

Cannon River One Watershed, One Plan

"Aligning local water planning on major watershed boundaries with state strategies towards prioritized, targeted and measurable implementation plans"

AGENDA

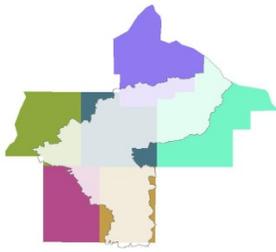
Cannon River One Watershed, One Plan

Policy Committee Meeting

January 10, 2018 – 9:00 a.m.

Rice County Government Center
320 Third Street Northwest Faribault, MN 55021

1. Call to order
2. Approval of agenda
3. Approve minutes of November 8, 2017 meeting
4. Financial summary and invoices for payment
5. Workplan progress update *Camilla Correll, EOR*
6. Priority watershed issues and concerns *Camilla Correll, EOR*
7. Potential operational arrangements
 - A. Presentation *Jennifer Wolf, MCIT*
 - B. Questions/Discussion *All Members*
8. Establish next meeting day, time and location
9. Adjourn



Cannon River

One Watershed, One Plan

“Aligning local water planning on major watershed boundaries with state strategies towards prioritized, targeted and measurable implementation plans”

DRAFT Minutes

Policy Committee Meeting

November 8, 2017

**Rice County Government Services Building
320 Third St NW, Faribault, MN 55021**

Policy Committee Members: Jeff Beckman (Goodhue SWCD), Kevin Chamberlain (Dakota SWCD), Richard Cook (Rice SWCD), Cletus Gregor (Le Sueur SWCD), Dan Hansen (Steele SWCD), James Hedeem (Belle Creek WD), Carrie Jennings (North Cannon River WMO), Galen Malecha (Rice County), Steven Rohlifing (Le Sueur County), Mike Slavik (Dakota County).

Also in Attendance: Brad Becker (Dakota County staff), Brad Behrens (Rice County staff), Dave Bucklin (GBERBA staff), Dave Copeland (BWSR), Ashley Gallagher (Dakota SWCD staff), Justin Hanson (Mower SWCD staff), Beau Kennedy (Goodhue SWCD staff), Shaina Keseley (BWSR), Josh Mankowski (Le Sueur County staff), Jenny Mocol-Johnson (BWSR), Bill Opheim (Waseca County intern), Donna Rasmussen (Fillmore SWCD staff), Mike Schultz (Le Sueur SWCD staff), Brian Watson (Dakota SWCD staff), Camilla Correll (EOR).

1. Call to Order

Chair Rohlifing called the meeting to order at 9:05am.

2. Approval of Agenda

Motion by Malecha, second by Hedeem to approve the agenda. Motion carried.

3. Approval of Minutes

Motion by Hansen, second by Gregor to approve the minutes of the August 2, 2017 Policy Committee meeting. Motion carried.

4. Invoices for Payment

Gallagher reviewed the financial summary. **Motion by Cook, second by Slavik to recommend approval of invoices for payment. Motion carried.**

5. Workplan Progress Update

Correll presented on the workplan progress that has been made and the next steps (see presentation slides). The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and Planning Work Group (PWG) will meet in November to finalize the issues, priorities and management areas. This will then be brought to the Policy Committee at their next meeting. The next phase is the establishment of

measurable goals followed by targeted implementation activities. The process continues to involve many stakeholders through the use of public Water Conversations as well as the TAG, PWG and Policy Committee. Questions and comments on the presentation included:

- The draft management areas map showed the Cannon Bottoms area as a hot spot. Is this all below Lake Byllesby? As it is currently mapped, yes it is. Follow-up comment included concern that there are still groundwater issues in Northfield area above Lake Byllesby. Response was that the management areas are still draft and the TAG/PWG will have an opportunity at their November 15th meeting to make any necessary changes.
- How likely is it that the TAG/PWG will change the priorities and management areas? Fairly likely as there is still a need for review on more watershed wide issues. Groundwater will likely rise as a watershed wide issue.
- There was a question regarding input data used for the Zonation process. EOR previously prepared a memo on the sources of data and it is available on the Cannon River 1W1P website.

6. Updates on priorities and management areas

Included in agenda item number 5 during the presentation given for the Workplan Progress Update.

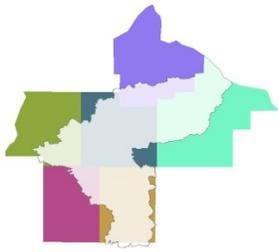
7. Committee and work group roles and responsibilities

Watson provided an overview on the work groups and committees and how they have evolved. After consultation with BWSR, it was advised that the Cannon River 1W1P add a Technical Advisory Group (TAG). A determination on who this would involve was needed and it was decided to have a representative from each state and regional review agencies, cities with population approximately 10,000 or greater, Cannon River Watershed Partnership, all the Planning Work Group members and BWSR advisory staff. This is a group of 28 people that will continue to meet throughout the planning process. Questions and comments included:

- Were models taken from other watersheds? Response is that we are following BWSR Guidance.
- Is it possible to get the names of the members? Response is TAG members are posted on the Cannon River 1W1P website.

8. Collaboration for implementation

Gallagher presented on BWSR requirements for implementation structure and what that means for the Cannon River 1W1P (see presentation slides). The Policy Committee will need to determine how current group/committee roles will change or stay the same, the type of structure for implementation, and the timing of these decisions. The presentation then transitioned into three examples of existing structures around southern Minnesota watersheds including Justin Hanson from Mower SWCD and Cedar River Watershed District, Donna



Cannon River

One Watershed, One Plan

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Rasmussen from Fillmore SWCD on the Root River 1W1P, and Dave Bucklin from Cottonwood SWCD on the Greater Blue Earth River Basin Alliance (GBERBA).

Malecha left at 10:30am.

Questions and comments were held until the end of all presentations and included:

- For the Root River 1W1P, where will the implementation dollars go? Is there acceptance with landowners? Response is that the group has developed a workplan in the last year as they wait for funding, and there are ‘ready to go’ projects. The Workplan also includes initiatives that are losing funding such as a nutrient management staff and soil health staff that work in multiple counties. There will also be work in two wellhead protection areas, and support of a farmer-led council in a sub-watershed.
- Is there duplication with Watershed Districts/WMO now that we have 1W1P? Response is it is more an opportunity to leverage existing resources, especially staff. A position for administration of 1W1P or a Watershed District can be contracted through the SWCD office. This provides opportunity to target practices and provides services at the same time. The transition to 1W1P will be difficult for the state and local governments but in the end it will lead to new opportunities.
- When the Watonwan watershed starts their 1W1P, how will GBERBA be involved/represented? Response is staff may wear multiple hats but the current plan is to have one staff represent Cottonwood SWCD and another staff represent GBERBA.
- Comment made to thank the presenters as their information was very helpful, and that a Joint Powers Board seems to be an option that works well.
- Comment that implementation dollars from the state may require local match dollars. How are you leveraging dollars? In the Root River 1W1P they are going to try and use county dollars to the SWCD’s as match. Follow-up comment that in 2018 there will be \$8.75 million available as part of the watershed based funding pilot program that aims to reduce competitiveness and encourage collaboration.
- What is the timeline? Response is ultimately is up to the Policy Committee.
- What is the best structure for moving the needle on water quality? Response is we do not know this. Examples in the metro area include watersheds that operate on multi-million dollar budgets down to approximately \$30,000 budgets.

