LOCAL GOVERNMENT WATER ROUNDTABLE

2016 Funding Workgroup Policy Paper

MASWCD
Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Association *of* Minnesota Counties

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF WATERSHED DISTRICTS, INC

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BACKGROUND

In 2011, the Local Government Water Roundtable[1] introduced legislation to make changes to allow Comprehensive Local Water Management (CLWM) to be conducted on a watershed basis instead of a county boundary. The policy recommendations were developed through the work of the Local Government Water Roundtable (Association of Minnesota Counties, Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts) and the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR). This watershed basis management is now known as One Watershed One Plan (1W1P).

On January 27, 2016, the Local Government Water Roundtable (LGWR) chartered a Workgroup in order to expand on the original concepts for watershed based funding that were included in the November, 2013, Policy Paper by the LGWR.

The context and need for the Workgroup as noted in the Charter are as follows:
In 2011, the LGWR recommended the use of performance based criteria to allocate Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) implementation funding based on what is identified and prioritized in the major watershed plan. In 2013, the Local Government Water Roundtable Comprehensive Water Planning and Management Policy Paper specifically identified the following policy statement:

> ***"Long-term predictable state funding should be provided for implementation of actions identified in watershed based plans."***

The 2013 Policy Paper also outlined the following:

- The State should implement an approach that distributes state water funds to local governments using the following formula: 15 percent for core watershed services, 70 percent for implementation of watershed based plans, and 15 percent for competitive projects and programs.
- The funding mechanism should allow streamlined administration to maximize efficiency, minimize redundancy, and prevent duplication of efforts.
- Local governments must contribute cash or in-kind match in order to be eligible to receive state funding.
- Oversight and accountability measures must be implemented to assure public funds are being used wisely for water quality improvement.

[1] The Local Government Water Roundtable (LGWR) is an affiliation of three Minnesota local government Associations, working together in the planning and preservation of our state's water resources: Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC), Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD), and Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD). A list of representatives is included as an appendix.

In addition, during the 2015 legislative process, the Legislature expressed commitment to *One Watershed One Plan* by codifying the program details into state statute; and the Clean Water Council recommended accelerating watershed planning in efforts to get on a similar schedule as the Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategies (WRAPS).

With the expansion of funding and the prescription of *One Watershed One Plan* timing, there is a need to flesh out the concepts for funding from the 2013 LGWR Policy Paper. This will inform development of a framework and policy recommendation regarding future funding in efforts that seek to maximize efficiency and effectiveness of both local governments and state agencies responsible for managing water resources.

Workgroup Participants

The Workgroup participants included: John Biren (Lyon County), Mark Gamm (Dodge County), Kay Gross (Cottonwood Soil & Water Conservation District), Myron Jesme (Red Lake Watershed District), Diane Lynch (Prior Lake-Spring Lake Watershed District), Matt Moore (South Washington Watershed District), Diane Radermacher (Upper MN River Watershed District), Dan Schutte (Lake Soil & Water Conservation District), Susan Shaw (Mille Lacs Soil & Water Conservation District), Brian Watson (Dakota Soil & Water Conservation District), Teresa Wickeham (Kanabec County). Josh Stromlund (Lake of the Woods County) was invited but unable to attend any meetings.
Association Staff: LeAnn Buck, Executive Director for the Minnesota Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD) and Ben Baglio, Staff Liaison for the Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC). Ray Bohn from Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts was invited but unable to attend any meetings.
The following Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) staff also attended to provide information: Marcey Westrick, Doug Thomas, and Melissa Lewis.
The work sessions were facilitated by consultant Donna Rae Scheffert, note taking was done by consultant Beth Kallestad, and document writing was a collaboration.

Timeline/Process

The Workgroup held three daylong work sessions (March 9th, April 18th, and May 16th) and one half-day work session (May 27th) in St. Paul, Minnesota, to discuss and make recommendations about key areas including:

- Funding Principles and Current Practice;
- Funding Distribution Framework;
- Equitability Lens;
- Oversight and Accountability; and
- Transition of Funding.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Natural Resources Block Grant (NRBG) funds should remain in their current form.
2. Long-term, predictable state funding should be provided in the form of Comprehensive Watershed Implementation Block Grants (CWIBGs) for management and implementation of actions identified in comprehensive watershed management plans.
3. Watershed Implementation Partnerships (WIPs) and Seven County Metro Area Collaborative PTM Plans (prioritized, targeted, and measurable) should receive Comprehensive Watershed Implementation Block Grants (CWIBGs).
4. The current appropriation of Clean Water Funds should be revised to provide an allocation of not less than 60% of the total Clean Water Funds as Watershed Implementation Partnership (WIP) Funds. The remaining 40% of the total Clean Water Funds should allocated as other priorities to be determined by the Clean Water Council Recommendations (See Figure 1).
5. In order for a WIP to receive funding, the collaborating entities are required to have a BWSR-approved comprehensive watershed management plan, as well as a formal agreement and identification of which of the watershed implementation partners will serve in the fiscal agent role.
6. CWIBGs should be used for Implementation of strategies (70%) and Coordinated Services (up to 30%) (See Figure 2). If a WIP did not need to use all of its Coordinated Services funds for that purpose, those funds could be shifted to Implementation usage if needed with BWSR approval.
7. Competitive Project grants should also be available that would allow for implementation work beyond what can be funded through the CWIBG Funds. These funds should be 15% of the WIP Funding Appropriation (See Figure 4).
8. A 10% non-state match would be required from eligible WIPs for each category of funding: Implementation of strategies, Coordinated Services, and Competitive Project Grants.
9. WIPs should be allowed to accumulate funds over multiple years for targeted watershed projects. Those who choose to accumulate funds would provide an annual "use intended" plan and create a dedicated revenue fund for this purpose.
10. Competitive Grant Funds should remain available during the Transition Period (FY 2018 – FY 2025) (See example in Table 1) and will be available to WIPs as well as LGUs that are not yet WIPs.
11. Existing reporting and accountability measures should be modified for WIPs and the Collaborative PTM Plans.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The intent of these recommendations and policy paper is to build on the vision of One Watershed, One Plan (1W1P) by providing guidance and recommendations for a mechanism to fund implementation after comprehensive watershed management planning (Minnesota Statute 103B.801) is completed. The LGWR played a significant role in the creation of the 1W1P process and believes that funding changes are necessary to effectively implement watershed management across the state.

