

Pelican River Watershed District

2015 Annual Report



Pelican River Watershed District

This report provides background information on the District's programs, activities and finances for 2015.

The District's ongoing programs include education and outreach, data collection, installation of best management practices to reduce pollutants, water management regulation and permit, lake management planning, septic system management, ditch management, and general operations administration.

In 2015, the District launched its redesigned website, which includes GIS interactive maps, permits, historical records, and updated information.

The flowering rush research program that began in 2010 was moved into the management phase of the project due to the overwhelming success of the treatments. We did begin treating a new pilot area with bulrush stems and may continue with research in this area only.

Work also continued on the Drainage Inventory for the BWSR Grant and a GPS receiver was purchased to acquire and transmit inspection data. This tool will also be helpful with some of our permit work.

New funding sources for the Rice Lake project were identified and explored. We continue to work toward completion of this extensive and costly restoration project.

"The mission of the Pelican River Watershed District is to enhance the quality of the water in the lakes within it's jurisdiction. It is understood that to accomplish this, the District must ensure that wise decisions are made concerning the management of streams, wetlands, lakes, groundwater, and related lake resources which affect these lakes".

And finally, every ten years the District is required to complete a Revised Management Plan which encompasses all avenues of the District's work. Many hours were spent in 2015 compiling information and reviewing other plans in order to lay the groundwork for our plan to be completed in 2016.

This 2015 Annual Report is submitted to the Board of Water and Soil Resources, the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, and the Director of the Division of Waters. Copies are available in the District office.



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History

The Pelican River Watershed District (PRWD), is one of 46 watershed districts established under MN Statute 103D. The purpose of watershed Districts is to conserve the natural resources of the state by land use planning, flood control, and other conservation projects utilizing sound scientific principles for the protection of the public health and welfare and the prudent use of the natural resources.

Because of the deteriorating water quality in area lakes and streams in the 1950s and 1960s, local residents petitioned the state of MN to establish a watershed district for the upper Pelican River watershed area to address the water quality issues. PRWD, established on May 27, 1966 was the first watershed district formed for the purpose of water quality (other watershed districts were formed to address flooding issues).

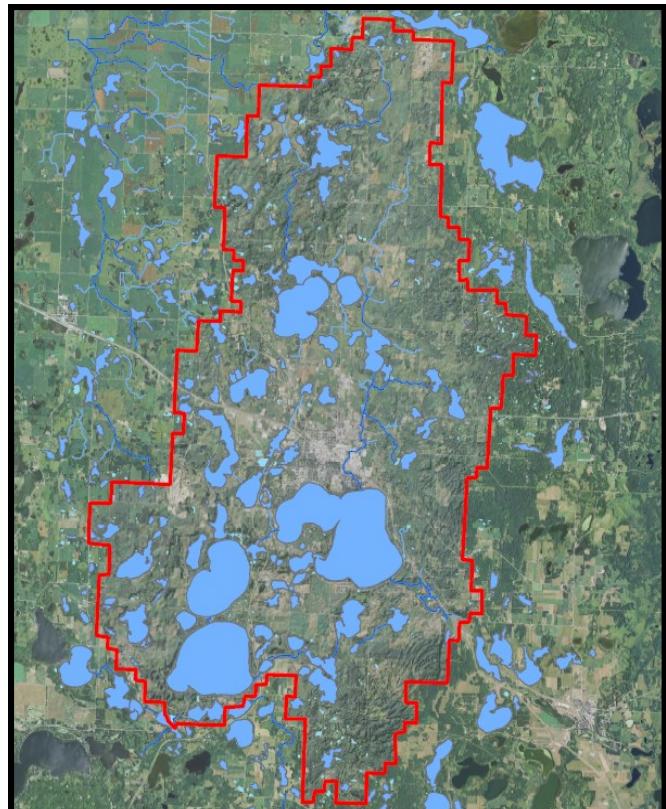
The District is 120 square miles and located primarily in Becker County (95%) with 5% in Ottertail County. The Pelican River watershed is part of the Ottertail River basin which eventually discharges to the Red River of the North. Eight major lakes include the Floyd Chain, Big/Little Detroit Lakes, Long, Sallie and Melissa which serve as the economic engine for the NW region of Minnesota, providing recreational opportunities for residents and visitors, including fishing, boating and swimming.

History of Significant Events

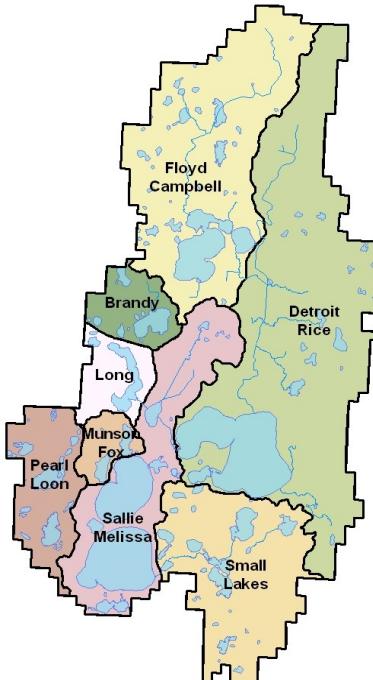
1965	Petition to form District to Water Resources Board
1966	Order to establish PRWD
1967	Completed Water management Plan
1969	Sponsored Lake Eutrophication Conference
1983	Study of Main District Lakes by Instrumental Association
1988	Expanded Board of Managers to 7 members
1989	Clean Water Grant
1990	Established Detroit harvesting project
1994	Revised Management Plan
1994-99	Built Stormwater treatment facilities
1995	Established monitoring program
1997	County assigned Ditch management to PRWD
1998	Established Stormwater Utility
2003	Revised Rules, Adopted permit system
2003	Rice Lake Nutrient Reduction Project begins
2004/5	Revised Management Plan
2008	Highway 10 Overlook Restoration project
2010	Flowering Rush Research begins
2012-2013	Campbell Creek Agricultural BMPs installed
2013	Flowering Rush in-lake Operational treatments begin

A board of seven managers, appointed by the Becker County Board of Commissioners, guides the work of PRWD.

