



**Pelican River Watershed District
2019 Annual Report**

This **2019 Annual Report** contains an overview of the District's programs, activities and finances. The District continues to focus on Water Management Rules/Permits; Data collection; Aquatic Invasive Species Management, Cost Share Programs; Education and outreach, and general operations project/program oversight.

The completion of the **Rice Lake Project** continues to be a high priority for the District. An advertisement for bids was completed and the manager's opened three bids at the July manager's meeting. Unfortunately, all the bids were much higher than anticipated, and were therefore, rejected. The board weighed their options and decided to advertise for bids in early 2020 to see if they could secure a lower bid. Staff was directed to explore financial options to complete all or a portion of the project given the higher costs.

The **Revised Water Management 10-Year Plan** was completed and sent to MN Board of Soil and Water Resources for final approval in December 2020. It follows the 1 Watershed 1 Plan format and will be incorporated into the future Otter Tail River Plan. The **Otter Tail WRAPS** (Assessment) is nearing completion and identified new water and biological impairments within the District.

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) prevention, education, and management remains a focus of the District. Although there were no new AIS documented in 2019, the fear of an invasive plant such as Starry Stone-wort entering a District lakes is of serious concern. In an effort to prepare for such an event, the District contracted with Dr. Ryan Wersal, Ph.D. of Minnesota State University, Mankato, to develop an **AIS Readiness Response Plan**. Stakeholders such as the MN DNR and lake association members were also consulted.

Collecting water quality data including lake and stream water samples, water level and flow measurements, assessing shoreline changes, and recording weather conditions such as precipitation and temperature, demands much of the staff and summer intern time from May-September. The District continues to collaborate with MN DNR monitoring both phytoplankton and zooplankton on District lakes to study ecosystem shifts and zebra mussels impacts .

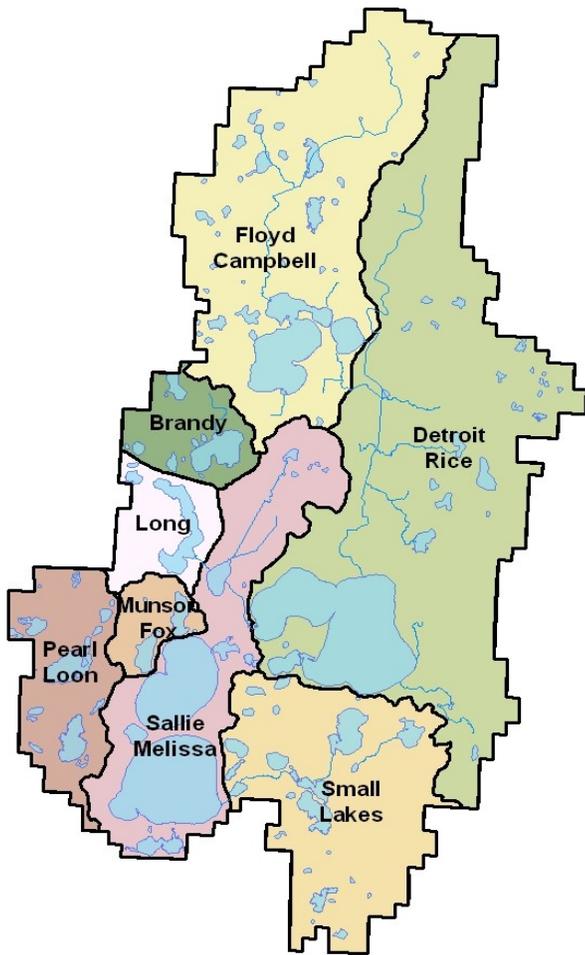
The District issued 64 permits in 2019 in its efforts to improve water quality through its **stormwater management** requirements. District staff began reviewing Rule updates and met with local contractors, landscape architects and engineers to receive their input before beginning a draft.

Lake handouts, including a 75th anniversary edition for Lake Detroiters, were completed and staff could be found at many lake association meetings and other **education and outreach events** throughout the year.

The District is the drainage authority for **Becker County Drainage Systems 11, 12, 13 and 14**. Beaver control and blockage removal continue to be necessary to keep waters flowing throughout the District.

This 2019 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 of this report are available on the website at www.prwd.org and in the District office.**





District Information:

Office: Wells-Fargo Building
 211 Holmes St. West, Suite 201
 Detroit Lakes, MN 56501

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 Monday—Friday

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Email Inquiries

General: prwdinfo@arvig.net
Permits: prwdpermit@arvig.net
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District Mission: To enhance the quality of 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 land resources which affect these lakes.

Established by the State on May 27, 1966 by community and lake association leaders to address deteriorating lake water quality conditions.

The District is located primarily in Becker County (95%) with the balance (5%) in Ottertail County. PRWD is part of the Ottertail River basin which eventually discharges to the Red River of the North.

These lakes provide recreational opportunities for residents and visitors, including fishing, boating and swimming. The District also acts as the drainage authority under MN Statue 103E for managing the public drainage systems within its boundaries for Becker County.

District Size: 120 Square Miles	Wetlands: 11,957 Acres
Pelican River: 8.3 miles	Lakes: 144
Ditch Systems: 4 (Becker 11,12,13,14)	City: City of Detroit Lakes

Townships: Erie, Richwood, Detroit, Lakeview, Lake Eunice, and Holmesville

Major Lakes: Big & Little Floyd, North Floyd, Big & Little Detroit, Sallie, Melissa, Long, Pearl, Fox, St. Clair, Munson, Abbey, Meadow, Johnson, and Reeves

Pelican River Watershed District (PRWD) is one of 45 watershed districts established under MN Statute 103D. The purpose of watershed districts is to conserve the natural resources of the state by land using 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.



Board of Managers

Regular Meetings. The Managers meet on a monthly basis. The regular meetings are generally held on the third Thursday of each month at 5:00 PM, but dates and times may be changed due to conflicts with other meetings/conferences or to allow more time to review agenda items.

Public Hearings. A public hearing was held on September 10, 2019 for the proposed 2020 Budgets, Levies, Assessments, and fees.

Special Meetings. There were three special meetings held in 2019 including: a meeting in April to review and approve the 2019 Annual Work Plan and Monitoring plan, a Project Tour in August that began at the Rice Lake wetland area and concluded with a pontoon tour of Floyd Lake, and on September 19, the board reviewed and approved the Revised Water Management Plan to be sent to the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources for their review and approval. The Managers also attended the Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts Summer Tour (June) and the Annual meeting (December).

2019 Activities

- Developed and Approved the 2020 Annual Work Plan, Monitoring Plan, and Education Plan. Assessed and evaluated progress against objectives.
- Completed the 2018 Annual Report and Fiscal Audit—(submitted BWSR, Mn DNR, Mn State Auditor).
- Reviewed permit application, database, drainage management policies.
- Designated Depository, Official Newspaper, Engineer, Attorney.
- Worked on updates to the Personnel Policy using LMCIT information; updated position descriptions; Hired a Water Resource Coordinator in November.
- Updated office equipment—computer
- Permitting collaboration with City of Detroit Lakes and Becker County Zoning—
- Outreach including Upper Pelican River Project tour, Becker COLA programs, Sucker Creek Education, attending Lake association meetings.



2019 PRWD Manager Meetings

January 17, 2019
 February 25, 2019
 March 21, 2019
 April 11, 2019-Special
 April 18, 2019
 May 16, 2019
 June 18, 2019
 June 26-28, 2019—MAWD
 July 18, 2019
 August 8, 2019-Project Tour
 August 22, 2019
 September 10, 2019-Public Hearing
 September 19, 2019-Special
 October 17, 2019
 November 21, 2019
 December 5-7, 2019 MAWD



2019 Board of Managers

Dennis Kral, President

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 Term Expires: May 2022
 Subwatershed: Big Floyd

Orrin Okeson, Vice-President

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 Subwatershed: Campbell

Rick Michaelson, Treasurer

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 Subwatershed: Sallie

Janice Haggart, Secretary

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 Term Expires: May 2022
 Subwatershed: Muskrat

Ginny Imholte, Manager

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Chris Jasken, Manager

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 Subwatershed: Long

District Consultants

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DISTRICT STAFF

Tera Guetter, District Administrator

Tera has served as Administrator since 2000. She oversees all the operations of the District including staff, annual budget, work plan, capitol improvements projects, grant programs, plan reviews, project coordination and watershed restoration planning.

Adam Mortenson, Water Resource Coordinator

Adam joined the District staff in November 2019 and assumed the duties of directing the water quality monitoring program, in lake aquatic plant control treatments, as well as the Rules and Permitting tasks of the District.

Brenda Moses, Sr. Office Coordinator

Brenda's main function is managing the District financials including payroll, accounts payable, budgets, along with grant tracking. She also develops educational materials, and assists with website and permit management.