When the voters of Minnesota approved the Clean Water, Land and Legacy Amendment to increase sales taxes, they did so with the intent that actions would take place that would result in cleaner water. At present, there is much focus on assessment and identification of sources of pollution through the Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategies (WRAPS) process as well as planning through Local Water Management Plans or the newly adopted 1W1P process. Monitoring, assessment and planning work are all important and necessary, but carrying out the strategies and actions in the plans such as land management practices, capital improvement projects, education and behavior changes should be the highest priority and where the most Clean Water Funds are used. Once implementation strategies are developed, it is imperative that funding is aligned to be distributed to implement actions effectively. Monitoring and assessment should continue beyond the initial WRAPS process but to a lesser degree than is currently proposed, and more focus through funding and actions should be given to implementation actions what will result in cleaner water.

The Workgroup agreed with the 2013 LGWR Policy Paper that the following principles should be adhered to as this new mechanism is developed:

1. The funding mechanism should allow streamlined administration to maximize efficiency, minimize redundancy, and prevent duplication of efforts.
2. Local governments provide match (services, materials, or cash contributed to the accomplishment of project objectives) in order to be eligible to receive state funding.
3. Oversight and accountability measures must be implemented to assure public funds are being used wisely for watershed management.

These recommendations should take effect beginning in FY 2018.

RECOMMENDATION: Mechanism for Funding

Review of Current Funding

Prior to making recommendations on what a new funding mechanism could look like, the Workgroup began with a review of the current funding situation that can be summarized by the following statements:

- The Natural Resources Block Grant (NRBG) funds, which are currently provided to Counties to implement actions required by state statute include the Wetland Conservation Act, Shoreland Management, and the Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Program. **These funds and programs should remain in their current form.**
- Funds are also currently provided through the NRBG for Comprehensive Local Water Management administration. **These funds should continue with the understanding that the duties under this work will shift from local water management to participation by local governments in the development and implementation of comprehensive watershed management plans.**
- In the Twin Cities metropolitan area, mandatory planning has been required since 1982. Since these plans exceed what is expected of a 1W1P, at this time they are not anticipating going through the 1W1P process. However, **their comprehensive watershed management plans are in need of predictable funding from the state.**
- The practice of distributing Clean Water Fund dollars to the local governmental units (LGUs) is now done through a largely competitive grants process which should be changed to be a mix of predictable and competitive funds. **As the process of comprehensive watershed management planning plays out, there is a need to develop a mechanism of funding that more appropriately fits this process.**

Recommendation 1: The Natural Resources Block Grant (NRBG) funds should remain in their current form.

Rationale for Why the Current Competitive Funding Mechanism Should Change

The Workgroup discussed the current competitive grant funding mechanism that exists for distribution of Clean Water Funds. BWSR is the primary grantor of funds to LGUs, but some grants also go through other state agencies.

The following are the rationale agreed upon by the Workgroup regarding the need for a change in the funding mechanism:

- Watershed management is an effort that takes time and would benefit from a more stable base of funding than is provided through current grants.
- Some projects take longer than the typical two or three year grant cycles. Longer term, predictable funding would make it more likely these projects could be carried out.
- The lack of stable funding results in challenges related to staff retention and continuity.
- More staff time could be spent on implementation activities as opposed to writing and tracking grants.
- Advance knowledge of funding of known proportions will allow for better planning and implementation across watersheds.

- Having long-term, predictable funds would result in more implementation action taking place across the state, as opposed to being limited to those LGUs that are able to successfully write proposals and secure grants.

Vision for the New Funding Mechanism

The Workgroup discussed what a new funding mechanism should entail and determined the following:

- A funding mechanism for implementation should be predictable, efficient, and effective in a way that a largely competitive process is not.
- It should be resource driven where strategies and actions identified in the comprehensive watershed management plans drive what gets done.
- Implementation will be driven by cultivating and sustaining local partnerships and requires a funding mechanism that will support this effort.
- Budgeting and planning going forward will have more clarity and certainty if local partners have a predictable base of funding from which to work.
- More predictable funding for implementation will make it more likely to achieve progress on the goals of Clean Water which the citizens of Minnesota supported.