The presentation concluded with three check-in questions for the Policy Committee members:

1. What information do you as a policy committee member need?
2. How could our Cannon River 1W1P efforts fail?
3. What does success look like?

9. Next meeting

The next Policy Committee meeting was scheduled for January 10th, 9:00 am at the same location, Rice County Government Services Building.

10. Adjourn

Motion by Hedeem, second by Gregor to adjourn the meeting. Meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Galen Malecha, Secretary
Cannon River Watershed 1W1P Policy Committee

Invoice

Emmons & Olivier Resources, Inc.
7030 6th Street N
Oakdale, MN 55128-6146
Phone 651.770.8448
Fax 651.770.2552
www.eorinc.com



Invoice Total	\$2,813.40
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Ashley Gallagher
 Dakota County SWCD
 4100 220th Street W
 Suite 102
 Farmington, MN 55024

November 21, 2017
 Invoice No: 01335-0001 - 6

Job 01335-0001 Cannon River 1W1P

Summary of Work Performed:
 Summarizing feedback collected at 2nd series of water conversations. Preparing for and attending October PWG/TAG meeting. Finalizing draft Land and Water Resource Inventory.

Project Budget: \$170,879
 % Complete: 44%

Professional Services from October 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017

Phase 05 Draft Management Plan

Professional Personnel

	Hours	Rate	Amount
Professional 4	13.00	161.00	2,093.00
Professional 2	1.75	118.00	206.50
Professional 1	2.00	96.00	192.00
Technician 3	6.25	99.00	618.75
Support Staff	.25	63.00	15.75
Totals	23.25		3,126.00
Total Labor			3,126.00

Total this Phase \$3,126.00

Retainage

Current Retainage	312.60 (10.00 % of 3,126.00)	-312.60
Prior Retainage	7,152.24	
Retainage-To-Date	7,464.84	

Total this Invoice \$2,813.40

Billings to Date

	Current	Prior	Total
Labor	3,126.00	70,062.75	73,188.75
Expense	0.00	1,459.50	1,459.50
Totals	3,126.00	71,522.25	74,648.25

Invoice

Emmons & Olivier Resources, Inc.
7030 6th Street N
Oakdale, MN 55128-6146
Phone 651.770.8448
Fax 651.770.2552
www.eorinc.com



Invoice Total \$1,811.47

Ashley Gallagher
Dakota County SWCD
4100 220th Street W
Suite 102
Farmington, MN 55024

December 20, 2017
Invoice No: 01335-0001 - 7

Job 01335-0001 Cannon River 1W1P

Summary of Work Performed:
Preparing for and attending Policy Committee Meeting and Joint PWG/TAG Meeting. Drafting issues and resource concerns section of plan.

Project Budget: \$170,879
% Complete: 45%

Professional Services from November 1, 2017 to November 30, 2017

Phase 05 Draft Management Plan

Professional Personnel

	Hours	Rate	Amount
Professional 4	6.00	161.00	966.00
Professional 3	1.00	143.00	143.00
Professional 1	1.00	96.00	96.00
Technician 3	8.00	99.00	792.00
Support Staff	.25	63.00	15.75
Totals	16.25		2,012.75
Total Labor			2,012.75
		Total this Phase	\$2,012.75

Retainage

Current Retainage	201.28 (10.00 % of 2,012.75)	-201.28
Prior Retainage	7,464.84	
Retainage-To-Date	7,666.12	
	Total this Invoice	\$1,811.47

Billings to Date

	Current	Prior	Total
Labor	2,012.75	73,188.75	75,201.50
Expense	0.00	1,459.50	1,459.50
Totals	2,012.75	74,648.25	76,661.00

**CANNON RIVER ONE WATERSHED, ONE PLAN
POLICY COMMITTEE**

Agenda Item: Workplan Progress Update

Information Item

Meeting Date: 1/10/2018

Prepared by: Planning Work Group (Staff)

PURPOSE/ACTION REQUESTED:

Provide update on the progress that has been made and anticipated schedule.

SUMMARY:

EOR will provide a presentation on the status of the workplan. We are transitioning from the first major stage of "Identification and Prioritization of Resources and Issues" into the next phases of "Establishment of Measurable Goals" and "Targeted Implementation Activities."

Concurrent with these next phases, a third round of Water Conversations will be held in February/March. Work tasks continue to be on schedule and we are on track to submit a draft plan to BWSR for their approval by the end of 2018.

RECOMMENDATION:

Review and discuss.

Supporting Documents:

To be distributed at the meeting.

CANNON RIVER ONE WATERSHED, ONE PLAN POLICY COMMITTEE

Agenda Item: Priority Watershed Issues and Concerns

Information Item

Meeting Date: 1/10/2018

Prepared by: Planning Work Group (Staff)

PURPOSE/ACTION REQUESTED:

Provide an overview of the “Analysis and Prioritization of Issues” and “Resource Concerns” section of the draft Plan.

SUMMARY:

This draft section of the Plan defines issues and concerns, provides details on the process used to identify issues and concerns and presents the priorities in three tables for tier one, tier two and tier three priorities. The three tiers are defined as follows:

Tier One: priorities represent concerns and issues to be addressed within the 10-year timeframe of this plan. Implementation activities and a detailed budget and schedule will be identified in the plan for these concerns and issues.

Tier Two: priorities represent concerns and issues to be addressed in the next 10-year plan, or as opportunity or funding arises in the first 10-year plan. Implementation activities will be identified in the plan for these concerns and issues, but without a detailed budget and schedule.

Tier Three: priorities represent priority issues and concerns to be addressed in some future, undefined period. No specific implementation activities will be identified for these concerns and issues.

As the process moves into establishing measurable goals and targeted implementation activities, the group may find the need to revisit the priority issues and concerns. However, this text has been reviewed by the Technical Advisory Group and is accepted on general consensus by the Planning Work Group. Completing this draft text establishes a base to move forward with the next stages of Plan development.

RECOMMENDATION:

Review and discuss.

Supporting Documents:

Analysis and Prioritization of Issues and Resource Concerns section

ANALYSIS AND PRIORITIZATION OF ISSUES AND RESOURCE CONCERNS

The identification of priority issues and resource concerns is an important component of the 1W1P development process. According to BWSR guidance, this part of the planning process should result in:

“A prioritized list of issue statements that clearly convey the most pressing problems, risks, and opportunities facing the watershed, and maps depicting locations of priority resources”.

