/Repair Provisions

Previously, separate provisions for public and private drainage systems:

- **Private:** Wetland impacts resulting from maintenance/repair are exempt except for draining wetlands that have been in existence for more than 25 years.
- **Public:** Wetland impacts resulting from maintenance/repair are exempt except for draining types 3, 4, & 5 wetlands that have been in existence for more than 25 years.

Drainage Exemption Maintenance/Repair Provision

Now, the “public” drainage maintenance exemption is the same as the “private” drainage maintenance exemption.

- What remains the same for public systems:
 - ✓ Drainage maintenance that drains wetlands that have existed for 25 years or less is still exempt.
- What changed for public systems:
 - ✓ Now all wetlands that have existed for more than 25 years will need to be evaluated for potential impacts, not just types 3, 4, and 5.

THERE ARE 8 WETLAND TYPES.

Utilities Exemption

- WCA exempts impacts to wetlands resulting from the installation, maintenance, repair or replacement of utility lines meeting certain requirements including a ½ acre threshold.
- This exemption now requires that the project be authorized under a permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The ½ acre threshold was eliminated.
- The repair and updating of existing subsurface sewage treatment systems to comply with state/federal/local requirements is also exempt and is unchanged.

De Minimis Exemption

WCA has a de minimis which exempts relatively small wetland impacts associated with a project. The threshold for this exemption varied by many factors. The exemption was changed as follows:

- Eliminated thresholds based on wetland “type” and on location in the 11-county metro area.
- Clarifies that if project wetland impacts exceed the applicable de minimis threshold, all wetland impacts require replacement.
- Additional restrictions added to prevent dividing property to increase de minimis amounts.
- Eliminated previous restrictions related to the landowner's portion of the wetland and the cumulative area drained or filled since 1992.
- Changed thresholds.

De Minimis Exemption

De Minimis thresholds are now as follows:

- **20 sf** – in shoreland building setback zone (can be increased to **100 sf** if permanent water runoff/retention/infiltration measures established).
- **100 sf** – in shoreland wetland protection zone.
- **400 sf** – in permanently/semi-permanently flooded areas of wetlands.
- **1/20th acre** - <50% area of state.
- **1/10th acre** – 50-80% area of state.
- **1/4 acre** - >80% area of state.

Wetland Banking – Review and Comment Timelines

- As with all WCA decisions, a decision on a wetland bank plan must be made in compliance with Minnesota Statutes 15.99 which generally requires a decision within 60 days.
- Statute directs BWSR to establish review and comment period timelines in WCA rule for wetland banking projects. Once adopted, the review timelines would no longer be subject to MS 15.99.
- Does not apply to other WCA application types.

More Information

BWSR website WCA Rulemaking page: <https://bwsr.state.mn.us/wca-rulemaking>.

[Buffers](#) ▾

[Wetlands](#) ▾

[Easements](#) ▾

[Technical Resources](#) ▾

[Water Planning](#) ▾

[Operational Resources](#) ▾

[Grants](#) ▾

WETLAND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

[Wetlands Regulation in Minnesota](#)

[WCA Program Reports](#)

WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT RESOURCES

[Wetland Conservation Act Contacts](#)

[Joint Application Form](#)

[WCA Forms and Templates](#)

[WCA Program Guidance and Information](#)

MITIGATION & BANKING

[Wetland Bank Credits and Fees](#)

[Wetland Bank Transaction Forms](#)

[Wetland Bank Guidance and Information](#)

[Local Government Road Wetland Replacement Program](#)

[Wetland Bank & Mitigation Easements](#)

[In-Lieu Fee Mitigation Program](#)

[Agricultural Wetland Bank](#)

DELINEATION, ASSESSMENT & RESTORATION

[Wetland Delineation](#)

[Wetland Functional Assessment](#)

[Wetland Restoration](#)

MN WETLAND PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

[Minnesota Wetland Professional Certification Program](#)

[Wetland Training Opportunities](#)

[Online Wetland Training](#)

SPECIAL PROJECTS

[Wetland Conservation Act Rulemaking](#)

[Wisconsin - Minnesota Wetland Functional Assessment Initiative](#)

[404 Assumption](#)

[Minnesota Stream Quantification Tool and Debit Calculator](#)

[Waters of the U.S.](#)

WCA Rulemaking Page

- Includes link to Rulemaking State Register Request for Comments.
- Link to statute changes includes a written summary and narrated presentation.

Wetland Conservation Act Rulemaking



Wetland Conservation Act Rulemaking

WCA Rulemaking Comments Received

Wisconsin - Minnesota Wetland
Functional Assessment Initiative

The Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) is responsible for promulgation of the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) Rules. The WCA Rules are codified in Minnesota Rules Chapter 8420 based on the standards and authorizations contained in state statute. WCA took effect with an interim program in 1992 and began operating under formally adopted rules in January 1994. The Legislature has passed numerous amendments to WCA since its original passage and the rules have undergone multiple revisions. The current WCA Rule was adopted in 2009 and multiple statute changes have occurred since adoption.