Recommendation 2: Long-term, predictable state funding should be provided in the form of Comprehensive Watershed Implementation Block Grants (CWIBGs) for management and implementation of actions identified in comprehensive watershed management plans.

RECOMMENDATION: Eligibility for Funding

In order to develop a funding distribution framework, it was necessary to determine what scale was appropriate. The BWSR 1W1P Suggested Boundaries Map (See Suggested Boundary Map in Appendix) was the approach that made the most sense to the Workgroup as a scale on which to develop this mechanism. Based on the *One Watershed One Plan Suggested Boundary Map* (see Appendix) there are 63 Boundaries designated for planning purposes. As the Suggested Boundary Map may be amended over time, eligibility for WIPs would be consistent with those potential amendments.

In addition, because of the separate comprehensive watershed management planning carried out in the Seven County Metro Area of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington Counties (See Map in Appendix) those Counties should be considered as well. It is important that funding be distributed in a way that is equitable and in as efficient and effective a manner as possible.

Non-Metro Area

The 1W1P process results in a planning document which will be a comprehensive watershed management plan. The next phase is implementation of the plan by a collaboration of LGUs. This collaboration could take on a variety of structures and formal agreements which should be determined by each group that is collaborating. As this is a new way of working together, the Workgroup felt a new term was needed to describe the effort and partnership. The term **Watershed Implementation Partnership (WIP)** was created to describe the collaboration needed to carry out the implementation activities.

A **Watershed Implementation Partnership** is defined as:

> *Those units of government (Counties, Watershed Districts, Soil & Water Conservation Districts, Watershed Management Organizations) who have approved comprehensive watershed management plans consistent with the 1W1P Suggested Boundary Map or a metro area equivalent.*

The WIPs are not considered a local unit of government, but a collaboration. As noted in the One Watershed One Plan Guiding Principles Fact Sheet (Dec 2013):

> *"Decision making that spans political boundaries is essential to fully implement watershed management and achieve established goals for the watershed; therefore, formal agreements outlining the means and method for this decision making are also essential."*

It is beyond the scope of this policy paper to define what those agreements should be.

Metro Area

As noted previously, comprehensive watershed management planning has been taking place in the Seven County Metro Area since 1982. The watersheds in these counties may choose to go through the 1W1P process, but are not required to do so. BWSR has been in conversation with these entities as part of the One Watershed One Plan Transition Plan (in Draft form May 2015). That Transition Plan notes:

> *"The most significant question remaining for the Metro is how future state funds could be equitably and more efficiently distributed, both for planning and implementation. The question will continue to be explored through ongoing discussions, regarding distribution of state funds and recommendations of the Local Government Water Roundtable. Specific or detailed strategies were not developed within the context of this Transition plan."*

The Workgroup acknowledges that there is much good planning and implementation work that is already taking place in the Metro area through existing comprehensive watershed management plans. Metro LGUs should work together and develop a priority list of projects leveraging existing plans without the need to duplicate existing plans/efforts.

As the metro area contributes to the source of Clean Water Funds through its tax base, to be equitable, it should have some share in the funds distributed through this new mechanism.

To address the issue of equity and duplication of funding through this new mechanism the Workgroup proposed that:

- The LGUs within each County will come together to use their watershed management plans to develop a priority list of projects that will be referred to as a **Collaborative PTM Plan** (prioritized, targeted, and measurable).
- The SWCDs in each county will be given the opportunity to serve as the lead organization for this effort. An alternative lead organization could be requested by the entities creating the Collaborative PTM Plan with approval from BWSR.
- The lead organization will help to create the Collaborative PTM Plan, seek approval through BWSR, receive the funds, and distribute the funds to the partners in accordance with the partners per the funding agreement.

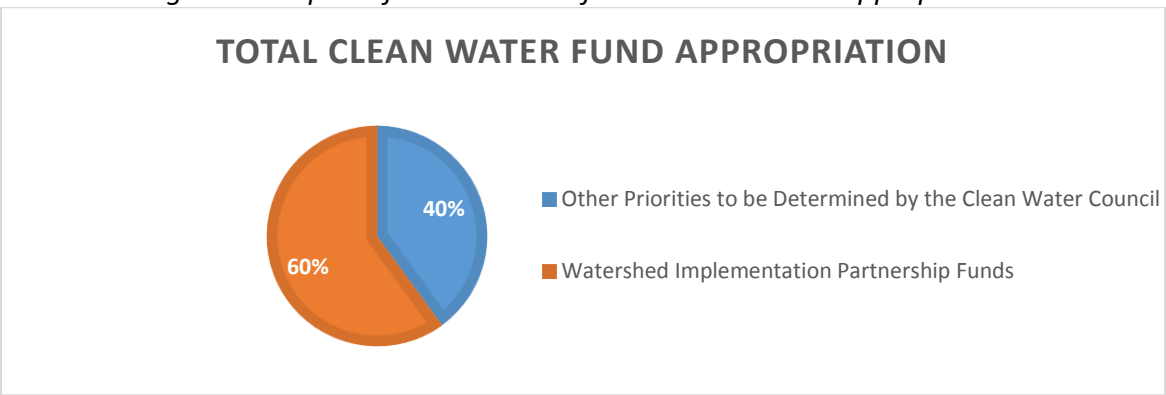
For the purposes of this policy document, we consider each of the potential Collaborative PTM Plan areas to be equivalent to a WIP giving a total of 70 WIPs by the end of FY 2025.