This section of the plan describes the process planning partners used to identify the watershed issues and priorities that will be addressed within the 10-year timeframe of this Plan (generally depicted in Figure 1-1). It also describes the process planning partners used to identify issues and concerns that are still a priority but not intended to be addressed within the lifespan of this plan unless new opportunities to do so present themselves.

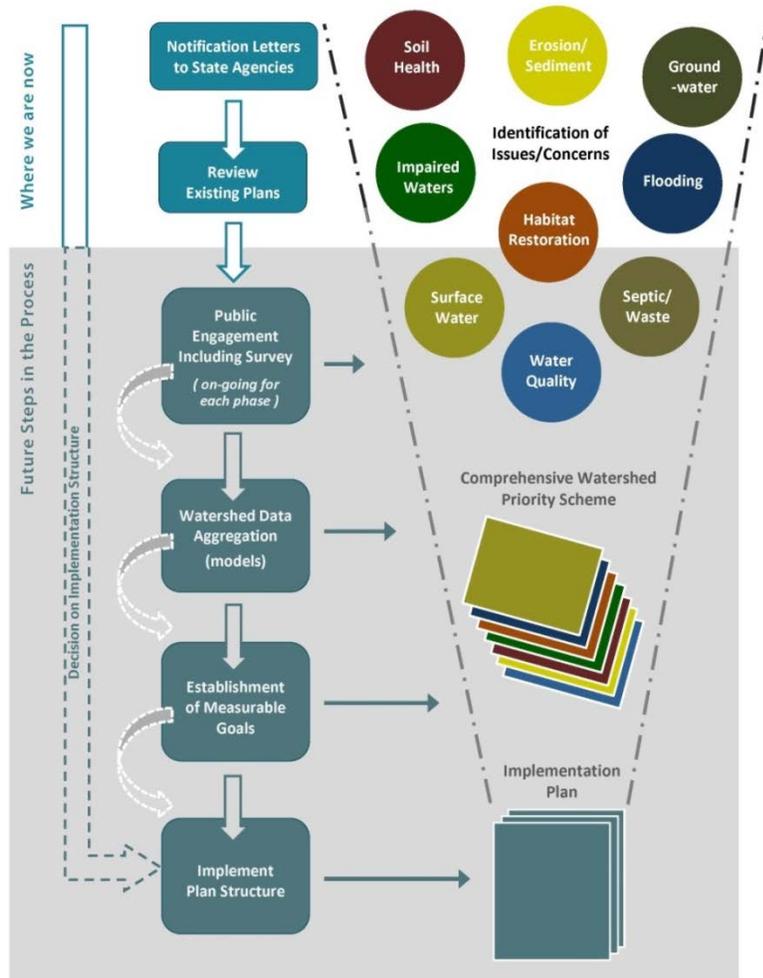


Figure 1-1. Schematic of the 1W1P Planning Process

1.1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions help to describe the organizational structure of the Cannon River 1W1P:

- **Watershed Management Component** – Watersheds are landscape units that integrate land, climate, surface water, groundwater, natural resources, wildlife and people. Watershed management seeks to incorporate all of these factors in determining the most cost-effective means of protecting and restoring its resources. The term “watershed management component” describes how the individual watershed concerns are categorized within this framework. For organizational purposes, watershed management component is broken down into three categories: Resources, Landscape Alterations and Socioeconomic Factors.
- **Watershed Concerns** – A watershed concern is the specific resource or activity being managed. These individual watershed concerns were grouped into three categories, described above. Resources are the things in the watershed that are directly being managed, including Streams, Lakes, Wetlands, and Groundwater. Landscape alterations are ways humans use and impact the watershed, including Agriculture, Forestry, Development, and Drainage Systems. Socioeconomic Factors are the social and economic factors that influence our ability to manage resources and landscape alterations, such as Education, Coordination, Funding, and Partnerships.
- **Issues Affecting Watershed Concerns** – Typically, an issue affecting a watershed concern is defined as a factor or stressor that results in an adverse impact to the watershed concern. In most cases, a watershed concern has multiple issues which affect it. An issue is identified as a priority if it affects a priority watershed concern. For example, an issue affecting lakes is eutrophication.

The issues affecting watershed concerns that are identified and prioritized in this plan were used to define the goals, implementation activities, and schedule for the 10-year implementation plan.

1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL WATERSHED CONCERNS AND ISSUES

The process of identifying priority issues and concerns in the Cannon River Planning Area involved examining information from a variety of sources. These included assessing local, state and regional planning documents for content relevant to the Cannon River Planning Area, creating opportunities for cities, stakeholder groups and the public to inform Plan issues and priorities, incorporating the expertise of partnering agencies and organizations and utilizing various prioritization tools. The outcome of this process was a list of watershed concerns and issues that were later prioritized by the group and used to inform development of goals and the implementation plan.

1.2.1 Plan Review Agency Notification and Involvement

As part of the local water management process, and pursuant to Minnesota Statutes: 103B.304-103B.355, a notification letter is required to be sent to plan review authorities and other stakeholders of the One Watershed, One Plan development process. This notification letter invites plan review authorities and other stakeholders to submit priority issues and concerns for consideration in the plan development process. The Cannon River Watershed Management Plan notification letter was distributed to multiple stakeholders, including stakeholders outside of those required to receive notification, on February 2, 2017. Responses were received from the following entities:

- City of Faribault
- City of Northfield
- Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR)

- Metropolitan Council
- Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA)
- Minnesota Department of Health (MDH)
- Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR)
- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)

1.2.2 Local and Regional Planning Documents

The process of identifying and describing the watershed concerns and those issues affecting the watershed concerns involved significant review and incorporation of local and regionally-relevant plans. The planning documents reviewed can be categorized as follows:

- County, SWCD and Watershed District/Watershed Management Organization Plans
- State Plans (e.g. 2016 Nonpoint Priority Funding Plan, Minnesota Nutrient Reduction Strategy, DNR Wildlife Habitat Plans, TMDLs and WRAPS reports)
- Known Pollutant Modeling and Assessment Efforts for local resources
- Groundwater Management Plans (e.g. Cannon River Watershed Groundwater Restoration and Protection Strategies Report)
- Natural Resources Management Plans (e.g. Minnesota's Prairie Conservation Plan)

In total, 109 documents were compiled to create a comprehensive list of plans to inform the Cannon River 1WIP planning process (Appendix X). Information contained in these plans was entered into a database which was used to highlight potential issues, goals, objectives, and action items already identified for the Planning Area.

1.2.3 Expertise of Partnering Agencies and Organizations

Both the Advisory Work Group and the Technical Advisory Group represented a broad cross-section of the special interests, technical expertise, and local values found in the Planning Area. Members of the Advisory Work Group were invited to participate in Water Conversations where smaller work groups discussed issues and concerns related to water resources management, while the Technical Advisory Group was invited to meet with the Planning Work Group to obtain additional input on the more technical aspects of the Plan content.