Rulemaking in Minnesota follows the procedures outlined in the Minnesota Administrative Procedure Act (APA), Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 14. BWSR staff utilize the [Minnesota Rulemaking Manual](#) as a procedural guide for WCA Rulemaking. The current WCA Rulemaking process was initiated in 2015 when an initial request for comments was published in the State Register. A supplemental request for comments was published on January 20, 2022.

Another supplemental request for comments based on the addition of 2024 statute changes was published in the **July 8, 2024 edition** of the [State Register](#).

This page contains information relating to WCA Rulemaking, WCA statutes, public comments, and stakeholder participation. See our page on the WCA statute changes related to this rulemaking: [2011 – 2024 WCA Statute Changes](#) (link) including recent information on outreach associated with the 2024 statute changes.

Questions about Implementation of the 2024 Statute Changes?

- ❖ Live webinar – 9:00 am, July 22, 2024.
- 1. Review the narrated presentation cited on the previous page.
- 2. Email questions to: Lewis.Brockette@state.mn.us
- 3. Questions must be submitted by no later than July 15th.
- 4. BWSR staff will provide information to answer preselected questions pertaining to implementation.

If you have specific questions or would like to discuss a particular provision further, feel free to contact any of us directly.



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LIABILITY COVERAGE WAIVER FORM

Members who obtain liability coverage through the League of Minnesota Cities Insurance Trust (LMCIT) must complete and return this form to LMCIT before their effective date of coverage. [Email completed form to your city’s underwriter, to pstech@lmc.org](mailto:pstech@lmc.org), or fax to 651.281.1298.

Members who obtain liability coverage from LMCIT must decide whether to waive the statutory tort liability limits to the extent of the coverage purchased. *The decision to waive or not waive the statutory tort limits must be made annually by the member’s governing body, in consultation with its attorney if necessary.* The decision has the following effects:

- *If the member does not waive the statutory tort limits*, an individual claimant could recover no more than \$500,000 on any claim to which the statutory tort limits apply. The total all claimants could recover for a single occurrence to which the statutory tort limits apply would be limited to \$1,500,000. These statutory tort limits would apply regardless of whether the member purchases the optional LMCIT excess liability coverage.
- *If the member waives the statutory tort limits and does not purchase excess liability coverage*, a single claimant could recover up to \$2,000,000 for a single occurrence (under the waive option, the tort cap liability limits are only waived to the extent of the member’s liability coverage limits, and the LMCIT per occurrence limit is \$2,000,000). The total all claimants could recover for a single occurrence to which the statutory tort limits apply would also be limited to \$2,000,000, regardless of the number of claimants.
- *If the member waives the statutory tort limits and purchases excess liability coverage*, a single claimant could potentially recover an amount up to the limit of the coverage purchased. The total all claimants could recover for a single occurrence to which the statutory tort limits apply would also be limited to the amount of coverage purchased, regardless of the number of claimants.

Claims to which the statutory municipal tort limits do not apply are not affected by this decision.

LMCIT Member Name: _____

Check one:

- The member **DOES NOT WAIVE** the monetary limits on municipal tort liability established by [Minn. Stat. § 466.04](#).
- The member **WAIVES** the monetary limits on municipal tort liability established by [Minn. Stat. § 466.04](#), to the extent of the limits of the liability coverage obtained from LMCIT.

Date of member’s governing body meeting: _____

Signature: _____

Position: _____

**BOIS DE SIOUX WATERSHED DISTRICT
RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE**

Updated:
01/17/23

SECTION/RECORD SERIES TITLE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION PERIOD	ARCHIVAL? (Y/N)	Classification
ADMINISTRATION				
ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEES	Agendas, minutes, reports, related documents	Retain 10 years, then may be transferred to state archives		Public
AFFIDAVITS OF MAILING		6 years		Public
AFFIDAVITS OF PUBLICATION	General notices, including project public hearings	6 years		Public
AFFIDAVITS OF PUBLICATION	Resolutions, rules	Permanent		Public
AGENDA AND PACKET MATERIALS	Complete record of information relevant to Board Manager meetings	Retain permanently or transfer to the state archives	Y	Public
ANNUAL REPORTS		10 years, then transfer to state archives	Y	Public
ATTORNEY'S OPINIONS	Correspondence relating to attorney's legal opinions and related records	Retain permanently or transfer to the state archives	Y	Public/Private-not public
BIDS/CONTRACTS FOR CIP		Permanent		Public
BIDS, RFPs, AND QUOTATIONS	Accepted, noncapital projects	10 years after completion of project		Public/not public
BIDS, RFPs, AND QUOTATIONS	Rejected, noncapital projects	6 years		Public/protected not public until all bids opened
BUDGETS	Official copy	Retain permanently or transfer to the state archives	Y	Public
AGREEMENTS & CONTRACTS	Not otherwise scheduled herein	10 years after paid and audited		Public
CONTRACTS/AGREEMENTS	Copies of contracts and agreements entered into with agencies and businesses and other pertinent information, i.e., selection process of vendor, equipment and bid specifications	10 years after contract has expired	N	Public
CONSULTANT CONTRACTS		10 years		Public