PRWD works with other government units, groups, citizens, and neighboring watershed districts to protect and improve PRWD's lakes, streams, wetlands and the Ottertail and Red River of the North watershed basins.



Board of Managers



Name	Office	Subwatershed	Service From	Term Expires
Dennis Kral	President	Big Floyd	1988	2016
Orrin Okeson	Vice President	Campbell	1987	2018
David Brainard	Secretary	Long	1997	2018
Ginny Imholte	Treasurer	Big Detroit	1991	2017
Janice Haggart	Manager	Muskrat	2005	2016
Rick Michaelson	Manager	Sallie	2013	2016
Curt Noyes	Manager	Long	2015	2017

The Board of Managers holds their regular meetings on the third Thursday of the month at 6:15 p.m. at the Wells Fargo Bank Building, second floor conference room located at 211 Holmes St. West, Detroit Lakes, MN. All meetings are open to the public. The Becker County Board of Commissioners appoint the managers to 3-year terms.

Consultants

District Engineers

Marlon Mackowick, Wenck Associates, 3303 Fiechtner Dr., Suite 100, Fargo, ND 58103. Phone: (701) 297-9600
mmackowick@wenck.com

Todd Shoemaker, Wenck Associates, 1802 Wooddale Dr., Suite 100, Woodbury, MN 55125. Phone: (651) 294-4585 tshoemaker@wenck.com

District Attorneys

Karen Skoyles, Briggs, Ramstad & Skoyles, 114 West Holmes St., Detroit Lakes, MN 56502 Phone: (218) 847-5653
skoyles@arvig.net

Tami Norgard, Vogel Law Firm, 218 NP Ave. No., Fargo, ND 58102 Phone: (701) 237-6983 tnorgard@vogellaw.com

PRWD Staff

Tera Guetter, Administrator

Joined the District in 1999 and became Administrator in 2000.

Brent Alcott, Assistant Administrator

Started working at the District in September 2014

Brenda Moses, Office Manager

Began working for PRWD in February 2013

Terry Anderson, Harvest Supervisor

Jerome Genz, Harvest Assistant



Tim Lenzmeier, student at NDSU.



Josh Sundberg student at MSU—Moorhead

Two college interns are hired each year to assist the District Staff. Their main focus is on the water quality monitoring program. They are responsible for collecting samples from area lakes and rivers, entering data into the District's database, assisting with Flowering Rush sampling, and conducting plant and shoreline surveys. They are also exposed to educational and outreach opportunities such as our booth at the Becker County fair.

Advisory Committee

John Postovit, 20344 Co. Rd. 131, Detroit Lakes, MN 56501, (218) 847-1165

Rodger Hemphill, DNR Hydrologist, 14583 County Hwy 19, Detroit Lakes, MN 56501, (218) 846-8484

Peter Mead, Becker SWCD, 809 8th St. S. E., Detroit Lakes, MN 56501, (218) 846-7360

Brad Green, City of Detroit Lakes, 1023 Roosevelt Ave., Detroit Lakes, MN 56501 (218) 846-7145

Tim James, MPCA, 714 Lake Ave., Detroit Lakes, MN 56501, (218) 846-0749

John Okeson, County Commissioner, 13167 W. Lake Sallie Dr., Detroit Lakes, MN 56501, (218) 847-6244

Richard Hecock, 633 North Shore Dr., Detroit Lakes, MN 56501, (218) 847-6052

Monitoring Program

The Pelican River Watershed District is located within the North-Central Hardwood Forest Ecoregion. This region is an area of transition between the forested areas to the north and east, and the agricultural areas to the south and west. The terrain varies from rolling hills to smaller plains and is abundant with glacial lakes, wetlands, and remnant hardwood forests. Plains areas are a mix of row crops, livestock grazing, and native prairie land.

Much of the land surrounding the lakes has been developed for housing and recreation, increasing the nutrient runoff associated with the lawns and impervious surfaces. The lakes in the region are typically mesotrophic but are occasionally found to be slightly eutrophic, especially during mid-late summer and in shallower systems.

With a total of 144 lakes within its jurisdiction, it is important to prioritize lakes and develop a plan for monitoring them. Most are small, pothole lakes with little to no development around them, or they are