Information obtained from both the Advisory Work Group and the Technical Advisory Group was added to the database used to highlight potential issues, goals, objectives, and action items already identified for the Planning Area.

1.2.4 Comprehensive Watershed Priority Scheme

In general terms, the comprehensive watershed priority scheme is a process developed to rank where priority issues and concerns need to be addressed in the Cannon River Planning Area. The comprehensive watershed priority scheme uses the output from a variety of modeling and prioritization tools represented as a series of maps. These maps highlight commonalities and differences in the spatial distribution of restoration and protection needs across the watershed. A priority area, or “hotspot”, is an area where a number of restoration and protection areas are concentrated (see red dots in Figure 1-2).

The Planning Work Group agreed upon a weight of evidence approach for using model outputs as each model used individually has strengths and weaknesses. For example, HSPF is stronger at predicting flow and pollutant loads at the HUC12 subwatershed scale while PTMApp is stronger at predicting pollutant loads at the field scale. HSPF is capable of modeling flow, sediment, phosphorus, and nitrogen, while PTMApp is primarily capable of modeling flow and sediment. Neither of these two models accounts for any other watershed concerns other than watershed runoff, while Zonation accounts for local values, groundwater sensitivities, pollutant risk, conservation priorities, and landscape concerns. As a result, no single model (HSPF, PTMApp or Zonation) was used exclusively in the Cannon River 1W1P planning process, but rather they were used collectively to guide the prioritization and targeting process.

The following sections describe the different watershed priority scheme tools and how they were used in the planning process. The HSPF and PTMApp models were completed as part of other watershed planning efforts prior to the One Watershed One Planning process, and are described in more detail elsewhere (noted below). More description is provided for the Zonation model as this tool was updated as part of the current planning process, and therefore details about this model are not previously described elsewhere. In addition, several prioritization tools from the Cannon River WRAPS planning effort were used, but are described in more detail in the 2016 MPCA report.

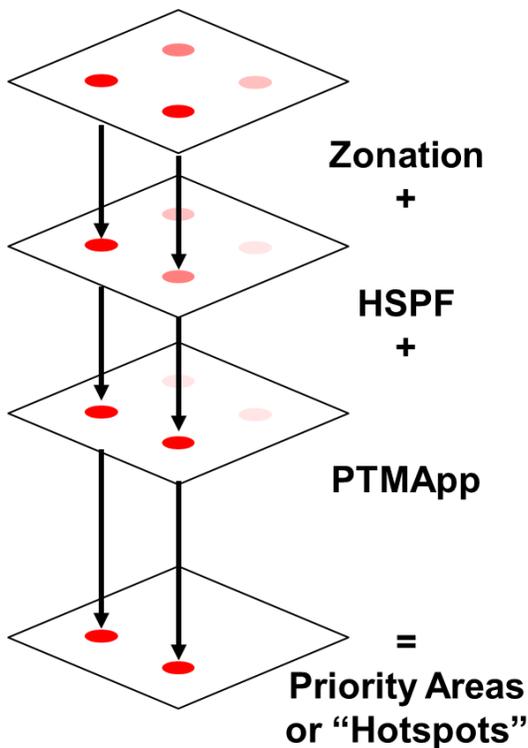


Figure 1-2. Priority Area “Hotspot” Identification Process in the Comprehensive Watershed Priority Scheme

The tools used to develop the comprehensive watershed priority scheme in the Cannon River Planning Area include:

- 2015 Cannon River Watershed Hydrologic Simulation Program – Fortran (HSPF) model results

- 2016 Cannon River Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) prioritization tools
- 2017 Cannon River Watershed Prioritize, Target, and Measure Application (PTMApp) results – a GIS tool for estimating the magnitude of pollutants generated from the landscape and water quality benefits of nonpoint source practices
- 2017 Cannon River Watershed Zonation results - a value-based model for prioritizing areas for watershed management

HSPF Model

The HSPF model results used in the prioritization process were subwatershed pollutant yield maps for total suspended solids, total nitrogen, and total phosphorus. These maps show the long-term annual average magnitude of pollutants (as lb per acre per year) discharged by each HUC 12 subwatershed to surface water resources in the Cannon River Watershed. Subwatersheds with higher magnitude of pollutant yields were considered for prioritization.

Detailed information regarding the development of the HSPF model can be found here: <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/watersheds/cannon-river>

PTMApp Model

The PTMApp model was completed for the Upper, Middle, and Lower Cannon River and the Straight River by Houston Engineering, Inc. as part of a Clean Water Fund grant through Rice County. EOR expanded the PTMApp model as part of this planning effort to cover the Goodhue County portion of the Mississippi River direct drainage area. The PTMApp model results used in the prioritization process were sediment yield maps by individual field. Whereas HSPF predicts the amount of pollutants discharged from each subwatershed, PTMApp predicts the amount of pollutants discharged from the edge of each field.

The individual field sediment yields were then aggregated to the HSPF HUC 12 subwatersheds to compare with the HSPF results. Subwatersheds that HSPF and PTMApp both predict higher pollutant yields were considered for prioritization.

Detailed information regarding the development of the PTMApp model can be found here: [This link to be added later]

Zonation Model

The Zonation values-based model prioritization approach is based on DNR's five-component healthy watershed conceptual model incorporating biology, hydrology, water quality, geomorphology, and connectivity. Value models help achieve this multiple benefits goal by identifying areas that optimize benefits by also accounting for what the community values. The use of an additive benefits objective function in the value model allows for the retention of high quality occurrences of as many conservation features as possible. Value models also can be used in a public participation process, whereby participants can decide on what features are valued and the ranking of those valued features. For example, there might be local value around a boat launch or trail that is not represented by other existing datasets used in the model that can be given higher priority by

the group. Addressing conservation goals effectively necessitates a collaborative approach, and value-based models provide a structure for collaborative efforts. In addition, value models and the five-component conceptual model used to structure the content in the value models are simple concepts that are easy to explain and apply at the local government scale.

The Cannon River 1W1P Planning Work Group reviewed the 2014 Zonation model results that were completed as part of the MPCA-funded Cannon River Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy process. Only a few members of the current Planning Work Group were involved in the 2014 Zonation process, and the Planning Work Group decided that they were interested in updating the Zonation model to reflect the values of the full Planning Work Group and the Policy Committee, expand the analysis to include the Mississippi River-Lake Pepin drainage area, and to combine the protection and restoration results into one prioritization scheme.

Detailed information regarding the Zonation model can be found in Appendix X.

Other WRAPS Prioritization Tools

In addition to HSPF and Zonation, the WRAPS report recommended resource prioritization according to proximity to water quality thresholds and exceptional quality lakes in Section 3.1 of the 2016 MPCA Cannon River WRAPS report. These lakes and streams were considered by the Planning Work Group and Technical Advisory Committee as part of the prioritization process.