SECTION/RECORD SERIES TITLE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION PERIOD	ARCHIVAL? (Y/N)	Classification
CONTRACT FILES	Contracts for purchase/lease/sale of services, equipment, and property	6 years or after audit		Public
CORRESPONDENCE - CONSTITUENTS		6 years, then archive if historical		Private/public
CORRESPONDENCE - MUNICIPALITIES, STATE AGENCIES		6 years, then archive if historical		Private/public
CORRESPONDENCE - ENGINEER		10 years, then transfer to state archives		Private/public
CORRESPONDENCE - FINANCIAL		6 years, then transfer to state archives		Private/public
CORRESPONDENCE - TRANSITORY MESSAGES	Transitory messages, email, social media, or phone messages of short-term interest which are considered incidental and non-vital correspondence	Until read		Private/public
CORRESPONDENCE - POLICY	Administrator/Executive correspondence and subject files of a policy making nature	3 years then transfer to the state archives for selection and disposition	Y	Private/public
CORRESPONDENCE - ROUTINE	Routine correspondence and memorandums between administration and other agencies	3 years	N	Private/public
DRAFTS	Drafts, duplicates, notes, and other documents that have not become part of an official transaction, not otherwise scheduled herein	3 years		Public
GOVERNANCE - BYLAWS		Retain permanently or transfer to the state archives		Public
GOVERNANCE - POLICIES		Until superseded		Public
GOVERNANCE - RULES		Until superseded		Public
GOVERNANCE - RESOLUTIONS		Permanent		Public

SECTION/RECORD SERIES TITLE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION PERIOD	ARCHIVAL? (Y/N)	Classification
GRANTS	State and Federal	6 years after grant agreement expires unless agreement dictates otherwise	N	Public
HISTORICAL DATA/PHOTOGRAPHS		Retain permanently or transfer to the state archives	Y	Public
INVENTORIES	Equipment, supplies, etc.	Until superseded		Public
LAWSUITS - GENERAL	Attorney's opinions, testimony, court depositions, correspondence, etc.	7 years after settlement	N	Private/public
LEASES		10 years after expiration of lease		Public
LEGISLATIVE FILE	Records on pending legislation pertinent to District	Review annually and dispose of obsolete material	N	Public
LEVY TAX FILES	Tax levies, related correspondence	6 years then transfer to state archives	Y	Public
MEETING RECORDINGS	Tape recordings of meetings	Tapes may be reused or discarded 1 year after formal approval of written minutes. Tape recordings cannot be the permanent record	N	Public
MEETING MINUTES, RECORDINGS - CLOSED MEETINGS		Tapes and other recordings may be discarded 3 years after meeting, unless regarding real estate (see following row)		Public
MEETING MINUTES, RECORDINGS - CLOSED MEETINGS - REAL ESTATE		Tapes and other recordings may be discarded 6 years after purchase or sale is completed or abandoned for real estate negotiations		Public

SECTION/RECORD SERIES TITLE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION PERIOD	ARCHIVAL? (Y/N)	Classification
MINUTES	Board Managers, Committees, and special task forces	Retain permanently or transfer to the state archives	Y	Public
MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION DOCUMENTS (MAWD, ETC.)		3 years	N	Public
NEWSLETTERS	Generated by District	10 years		Public
NOTICES	Official District meetings	6 years		Public
OATHS OF ALL OFFICERS		10 years	N	Public
PERMITS & PERMIT APPLICATIONS	Watershed permits	Retain permanently	N	Public
PRESS RELEASES		1 year then transfer to the state archives for selection and disposition	Y	Public
PROCEDURES MANUALS		Until superseded	N	Public
TECHNICAL INFORMATION - DISTRICT	Printed material regarding the District	10 years, then transfer to the state archives for selection and disposition		Public
TECHNICAL INFORMATION - NOT DISTRICT	Printed material not regarding the District	Discard when no longer needed		Public
REAL ESTATE				
AERIAL SURVEY PRINTS	Prints of hard aerial surveys showing details of various tracts of land	Destroy when superseded	N	Public
BIDS/ESTIMATES/APPRAISALS FOR REAL PROPERTY		10 years		Public/protected not public until all bids opened
DEEDS		Retain until property is sold, then transfer to new owner; maintain copy permanently		Public
DITCH RECORDS		Permanent		Public
EASEMENTS - PERMANENT		Permanent		Public