Brent Alcott, Asst. Admin

Brent resigned August 30, 2019 after serving five years as Assistant Administrator. He managed the water quality monitoring program including in lake aquatic plant control treatments as well as working with the Rules and Permitting program.

SEASONAL STAFF

Data Collection Summer Interns —Warren Swenson & Raina Arntson

The District hires two college students to collect water samples from area lakes and streams, conduct shoreline and aquatic plant surveys, update monitoring databases, and assist with summer education activities. The Interns work from mid May to Mid August and may earn college credits while completing the District's work.

Special Monitoring Project—Connor Haugrud

Connor was hired as a third summer intern in 2019. Connor was charged with taking zooplankton samples from area lakes to assist in the study of how zebra mussels are impacting District lakes. Connor also assisted in developing lake handouts and education events throughout the summer.

Special Assessment Projects 1B (Melissa/Sallie) and 1C (Detroit/Curfman) Roadside Pickup- Terry Anderson & Rob Kiihn

The District oversees two special assessment projects to manage aquatic plants on Melissa, Sallie, Detroit, and Curfman. In addition to conducting in-lake aquatic plant treatments, the projects provide a seasonal aquatic plant roadside pickup service starting after Memorial weekend and operates through September. The District hires two part-time workers for 2-3 days/week during the summer season.

Citizen and Technical Advisory Committees

Larry Anderson, Becker County Coalition of Lake Associations
Rodger Hemphill, Rob Baden, Nick Kludt, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Brett Arne, Minnesota Board of Soil and Water Resources
Peter Mead, Becker Soil and Water Conservation District
Kelsey Klemm, Tom Gulon, City of Detroit Lakes
Scott Schroeder, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
John Okeson, Becker County Commissioner
Dick Hecock, Detroit Lake



JULY



AUGUST



September



October



November



December



- ◆ Rice Lake Project: Bids were advertised and opened at the July board meeting. The three bids received were significantly higher than projected costs. The District will discuss options with BWSR and potentially rebid in 2020.
- ◆ PRWD Manager: The Becker County Commissioners have appointed Chris Jasken from the Long Lake area to serve the balance of Brad Refsland's term until May 2020.
- ◆ Annual Report: The 2018 Annual Report was submitted to BWSR along with the 2018 financial Audit.
- ◆ Native Plants: The District has received an increased number of calls regarding nuisance levels of native plants on North Shore drive.
- ◆ Project Tour: 22 people took part in the tour held on August 8 which included the Rice Lake project area, commercial and residential development projects in the Floyd Lakes area and a pontoon tour of Floyd Lake with discussion regarding Campbell Creek, internal loading, alum treatment and E coli.
- ◆ The second Aqua Chautauqua was held August 15 at Dunton Park. The event is coordinated with the University of MN Extension.
- ◆ Field Trip: The District co-sponsored a trip to Lake Koronis with Becker COLA to view firsthand the impacts of Starry Stonewort. Managers Michaelson and Okeson attended and reviewed with staff and managers.
- ◆ Resignation: Assistant Administrator, Alcott, resigned effective 8/31/19.
- ◆ Revised Management Plan: A Special meeting was held September 19 to review and consider for approval the Revised Management Plan. The approved plan was submitted to BWSR September 20, 2019.
- ◆ Job Opening: Over 30 applications have been received for the Water Resource Coordinator position. Staff and Personnel Committee chose nine for first round interviews and narrowed it to three for second interviews.
- ◆ Education: The District is working with the City of Detroit Lakes and Rossman Elementary students on a Storm Drain Stencil program to raise awareness of the importance of keeping storm drains free of debris.
- ◆ MN DNR AIS Advisory: On October 24, Guetter and Ryan Wersal presented to the MN DNR AIS Statewide Advisory Committee the details of the Flowering Rush Research project.
- ◆ Hiring: The Water Resource Coordinator position has been offered to Adam Mortenson who is currently completing his Master's Degree from NDSU in Natural Resource Management. He will begin work with the District on November 4.
- ◆ MAWD Conference: Managers Kral & Imholte were selected to service as Delegates at the MAWD conference in Alexandria on December 5-6.
- ◆ Training: Guetter & Mortenson attended the BWSR Academy Oct. 29 & 30.
- ◆ RMP Comment Period: The 60 day comment period for the Revised Water Management Plan closed on November 19, 2019. Comments received were generally favorable and required only minor changes.
- ◆ 1W1P: The Managers voted to proceed with the One Watershed One Plan with various agencies in the Otter Tail Basin.
- ◆ AIS Readiness Response Plan: Dr. John Madsen & Dr. Gray Turnage reviewed the plan and their comments have been incorporated into the draft.
- ◆ Administration: Insurance policies, personnel policies and final budgets are being reviewed by staff.
- ◆ Revised Management Plan: Staff met with MPCA and MN DNR staff and made plan edits. Final plan revisions were reviewed with Brett Arne of BWSR. The BWSR Public Hearing was scheduled for January 23, 2020, with anticipated BWSR final approval in March 2020.
- ◆ Education: Mortenson has registered for Watershed Specialist Training through the University of Minnesota.
- ◆ Personnel Policy: Updates to the Personnel Policy were reviewed by the managers and approved at the December board meeting.
- ◆ Personnel: Sara Noah has been hired by the District to review job descriptions and position grades for District staff.

Fiscal Management

District general operations is primarily funded through an ad valorem levy assessed within the boundaries of the watershed district. These funds, along with special assessments, basic water management fees, and grants are used to fund the District’s water management projects and programs. The District’s regulatory program is funded through a combination of permit review fees, basic water management fees, and through the general administrator fund. Funds are collected from watershed residents through its statutory authority according to MN Watershed Act (M.S. 3013D).

The Board of Managers are required to hold a public hearing prior to adopting a preliminary budget , levies , assessments and fees and provide the certification to the Becker and Otter Tail County Auditors on or before September 15th each year.

Fiscal Management Activities

- Completed payroll and bookkeeping activities; Reviewed internal controls
- 2018 Audit (month) by Clasen Stegner & Schiessl CPAs, Ltd, of Pequot Lakes, MN—www.prwd.org for report
- 2020 Budget, Levies, Assessments, fees—Public Hearing September 10, 2019

	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2020 Budget
Revenue			
Levy	632,000	637,841	677,000
Intergovernmental Revenue	308	30,197	25,308
Interest, Fees, Other	(79,114)	(54,968)	(95,300)
Total Revenue	\$553,194	\$613,070	\$607,008
Expenses			
Capital Outlay	26,500	0	22,000
Community Relations	9,000	4,387	8,500
Loan Payment	33,000	33,000	65,672
Legal Drainage Systems	6,050	4,180	4,000
Program Act/Grant Match	269,000	127,803	308,700
Operating Expenses	76,900	58,837	94,930
Payroll	328,400	289,011	333,900
Rice Lake Project	N/A	81,926	N/A
Contracted Services	177,750	63,700	125,600
Total Expenses	\$926,600	\$662,844	\$963,302

PELICAN RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT

Ryan M. Wersal, Ph.D.
Minnesota State University, Mankato
Department of Biological Sciences

November 2019 Version 1.0

Readiness Response
Plan for Aquatic
Invasive Plants –
Eurasian and Hybrid
Watermilfoil, Starry
Stonewort and
Hydrilla

AIS Readiness Response Plan

In February, the board of managers passed a motion to hire Dr. Ryan Wersal, Ph.D., Minnesota State University, Mankato, to assist with the technical aspects of a Readiness Response Plan in the event that a District lake may become infested with Eurasian and Hybrid Watermilfoil, Starry Stonewort or Hydrilla.

On March 21, the District invited members of Becker COLA and area lake association members, along with City of Detroit Lakes staff to attend one of three meetings in which Dr. Wersal and

Mark Ranweiler, MN DNR AIS Specialist, spoke on the need for aggressive research, and treatment options that have been tried with little success.

Because there are no treatment success stories in Minnesota lakes that involve these invasive plants, it is imperative to do all we can to keep them out of our District lakes. Education efforts must continue and inspections at boat accesses need to be more stringent than ever.

The draft Plan was sent to multiple plant researchers for their input and then forwarded to MN DNR AIS Specialists for their review and approval.



Lake Koronis Pontoon Tour

In partnership with Becker Coalition of Lakes Association (COLA), the Watershed District co-sponsored a tour of Lake Koronis near Paynesville, MN in August to view their starry stonewort infestation and to hear first hand the struggles they have endured in their attempts to manage the invasive plant-like algae.

Board Managers and Lake Association members saw how dense the mats of the algae grew, and how they could easily hinder normal recreational lake activities.

The Koronis Lake Association joined with the MN DNR and experts from MN Aquatic Invasive Species Research Center and Clemson University (South Carolina) to develop a four-year pilot program to determine if an integrated management effort would yield sustainable results in keeping the infestation below nuisance levels. The District will continue to monitor their results.