The WRAPS report can be accessed online at:
<https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/watersheds/cannon-river>

1.2.5 Potential Watershed Concerns and Issues

Using the information described above, a comprehensive list of watershed concerns and issues was developed and organized by the following watershed management components: Resources, Landscape Alterations, and Socioeconomic Factors. This list is what the planning partners referred to as the “what” needs to be addressed in the Plan. Table 1-1 shows the list of watershed concerns and the potential issues affecting the watershed concerns that were considered during plan development.

Table 1-1. Watershed concerns and potential issues affecting the watershed concerns for the Cannon River Planning Area

Watershed Management Component	Watershed Concerns		Potential Issue(s) Affecting Watershed Concern
	Label	Description	
<p>Resources: Protection and restoration of watershed resources is a key component of watershed management. Watershed resources can be defined across multiple scales, from individual species, to communities, to bodies of water, to the entire ecosystem or climate. Watershed management activities protect and improve the quality of the water and other natural resources by managing the use of land and water resources in a comprehensive, holistic manner.</p>			
RESOURCES	Streams, Lakes and Rivers	In 2016 there were 36 lakes and 46 stream reaches that were impaired for recreation or aquatic life in the Cannon River Planning Area.. Pollution sources and stressors to aquatic life have been identified through TMDL studies including: phosphorus, turbidity/TSS, nitrate, ammonia, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, chloride, pesticides, stream connectivity/fish passage, physical habitat, and flow alteration. In addition, there are unimpaired and high quality lakes and streams in need of protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of high quality waters - Restoration of Impaired waters - Nonpoint pollution - Impacts to cold water fisheries - Lack of monitoring data and assessments - Lake eutrophication - Stream stressors (elevated stream temperature, nitrogen, phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, increased sediment, lack of physical habitat, physical connectivity, and flow alteration)
	Wetlands	Intensive land use and surface/subsurface drainage of shallow lakes and wetlands has led to a loss of wetland habitat in the Cannon River Planning Area. This loss of wetland habitat has impacts to ecological health as well as the hydrology of the watershed including less retention and storage of stormwater runoff, increased runoff rates and volumes, and reduced groundwater recharge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of wetland acres and quality - Need for quality wetland restoration and mitigation - Need for reliable funding sources - Inconsistent enforcement of wetland regulations
	Groundwater	Groundwater supplies drinking water for residents of the Cannon River Planning Area, irrigation for crops, water for industrial use and baseflow to groundwater dependent natural resources. Increasing demand from domestic, agricultural, and industrial water users can strain water resources and municipal water supply systems. The Minnesota Department of Agriculture’s Township Testing Program has identified areas in the Cannon River Planning Area that are vulnerable to groundwater contamination. Nitrate contamination of surface and groundwater is a longstanding issue in southeastern Minnesota. Karst areas in Dakota, Goodhue, and Rice Counties are especially vulnerable to contamination and additional research is needed to better understand and manage these sensitive landforms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of groundwater quality and quantity - Protection of groundwater recharge areas - Rapid transfer of chemicals in karst areas - Vulnerable drinking water source areas
	Ecosystems	The ecosystems within the Cannon River Planning Area - surface waters, forests, prairies, and calcareous fens – support critical functions for wildlife, rare and natural species, agricultural production, and recreation. The health of these ecosystems is threatened by human disturbance, habitat fragmentation, land use activities, invasive species, and climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preservation of natural areas and prairie - Improve habitat and corridors (fragmentation) - Lack of baseline and trend data - Pollinator populations - Protection of species of concern and rare and natural features
	Invasive Species	Aquatic invasive species are currently threatening waters in the Cannon River Planning Area, with the advanced spreading of species including, but not limited to, Eurasian watermilfoil, curly leaf pondweed, common and Asian carp, zebra mussels, and starry stonewort. There are also many other invasive species, noxious weeds, and specially regulated plants that pose risks to ecosystems, agriculture, recreation, and human health. An emerging weed threat to the Cannon River Planning Area is Palmer amaranth which poses a significant risk to agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emerging threats - Management of existing aquatic invasive species - New invasive species - Spreading of invasive species
<p>Landscape Alterations: The landscape within which watershed resources are located directly impact the quality of watershed resources. Watersheds support a variety of uses including cities, townships, agriculture, manufacturing, wildlife habitat and other human interactions. These uses cause complex, often substantial impacts that affect the entire watershed and lead to the need to find solutions to water quality and quantity issues. Watershed management can address the impacts of land use and landscape alterations by reviewing legal systems, promoting best practices, and encouraging more sustainable land use management.</p>			
LANDSCAPE ALTERATIONS	Agriculture	The health of the rural environment has a strong influence on the quality of watershed resources in the Cannon River Planning Area. The amount of water, nutrients and sediment that run off the rural landscape or leach into the groundwater system depends on the intensity of land uses, such as cropland, pasture, forest, or wetlands. Excess sediment and nutrients can leave the landscape due to untreated agricultural runoff, untreated feedlot runoff, and overgrazing. Approximately 90 percent of the Cannon River Planning Area is considered rural with 60 percent of the landscape dedicated to agricultural production. Improving sustainable agricultural production is important to the health of the rural economy, the rural environment, and the watershed as a whole.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural runoff - Poor soil health - Subsurface leaching to groundwater - Feedlot runoff - Loss of prime farmland - Impacts of overgrazing
	Forestry	The amount of water, nutrients and sediment that run off the rural landscape depends on the intensity of land uses,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need for forest conservation