Recommendation 3: Watershed Implementation Partnerships (WIPS) and Seven County Metro Area Collaborative PTM Plans should receive Comprehensive Watershed Implementation Block Grants (CWIBGs).

RECOMMENDATION: Source of Funds

Where the funds would come from was a key discussion point of the Workgroup, as funding could come from a variety of sources. It was decided that for the present, the Workgroup would focus on the Clean Water Fund, but did not rule out potential requests for state General Funds or other sources in the future. The Workgroup reviewed the FY16-17 Clean Water Funds as recommended by the Clean Water Council. In that scenario, the total amount of Clean Water Funds is $221.6 million for the Biennium, of which approximately $135 million was recommended for distribution through BWSR grants, $24 million to Monitoring, $23 million to WRAPS, $31 million to Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection, and $7 million for Applied Research. The Workgroup noted that many components of this work could be shifted to the watershed level with support from state agencies, the University of Minnesota and others. The Workgroup determined that a 60:40 split of Clean Water Funds was the desired future. We are referring to the 60% of Clean Water Funds as **Watershed Implementation Partnership (WIP) Funds**.

Figure 1: Proposal for Allocation of Clean Water Fund Appropriation



Recommendation 4: The current appropriation of Clean Water Funds should be revised to provide an allocation of not less than 60% of the total Clean Water Funds to Watershed Implementation Partnership (WIP) Funds. The remaining 40% of the total Clean Water Funds should be allocated to other priorities to be determined by the **Clean Water Council Recommendations** (See Figure 1).

Recommendation 5: In order for a WIP to receive funding, the collaborating entities are required to have a BWSR-approved comprehensive watershed management plan, as well as a formal agreement, and identification of which of the watershed implementation partners will serve in the fiscal agent role.

RECOMMENDATION: Use and Distribution of Funds

The Workgroup spent time discussing the many actions and activities of watershed management, what the WIP funds could be used for, and how best to describe them.

It was determined that the predictable funding from the Comprehensive Watershed Implementation Block Grants (CWIBGs) should be broken down into two main categories:

> Coordinated Services[2] – services carried out at the local LGU level to include but not be limited to planning, organizing, base-line monitoring, outreach to enhance implementation, and administration.
>
> Implementation[3] – the efforts that lead to improved water outcomes, to include but not be limited to projects (BMPs, capital improvement) and programs (assessment monitoring, regulation).

Recommendation 6: CWIBGs should be used for Implementation of strategies (70%) and Coordinated Services (up to 30%) (See Figure 2). If a WIP did not need to use all of its Coordinated Services funds for that purpose, those funds could be shifted to Implementation usage, if needed, with BWSR approval.

Recommendation 7: Competitive Project grants should also be available that would allow for implementation work beyond what can be funded through the CWIBG Funds. These funds should be 15% of the WIP Funding Appropriation (See Figure 4).

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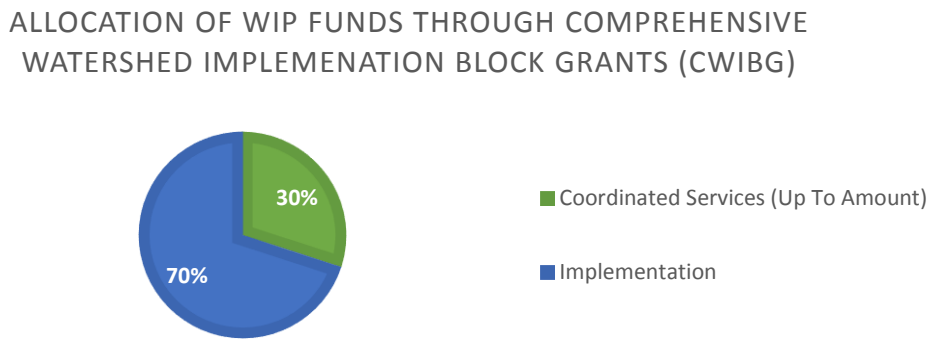
[2] Examples of such activities include: plan development, funding, governance, policy roles, advisory roles, authorities (e.g. statute, rule, local authorization), administration and coordination, coordination of shared services, collaboration, work planning, data collection and monitoring, feasibility studies, and citizen input.

[3] Examples of such activities include: data collection and monitoring, resource assessment, modeling, BMP implementation, capital improvement implementation, regulation (permitting) citizen input, outreach/information (internal and external), and education.

Figure 2 – Proposed Comprehensive Watershed Implementation Block Grant Funding Allocation



The importance of LGUs being invested in the outcomes in the form of match was discussed by the workgroup. It was decided to use the definition of match provided in the BWSR Grants Administration Manual which is: *Services, materials, or cash contributed to the accomplishment of grant objectives.* As the ability to provide match of LGUs varies widely across the state, there was concern that having the match set at too high a level could exclude some WIPs from meeting the requirements for CWIBG Funds. However, it was also recognized that match should be committed by the LGUs.

Recommendation 8: A 10% non-state match would be required from eligible WIPs for each category of funding: Implementation of strategies, Coordinated Services, and Competitive Project Grants.