SECTION/RECORD SERIES TITLE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION PERIOD	ARCHIVAL? (Y/N)	Classification
EASEMENTS - TEMPORARY		Discard after project completion or when no longer needed, whichever is later		Public
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REPORTS	Phase I and II reports, leaking underground storage tank reports	Retain permanently		Public
PROPERTY SURVEYS		Permanent		Public
RIGHT OF WAY DOCUMENTS		Permanent	N	Public
TRANSACTION RECORDS		10 years after sale of property		Public/Confidential/Protected not public
BONDS				
CONTRACTOR LICENSE BONDS	Certificate of insurance, application, etc.	6 years after completion of contract		Public
FIDELITY BONDS - MANAGERS		6 years after completion of service by manager		Public
PERFORMANCE BONDS		6 years after completion of contract		Public
PERMIT FINANCIAL ASSURANCES - BONDS, LETTERS OF CREDIT		6 years after permit closure (retain copy if original returned to provider)		Public
FINANCIAL & ACCOUNTING				
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE REGISTER	Lists of checks paid out of District fund	6 years	N	Public
AUDIT REPORTS/ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTS		Permanent		Public
BANK STATEMENTS	Slips, bonds, and reconciliations	6 years	N	Public
BILLING CLAIMS	Monthly expense records for District expenses, purchase orders, invoices, claim forms, accounts payable forms, etc.	6 years	N	Public
BILLING STATEMENTS		6 years		Public

SECTION/RECORD SERIES TITLE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION PERIOD	ARCHIVAL? (Y/N)	Classification
BUDGET SUPPORT WORKING PAPERS	Budget proposals; approved budget. Includes supporting data and monthly budget report	3 years	N	Public
CHECKS - PAID & RETURNED	Accounts payable; payroll	6 years		Public/private
CHECKS - RECEIPT REGISTERS	Numerical list of checks/vouchers issued	Permanent		Public
DEPOSIT SLIPS		6 years		Public
EXPENDITURE REPORTS - MONTHLY SUMMARIES		3 years		Public
EXPENDITURE REPORTS - YEAR END SUMMARIES		Permanent		Public
GENERAL LEDGER - GENERAL, MONTH-END	A listing of all payments, collections, cash balances, and interfund transfers	Permanent	N	Public
INVESTMENT RECORDS	Investment records, daily activity worksheets, bank copies of fund transfers, investment worksheets	6 years	N	Public
PAYROLL LEDGER / JOURNAL	Payroll history, year-end report	Permanent		Public/private
PAYROLL REPORTS - STATE & FEDERAL	State withholding, federal withholding & FICA	10 years		Public/private
PENSION & RETIREMENT PLAN		Permanent		Public/private
PLEGGED SECURITIES FOR SAFEKEEPING OF DISTRICT FUNDS	Securities pledged as collateral for deposits over FDIC Limits	3 years after audit	N	Public
PURGED ACCOUNTS		6 years (irrespective of audit)		Public
RECEIPTS & RECEIPT BOOKS	Records documenting cash received	6 years, do not archive		Public
RECORD AND FUND FOR EACH DRAINAGE SYSTEM ESTABLISHED		Permanent	N	Public
TAX RECEIPTS	Receipts showing date, amount paid, and who paid the tax	10 years	N	Public
TIME SHEETS	Originals or electronic	6 years		Public/private
W-2 STATEMENTS - EMPLOYER'S COPY		6 years		Public/private
W-4 FORM ORIGINALS		Until replaced		Public/private

SECTION/RECORD SERIES TITLE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION PERIOD	ARCHIVAL? (Y/N)	Classification
WORKERS' COMPENSATION REPORTS 1099 STATEMENTS		20 years 6 years		Public/private Public/private
INSURANCE				
INSURANCE AGENTS' SERVICE AGREEMENTS		6 years after expiration		Public
INSURANCE POLICIES	Automobile, fire, or other perils; property; public officials; general liability; umbrella policy	6 years after expiration		Public
WORKERS' COMPENSATION	Claim register	Permanent		Public
WORKERS' COMPENSATION	Policies	6 years after expiration		Public
PERSONNEL & HUMAN RESOURCES				
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION FOR JOB OPENING		3 years		Public
APPLICANT DATA - GENERAL	Applications, resumes, letters of recommendation, affirmative action forms, certification of test/examination results, list of qualified applicants, ranking, interview notes, reference checks, records that relate to posting, recruitment, selection, and appointment to each position. If hired, application, etc., becomes part of employee personnel file	3 years or length of eligibility if longer	N	Public/private
APPLICANT DATA - BACKGROUND CHECKS, HIRED	Background checks conducted by third party (info subject to FCRA)	6 years after employee's termination or 6 years after date of background check whichever is longer	N	Public/private
APPLICANT DATA - BACKGROUND CHECKS, NOT HIRED		30 days		Not public