		such as cropland, pasture, forest, or wetlands. Excess sediment and nutrients can leave the landscape due to loss of forested land. Approximately 9 percent of the Cannon River Planning Area is forest, with areas of MDNR designated high conservation value forest in the Lower Cannon River Lobe and important timber lands throughout the planning area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of high quality forests - Need for sustainable forest management - Fragmentation/wildlife corridors
	Development	Approximately 10 percent of the Cannon River Planning Area is considered urban. The health of the urban environment has a significant impact on the quality of the natural resources in the Cannon River Planning Area. Urban landscapes tend to have high levels of point source pollution from municipal and industrial wastewater, and high levels of non-point source pollution due to altered drainage patterns, volume, timing, and chemical composition of stormwater runoff. Improving stormwater management and developing community-based solutions that have multiple benefits are important to residents and users of the Cannon River Planning Area's quality of life and the environmental systems within the built environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of septic system compliance - Lack of stormwater management, O&M, funding, and research - Need for improved erosion and sediment control - Inconsistent regulations/permitting - Lack of shoreland management - Waste disposal and wastewater management
	Public and Private Drainage Systems	There are a number of judicial drainage systems in the Cannon River Planning Area that provide important stormwater conveyance and subsurface drainage services that support agricultural production. The public drainage systems are managed by the individual Counties on behalf of the private properties receiving drainage benefits from the system. Maintenance of the public drainage system is required to provide continued service to the benefitted properties that are typically assessed for any necessary maintenance or repairs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Altered hydrology/flooding - Functionality of buffers - Improve drainage system management program - Multi-purpose and multi-benefit drainage management - Lack of operation and maintenance - Impacts related to subsurface drainage
	Climate Change	Changes in climate and the frequency of severe storm events and droughts may have economic, ecological, and human health impacts in the Cannon River Planning Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Precipitation trends/flooding - Peak flows/flood mitigation - Need for resiliency planning
Socio-Economic Factors: Human interaction with the environment causes complex, often substantial impacts that affect the entire watershed. Watershed management can address human-environment interactions by reviewing legal systems, promoting best practices, encouraging natural resource-conscious land use and alterations and nurturing stewardship.			
SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACOTRS	Education and Outreach	There are numerous stakeholder groups in the Cannon River Planning Area. Engaging these groups in watershed management would promote stewardship and assist in meeting the goals of the 1W1P. Watershed management programs and projects should provide opportunities to gather and share information, engage stakeholders in the planning and design of restoration and protection activities, promote watershed stewardship, and educate stakeholders on issues critical to protecting and conserving the Cannon River Planning Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder engagement & participation - Awareness raising - Peer-to-peer networking & training - Information dissemination - Training and education
	Coordination and Partnerships	Watershed management efforts are most successful when stakeholders develop robust, coordinated collaborations that exploit synergies, leverage efficiencies, work through peer-to-peer relationships, and create multiple incentives to actively manage the watershed's water and natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-agency coordination & collaboration - Planning coordination - Developing partnerships - Integrating volunteers - Project prioritization - Gathering & sharing information
	Funding and Implementation	Effective watershed management in the Cannon River Planning Area is contingent on a number of funding and resource issues, including the internal capacity of local water plan authorities, watershed districts and watershed management organizations; the availability of funding; the ability to connect projects and programs with financial resources; the measurement of outcomes; and the adapting of plans to better achieve success.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing new funding sources - Effective resource allocation - Leveraging existing resources - Inter-jurisdictional resource coordination
	Recreation & Livability	A significant portion of the Cannon River is designated as a State Wild and Scenic River. The many tributary creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, trails and parks located throughout the watershed provide abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation and enhance livability. Community livability, tourism and the outdoor recreation economy is dependent upon the quality of the Cannon River Planning Area's water and natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livability - Tourism viability

1.3 PRIORITIZING POTENTIAL WATERSHED CONCERNS AND ISSUES

The prioritization process identifies the watershed concerns and issues that will become the focal point of the One Watershed, One Plan. All concerns and issues identified as part of the planning process are included in the Plan, but only the highest ranked concerns and issues were given specific goals and implementation activities to be completed within the first 10-year implementation plan. That said, watershed management requires an adaptive management approach, and the relative importance of the concerns and issues may change over the 10-year period of the Plan as additional data is gathered and implementation activities are completed.

The watershed concerns and issues were grouped into three categories in the Plan to represent their relative priority in the context of a 10-year implementation plan:

- Tier One represents concerns and issues to be addressed within the 10-year timeframe of this plan, Implementation activities and a detailed budget and schedule will be identified in the plan for these concerns and issues.
- Tier Two represents concerns and issues to be addressed in the next 10-year plan, or as opportunity or funding arises in the first 10-year plan. Implementation activities will be identified in the plan for these concerns and issues, but without a detailed budget and schedule.
- Tier Three represents priority issues and concerns to be addressed in some future, undefined period. No specific implementation activities will be identified for these concerns and issues.

The planning participants followed a thorough and rigorous process to complete the “Analysis and Prioritization of Issues” as required.

Considerations during the prioritization process included:

- Identified as an issue, concern or local value by members of the public through the public engagement process.
- High-level priorities identified in the state’s Nonpoint Priority Funding plan.
- Identify what could reasonably be achieved within the timeframe of the Plan recognizing that many of the concerns and issues identified in the Planning Area are priorities.
- Secondary benefits to downstream resources, communities, and systems.
- Recognition that priority areas are where planning partners will measure progress but not necessarily where implementation will occur (i.e. implementation will likely occur upstream in the system).

Potential concerns and issues were prioritized using the following approach:

- The preliminary table of watershed concerns and issues was assembled using the methods described in the previous section. This list was reviewed during the first series of Water Conversations in July 2017 and at the Technical Advisory Group meeting in August 2017. See Table 1-1.

- Preliminary priority hotspots in the landscape from the Watershed Priority Scheme mapping process was reviewed and discussed during the second series of Water Conversations in September 2017.
- The identification of final priority areas was made by the Technical Advisory Group in October 2017 after a comprehensive review of the Water Conversations Zonation summary maps (Appendix X), 2016 Nonpoint Priority Funding Plan priorities (Nearly/Barely Impaired, Public Use/Health) and subwatershed pollutant loading maps (HSPE/PTMApp).
- Ranking of final priority concerns and issues into Tier One, Two and Three was made by the Technical Advisory Group in November 2017 after a comprehensive review of the watershed concerns and issues and local programs.
- The Technical Advisory Group reviewed the prioritization results and provided a recommendation to the Policy Committee in January 2018.

1.3.1 PRIORITY WATERSHED CONCERNS AND ISSUES

1.3.2 The results of the prioritization process are described in this section and shown in Table 1-1. Priority Areas

As part of the Watershed Priority Scheme, four key areas were identified that have a concentration of restoration and protection priorities. These are areas where implementation will address multiple benefits for key resources in need of restoration or protection. The identification of priority areas allows for the development of a targeted implementation plan focused on specific locations with the goal of achieving measurable results. The priority areas are where planning partners will measure progress but implementation activities may be identified outside of the priority areas by BMP targeting tools (such as PTMApp) used to identify BMPs needed to achieve the priority area goals. Figure 1-3 illustrates the four areas identified as a higher priority for implementation within the 10-year timeframe of the Cannon River 1WIP. These four areas include:

1. **Straight River Tributaries** which encompasses the drainage area to the Straight River at Owatonna.
2. **Lakes Area** which encompasses the drainage area to the Cannon River at Faribault, five high quality lakes that are fully supporting of aquatic recreation (Roemholts, Kelly-Dudley, Fish, and Beaver), four impaired lakes that are very close to achieving the water quality standards (Cedar, Fox, Sprague and Hunt), and a trout stream (Spring Brook, also called Rice Creek).
3. **Cannon/Mississippi River Bottoms** which matches the boundary established for the Lower Cannon River Lobe and encompasses a majority of the karst area located in the Planning Area and the remaining trout streams (Little Cannon River, Spring Creek, Trout Brook and Pine Creek).
4. **Large Communities** which represents the four communities concerned with issues related to flooding and drinking water quality including Faribault, Northfield, Owatonna, and Waseca. An additional call-out box was provided for Waseca since there are a number of lakes related issues identified for this community.