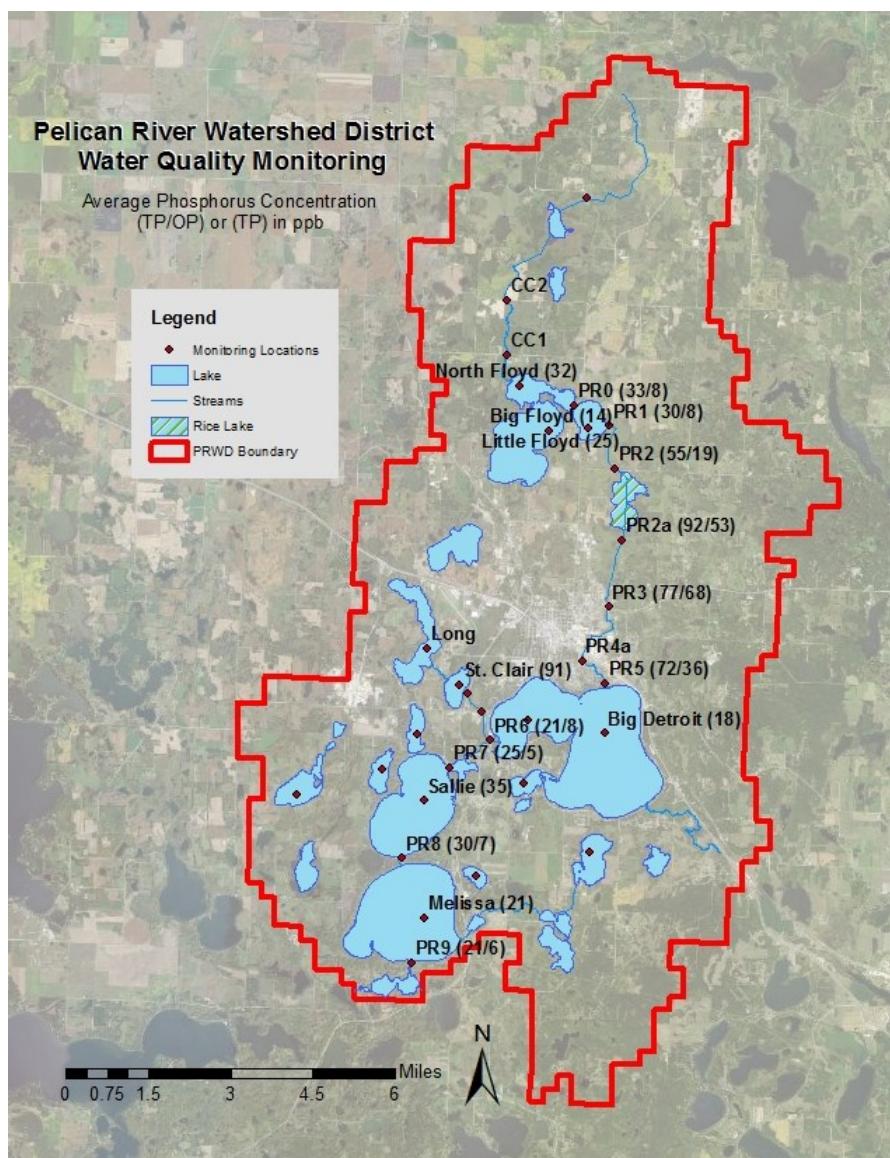


landlocked and not connected to any surface waterway, and are therefore not a high priority.

There are only 27 lakes which have been identified as having an impact, whether economical or environmental, and these lakes are monitored on a rotating basis. In 2015, 14 of these lakes were monitored for clarity, total phosphorus, orthophosphate, dissolved oxygen and some were tested for chlorophyll-a.

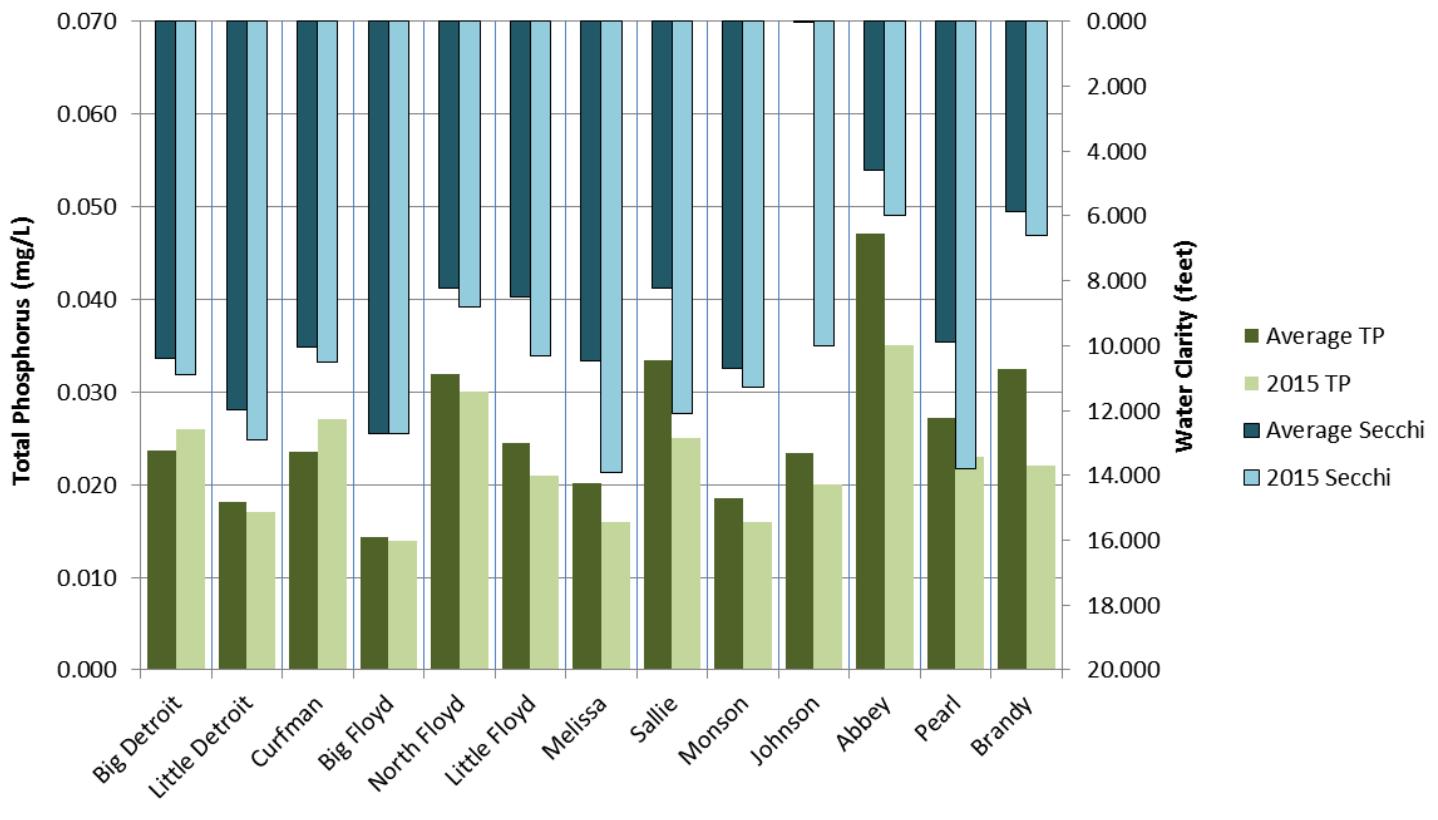
The Pelican River Watershed District also monitors stream water quality within its jurisdiction. Water quality samples are collected on a bi-weekly basis, beginning during the spring melt through September. Stream flow is measured throughout the year at many of the locations so nutrient and sediment loadings can be calculated. 18 sites were included in the monitoring network in 2015 with all locations having a water level gage installed where the height of the stream is measured and recorded. Water samples were taken at 12 locations where the results would allow the nutrient and sediment loads in the streams to be calculated.