SECTION/RECORD SERIES TITLE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION PERIOD	ARCHIVAL? (Y/N)	Classification
ATTENDANCE RECORDS	Sick leave, paid and unpaid leave requests, compensations, time sheets, part time claims	3 years	N	Public/private
BENEFIT ENROLLMENT FORMS	Employee's medical, dental, deferred compensation, election forms	6 years after employee's termination	N	Private
BENEFITS PLAN	Includes insurance, health care, deferred compensation, etc.	Until superseded or 6 years after coverage lapses	N	Public
EMPLOYEE MEDICAL RECORDS	Any information concerning the health status of an employee which is made or maintained by a physician, nurse, or other health care personnel or technician, including medical and employee questionnaires or histories, medical exams, medical opinions, descriptions of treatments and prescriptions, and employee medical complaints. Should not be kept in employee's personnel file.	6 years after employee's termination	N	Private
EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS		5 years after expiration		Public
FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE ACT DOCUMENTS		3 years in medical file, not in employee personnel file		Private
GRIEVANCE FILES		6 years after separation, not in employee personnel file		Public/private
JOB DESCRIPTIONS	District retains a position description history on the various positions within the District	Until superseded	N	Public

SECTION/RECORD SERIES TITLE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION PERIOD	ARCHIVAL? (Y/N)	Classification
PAY EQUITY IMPLEMENTATION REPORT	State mandated report filed with Department of Employee Relations consisting of pay and job class information	Until superseded	N	Public
PAYROLL RECORD	Master copy	Permanent		Public/private
PERSONNEL FILES	Records on each employee such as applications, references, performance evaluation, job performance appeals, job descriptions, reprimands, resignation letters, exit interviews, training records, etc. Certain records should NOT be retained in employees personnel files: medical records, health insurance information, I-9 forms, child support obligation records, investigations, or any other record which, in its presence, may raise an inference of discrimination. All originals are to be maintained by the District	6 years after employee's termination. Destruction approval is contingent upon retention of master copy of payroll register or record	N	Public/private
PERSONNEL POLICIES & PROCEDURES, ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES		Until superseded		Public
UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS		8 years	N	Public/private
UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - COMPENSATION		6 years		Public/private
PROJECTS				
BWSR GRANTS DICTATE THAT PROJECT RECORDS MUST BE KEPT 10 YEARS PAST THE USEFUL LIFE OF THE PROJECT (WHICH MAY BE 10 YEARS, 25 YEARS, OR PERMANENT)				
BIDS	Projects	10 Years after project completed	N	Public/protected not public until all bids opened

SECTION/RECORD SERIES TITLE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION PERIOD	ARCHIVAL? (Y/N)	Classification
BIDS - REJECTED	Rejected for large District purchases and projects	10 Years	N	Public/protected not public until all bids opened
BOARD DOCUMENTS - RESOLUTIONS, FINDINGS, ORDERS		10 years, then transfer to state archives		Public
CONTRACTS - NON-PETITIONED PROJECTS		10 years, then transfer to state archives		Public
CONTRACTS - PETITIONED PROJECTS		Permanent		Public
INSPECTION AND FIELD CONSTRUCTION REPORTS	Including project log records, notes pertaining to specific contracts or agreements	6 years after contract expiration	Y	Public
PETITIONS	For projects	10 years, then transfer to state archives	Y	Public
PLANS & SPECS	Construction	6 years after receipt of as-builts		Public
PROJECT RECORDS	Should be retained permanently if project has historical value, or is a major capital improvement	Permanent if project is historical or major;		Public
PROJECT RECORDS	Should be retained permanently if project has historical value, or is a major capital improvement	6 years if not a historical or major project		Public
PUBLIC HEARING DOCUMENTS, PETITIONED & NON-PETITIONED PROJECTS	Notices, written testimony, audio	10 years, then transfer to state archives	Y	Public
SURVEY / RESEARCH RAW DATA		While active		Public
SURVEYS AND PROJECT REPORTS	Reports detailing the documentation process	Permanent	N	Public
SURVEYS AND TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS	Miscellaneous	Permanent	N	Public
WAGE ASSIGNMENTS		6 years	N	Public
WATERSHED AND DITCH FOLDERS	Viewer reports and costs and benefits	Permanent	N	Public

SECTION/RECORD SERIES TITLE	DESCRIPTION	RETENTION PERIOD	ARCHIVAL? (Y/N)	Classification
PROGRAMS				
WATER QUALITY, LAKE ELEVATION, STREAM FLOW	Field notes and raw data	Retain until final report completed		Public
WATER QUALITY, LAKE ELEVATION, STREAM FLOW	Final reports	Permanent or transfer to state archives		Public
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS		Permanent or transfer to state archives		Public
PLANS - WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLANS		Permanent or transfer to state archives		Public

Approved: 12/16/2021
Effective: 12/16/2021

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS & DATA PROTECTION

Public access to the data of public bodies is governed by the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act (MGDPA). The MGDPA states that data of public bodies are to be available to the public unless specifically exempted under the law, in cases where individual privacy would be violated, or where other valid concerns outweigh the interest in public availability.