The call-out boxes on Figure 1-32 identify the unique features and/or primary concerns and issues that made these areas stand out as higher priority for implementation. It was also acknowledged that many of these areas represent the headwaters to the Cannon River, Straight River and a multitude of other streams and lakes. Improvements in these parts of the Planning Area would have benefits to the resources located in those areas not identified as a high priority at this point in time. It was also recognized that improvements in the priority areas would have benefits to systems downstream of the Cannon River Planning Area such as Lake Pepin and the Mississippi River.

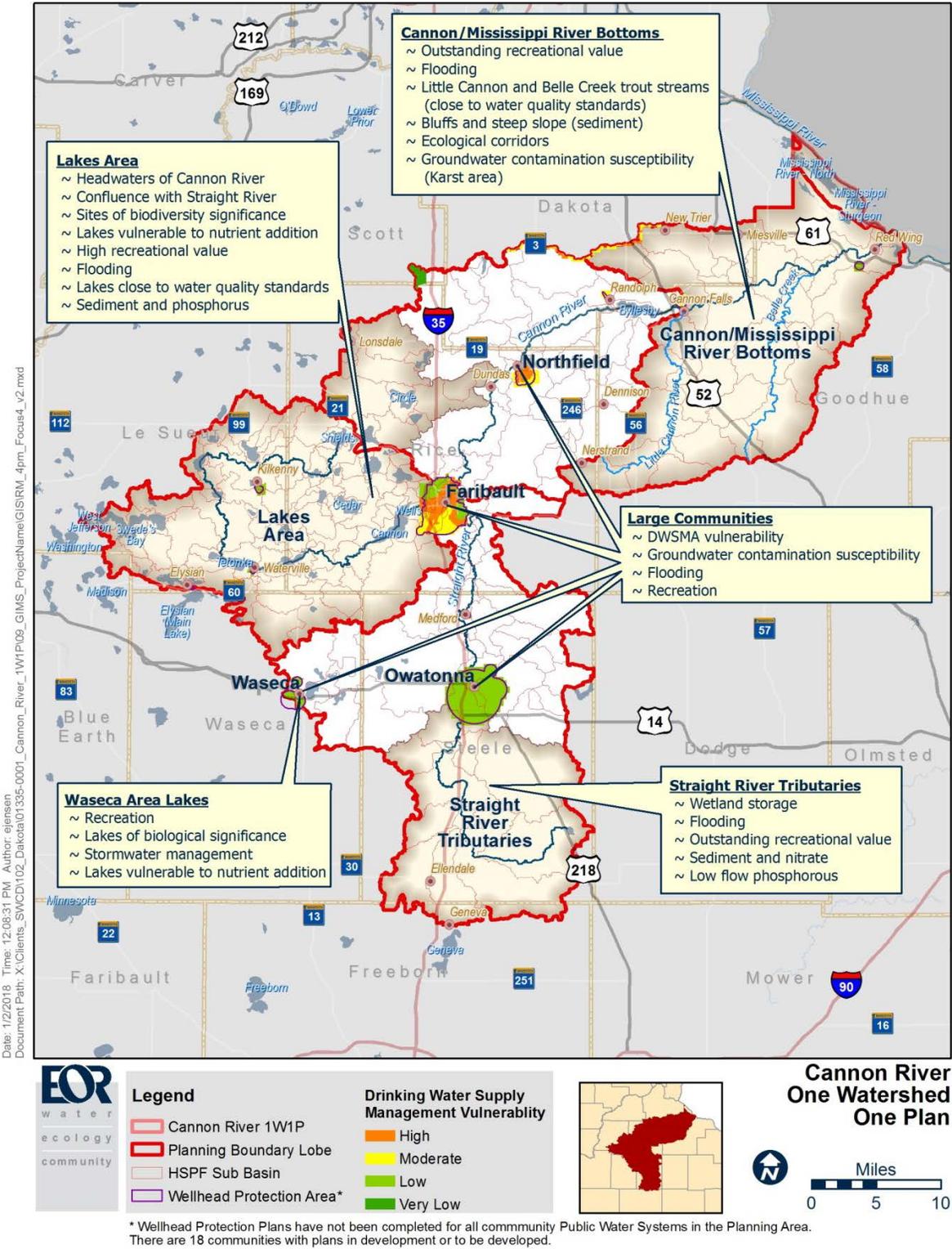


Figure 1-3. Cannon River Watershed 1W1P Priority Areas

1.3.3 Tier One Priorities

Tier One priorities represent concerns and issues to be addressed within the 10-year timeframe of this plan. Implementation activities and a detailed budget and schedule will be identified in the plan for these concerns and issues.

Table 1-2. Tier One Priority Concerns and Issues in the Cannon River Planning Area

Watershed Management Component	Watershed Concern	TIER ONE PRIORITY ISSUES	Location within Planning Area
RESOURCES	Streams, Lakes and Rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need to protect high quality lakes (Roemholts, Kelly-Dudley, Fish, & Beaver) & to restore impaired lakes very close to the achieving water quality standards (Cedar, Fox, Sprague, & Hunt) 	Priority Area: Lakes Area
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waters are impaired due to high phosphorus, sediment, and nitrogen, bacteria 	Priority Area: Lakes Area and Straight River Tributaries
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All of the designated trout waters in the Lower Cannon Watershed lobe meet the criteria for the southeast Minnesota coldwater Fish Index of Biotic Integrity. Changes in land use have the potential to adversely impact cold water fisheries (trout streams) due to increasingly high nitrate concentration in groundwater, pollutant loads of stormwater runoff and bank destabilization. 	Priority Area: Lakes Area and Cannon/Mississippi Bottoms
	Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approximately 81% of the historic wetlands have been lost from the Cannon River Planning Area including a 10,000-acre wetland in the Straight River Lobe. While some efforts to restore wetland acreage has occurred over the last few decades, additional restoration is needed to reduce flooding, improve water quality and provide for groundwater recharge. Wetland restoration projects are limited by a need for funding to provide financial and technical assistance to landowners. 	Priority Area: Drainage area to Larger Communities Watershed-wide as identified through wetland prioritization tools that will be used during the implementation phase of the planning process
	Groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinking water source areas are vulnerable to contamination due to rapid transfer of chemicals (bacteria and nitrates) in karst/recharge/ wellhead areas. 	Priority Area: Larger Communities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aquifers and wells used for public water supplies vary widely. Some are very shallow and unprotected and can be easily contaminated by activities at the ground surface. The Groundwater Restoration and Protection Strategy for the Cannon River Watershed 	Priority Area: Cannon/Mississippi