Water testing costs for 2015 totaled \$8232.00.



2015 Water Quality

2015 Water Quality compared to 10-year averages



During most of 2015, rainfall amounts were below normal, resulting in less stormwater runoff and phosphorus loads to area lakes. With less runoff, water clarity was above average in area lakes. Most notable was Sallie, with 10 ft average summer clarity, double the 5ft ten-year average.

2015 was a good year to demonstrate how sensitive the lakes are to polluted runoff and how critical our efforts are upstream to continue the trend of increased water clarity.

Impaired Waters

St. Clair lake water quality continues to decline—a trend observed over the past several years. In lake phosphorus concentrations were measured at 152 ppb, far exceeding the 60 ppb standard. Algae blooms also decreased water clarity from 3.25 ft average to 2.5 ft in 2015. In 1998, the District treated St. Clair Lake with alum to reduce phosphorus release from the lake bottom sediments. This treatment has now exceeded its 10-year life expectancy. It is likely the lake will require treatment within the next few years to reduce downstream phosphorus loading to Lake Sallie.



2015 Weather

Drought conditions and warmer temperatures prevailed most of 2015, except for an unusually high amount of rainfall during the month of May, which brought the annual total to 13.99 inches. Area lake levels were below ordinary high levels (OHW) most of the ice out season (April-November), with lowest lake levels in October at 1 ft below OHW.

The 2014-15 winter had significantly below average snowfall, at only 24 inches compared to the average 47.5 inches. Periods of warm temperatures and lower than normal rainfall prevailed from March through early May, leading to little snowmelt into District lakes and streams. March was a warm month with an average high temperature of 45 degrees, compared to the monthly average of 35 degrees. On March 15, 2015 the high temperature was 70 degrees. Ice out on area lakes was around April 12th, a week earlier than average. May saw a higher than normal rainfall of 5.1 inches, 2.52 inches above average, bringing an end to the spring drought conditions.

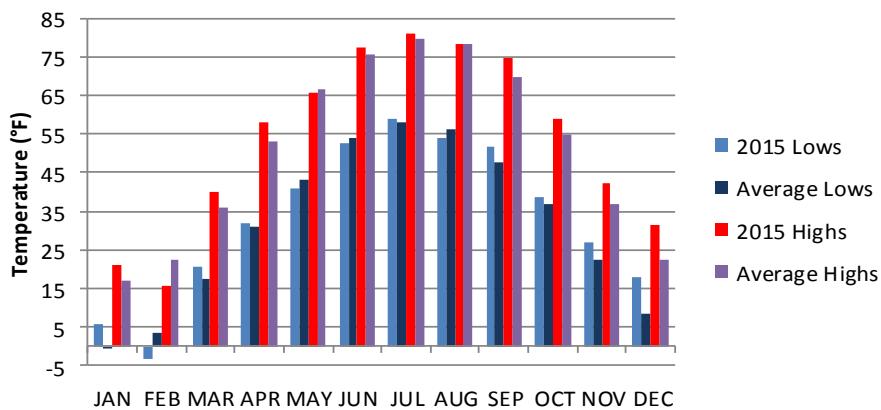
Another notable weather condition throughout the summer months were the smoky skies, courtesy of Canadian forest fires from over 1,000 miles away. During the July 4th holiday, a cold front brought over the thickest smoke/fog, reducing visibilities to a mile and a quarter.

During the summer months (June-August) normal temperatures were experienced, however, rainfall amounts during this period were below average at only 5.04 inches (normal: 11.25 inches). The hottest day of the year was August 14th, with a high temperature of 91 degrees F.

September was another dry month with no precipitation recorded and 2.61 combined rainfall inches for October and November. The 2015 autumn (September-November) was Minnesota's second warmest autumn recorded with an average temperature of 49.5 degrees. Temperatures ran more than six degrees above normal and delayed the usual freeze-up date of Minnesota's lakes, with Detroit Lake freezing up on November 27, 8 days later than average.

The longest warm spell was from November 28 to December 18, constituting 21 consecutive days with warmer than average high temperatures. The month of December had the largest fraction of warmer than average days with 81% days with higher than average high temperatures.