The Workgroup also discussed the issue that some projects would take more funding than could be available through the Implementation portion of CWIBG Funds. These projects may also take many years to pull together willing partners and other resources. It would be beneficial to be able to accumulate funds for such purposes.

Recommendation 9: WIPs should be allowed to accumulate funds over multiple years for targeted watershed projects. Those who choose to accumulate funds would provide an annual "use intended" plan and create a dedicated revenue fund for this purpose.

RECOMMENDATION: Transition Period

The gradual transition to comprehensive water management planning statewide builds off of the existing work that is already being implemented by SWCDs, Counties and Watershed Districts. This transition period for funding will be required from FY 2018 – FY 2025, recognizing the timing to develop approved comprehensive watershed management plans. During this time, a portion of the appropriated WIP funds would be allocated to eligible WIPs in the form of CWIBGs. A statewide Competitive Projects grant process will continue to be available to those who are not yet WIPs as well as those that are WIPs. In order to not penalize entities that have not yet transitioned to WIPs, these entities would be given bonus points in the competitive process.

The amount of funds in the CWIBGs and Competitive Project Grants will start out with a higher percent in the Competitive category and less in the CWIBG category as the amount of WIPs starts smaller and grows (See Figure 3). Each year, as more comprehensive watershed management plans are completed and WIPs are formed, the funding mix would shift. Table 1 provides an example of this transition as well.

Recommendation 10: Competitive Grant Funds should remain available during the Transition Period (FY 2018 - FY 2025) (See example in Table 1) and will be available to WIPs as well as LGUs that are not yet WIPs.

Figure 3 – WIP Fund Allocations during Transition Period through FY 2025.

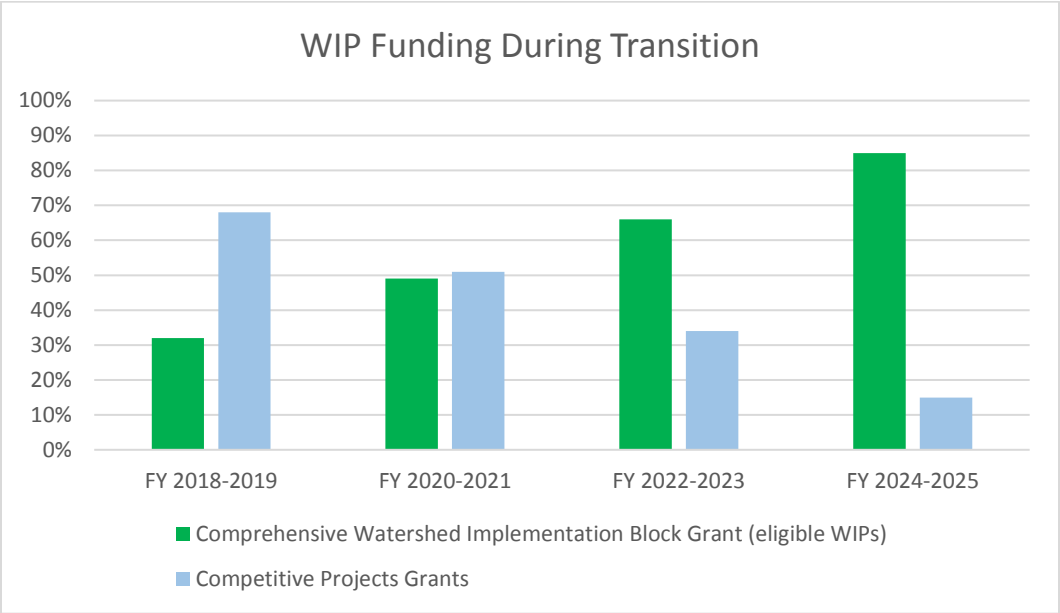


Table 1: Funding Transition Proposal EXAMPLE

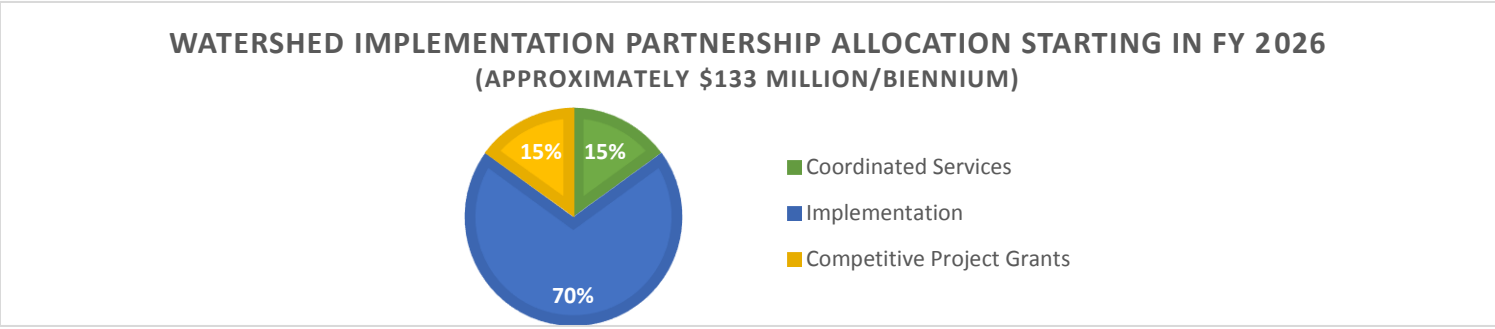
Estimated Eligible Watershed Implementation Partnerships (WIPs) During Transition				
(see Map in Appendix)	**FY 2018-2019**	**FY 2020-2021**	**FY 2022-2023**	**FY 2024-2025**
Non-Metro WIPs	19	33	47	63
Metro WIPs	7	7	7	7
Total Eligible WIPs	26	40	54	70
Total Eligible WIPs as %	37%	57%	77%	100%
Example of Potential Allocation of WIP Funds During Transition				
TOTAL Estimated WIP per Biennium*	$132,600,000	$132,600,000	$132,600,000	$132,600,000
Comprehensive Watershed Implementation Block Grants (85% of Total WIP * % of eligible WIPs)	$41,863,714	$64,405,714	$86,947,714	$112,710,000
CWIBG % of Total WIP	32%	49%	66%	85%
Potential CWIBG $ for EACH Eligible WIP**	$1,610,143	$1,610,143	$1,610,143	$1,610,143
COMPETITIVE Project Grants $	$90,736,286	$68,194,286	$45,652,286	$19,890,000
Competitive % of Total WIP	68%	51%	34%	15%