Zooplankton Research— Connor Haugrud was a summer intern in 2019 who was collecting water samples in an effort to investigate the changes in zooplankton populations and density in response to the introduction of Zebra Mussels in the Floyd Lakes. He collected zooplankton samples at three sites on Big Floyd, Little Floyd, North Floyd, and Long Lakes by lowering a net through the water column. Zooplankton are microscopic animals that comprise the base of the food chain for many types of other organisms, such as small fish.

The hope of this research is to establish baseline zooplankton populations and see what impacts the introduction of Zebra Mussels has not only on zooplankton populations but on total lake ecology.



2019 Aquatic Invasive Species Management Activities.

The District manages aquatic invasive species vegetation on Detroit, Curfman, Sallie and Melissa through projects paid by special assessments by the riparian property owners. Project 1B (Sallie, Melissa) and Project 1C (Detroit, Curfman) manage the invasive species Curly-leafed pondweed and Flowering rush. In addition to in-lake treatments, the projects fund a weekly roadside aquatic plant pickup (June– Sept).

Curly-Leafed Pondweed (CLP) Treatments

The 2019 cool spring weather inhibited CLP plant growth and initially the only areas designated for treatment in late May were on Big Detroit on the north end of the HWY 10 Scenic Overlook area and on Sallie with two identified infested areas. After discussions with the MN DNR and applicator, the District postponed a scheduled late May CLP treatment and rechecked the other lake areas for CLP growth and had the option to amend the permit to include those areas if needed. On May 30th, staff reviewed Detroit, Curfman, Muskrat, Sallie and Melissa and the treatment permit was amended to include areas on the Big Detroit South Public access, Long Bridge Marine, Curfman, and Muskrat. A notable celebratory finding was Melissa did not require CLP treatments in 2019!

Detroit & Curfman Lakes: Post treatment plant surveys were completed July 1. Highest levels of CLP control were noted at Long Bridge Marina (1 acre) and east of the southern public access (4 acres) with little or no CLP present. The larger CLP treatment areas on Big Detroit (58 acres) and on Curfman (1 acre) had good control in the shallow water areas, however, more CLP was noted in deeper water (>7ft). Approximately 75% reduction of CLP was noted.

Lake Melissa: The District generally treats a 13.4 acre area located on the southwest bay, however, very sparse or no CLP plants were found during our surveys. The late spring ice out and cool spring may have inhibited CLP growth.

Muskrat Lake: Very little CLP growth was noted during plant surveys. No treatment conducted.

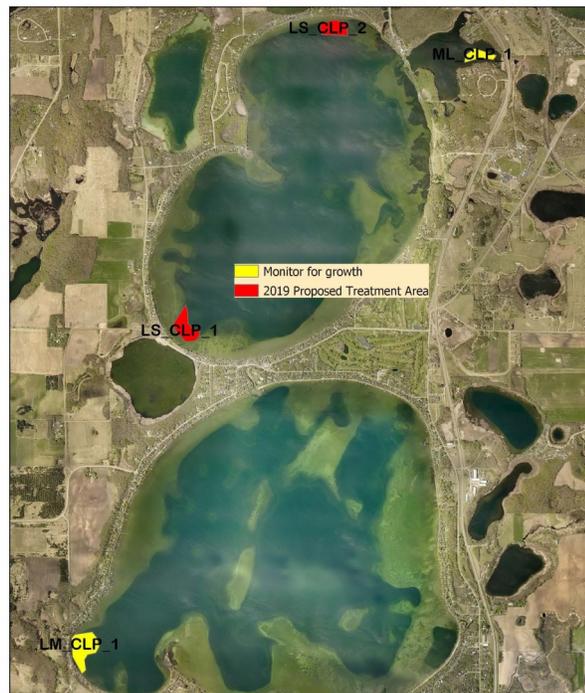
Lake Sallie: The northern CLP treatment site showed good control, however, there was one patch (less than 1 acre) that emerged after the June 5th treatment.

Pilot Alternative Treatment Site Results: The District has had limited success treating a 9-acre CLP site located on the western side due to increased lake water mixing. After consulting with AIS researchers, they recommended using a different chemical that had a shorter contact time to achieve better CLP control. The DNR approved a pilot project by the District which included conducting a pre and post treatment plant surveys with the project area. The pretreatment survey included 19 points which identified 5 native species present and 13 points with CLP. Four weeks after the treatment, the survey identified 7 native species and had only 1 point with CLP. The post treatment survey noted a slight decrease in Coontail, however, Illinois Pondweed, Clasp leaf pondweed, and Flatstem pondweed all had significant occurrence increases.

2019 Curly-leaf Pondweed Treatment Areas on Detroit Lake



2019 Curly-leaf Pondweed Treatment Areas on Sallie, Melissa, and Muskrat Lakes



FR Treatments: Detroit, Curfman, Sallie and Melissa Lakes were treated on June 26th with excellent weather conditions.

Detroit and Curfman: On June 14th and 17th pre-treatment surveys were conducted. FR plant densities have dramatically decreased over the past few years, especially along the “flats” region on the west side of Big Detroit and the Section between Long Bridge and Detroit Lake South public access. Over the past several years, the number of treated acres has reduced from 170 acres at 12 sites to 100 acres in 2019, with 4 of the 12 sites only receiving one treatment due to low densities. The bluff on the south side of Big Detroit remains the most difficult control site with moderate densities observed even after 2 annual treatments since 2012.

Melissa: A total of 39 acres was treated in June, a decrease from 46 acres in 2018. One location on the east side of the south point is difficult to get good control due to very shallow water conditions hindering the treatment boat ability to reach the treatment area. One site on the west side was treated once and one site was not treated due to no FR plants found.

Sallie: 65 acres were treated, a slight decrease from 67 acres treated in 2018. The majority of the treatment area includes the bulrush area (43 acres) near the Pelican River inlet and MN DNR offices. This is the second year of treating the entire area with high reductions of FR densities. Photos were taken over the past three years to show the decrease in density around Dunton Rapids area.

The 2nd Flowering Rush treatment was administered on July 30th with fair weather conditions on the above mentioned lakes. The District continues to use the “Adaptive Management Treatment Strategy “ to determine levels of annual treatment based upon actual plant densities. **Adaptive Management uses data collection each year to steer the management activities of the District. If plant growth is observed a treatment will be applied, but if insufficient plant growth is observed no treatment may occur.**

	CLP Acres 6/5/2019	CLP Cost	FR Trmt #1 Acres 6/26/19	FR Trmt #1 Cost	FR Trmt #2 Acres 7/30/19	FR Trmt #2 Cost	Totals Per Lake
Sallie	16	\$8,434.78	66.9	\$8,941.85	66.9	\$8,941.85	\$26,318.48
Melissa	0	\$0.00	38.8	\$5,186.01	28.5	\$3,809.31	\$ 8,995.32
Detroit	62.9	\$46,889.56	90.9	\$12,149.69	60.4	\$8,073.06	\$67,112.31
Curfman	1	\$845.28	10.2	\$1,363.33	10.2	\$1,363.33	\$ 3,571.94
TOTAL		56,169.62		\$27,640.88		22,187.55	\$105,998.05

2019 Flowering Rush Treatment Areas on Detroit and Curfman Lakes



2019 Flowering Rush Treatment Areas on Lakes Sallie and Melissa





City of Detroit Lakes Water Fest— Hosted by the City of Detroit Lakes with a sponsorship from the Watershed District. This event is held each year in May for area 4th grade students. Various aspects of water are explored with local water professionals. The District hosted a “water bar” and explained where different local drinking water comes from. Students were given four samples to taste and asked to name which was from a well, a river, from the City of Detroit Lakes or if it was bottled water.



Ike Fischer Farm Tour— This event is hosted by Becker Soil and Water Conservation District for local 5th grade students and explores nature in a beautiful outdoor setting outside of Frazee, MN. In the photo above, the students are being taught about waterfowl that can be found locally. District staff acts as tour guide for student groups.



Aqua Chautauqua—2019 was the second year this event was held at Dunton County Park, on the shores of Muskrat and Sallie Lakes. Coordinated by the University of MN Extension, with planning assistance from MPCA, MN DNR and District staff, this event featured 22 exhibits. A Chautauqua provides both education and entertainment. In the photo above, Raina Arnston, a summer intern, demonstrates the characteristics of a watershed.



Rossman Elementary Water Festival— District staff works with a group of 4th grade students and teaches them about stormwater management practices within the City limits. They in turn create a presentation and teach their classmates about such things as storm water ponds, raingardens, etc.



Becker County Fair—The Fair is a great opportunity to interact with adults and children about local water quality issues. A button maker has proven to be a big hit with children who either create their own environmental images or color one of the many available to choose from. Above summer intern, Warren Swenson assists the children in completing their button images.