2015 Temperatures compared to 10-year Average



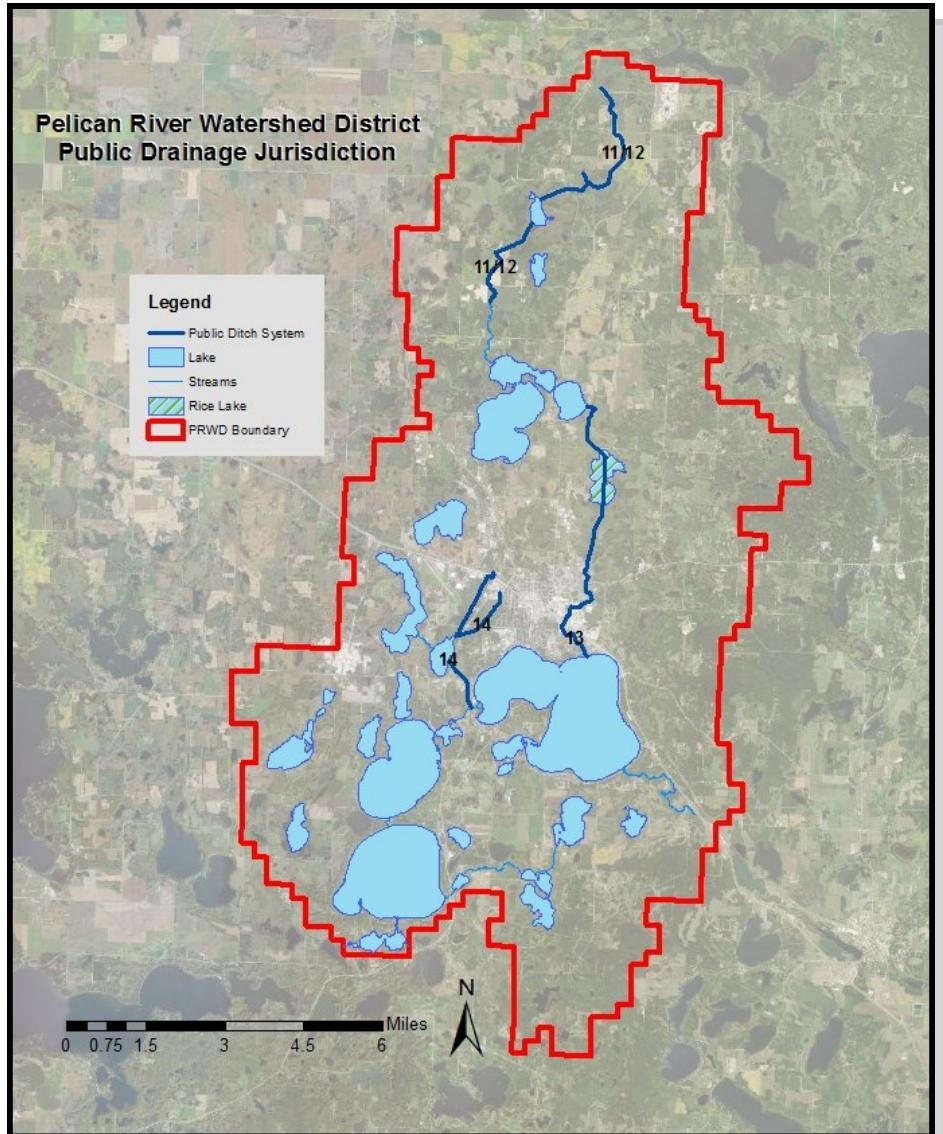
Drainage Management

The District has statutory responsibility for the management of 3 public ditch systems that were dug in the early part of the 20th century.

As the Ditch Authority for Ditch 11/12 (Campbell Creek), Ditch 13 (Pelican River), and Ditch 14 (St. Clair Creek), the District is responsible to maintain them, including the removal of beaver dams. These ditches are also monitored for water quality and ditch condition.

2015 was a year of the very busy beaver. Three beaver dams, and the corresponding inhabitants, were removed from the Rice Lake Wetland area. While working on an inventory of the condition of the public drainage systems, an additional 3 were located in Campbell Creek, two were upstream from Campbell Lake and one was downstream.

The total cost for maintenance on the three ditches was \$2694.35.



2015 Projects

Highway 10 Overlook Shoreline Restoration

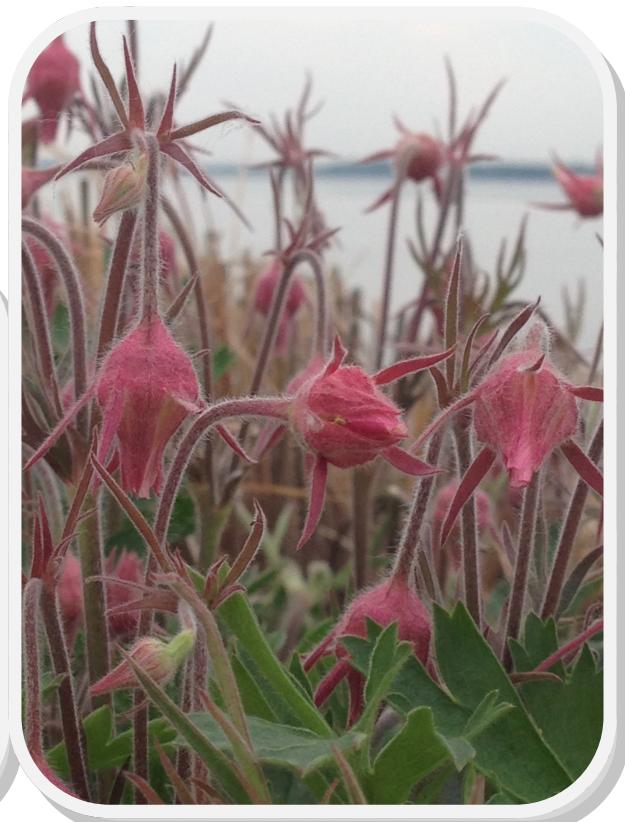
The Pelican River Watershed District collaborated with the City of Detroit Lakes, the Lake Detritors Association and Becker County Soil and Water Conservation District to improve the Hwy 10 Overlook on the north east corner of Detroit Lake.

The project, which began in 2008, needed enhancement. The District took the lead in planning the replacement of dead vegetation with hundreds of native trees, shrubs and grasses. With the assistance of the above agencies, three days were spent preparing and installing the restoration. District interns were charged with the task of weekly watering to be sure the new plants would survive.

The City of Detroit Lakes reinforced the eroding shoreline with additional rip rap in several locations. Becker Soil and Water was contracted for design plans, ordering the plant material, and arranging for Conservation Corp assistance to install. The Lake Detritors Association also contributed both monetary funds and their assistance with planning and installation.

Along with the many hours of planning and planting, each group contributed considerable funds to the project. PRWD spent \$4287.03, Laker Detritors and the City of Detroit Lakes contributed \$3500 and \$3700 respectively.

The District will continue to monitor and assist the City of Detroit Lakes with the maintenance to ensure that the project is a successful example of the beauty and enhancement of natural vegetation on the lake shore.