The District recognizes the public interest in open access to its data as well as the public interest that requires that certain types of data not be publicly available. It is the intent of the District to comply fully with the MGDPA and, where the MGDPA allows for the exercise of judgment, to exercise that judgment consistent with the public interests underlying the law.

This policy is adopted pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 13.03, subd. 2, which states that every public body shall establish procedures to implement the MGDPA. If any provision or part of this policy conflicts with the MGDPA, the MGDPA will supersede this policy.

The District's Administrator is designated as the Data Practices Compliance Official, at:
Bois de Sioux Watershed District
704 Highway 75 South
Wheaton, MN 56296
Phone #: 320-563-4185 Fax #: 320-563-4987 Email: bdswd@runestone.net

Rights of the Public to Request Public Data

The MGDPA presumes that all government data are public unless a state or federal law says the data are not public. Government data means all recorded information a government entity has, including paper, email, flash drives, CDs, DVDs, photographs, etc.

You have the right to inspect, free of charge, all public data kept by the District. You also have the right to get copies of public data. The MGDPA allows government entities to charge for copies. You have the right to inspect data, free of charge, before deciding to request copies.

Rights of Minors

A minor employee of the District may provide a written request to the District to prohibit the release of their private data to a parent or guardian. Upon hire, minors will be given a copy of the District's policies.

How to Request Public Data

The public can request to inspect data at the District office or request copies of public data kept by the District. Requests to inspect or receive copies of the District's data, and all other inquiries regarding the MGDPA, are encouraged to be made in writing, signed by the requester, and delivered by U.S. mail, facsimile, scanned and emailed, or hand delivered during business hours, addressed to

the “Data Practices Compliance Official,” at the address above.

The request should include:

- 1) A statement that the requester is making a request for public data under the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 13);
- 2) Describe whether the requester would like to inspect the data, have copies of the data, or both; and
- 3) Provide a clear description of the data the requester would like to inspect or have copied.

The requester is not required to identify themselves or explain the reason for the data request. However, the requester may need to provide the District with personal information for practical reasons (for example: an address to mail copies or ID to release personal information of the subject). Basic contact information may be needed to get further details about the request or to respond to the request.

How the District Will Respond

In the event the requester desires to inspect the District’s data, the Data Practices Compliance Official will gather the documents of interest, separate any documents to be withheld from inspection, and see to it that someone is available to assist with the inspection. The Data Practices Compliance Official may utilize the services of the District’s attorney to review requested data before distributing the data to the requester. District files may not be removed from the office.

The District will follow the MGDPA Policy of scheduling inspections within a reasonable time of the request. The response time will vary depending on the size/complexity of the request, and also the number of requests made in a given period of time. The District may need to clarify the scope of the request with the requester.

- If the District does not have the data, the District will notify the requester within 10 business days.
- If the District has the data, but is not allowed to give it to the requester, the District will tell the requester as soon as reasonably possible and identify the law that prevents the District from providing the data.
- If the District has the data, and the data is/are public, the District will respond to the request appropriately and promptly, within a reasonable amount of time in accordance with the following:
 - Arrange a date, time, and place for the requester to inspect the data at the District office; or
 - The requester may choose to pick-up the requested copies, or have the request mailed/emailed to them. The District will provide electronic copies (such as email or CD-ROM) upon request, if the District maintains the data in that format and can reasonably make a copy.

The MGDPA does not require the District to create or collect new data in response to a data request, or to provide data in a specific form or arrangement if the data is not kept in that form or arrangement.

For example, if the data exists on paper only, the District is not required to create electronic documents to respond to a data request. If the District agrees to create data in response to a data request, the District will work with the requester on the details of the request, including consideration of cost and response time.

The District is not required to respond to questions that are not about the data requests or requests for government data.

Costs to Members of the Public

There is no cost to inspect documents.

If 99 paper copies or less are requested, the requester will be charged twenty five cents (\$0.25) per page for letter and legal sized black and white documents.

If 100 or more paper copies, oversize copies, color copies, tapes, electronic data, photographs, slides, or other unusual formats are requested, the requester will be responsible for the actual cost incurred by the District to make the copy itself or to use a vendor, including the cost of staff time, to search for and retrieve data, and to make, certify, compile, and transmit copies. Time spent separating public from not public data will not be charged to the requester. Staff costs will be assessed based upon established billable hourly rates.

If requested, the District will provide approximate costs before making said copies. Payment may be made by cash or check. The District may require payment in advance of providing the data to the requester.

The District may charge a fee for data that has commercial value and was developed with a significant expenditure by the District. The District may also require a license agreement limiting the use of said data.

Costs to Data Subjects

When a data subject asks for copies, their identity will be verified through the use of state-issued identifying documents.