Adopt a Drain— In the fall of 2019, District staff met with City of Detroit Lakes staff and Rossman Elementary 4th grade teachers to organize “Adopt a Drain”. Brenda Moses met with students to explain the objective of the program to the students and the City staff was scheduled to help the students begin stenciling “only rain down the drain”. However, the bitter cold fall forced us to delay the actual stenciling until spring 2020.

9th Grade Sucker Creek Field Day—On the Photo to the left, Brent Alcott is demonstrating monitoring equipment to 9th grade students from Detroit Lakes High School. This “hands on” classroom training is lead by Science Teacher, Steve Fode, and held at the Sucker Creek Preserve. Administrator, Tera Guetter, also takes part in a forum used to teach the students how development decisions are made in the City of Detroit Lakes.



Hodge Podge Radio Show—The third Friday of the month at 8:30 AM, District staff discusses District activities and programs on the local radio station, KDLM. Updates on chemical treatments, outreach and educational events, District rule reminders and changes, and Cost share program updates, are just some of the topics you can hear staff, interns, and occasionally a board manager discuss.

Lake Associations are an invaluable asset to the Watershed District. From Citizen monitoring to input on various District projects, the District knows it can count on lake associations for assistance throughout the year. The District staff is often invited to speak at lake association meetings. On June 22, 2019 at the Detroit Lakes Pavilion, the Lake Detroiters celebrated 75 years with the making of a video history and theme of "Love, Honor, Own the Lake!"

Sallie and Melissa lake association members gathered at Shoreham on June 15 to discuss their concerns and upcoming summer events.



Lake Detroiters 75th Anniversary
DETROIT LAKES, MN



A Project Tour was hosted by the District staff on August 8, 2019. Members of the Detroit Lake City Council and Becker County Commissioners along with City and County staff, lake association members, and area legislators were invited to view the Rice Lake Project site, commercial and residential development projects in the Floyd Lakes area, and enjoy a pontoon tour of Floyd Lake with discussion regarding Campbell Creek, internal loading, alum treatment and E coli. Summer Intern, Connor Haugrud, also demonstrated how zooplankton samples are collected on District lakes in an effort to see how zebra mussel infestations are impacting our local lakes.



Education & Outreach

MPCA Otter Tail River WRAPS Intensive Watershed Study Findings – TMDL on Pelican River



After completion of the intensive watershed study conducted by the MPCA in 2018-2019, the MPCA found the waters of the Pelican River from Highway 34 to Detroit Lake were impaired for aquatic life due to a reductions in benthic macro-invertebrates and fish populations. They also found low DO levels and high E. coli loads with this stream segment. This may be due to extensive alterations to the Pelican River in these areas , untreated stormwater runoff, as well as influences from the upstream Rice Lake Wetland Complex.



The report also identified impairments on Campbell Creek for high sediment loads. Campbell Creek has been extensively modified in channel for drainage and in the uplands by agriculture. MPCA and DNR worked closely with the District to determine sediment loads are likely coming from stream bank erosion as well as agricultural runoff. Surveys of channel shape and buffer vegetation will be conducted in the coming years to help steer restoration practices.

A TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) Nutrient reduction and water restoration plan for these pollutants and waterbody will be developed in 2020-23 timeframe.

The next step is for the Otter Tail Basin units of government to work towards developing a 1Watershed 1 Plan overall water management plan based upon the resource goals.

Concordia College Volunteer Project—PRWD Summer Intern, Connor Haugrud, initiated a community project with members of the men and women’s Concordia College at Moorhead’s cross country teams. As part of their pre-season camping trip, the teams historically donate a day of their time and energy to assist a community with various projects.

In 2019, both the City of Detroit Lakes and the Watershed District were the recipients of their efforts. Some team members pulled invasive plants from the Highway 10 outlook site and the raingarden located in the City Park, while a second group used a stencil to spray paint “no dumping” verbiage near storm drains from the Kent Freeman Arena area to the Western edge of Holiday Inn.



District Coordination

Water Management Rules and Permits

Through the permitting process, the watershed district works with property owners and local government units to protect our waters to maintain or increase water quality within the District. PRWD and the City of Detroit Lake entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to assist the City with permits relating to shoreline and impervious surface mitigation requirements.

Small sites accounted for 66% of the permits issued in 2019, mostly work done in the shore impact zone, including rip rap, sand blankets or tree and vegetation removal. The District staff works closely with property owners to help them meet their desired goals while maintaining or enhancing shoreline integrity and water quality.

Large site permits were issued in 2019 for Midtown Development, Essentia Health parking lot, Friesen’s, North Shore Plaza, Holiday Inn, Foltz Trucking, and Vineyard Church. These sites required an engineered stormwater management plan submitted to the District to be reviewed by our Consulting Engineer, Marlon Mackowick of Wenck Associates. There was one business that submitted a plan and fee, but later withdrew their application. Fees collected for these projects totaled \$ \$7,750.00, however, the District cost for Engineered plan reviews was \$11,135.23. This prompted the managers to increase the fee for large site plans from \$1000 to \$1500 in 2020.



There were six large site permits issued for government projects in 2019 including Willow Street and Randolph Road reconstruction, Detroit Mountain, Airport Phase III, and three school sites, Rossman, Roosevelt and Detroit Lakes High School. By MN state statute, the District is not able to collect fees for government projects, however, plans are still reviewed and approved by the consulting engineering. The cost for government reviews in 2019 totaled \$11,789.96. These charges are paid by the District’s Stormwater Utility Fund.

Towards Updating the 2003 Rules

In the spring of 2019, the District held two initial “input” meetings with engineers and contractors to review potential changes to the District’s Water Management Rules.

On March 11, 2019, District staff and Managers Imholte and Michaelson, met with several engineers and landscape architects who have worked on larger scale stormwater management projects within the District to sections of the Rules relating to water quality standards, rate control, and erosion prevention and sediment control. It was suggested to implement a regional credit system for the City of Detroit Lakes linear projects.

A second meeting was held March 26, 2019 with contractors and landscapers who work on shoreline-related projects such as rip-rap, sand blankets, patios, sidewalks, ice ridge repairs, and vegetative shoreline buffers.

Meeting attendees were very appreciative of the opportunity to be contacted for their constructive input. The District formally start the Rule Revision process in 2020.

PERMIT TYPE	2019 issued
Small Site Permits	
Shore Impact Zone Alteration (sand blanket, rip rap, vegetation changes)	42
Bluff Impact Zone Alteration	0
Buildings, parking, driveway	5
Large Site Permits - Private and Government Projects	
Subdivision, PUD, Plat Site Plans	0
Building, Parking lot, driveway	10
Government Projects (Streets, schools, Detroit Mtn, airport)	7
TOTAL 2019 PERMITS ISSUED	64

2019 Weather

The big story of 2019 was all the rain! Precipitation was higher than average in 2019, ~10" higher than the 10 year average of 23.42" and ~8" of snowfall over the 10 year average of 48.27", which caused both lakes and streams to flow higher than normal throughout the summer months. High rainfall events occurred throughout the summer and into early October. By year end, snow events blanketed the region with 42.25" of snowfall.

1st Quarter—Cold & Wet

The year began with a brief warm spell but by the end of January temperatures were frigid, with 20 days recording low temperatures below 0, with coldest day on 1/31 at -40 degrees.F (the daily high was -22 degrees F) . February also saw 20 days with below 0 low temperatures. Snowfall from Jan—Mar was slightly over 50", the highest amount falling on March 10 when 13" fell. Average snowfall for this period is 26".

2nd Quarter—Calm Before the Storm

April was a welcome change with five days recording over 60 degrees and a high on the 25th of 74 degrees. However, a 10" dumping of snow on the 12th slowed the "ice off" event" to April 25th. Precipitation was average in April, May and June with 8.5" of rain, However, due to the heavy snowfall and melt, area streams flowed at or above bankful for most of the season and area lakes stayed as much as 8-10" above 2018 averages. The average high temperature in May was 60 degrees, 15 degrees cooler than in May 2018. However in late May, the temperature spiked to 89 degrees on May 30th.

3rd Quarter—Summer Storms

July set a trend of heavy precipitation events that carried into the fall, with 4.72" of rain falling in July, 5.71" falling in August, and 4.88 inches falling in September. A large rain event July 9th and 10th saw 1.29" and 1.75" respectively for a total of 3.04", which led to lakes and streams maintaining levels near flood stage for most of the year, causing erosion to less resilient areas.