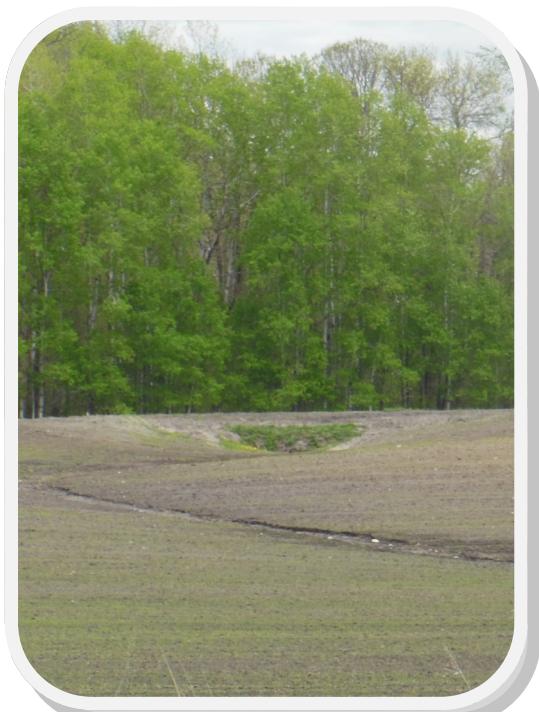
2015 Projects

Drainage Ditch Inventory

In 2014, the District was awarded a grant to aid in the inspection and inventory of the public drainage ditch systems in it's jurisdiction. The field work began in 2015 with the documentation of accumulated sediment, vegetative conditions, evaluation of ditch banks, measurement of vegetative buffers, and inventory of culverts and side inlets.



In 2015, with partial funding from this grant, the District was able to purchase a survey grade GPS unit capable of more accurately pinpointing areas of concern. Areas weakened or threatened by concentrated flow, overland erosion, stream bank undercutting, and stream bank erosion are identified and cataloged. During the inventory process, field staff evaluate and document areas in which structural or ecological practices would reduce nutrient and sediment loading, offer flood damage reduction, or would have natural resource enhancement benefit. The Pelican River Watershed District will be completing the project in 2016 by identifying the areas in which implemented various Best Management Practices will increase water quality. The landowners of those areas will be contacted and informed about the benefits of BMPs. The District will also be assisting landowners who are interested in applying for funds to implement BMP's on their property.



Ongoing Projects

Flowering Rush Management Research

In 2010, the District gathered experts from around the U.S. to form a collaborative effort to research the growth cycle, habitat, and herbicide options to better understand Flowering Rush, and to develop a management strategy.

In order to reduce Flowering rush populations, a chemical research treatment project below water surface was started. The growth cycle and habitat studies were used to refine herbicide application timing and water depths for treatments. Based upon preliminary research results, in 2012, the first operational-scale of Flowering rush in-lake treatments were conducted on Detroit, Curfman, Sallie, and Melissa lakes. In 2013, the treatment areas were expanded due to the significant reduction of below surface plants and roots following treatment with limited impact on native plant species.

In 2015, the research goals shifted from determining how to reduce Flowering rush populations, to developing thresholds of where, when, and how often to treat the plant to effectively manage the plant population. To determine whether the treatment protocols are effective at maintaining a low population density, the District collected sediment core samples before and after each treatment to observe whether the root biomass is increasing, decreasing, or remaining the same. The Flowering rush management research will continue in 2016.

The District began a project in 2015 to study the effects of chemically treating Flowering Rush in a 5 acre mixed stand of the invasive plant and native Bulrush. Preliminary results are very promising, with occurrences of Flowering Rush in the treatment area almost completely gone by the end of the first year and occurrences of Bulrush increasing in the same treatment area.



Before research treatment



After research treatment



	2013	2014	2015
Mississippi State Research	\$55,000	\$41,844	\$25,000
Chemical Treatments	\$68,690	\$64,856	\$53,392
MN DNR Grants	(22,500)	(22,840)	(22,900)
City of Detroit Lakes Asst.	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)
PRWD Cost for Research & Trmt	\$76,190	\$58,860	\$30,492

Ongoing Projects

Rice Lake Nutrient Reduction Project

The Rice Lake Nutrient Reduction Project will reduce total phosphorus (TP) loading to downstream recreational water bodies including Detroit, Sallie and Melissa Lakes by 1,200-1,600 kg/yr. Once complete, the Rice Lake wetland will increase from its current area of 434 acres to pre-ditched water levels of approximately 896 acres, thereby restoring natural wetland hydrology conditions.

Since 2003, the District has been jointly working on this project with the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). From 2003-07, an in-depth assessment study on Rice Lake wetland was done to analyze best management practices for reducing phosphorus exports. Wetland restoration was selected as the most technically feasible option to implement, reducing dissolved phosphorus loadings from the wetland by 40-60%.

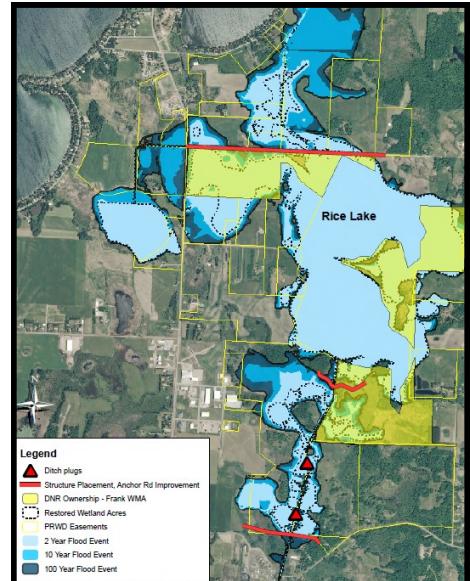
The restoration will include the construction of two dam structures, which will increase the wetland depths by about 2.0 feet. The increase in water depth and duration of inundation on the partially drained Rice Lake Wetland will create a more natural wetland hydrology condition. In addition to the water quality benefits, approximately 78 additional acres of Type I wetland vegetation will be restored as well as approximately 462 acres of Type 2 through 7 wetlands will be created or enhanced. This ex-

pansion includes 178 acres of Type 3 wetland to enhance needed primary brooding and nesting habitat for several species of migratory waterfowl.