The requester is responsible to pay the District the actual cost, including the cost of staff time, to search for and retrieve data and to make, certify, compile, and transmit copies. Staff costs will be assessed based upon established billable hourly rates. After an individual has been shown the private data and informed of its meaning, the data need not be disclosed to that individual for six months thereafter unless a dispute or action is pending or additional data on the individual has been collected or created.

Data Protection

Access to private data is restricted to individuals within the District whose work assignments reasonably require access.

The District will contract with private information technical staff to provide reasonable measures to protect classified data. Following a breach of the security of the District's data has occurred and an unauthorized person has gained access to data, the District will notify data subjects by telephone,

Section 8. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:

The Board of Managers hereby adopts for themselves and successor managers the following guidelines in an effort to avoid real and perceived conflicts of interest and to enhance the credibility of the Watershed's actions:

1. All managers shall comply with M.S.A. §471.87. No manager shall have a personal financial interest in any sale, lease or contract entered into by the Board.
2. Disclosure. At the beginning of the discussion on any subject, all managers shall disclose any potential conflict of interest and/or direct pecuniary interest they may have. Examples of matters which should be disclosed by the managers include:
 - (a) They own land which may be assessed.
 - (b) They own land which may benefit or be damaged other than by a direct tax.
 - (c) They have close relatives who have lands as described in (a) and (b) above.
 - (d) They have close friends or business associates who have lands as described in (a) and (b) above.
 - (e) They are a public officer, such as a township officer, which has potential interest or that may be affected by said project.
3. All managers shall abstain from voting on any resolution that involves a direct pecuniary interest.
4. Each manager shall use his own judgment in other situations and when in doubt should abstain from voting.
5. To avoid the appearance of wrongdoing, it is suggested that a manager should remove himself from the Manager's chair and sit in the audience when he wishes to participate in a public discussion, particularly a public meeting on subjects where he may have a direct conflict of interest.
6. To the extent applicable, the Watershed staff is instructed to follow the above guidelines.



Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

ENRTF/OHF Pass-Through Grant Agreement Attachment C: Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Conflict of Interest:

A conflict of interest, actual, potential, or perceived, occurs when a person has actual or apparent duty or loyalty to more than one organization and the competing duties or loyalties may result in actions which are adverse to one or both parties. A conflict of interest exists even if no unethical, improper or illegal act results from it.

Actual Conflict of Interest:

An actual conflict of interest occurs when a decision or action would compromise a duty to a party without taking immediate appropriate action to eliminate the conflict. Examples included but not limited to:

- One party uses his or her position to obtain special advantage, benefit, or access to the other party's time, services, facilities, equipment, supplies, badge, uniform, prestige, or influence.
- One party receives or accepts money (or anything else of value) from another party or has equity or a financial interest in or partial or whole ownership of the other party's organization.
- One party is an employee, board member or family member of the other party.

Potential Conflict of Interest:

A potential conflict of interest may exist if one party has a relationship, affiliation, or other interest that could create an inappropriate influence if the person is called on to make a decision or recommendation that would affect one or more of those relationships, affiliations, or interests. Examples included but not limited to:

- One party has a relationship, affiliation, or other interest that could create an inappropriate influence if one party is called on to make a decision or recommendation that would affect one or more of those relationships, affiliations, or interests. For example, when one party serves in a volunteer capacity for another party, it has the potential to, but does not necessarily create a conflict of interest, depending on the nature of the relationship between the two parties.

A disclosed potential conflict of interest warrants additional discussion in order to identify the nature of the relationship, affiliation, or other interest and take action to mitigate any potential conflicts.

Perceived Conflict of Interest:

A perceived conflict of interest is any situation in which a reasonable third party would conclude that conflicting duties or loyalties exist.

A disclosed perceived conflict of interest warrants additional discussion in order to identify the nature of the relationship, affiliation, or other interest and take action to mitigate any potential conflicts.

Organizational Conflict of Interest:

A conflict of interest can also occur with an organization that is a grant applicant or grantee of a state agency. Organizational conflicts of interest occur when:

- A grantee is unable or potentially unable to render impartial assistance or advice to the State due to competing duties or loyalties
- A grantee's objectivity in carrying out the grant is or might be otherwise impaired due to competing duties or loyalties
- A grantee or potential grantee has an unfair competitive advantage through being furnished unauthorized proprietary information or source selection information that is not available to all competitors.

This section to be completed by Grantee's Authorized Representative:

I certify that we will maintain an adequate Conflict of Interest Policy, and throughout the term our agreement we will monitor and report any actual, potential and perceived conflicts of interests to the State's Authorized Representative, as required in Section 2 of our grant agreement.