**Total Estimated WIP is based on FY 16-17 Clean Water Fund and subject to change based on future Clean Water Fund Appropriations. Total Clean Water Funds in FY16-17 was $221 Million, 60% of that is $132,600,000 per biennium.*
*** This is an average amount based on number of eligible WIPs and total WIPs and should be considered an "up to" amount. It should be noted that due to ranges of size and scope of projects a funding formula still needs to be determined that would more clearly define the total amount each WIP receives.*

<u>After the Transition Period</u>

At the end of the transition period (approximately FY 2026), the allocation of total WIP Funds would be: up to 15% for Coordinated Services and 70% for Implementation to be distributed through the Comprehensive Watershed Implementation Block Grants process (see Figure 2) and 15% for the Competitive Projects Grants as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 – WIP Funding Allocation after the Transition (~FY 2026)



RECOMMENDATION: Oversight and Accountability

It is anticipated and is important that the state provide oversight and accountability for the use of funds. There will be a need for each WIP to coordinate and manage their shared services. It is vital that the Coordination Services role for the WIP be in place and perform well. The Workgroup envisioned the Coordinated Services similar to a "quarterback" role, helping to guide and oversee work within the WIP area.

Summary of Potential Accountability Factors

- WIPs submit an application and receive an "up-to" CWIBG allocation once comprehensive watershed management implementation plan is complete.
- The "up-to" amount is driven by actions in the comprehensive watershed management plan.
- If accumulating funds, WIPs must submit an annual "use intended" plan and create a dedicated revenue fund for this purpose.
- Use the current eLINK reporting mechanism (streamlines current reports).
- Use a PRAP type mechanism (modified for this use) to review performance.

Recommendation 11: Existing reporting and accountability measures should be modified for WIPs and the Collaborative PTM Plans.

APPENDIX: Glossary of Terms

Clean Water Fund: The clean water fund is established in the Minnesota Constitution, article XI, section 15. Beginning July 1, 2009, until June 30, 2034, the sales and use tax rate shall be increased by three-eighths of one percent on sales and uses taxable under the general state sales and use tax law. Receipts from the increase, plus penalties and interest and reduced by any refunds, are dedicated, for the benefit of Minnesotans, to the following funds: 33 percent of the receipts shall be deposited in the clean water fund and may be spent only to protect, enhance, and restore water quality in lakes, rivers, and streams and to protect groundwater from degradation, and at least five percent of the clean water fund must be spent only to protect drinking water sources.

Clean Water Council: A Clean Water Council is created to advise on the administration and implementation of this chapter, and foster coordination and cooperation as described in section 114D.20, subdivision 1. The council may also advise on the development of appropriate processes for expert scientific review as described in section 114D.35, subdivision 2 (M.S. 114D.30, Subd. 1)

Collaborative PTM Plan: A plan for watershed management activities that are prioritized, targeted and measurable that is developed by using the existing comprehensive watershed management plans that exist in Counties of the Seven County Metro Area.

Comprehensive Watershed Management Plans: means a plan to manage the water and related natural resources of a watershed that consists of the plans listed in subdivision 3 or a separate plan that has been approved as a substitute by the board and adopted by local units of government for the same or additional purposes. The comprehensive watershed management plan shall be consistent with the goals of section 103A.212 and may address the goals in sections 103A.201 to 103A.211, and chapter 114D. (M.S. 103B.3363, Subd. 3a)

Comprehensive Watershed Implementation Block Grants (CWIBGs): Block grants of funds that will be provided to Watershed Implementation Partnerships to carry out Coordinated Services and Implementation as noted in their comprehensive watershed management plans.