As part of the annual plan, the District monitors upstream, downstream, and within the restoration area for total phosphorus, orthophosphate, and stream flow. This data is used to calculate nutrient loading from the wetland to the downstream Detroit Lake. The historical data will also show the effectiveness of the project once complete. Currently, the District continues to pursue funding options for project implementation.

Campbell Creek Project

The Campbell Creek project goal is to reduce sediment and phosphorous input into "North" Floyd by installing grass waterways, buffer strips, sediment basins, and restoring wetlands. In 2012-2013 the District assisted with the installation of over 25 of these practices. The District continues to monitor nutrient and sediment amounts in the area to evaluate the effectiveness of the practices and their intended functions. The preliminary results are positive, but more data is needed before any conclusion can be drawn. Downstream from these practices, the elevation begins to fall, increasing water velocity, causing streambank erosion. The District continues to work with land-owners and pursue funding sources for streambank stabilization projects in that portion of Campbell Creek.



District Rules and Permitting

The Pelican River Watershed District's Water Management Rules and permitting program had a very active year in 2015 issuing 99 permits. Through the permitting process, the PRWD works with property owners and local government units to protect our waters by maintaining or increasing water quality within the District. Once a permit application is received along with the permit fee, the District staff will inspect the permit site and evaluate the proposed work to be done. PRWD staff works closely with homeowners and project supervisors to discuss project goals and expectations. In some cases the staff solicits input from professional engineers. The ultimate goal is to permit and monitor the land use within the District to ensure the surrounding water resources are not degraded in any way.

The severe ice push that occurred during the winter of 2014-2015 resulted in a large amount of permits issued for Shore Impact Zone alteration in the spring and summer of 2015. The cold winter temperatures in addition to the lack of snow cover, caused the lake ice to expand, exerting an incredible amount of force that pushed the shoreline upward in many areas.



There was also an increase in staff time on several large permit sites and an unusual number of violations, unpermitted work in the shore impact zone. This prompted staff to review the time spent on permits along with funds spent on engineering fees to review large sites. Given these additional expenses, and the fact that the fees had not changed for permits since 2003, it was decided to increase the District fee schedule to more effectively cover the costs of both large sites and violations. It was also determined that hiring a student intern to assist in completing the follow up process on the high number of permits issued in 2015 would be helpful in 2016.

PRWD staff presented at a local Contractor Training workshop, a meeting hosted by the City of Detroit Lakes, and discussed on the radio show Hodge Podge the District's permit requirements in the shore impact zone. We continue to try and educate and inform the public on how activity on the water's edge can impact water quality. We also continue to review the District rules since we are in the process of updating our Revised Management Plan. There is a trend in current development to leave a very large footprint and this needs to be considered when protecting sensitive riparian areas.

2015 Pelican River Watershed District permits

Shore Impact Zone Alterations.....	87
Impervious Surface, storm water management.....	6
Subdivision, plats, or planned unit development.....	0
Road, parking lot, bridges, culverts, storm sewers.....	6
Total Issued.....	99

Education and Outreach

There were numerous outreach and educational opportunities for the District Staff in 2015, and the staff continually worked hard updating and refreshing materials on various topics.

Guetter and Alcott met with various Lake Associations and Service Groups to discuss water quality and projects in the area along with permitting practices. They also spoke monthly on the local radio show, Hodge Podge, and discussed local and statewide current events.

Moses and GreenCorps member, Jillian Walechka, presented at the Water Festival in April, sponsored by the City of Detroit Lakes, involving 400+ area fourth graders. A watershed model was used to teach students about the characteristics of a watershed and how actions upstream can potentially effect others downstream.



Moses and Walechka also mentored 4th graders at Rossman Elementary on Best Management Practices for stormwater in the area and how each person can protect water quality.

Moses also spoke with Junior High students at Holy Rosary regarding aquatic invasive species in our area and what the District has done to both control and manage the spread, and the precautions each one of us need to take as responsible lake stewards.

Summer Intern, Josh Sundberg, who is currently studying at Minnesota State in Moorhead, spoke with both young and old at the Becker County Fair on the importance of clean water and the lake water monitoring that we do in the District. Each year hundreds of people are contacted at our booth in the Natural Resource Building at the Fair. It is just one opportunity that our summer college interns have to interact and answer questions for the public.



2015 Summer Tour

Duluth, MN

The Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts holds an annual summer tour to bring Districts from around the State together to observe successful water enhancement projects. In 2015, Brent Alcott, Pelican River Watershed District Assistant Administrator, and Margaret Johnson, Middle Fork Crow River Watershed District Administrator, planned the speakers and events.

MAWD travelled to Duluth to observe stream restoration sites following a major flood. In June of 2012, Duluth, MN received over 10 inches of rain in less than 24 hours. That volume of water created massive erosion issues in surrounding rivers. Chris Kleist, Stormwater Coordinator—City of Duluth, spoke at each site explaining how the area was impacted by the flood, the restoration efforts, and the costs associated with the restoration.



Duluth, Dr. Thomas Peacock on the Duluth's Native American History, and the Maritime History Museum on Minnesota's maritime history.

Lake Sallie Manager Tour

In mid-June, the staff organized a local summer tour for Pelican River Watershed District Managers so they could view firsthand some of the District's work. They first visited the Hwy 10 Overlook site to see how the new plantings and enhancements looked. The group then made its way to the north shore of Little Detroit to view the rain gardens and the outlet of the city storm sewer to view the sediment discharge. Staff and managers then boarded pontoons to cruise around Lake Sallie to observe and discuss some of the development and current projects in and around the lake. Staff viewed some of the Flowering Rush treatment areas and observed the differences between the treated and un-treated reference sites. The summer interns gave a demonstration on water quality sampling and discussed various parameters that are tested, and how they are a measurement of water quality and lake health.