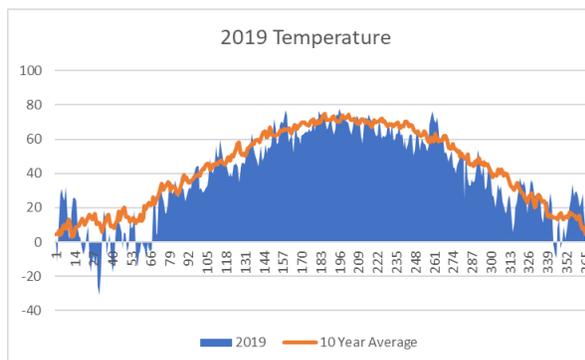
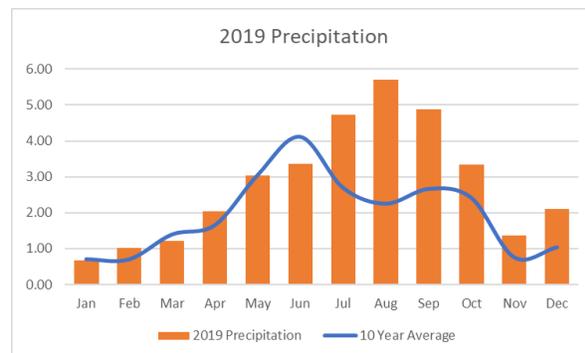
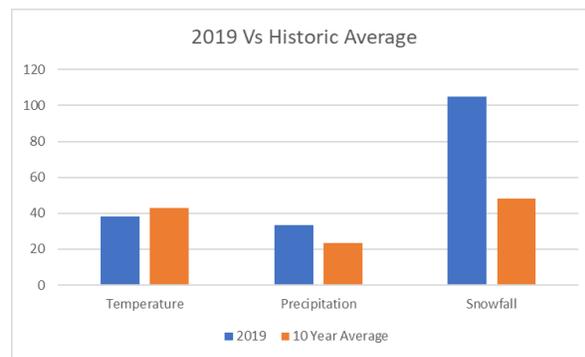
August observed a total of 5.71" of precipitation, about 3.5" greater than the 10-year average. Three rain events producing >1" in 24 hours occurred in August, with several other events <1".

September also observed above average precipitation with a total of 4.88 inches of rain falling during the month, 2 inches greater than the 10-year average. Rain fell on 43 of the 93 days during the third quarter.

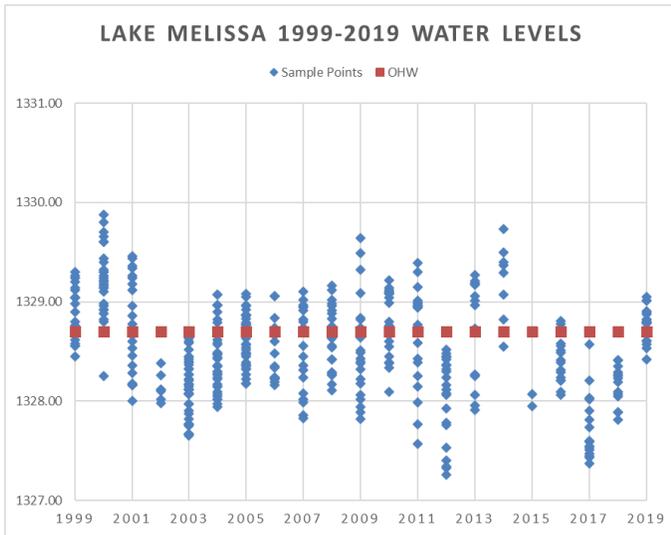
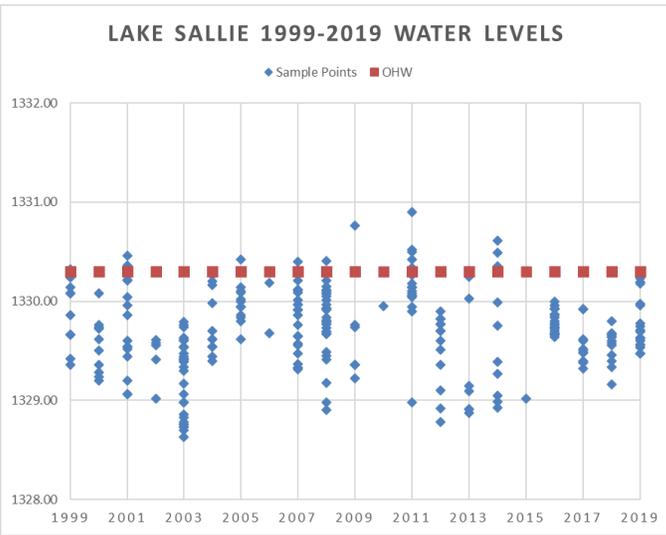
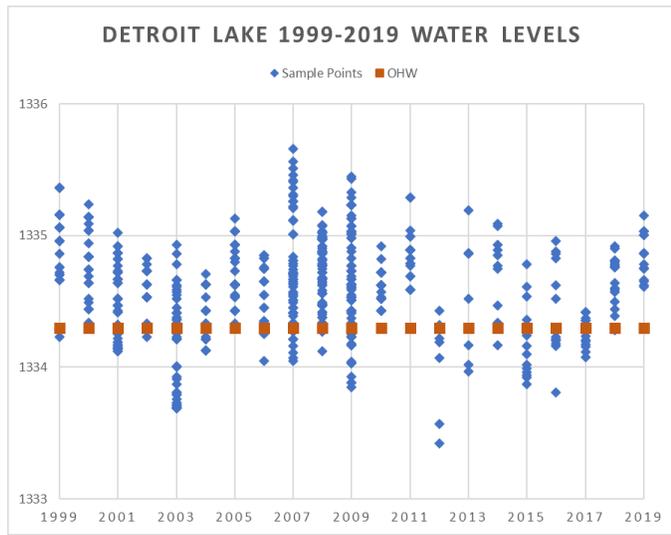
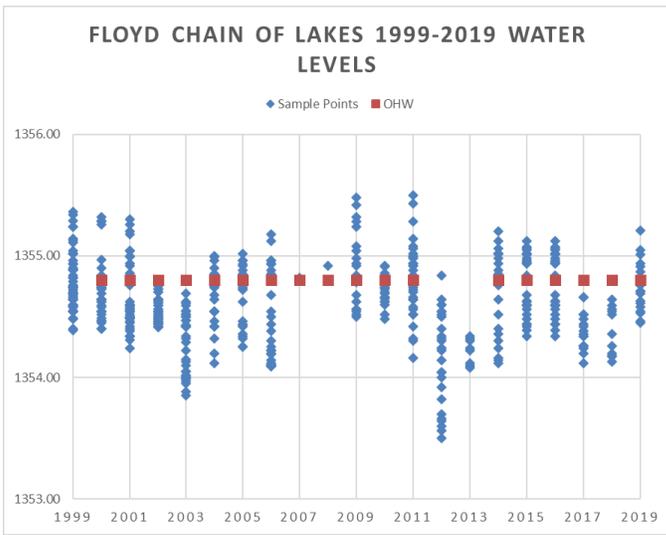
Temperatures were average to slightly cooler. A warm spell towards the end of September brought temperatures above the average for 7 days before returning to seasonable temperatures.

4th Quarter—Cold and Snowy

October 10th brought the first of several snowfall events to the region dropping 3 inches. Lake ice-on occurred around November 11th for most area lakes. By the end of the month, another period of heavy snowfall occurred with 8.5" on November 30th and another 12" on December 28th and 29th. These larger snowfall events combined with several smaller snowfall events produced a year- end snowfall total of 31.39".



Date	Rainfall amount
5/19/2019	1.07"
7/9/2019	1.29"
7/10/2019	1.75"
8/6/2019	1.15"
8/13/2019	1.23"
8/20/2019	1.07"
9/13/2019	1.02"



Weather and Water Levels

With the excessive precipitation observed in 2019, it was not surprising to see that many lakes experienced high water as compared to previous years. Detroit Lake, for example, maintained 6"-8" above the OHW for the entire monitoring season.

Lake St. Clair also experienced very high water early in the year. Residents around the lake contacted the District in the spring concerned with water encroaching buildings and property. District staff investigated multiple possible causes including plugged culverts, discharges from the new Waste Water Treatment Plant, and new construction being performed downstream. In the end, water levels slowly receded once a culvert blockage was removed, and reached proper levels towards the end of the summer.



Ice-on occurred on November 11th, 2 days earlier than 2018, and 13 days earlier than the 10-year average of November 24th. Following the late ice out of 2019 on April 25th, (8 days later than the 10-year average) 2019 had 200 days ice free, 21 days less than the average for the last 10 years, and 26 less than the average for 2000-2009. Ice conditions for the season were poor. Heavy snow cover shortly after ice-on insulated the ice, preventing it from gaining thickness.

Water Monitoring Program

The District understands that data collection and decisions based on sound science are critical to the success of the District's goals, programs and projects. Because of the dynamic and ever changing nature of the water resources, the District operates an extensive lake and stream management program. This program is intended to improve the District's understanding and inform sound decision making to protect and enhance the surface and groundwater resources in the District. The overall objectives of the monitoring program are to identify water quality problem areas, quantify pollutant loadings, evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs, and promote understanding of District water resources and water quality. District staff and two seasonal interns collect and analyze the data. In 2019, the District spent **\$28,500** for seasonal labor, equipment, and lab analysis.