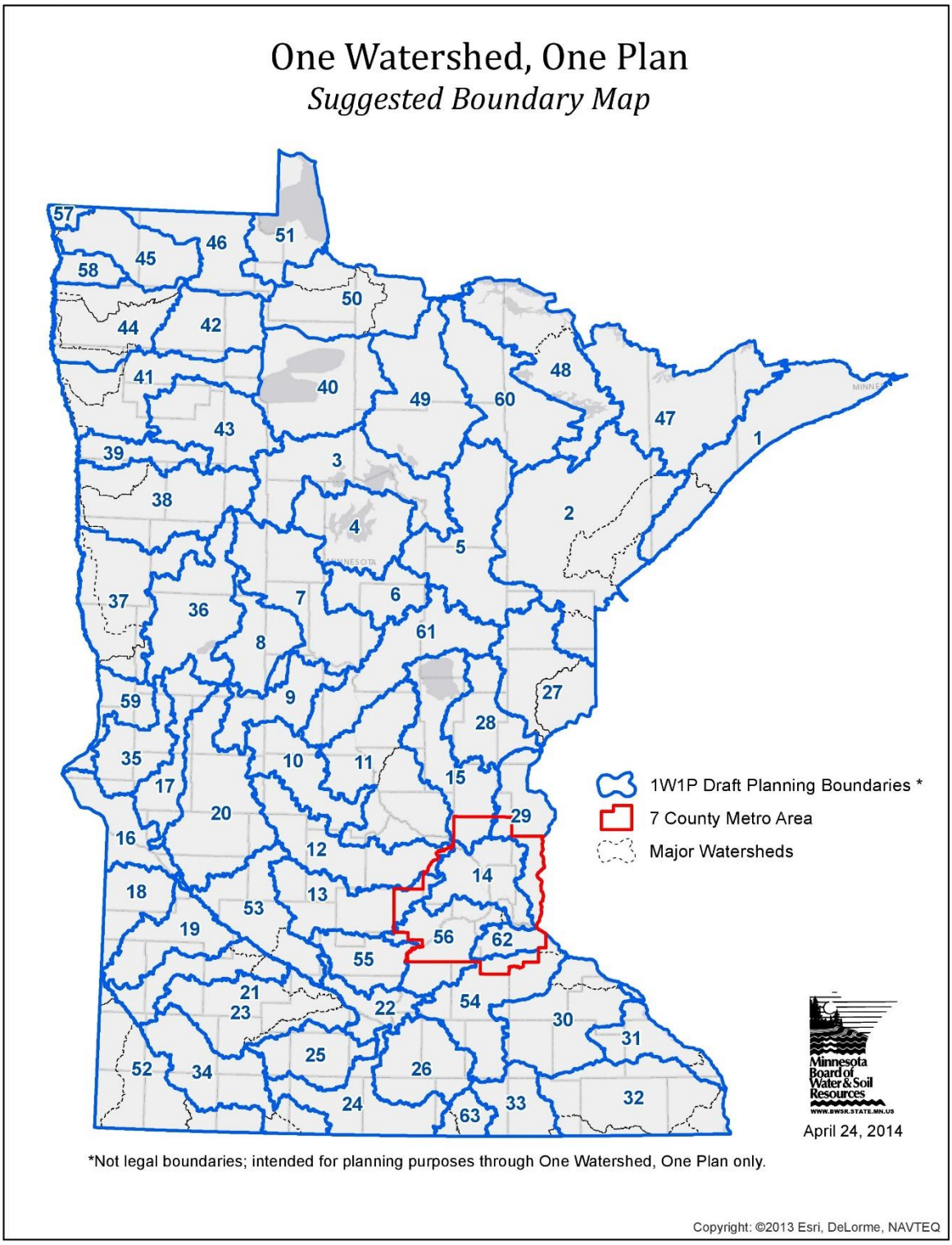
Match: Services, materials, or cash contributed to the accomplishment of grant objectives (as noted in the BWSR Grants Administration Manual)