A harbor tour, guided by speakers from the Port Authority and the Lake Superior Estuarine Reserve, gave the attendees great views and insight into some of the large scale projects taking place at the mouth of the St. Louis river, as well as some history of the town, the port, and the lake. On the final day, presentations were given by Dave Zetner on the Natural History of



Operating Revenue and Expenses

The PRWD is funded through ad valorum tax levies within the boundaries of the watershed district. These funds, along with grants and special assessments, are used to fund projects and programs. The District does charge permit fees to support their permit program. Tax dollars are collected from watershed residents through its statutory authority according to MN Watershed Act (M.S.103D).

Watershed Districts must have the following programs:

- ◆ General/Administrative: conducting the business of the District
- ◆ Regulation: administering the District's rules and permits
- ◆ Planning: administering the District's watershed management plan and budgets
- ◆ Maintenance of Projects and District owned facilities
- ◆ Capital Projects
- ◆ Public Relations: administering the requirements of reporting to and notifying the public

The budget must be adopted and certified on or before September 15th. M.S. Chapter 103D.911 requires that the managers hold a public hearing before adopting a budget. The chart below is a complete budget profile for 2015 and 2016 along with the actual funds spent in 2015.

	2015 Budget	2015 Actual	2016 Budget
Revenue			
Levy	607,000	642,594	733,047
Grants & Other	3,308	29,399	(116,692)
TOTAL REVENUE	\$610,308	\$671,993	\$616,355
Expenses			
Bank Fees	200	260	250
Capital Outlay	10,000	39,010	41,000
Loan Payment	33,000	33,000	33,000
Grant Match	45,000	0	\$25,000
Construction	303,000	7,787	2,000
Ditch Expenses	4,500	2,569	4,500
Aquatic Plant Mgmt	85,200	64,795	148,500
Manager	20,700	13,915	20,900
Monitor Program	11,800	10,095	13,050
Office	94,930	52,812	93,080
Payroll	270,700	253,385	291,000
Professional Consultants	134,460	59,777	183,160
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$1,013,490	\$537,405	\$855,440



2016 Work Plan		
District-Wide Goals	Ongoing Activities	2016 New Activities
Education Publications, support of organizations, etc Recruit more volunteers Upgrade website Awards/Demo Projects Forums on various topics	(see also Water Management, and BMP's) Tours for Managers and Citizen Advisors Presentations for service groups, lake associations, classes, fair booth, water festival, City, County Assistance to educational programs Publish annual summaries, lake info sheets Website/Facebook Continuing education for managers and staff – workshops, conferences (GF); Support of LA's and COLA News articles/Monthly Hodge Podge radio	Shoreland Ordinance Rules Workshop Revitalize PRWD Citizen Advisory Committee; Becker COLA meeting Presentation Clean Water Campaign materials (booklets, bags) Create new suite of Storm water management information (BMPS, Maintenance Guides, etc) Watershed Model/travelling case
Data Collection (monitoring) Maintain monitoring program Upgrade monitoring equipment Prepare lake-specific evaluations Integrate monitoring and GIS citizen volunteers, agency coordination	Update & implement monitoring plan and data Recruit additional monitoring volunteers Employ two summer interns for lake/stream monitoring Training/seminars/conferences/courses	Campbell Creek Project effectiveness Industrial Park – monitoring for CW Grant/City Shoreline surveys- B-N-S Floyds; Long 1-seasonal intern for stormwater practice inspection; database, RMP assistance Industrial park sampling Permit survey/database/inspection
BMP's to Reduce Phos and Sediment Promote BMP's Promote, acquire buffer zones	(see also Water Mgmt Reg and Educ sections) Encourage vegetative buffer easements along riparian areas Encourage other BMP's Restore-the-shore – HWY 10 overlook maint.	Secure Funding to Rice Lake Project Assist MN DNR with buffer enforcement (waterways) CW Grant Funding for West Lake Drive & Industrial Park improvements (stormwater innovation; buffers) - July HWY 10 Overlook Rehabilitation/City of DL/Becker SWCD Cost Share Assistance for Shoreland Buffers Develop GIS based database for BMPs
Water Mgmt. Regulation (incl permitting) Advocate regulations to promote water quality Advocate rigorous and consistent enforcement of District and other rules Coordinate with other units of government	Continuous rigorous and consistent enforcement of Rules practice oversight on County and City activities relating to water quality Advocate for City, County and State water quality enhancement Serve on inter-agency committees and panels Update Website - Permit information/location links	BMP Database/Inventory/Condition Assessment Explore rule revision process with RMP Revised Management Plan (Wenck) Ottertail Basin WRAP – Delayed?? Permit Application Software – County BWSR grant; Work with county & city on streamlined permitting City of DL Shoreland Ordinance Update
Lake Management Planning Promote LMP concept; encourage adoption of special protection zones	Continue to motivate and assist lake associations to become proactive in promoting planning Encourage the adoption of special protection zones (see also Water Management Reg) Project 1B/1C Aquatic Vegetation Management	Vegetation Surveys CLP and FR Flowering Rush In-Lake treatment Research studies Curly-leaved Pondweed chemical treatments – Detroit, Curfman, Muskrat, Sallie, Melissa
Septic System Management Encourage septic BMP's, and rigorous enforcement of regulations	Monitor permits for installation of ISP's Support BC Septic inspection program Encourage cluster systems (Sallie/Melissa) Promote alternative approaches Work with landowner groups and local govts.	Work with City of DL – Wastewater treatment plant upgrade; assist with grant funding opportunities
Ditch Management	Ensure proper ditch management – (Beaver)	Rice Lake Project Requirements Ditch Inventory Project Grant
General Administration Project overview, grants, reports, budgets, payroll, etc; office equipment maintenance	Plan and manage finances; 2014 Audit Office Equipment Updates Annual Report	Software- Windows10, MS office Pro, QB's Pro Computers – (Reception, Financial, Administrator) 50 year WD Celebration