The District collects 8-10 water samples on a bi-weekly basis throughout the summer season on each lake. Specific water quality data (total phosphorus, chlorophyll-a, and Secchi disk depth) for each lake are compared to historical data collected in previous monitoring years. Total phosphorus concentration readings represent the potential available phosphorus that will feed lake's aquatic plants and water column algae during the summer months. These three water quality parameters are a measure of the water column's productivity. Additional biological and physical parameters (i.e., macrophytes, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, pH, water levels, shoreline alterations/uses) and climatological information (air temperature, precipitation and notable climatic events) are also collected. In 2018, phytoplankton sampling was added to Big and Little Detroit, Sallie, and Melissa to collect additional information to study potential impacts on the aquatic food web due to Zebra mussel invasion.

The data is reviewed and used to characterize overall lake water quality and health, and examines trends over time to determine if each lake supports their designated uses for swimming, fishing, and/or aesthetics. Lakes with increasing phosphorus trends and/or big swings in TP concentrations over time, are cause for concern. An increasing phosphorus trend suggests something is changing in the lake, along the shoreline or in the watershed that is causing phosphorus concentrations to rise. Caught early, intervention may stop or abate the source. Lakes with big swings in phosphorus may be experiencing episodic phosphorus pollution. This information influences lake management decisions for continued protection and improvement of District lakes. All of the lakes receive stormwater runoff (directly or indirectly) and are located within the Ottertail River Basin.

Big Floyd, North Floyd, Little Floyd, Detroit, Curfman, Pearl, Sallie, Melissa, Johnson, Reeves, Fox, Munson, and Long are classified as deep lakes. Deep lakes have a maximum depth greater than 15 ft, or less than 80% of the lake within the littoral zone. The littoral zone is the near-shore area of the lake in which plants grow. Abbey, Brandy, and St. Clair are classified as shallow lakes. Shallow lakes have a maximum depth less than 15 ft, or more than 80% of the lake within the littoral zone.

Previous annual monitoring reports, vegetation and shoreline surveys are available on the PRWD website at www.prwd.org.



Lake Water Quality

Lakes designated for 2019 monitoring were split into two sampling groups; week A included Big Floyd, North Floyd, Little Floyd, Long, Big Detroit, Sallie and Melissa; and week B included Munson, Johnson, Reeves, St. Clair and Abbey. Surface water samples were collected, analyzed, and compared to standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to assess overall lake health.

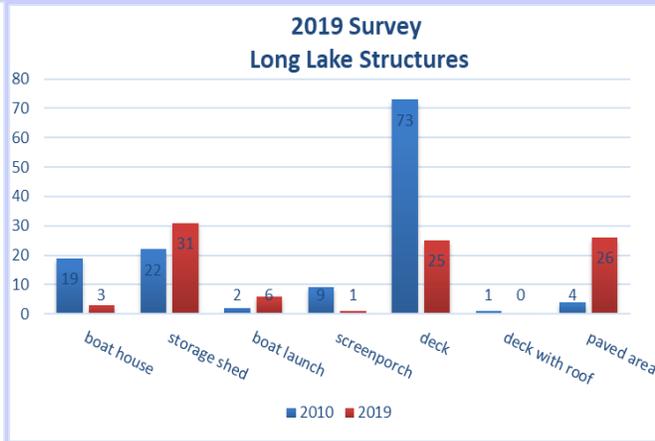
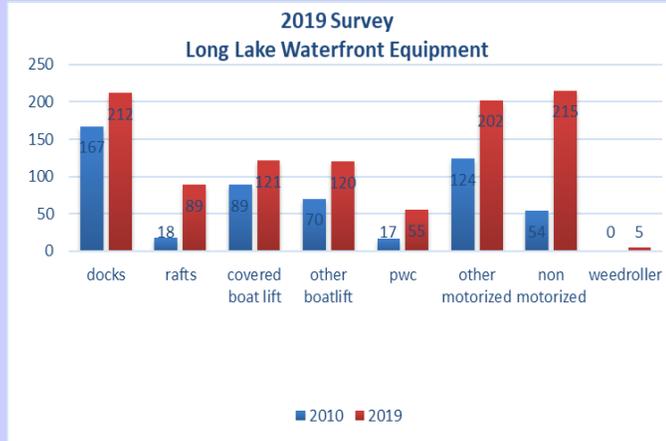
In 2019, all lakes sampled had better water quality results for phosphorous, water clarity, and Chlorophyll-a than their historic averages. Of note, the biggest decrease in phosphorous concentrations was on Abbey Lake, with a 2019 average concentration of 24 ppb, one half of the historic average of 50 ppb.

Lakes	2019 Averages			Historical Averages (1999-2018)			MN Pollution Control Agency Lake Standards		
	TP Mg/L	Chl-a Mg/L	Secchi (feet)	TP Mg/L	Chl-a Mg/L	Secchi (feet)	TP Mg/L	Chl-a Mg/L	Secchi (feet)
Big Detroit	17	4	15	25	9	10	<40	<14	>4.6
Little Detroit	15	2.5	15	19.5	5	11	<40	<14	>4.6
Big Floyd	15	4	11.5	15.5	5	11.5	<40	<14	>4.6
North Floyd	28	11	11	32	14.5	8	<40	<14	>4.6
Little Floyd	20	6	11	23.5	9.5	9	<40	<14	>4.6
Sallie	21.5	4.5	14.5	34	14.5	7.5	<40	<14	>4.6
Melissa	15.5	3.5	17	21	7.5	10.5	<40	<14	>4.6
St. Clair*	82	42.5	3	88	43	3	<60	<20	>3.3
Long	10	4.5	18	13.5	4	13.5	<40	<14	>4.6
Fox	12	4.5	13.5	13.5	4	12.5	<40	<14	>4.6
Abbey*	24	8	7	50	15.5	4.5	<60	<20	>3.3
Munson	15.5	7	11	20	6	10.5	<40	<14	>4.6
Johnson	20.5	7	9	24.5	7.5	8.5	<40	<14	>4.6
Reeves	23	9	10	26.5	9	10	<40	<14	>4.6
	Value does not meet the state standard								
*shallow lake	Value meets the state standard								

2019 Long Shoreline Survey- 180 Parcels

The survey compared modifications to the shoreline, nearshore, structures, and waterfront equipment present to the 2010 survey. Over the past decade, some notable changes on Long include a resort conversion to single family homes on the south end and the addition of City water and sewer services on the north, east and south areas.

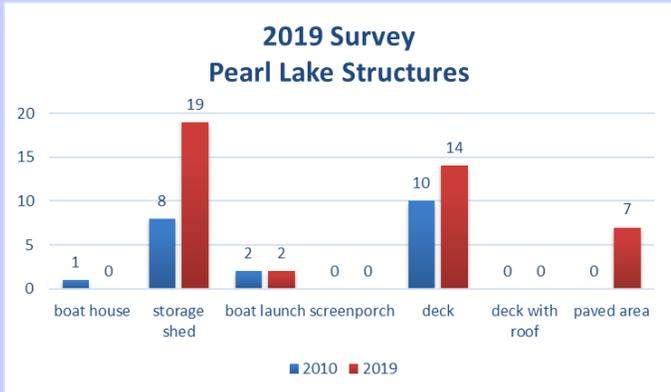
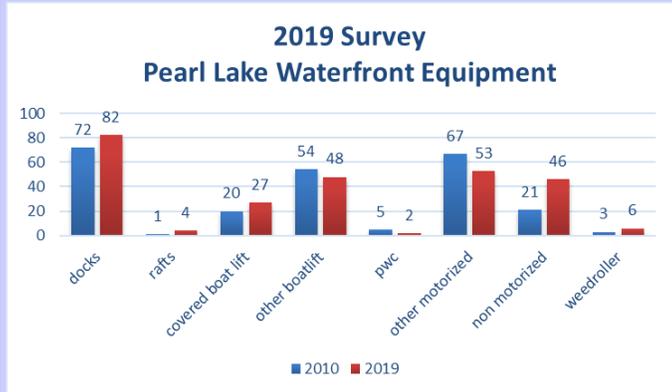
Long's shoreline is 6% natural, 7% minimally altered, 19% moderately altered, and 68% greatly altered. Greatly altered shoreline increased by 230% from the 2010 survey mostly due to removal of natural trees, shrubs, and vegetation and replacing with lawns, sand blankets, and rip-rap. Waterfront equipment changes over that past decade include increases in docks, rafts, lifts, but the most notable were the increases in personal watercraft, kayaks, and boats. Waterfront structures saw a marked decrease in the number of boat houses, decks, however there was an increase in storage sheds, stairways and paved landing areas.