Organization Name:

Project Name:

Legal Citation: ML_____, Chapter _____, Article ____, Section ____, Subdivision _____

Authorized Representative Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____



June 30, 2024

Dear Jamie,

I conducted monitoring on the Outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF) project legislatively appropriated to the Bois De Sioux, ML 2014 Chapter 256 Section 2 Subd 5(e.) Also Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund grant; M.L. 2022, Chp. 94, Art. , Sec. 2, Subd. 08h.

The Minnesota Department of Administration Office of Grants Management requires grant monitoring once during the grant period on projects valued over \$50,000 and annually on projects over \$250,000. The purpose of the monitoring was to ensure that OHF and ENRTF dollars are spent in accordance with state law, policies, and grant agreement language. This visit is also to provide an opportunity for dialogue on the process.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your cooperation and assistance during the monitoring process. At this point, there are no follow-up items.

If you have any additional comments or questions regarding monitoring, your grant agreement, contracting, or the reimbursement process, please do not hesitate to contact me.

I wish you success with your project and look forward to our future work together.

Sincerely,

Monica Weber

Monica Weber

Grants Specialist Senior
Minnesota DNR- OMBS Grants Unit
500 Lafayette Road Saint Paul, MN 55155
Phone: 651-259-5370
Email: monica.weber@state.mn.us

FDRWG Meeting Highlights

June 20, 2024



Floodplain Mapping: Houston Engineering and the International Water Institute have completed their work on methods of mapping inundation from 10-year summer storms in agricultural areas of the Red River Basin. They displayed maps showing the extent and duration of inundation in the Swift Coulee and Whisky Creek pilot areas. Of the three methods developed in depth, the HEC-RAS two-dimensional modeling method stood out as the most useful. Several watershed districts have expressed interest in developing similar maps/models in their areas of the basin. The Work Group has applied for a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to support further work.

Five-year Monitoring Program: Earlier this year, the FDRWG's Monitoring Committee and Moore Engineering, Inc. completed monitoring plans for the nine project sites included in the FDRWG's Five-Year Monitoring Program. Field work began at the end of April and will continue through the 2024 field season. Through mid-May, approximately 16% of the \$920,000 budget had been expended. The work is funded by the State's Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund (ENRTF) and administered by the Legislative-Citizen Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCCMR).

New Project Team: The Red Lake Watershed District has convened a project team to explore possible solutions to flooding issues from State Ditch 83 (Thief River). The Work Group added this to the set of active project teams eligible for funding.

FY 2024 Expenditures: Through mid-May, the Work Group had identified expenses of approximately \$214,000 for Fiscal Year 2024 ending on June 30. This leaves about \$86,000 to be reallocated from budgeted activities that did not use their full allocations. The Work Group determined that most of the remaining funds will be used to increase reimbursements to project teams. The Red River Basin Coordinator will communicate with watershed districts and the Red River Watershed Management Board regarding distribution of these funds.

FY 2025 Budget: The Work Group reviewed and approved a budget drafted by the Finance Committee for fiscal year 2025 starting on July 1. Funding for existing project teams will rise to \$200,000. Additional funds will be available for new start-ups and facilitation support. \$30,500 is allocated for additional floodplain mapping, to be revisited once we learn whether FEMA will provide financial support for this effort. The Red River Watershed Management Board may also contribute funds to this work. Other line items in the FY 2025 budget are similar to the prior fiscal year.

The ***next meeting*** of the FDRWG is scheduled for **September 20, 2024** in Ada, MN.



704 Highway 75 South | Wheaton, MN 56296

Phone | 320.563.4185

Fax | 320.563.4987

www.bdswd.com

bdswd@runestone.net

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT COMMITTEE

MEETING AGENDA

Monday, July 15, 2024 at 10:15 AM

A quorum of the Bois de Sioux Watershed District may be present, depending on board participation.

1. Approve August 10, 2021 Minutes
2. Update on Active Construction Projects, to include Redpath Phase 2A & B and Phase 3 of Lake Traverse Water Quality Improvement Project

Meeting Agenda
Bois de Sioux Watershed
North Ottawa Operations Committee Meeting
July 30, 2024 at 1:00 pm
Wendell Community Center

Committee Members

Bois de Sioux Watershed District Board Managers	Ben Brutlag	John Kappahn
	Jason Beyer	Linda Vavra

1. Presentation of Growing Season Flood Operation Procedures/Manual
2. Discussion & Comments from the Public
3. Repairs Needed to Facilitate Flood Operations
4. Improvements Needed to Facilitate Flood Operations

This meeting is open to the public.

Neighboring landowners are encouraged to attend to provide comment on the presentation. Please let your neighbors know if you feel they would benefit from attending this meeting.

If you are unable to attend, please contact Jamie Beyer at the District Office at 320/563-4185 or bds wd@runestone.net following the July 30, 2024 meeting to receive a copy of the manual, and you are welcome to provide comments.

Ring Dike Cost Share Program Landowner Meeting

Interested Landowners are invited to attend

10:15 am, Tuesday, July 30, 2024

Bois de Sioux Watershed District Office