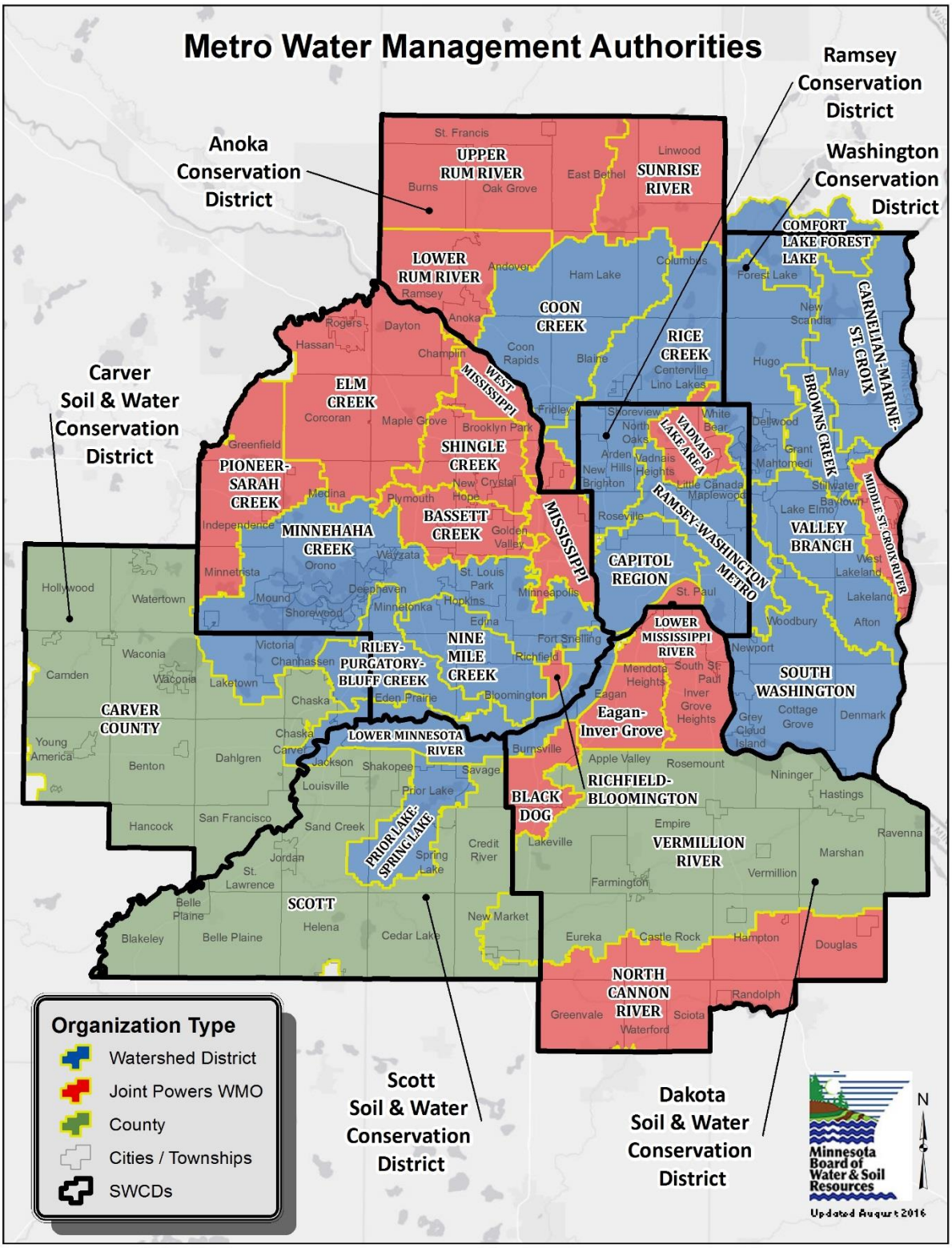
Transition Period: The fiscal years beginning with FY 2018 – FY 2025 during which time comprehensive watershed management plans are approved by BWSR and Watershed Implementation Partnerships are formed.

Watershed Implementation Partnership (WIP): Those units of government (Counties, Watershed Districts, Soil & Water Conservation Districts, Watershed Management Organizations) who have approved comprehensive watershed management plans consistent with the 1W1P Suggested Boundary Map or a metro area equivalent.

Watershed Implementation Partnership Funds: The appropriation of funds from the Clean Water Fund that is to be used for carrying out the work of comprehensive watershed management plans through the WIPs and Collaborative PTM Plans.

APPENDIX: Maps




Metro Water Management Authorities
Ramsey Conservation District
Anoka Conservation District
Washington Conservation District
Carver Soil & Water Conservation District
Scott Soil & Water Conservation District
Dakota Soil & Water Conservation District
UPPER RUM RIVER
SUNRISE RIVER
LOWER RUM RIVER
COON CREEK
RICE CREEK
COMFORT LAKE FOREST LAKE
CARNELIAN-MARINE-ST. CROIX
ELM CREEK
WEST MISSISSIPPI
BROWNS CREEK
PIONEER-SARAH CREEK
SHINGLE CREEK
VADNAIS LAKE AREA
MIDDLE ST. CROIX RIVER
MINNEHAHA CREEK
BASSETT CREEK
MISSISSIPPI
CAPITOL REGION
RAMSEY-WASHINGTON METRO
VALLEY BRANCH
NINE MILE CREEK
RILEY-PURGATORY-BLUFF CREEK
LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER
SOUTH WASHINGTON
CARVER COUNTY
LOWER MINNESOTA RIVER
Eagan-Inver Grove
BLACK DOG
RICHFIELD-BLOOMINGTON
PRIOR LAKE-SPRING LAKE
VERMILLION RIVER
SCOTT
NORTH CANNON RIVER
Organization Type
Watershed District
Joint Powers WMO
County
Cities / Townships
SWCDs
Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources
Updated August 2016
N

APPENDIX: Local Government Water Roundtable Members

Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC) representatives

Jack Swanson, Roseau County Commissioner, AMC President

Duane Bakke, Fillmore County Commissioner

Rich Sve, Lake County Commissioner

Jennifer Berquam, AMC Environment & Natural Resources Policy Analyst

Ben Baglio, AMC Intergovernmental Services Assistant

Minnesota Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (MASWCD) representatives

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Mike Jorgenson, Big Stone SWCD Supervisor, MASWCD WC Area 2 Director

Paul Krabbenhoft, Clay SWCD Supervisor, MASWCD Secretary/Treasurer

LeAnn Buck, MASWCD Assistant Director

Sheila Vanney, MASWCD Assistant Director

Minnesota Association of Watershed Districts (MAWD) representatives

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Jerome Deal, Bois De Sioux Watershed District Manager, MAWD Region 1 Director

Craig Leiser, Browns Creek Watershed District Manager, MAWD Region 3 Director, MAWD Treasurer

Ray Bohn, MAWD Coordinator