Long Lake Shoreline Alteration	2019	2010
Natural Shoreline. Natural vegetation all along shoreline and within the shore impact zone; no modifications have been made to the shoreline except a small walkway (<4ft) and/or dock .	13 parcels	12 parcels
Minimal Shoreline Alteration. (Naturally vegetated area—trees and/or shrubs /unmowed grasses present along at least 3/4 of shoreline, may contain cattail or bulrush fringe. Only natural rip-rap or sand present.	12 parcels	64 parcels
Moderate Shoreline Alteration. (1/4 to 1/2 of shoreline not altered from natural state (trees, shrubs, grasses) ; no retaining walls; some modification within Shore Impact Zone, but limited to < 50%; some trees and shrubs in upland area.	34 parcels	59 parcels
Greatly altered (More than 50% of shoreline altered; retaining walls, patios, boat ramps may be present in Shore Impact Zone. Entire shoreline is mowed to rip-rap/sand blanket; upland may be cleared to primary structure.	121 parcels	37 parcels

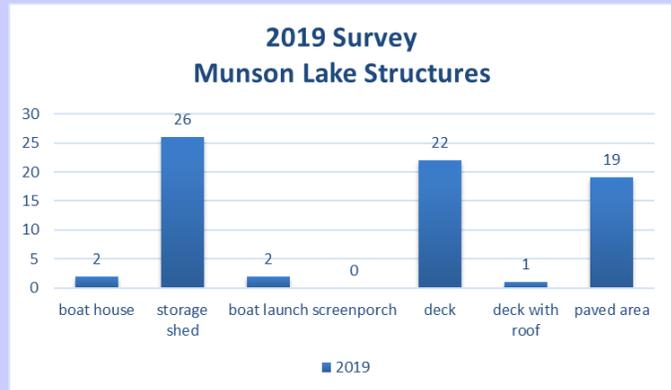
Pearl Lake Survey—92 Parcels

Pearl Lake is a relatively small lake on the Western peripheral of the District. Since the last survey in 2010, development has increased. The number of greatly modified lots has increased by 54% while the number of natural lots has decreased by 5%. That being said, Pearl lake still retains 35% of its lots as minimally modified. The Lake also experienced an increase in non-motorized watercraft and a decrease in motorized watercraft, signifying more low-impact recreation such as paddleboards and kayaks. A total of 11 lots have added storage shed since 2010, and 3 new docks have been added.



Munson Lake Survey- 93 Parcels

Munson has been highly developed, with 53% of sites being "greatly modified". Like other District lakes, development on Munson has increased greatly. Development has focused on the Northern part of the lake, with some on the isthmus between Munson and Sallie. A large natural area has been left undeveloped on the West side of the lake due to a large wetland located there.



Pearl Lake and Munson Lake Alterations	2019 Pearl Munson	2010 Pearl
Natural Shoreline. Natural vegetation all along shoreline and within the shore impact zone; no modifications have been made to the shoreline except a small walkway (<4ft) and/or dock .	20 parcels 13 Parcels	21 Parcels N/A
Minimal Shoreline Alteration. (Naturally vegetated area—trees and/or shrubs /unmowed grasses present along at least 3/4 of shoreline, may contain cattail or bulrush fringe. Only natural rip-rap or sand present.	32 parcels 13 Parcels	32 Parcels -N/A
Moderate Shoreline Alteration. (1/4 to 1/2 of shoreline not altered from natural state (trees, shrubs, grasses) ; no retaining walls; some modification within Shore Impact Zonee, but limited to < 50%; some trees and shrubs in upland area.	20 parcels 20 Parcels	19 parcels -N/A
Greatly altered (More than 50% of shoreline altered; retaining walls, patios, boat ramps may be present in Shore Impact Zone. Entire shoreline is mowed to rip-rap/sand blanket; upland may be cleared to primary structure.	20 parcels 48 Parcels	13 parcels -N/A

Aquatic Vegetation Surveys

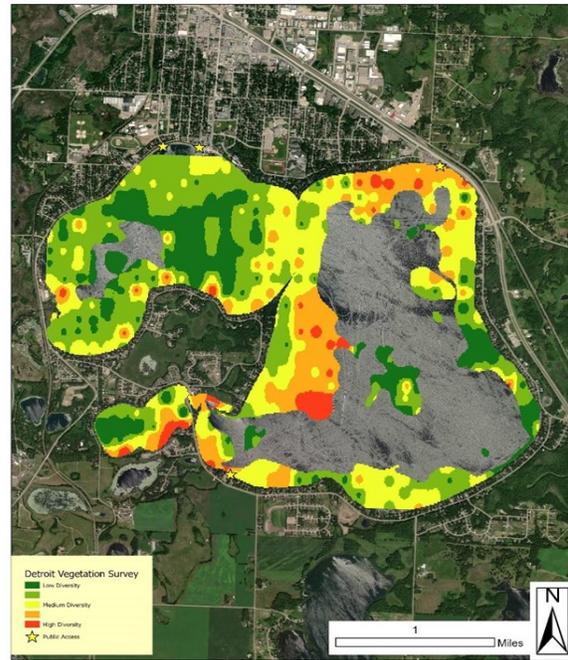
To monitor the ecological health of our lakes, the District performs an extensive survey of the aquatic plant community in select lakes every year. This survey estimates density and diversity of aquatic plants throughout the lake littoral zone (< 15 ft. water depth). Surveys are completed on District lakes within a 10-year period or more frequently if needed.

Detroit & Curfman Lakes Vegetation Survey—August 2019

Within the littoral lake area (< 15 ft depth), over 400 samples points were reviewed to map the lake aquatic vegetation species and abundance. A total of 20 species were found across the lake with Chara, Common Bladderwort, Northern Watermilfoil, Water Celery, and Water Moss as the most common native plant species. Highest plant diversity (red and orange) were along the North and West shores of Big Detroit, the south shore of Curfman (Deadshot Bay), and an area between Curfman (Deadshot Bay) and Big Detroit.

Little Detroit (shallow basin) and the west side of Curfman exhibit lower plant species diversity (green) with < 5 plant species present.

Aquatic invasive species (AIS) were present in all basins including Curly-leaved pondweed and Flowering rush. The full report can be viewed at www.prwd.org



2019 Spring—Early Algae and Diatom Bloom Reports on Long and Detroit Lake

The District normally observes green or blue-green algae blooms occurring between mid-July to October in area lakes, however in 2019, the cool spring temperatures sparked an unusual brown colored algae bloom on Long and Little Detroit Lakes. In late May, several Long Lake residents informed the District of brown colored water, surface scums, and very poor water clarity, and a day or two later Little Detroit residents reported similar lake conditions. MPCA and PRWD staff investigated these reports and took water clarity, temperature, and oxygen readings. It was determined a different type of phytoplankton (algae) called Diatoms was the source for the poor water quality conditions. Long Lake water clarity was 2 ft. Little Detroit water clarity was 9.5 ft, 4ft below the average of 13.5 ft in early June. Big Detroit did not experience the diatom bloom and had water clarity of 17.5 in early June, about average for this time of year.

The cooler 2019 spring temperatures created an optimal growth environment for the diatoms to thrive. These plankton species lay dormant within lake sediments over winter and germinate in spring where they rise to the surface and continue to multiply. As area lake water temperatures rise, the brown diatoms will die off. In 2019, most of the month of May was cool and wet, however, during the last few days, the air temperatures spiked up to 80 degrees F to mid-90 degrees F along with 40 mph wind gusts. In response to the high air temperatures, lake water temperatures also rapidly increased from 54 degrees F on May 20th to 63 degrees F on May 30th. The high wind gusts also mixed the lake water, bringing phosphorus from the bottom lake sediments up to the surface area for algae and diatoms to feed on, causing population explosion on some area lakes.



Stream Monitoring

The District monitors water quality and levels at multiple points throughout the District. These points are strategically placed to help pinpoint areas for protection and restoration. Parameters tested include Total Phosphorous, Orthophosphorous, sediment, and E-coli.

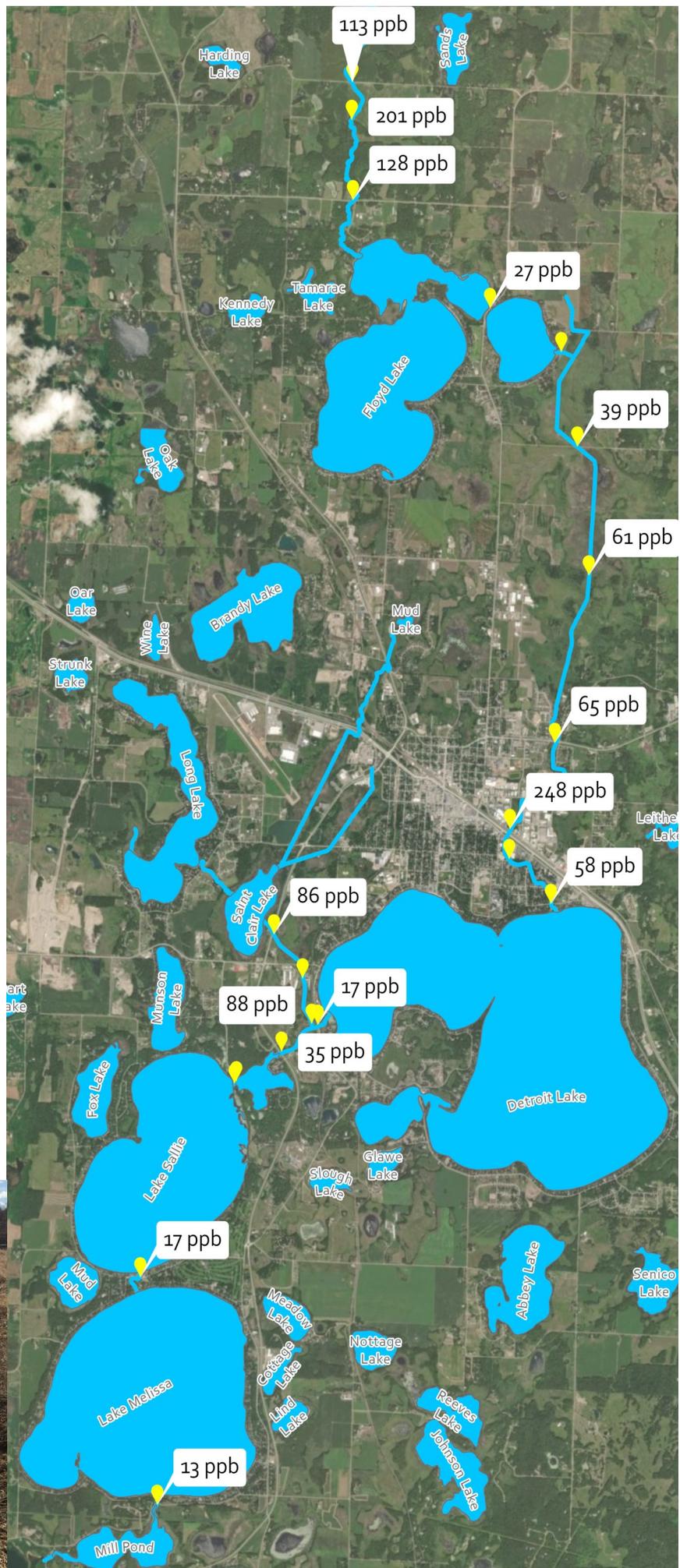
Staff also record discharge throughout the summer to help determine total pounds of nutrients passed through each sampling point.

Water quality in District Streams is directly related to the precipitation we receive in any given year. In 2019, we experienced heavy rainfall causing streams to swell. With increased flows come increased loads. In places as much as 150% more lbs. of phosphorous was observed in 2019. The lakes in the district tend to act as “buffers” catching nutrients from streams and diluting them throughout the lakes. This can be seen at multiple points throughout the District.

Water levels started high as streams opened up in the spring. High water one foot over the gage was reported on Campbell Creek at 230th St. Water levels receded after that until early July when the District received multiple large rain events. Large fluctuations in water levels and phosphorous loads were reported as large rain events passed through.

A marked increase in concentrations from the Rice Lake Complex was also observed from these rain events. On average, phosphorous loading increased 1.5X through the Complex. The same phenomenon occurred through the Ditch 14 Wetlands between Lake St. Clair and the Pelican River.

For more information on Stream Monitoring in the District, see the 2019 Monitoring Report.

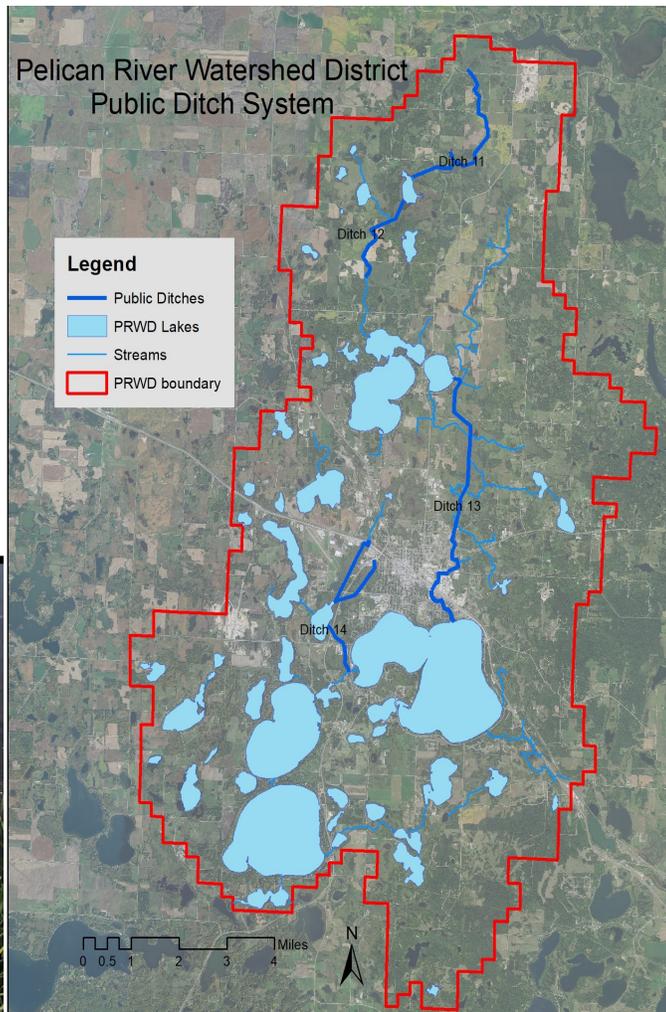


Data Collection—Streams

Becker County Drainage Systems 11,12, 13, 14

In the late 1990's, Becker County Commissioners transferred the drainage authority responsibilities of Becker County Ditch 11/12 (Campbell Lake/Creek area), 13 (Floyd Lake, Rice Lake, City of Detroit Lakes area), and 14 (St. Clair Lake, City of Detroit Lakes area) to the Pelican River Watershed District.

These drainage systems were constructed from 1913 to 1918 for agricultural improvements. The management of these systems follows MN Statute 103E and the costs associated with the drainage systems are paid for by the benefitting properties.



Drainage Management Policy Tree/snag removal, beaver control, blockages

In 2017, the District adopted a policy for drainage systems including tree removal, beaver control and dam removal which outlines policies, procedures and payment for contractors hired to perform work within the ditch systems.

2019 Activity

There were 36 beaver trapped out of the drainage systems in 2019, and one dam was removed using explosives. The total maintenance expenses on all systems was \$3,980.27.

Ditch 11—Dam removed with explosives in Campbell Creek area. Expense: \$180.27.

Ditch 13—4 beaver trapped at PR2 site, 12 beaver trapped at PR2a site, and 3 beaver trapped at the 8th St. trailer park. Expense: \$1,900.

Ditch 14 - 19 beaver trapped at Dunton Trail crossing. Expense: \$1,900.

DISTRICT DRAINAGE AUTHORITY
Becker County Systems 11, 12, 13 & 14

2019 Rice Lake Wetland Restoration Progress

Anchor Road Vacation. Many hours were spent in the spring of 2019 working with Detroit Township on their decision to partially abandon a 1 mile road area on Anchor Road starting at Becker County HWY 21 and to the west through the wetland area. Detroit Township was concerned with the future long term maintenance costs on Anchor Road after the project was completed. The Township and the majority of the nearby residents concluded a partial road vacation was in the best interest of the affected parties and the Township officially vacated a part of Anchor Road on June 11, 2019. The ditch culverts and road terminus cul-de-sac will be constructed on the west end of Anchor Road.

Project Bids. The District advertised for bids on the project in July. Unfortunately, three bids were received, but all were considerably higher than the engineer's project construction estimate. The PRWD Board of Managers voted to reject all bids. Options to move forward included; 1) proceeding with only the upper structure or 2) wait until early 2020 to rebid the entire project in hopes that the time of year would yield more competitive pricing. If option 2 was agreed upon, additional financing would be needed. The District made a request to the MN Board of Water and Soil Resources to extend the grant for a one-year period to June 30, 2021.



COST SHARE OPPORTUNITIES

The District continues to encourage those living on District lakes to use Best Management Practices (BMPs) when considering ways to enhance their property. Shoreline buffers consisting of native vegetation can benefit the fish in the lake, and the pollinators on the shore. For those living off the lake, consider a raingarden or vegetated swale to help manage stormwater on your property.

The District pays 75% of eligible expenses, up to \$500 for single family homes, \$1,000 for condo and apartment complexes and \$1,500 for not-for-profit religious organizations, public and private schools, local government agencies and private businesses.

Capital Improvement Project

Pelican River Watershed District

2019 Annual Report Appendices

2020-2029 Revised Management Plan Goals Summary (Work Plan)

2019 Financial Audit