Watershed Management Component	Watershed Concern	TIER ONE PRIORITY ISSUES	Location within Planning Area
		identifies where higher levels of nitrate are present and high pollution sensitivity of wells. Areas with higher nitrate levels and highest sensitivity are found in southern Dakota County, northern Goodhue County and eastern Le Sueur County.	Bottoms and Lakes Area
LANDSCAPE ALTERATIONS	Agriculture	- Agricultural runoff (rate, volume and pollutants) are impacting surface water and groundwater resources	Watershed-wide beginning with subwatersheds with the top 25% of pollutant yields watershed-wide, with greater priority placed on subwatersheds with groundwater benefits
		- Improper application of manure and fertilizer (rate, location, source and timing) is polluting surface waters.	
		- Healthy, high-functioning soils store more water, exhibit higher rates of infiltration, require less fertilizer application and retain and break down pesticides, heavy metals and other pollutants. Soil health has been degraded due to poor agricultural practices and overgrazing which limits the role it plays in clean water and groundwater recharge.	Watershed-wide
	Development	- Conversion of seasonal to year-round dwellings, developments and resorts has the potential to adversely impact shoreland.	Priority Area: Lakes Area
		- Changes in precipitation patterns and more extreme events are resulting in increased flooding. Impacts related to flooding are exacerbated by lack of stormwater management, capacity issues and the need for resiliency planning.	Priority Area: Lakes Area and Larger Communities
		- Lack of stormwater management, regulations, and construction inspections in non-MS4 communities is having an adverse impact on surface water resources in the Planning Area.	Smaller, non-MS4 communities
		- Non-conforming and Imminent Threat to Public Health and Safety sewage treatment systems are polluting lakes and streams.	Priority Area: Lakes Area Watershed-wide based on proximity to lakes, streams and rivers
Public & Private	- While public and private drainage systems were installed to remove excess water and	In subwatersheds with	

Watershed Management Component	Watershed Concern	TIER ONE PRIORITY ISSUES	Location within Planning Area
	Drainage Systems	lower the water table for agricultural production and/or development, there were unintended consequences to the hydrologic system including changes in peak flow, water quantity, water quality and groundwater recharge.	the top 25% of pollutant yields watershed-wide, with greater priority placed on subwatersheds with groundwater benefits
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural drainage systems and/or aging infrastructure may not be sized to handle additional connections resulting in localized flooding issues. - There is a lack of understanding of and/or funding for retrofitting existing drainage systems for multi-purpose and multi-benefit drainage management 	
	Climate Change	– Precipitation and temperature trends are resulting in increased flooding, higher stream temperatures, higher pollutant loads which are adversely affecting the surface water and groundwater resources in the Planning Area.	Watershed-wide
SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS	Education and Outreach	- Decision makers (government officials) don't have a good understanding of watershed management which limits their ability to move forward with implementation of Local Water Management Plans.	Watershed-wide
		- Citizens in the Planning Area lack water literacy and a basic understanding of watershed management which limits their ability to be better stewards of the resources.	Watershed-wide
	Coordination and Partnerships	- Opportunities for existing partnerships need to be enhanced and utilized in the Cannon River Planning Area.	Watershed-wide
		- Improving capacity and planning coordination of new organization structure of PWG.	Watershed-wide
	Recreation and Livability	– Maintain existing and create new high recreation opportunities.	Watershed-wide

1.3.4 Tier Two Priorities

Tier Two priorities represent concerns and issues to be addressed in the next 10-year plan, or as opportunity or funding arises in the first 10-year plan. Implementation activities will be identified in the plan for these concerns and issues, but without a detailed budget and schedule.

Table 1-3. Tier Two Priority Concerns and Issues in the Cannon River 1W1P Planning Area

Watershed Management Component	Watershed Concern	TIER TWO PRIORITY ISSUES	Location within Planning Area
RESOURCES	Streams, Lakes and Rivers	- Lack of monitoring data and coordination/sharing	Watershed-wide
		- Stream stressors (elevated stream temperature, dissolved oxygen, lack of physical habitat, physical connectivity, and flow alteration) are impairing the biological communities	Watershed-wide
	Wetlands	- Protection of existing wetlands for function and value	Watershed-wide
	Groundwater	- Protection of groundwater recharge areas	Watershed-wide
		- Groundwater withdrawals that impact groundwater dependent resources (such as trout streams and calcareous fens)	Watershed-wide
Ecosystems	- Improve/establish habitat and corridors which are at risk from fragmentation	Watershed-wide	
LANDSCAPE CHANGES	Forestry	- Loss of high quality forests and trees due to development	Watershed-wide
	Development	- Lack of enforcement of shoreland rules, smaller communities new to the permitting/rules process	Watershed-wide
		- Need to retrofit smaller communities with stormwater BMPs	Watershed-wide
		- Lack of education/capacity/funding to maintain stormwater BMPs	Watershed-wide
	Public & Private Drainage Systems	- Lack of functioning buffers on private drainage systems	Watershed-wide
- Operation and maintenance of drainage systems		Watershed-wide	
SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS	Education and Outreach	- Need for improved stewardship by citizens	Watershed-wide
	Coordination	- Inter-agency coordination & collaboration	Watershed-wide

Watershed Management Component	Watershed Concern	TIER TWO PRIORITY ISSUES	Location within Planning Area
	and Partnerships	- Define and develop new partnerships	Watershed-wide
		- Integrating volunteers	Watershed-wide
		- Gathering & sharing information	Watershed-wide
	Funding and Implementation	- Developing new funding sources	Watershed-wide
		- Effective resource allocation	Watershed-wide
		- Leveraging existing resources	Watershed-wide
		- Inter-jurisdictional resource coordination	Watershed-wide
	Recreation and Livability	- Protect species of concern and rare and natural features	Watershed-wide
		- Preserve natural areas and prairie	Watershed-wide
		- Increased coverage by terrestrial invasive species reduces groundcover which increases erosion and impedes recreation	Watershed-wide

1.3.5 Tier Three Priorities

Tier Three priorities represent priority issues and concerns to be addressed in some future, undefined period. No specific implementation activities will be identified for these concerns and issues.

Table 1-4. Tier Three Priority Concerns and Issues in the Cannon River 1W1P Planning Area

Watershed Management Component	Watershed Concern	TIER THREE PRIORITY ISSUES	Location within Planning Area
RESOURCES	Streams, Lakes and Rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lakes are impacted by AIS 	Watershed-wide
LANDSCAPE CHANGES	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of farmland due to development pressure is a concern to residents in the Planning Area. 	Watershed-wide
	Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste disposal 	Watershed-wide
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wastewater management (permitted entities; extreme events and CSOs/I&I – look at frequency and potential move to tier 2) – potential reuse opportunities for cooling water, infrastructure for expansion 	Watershed-wide
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrial stormwater runoff 	Watershed-wide

CANNON RIVER ONE WATERSHED, ONE PLAN POLICY COMMITTEE

Agenda Item: Potential Operational Arrangements

Information Item

Meeting Date: 1/10/2018

Prepared by: Planning Work Group (Staff)

PURPOSE/ACTION REQUESTED:

Provide an overview on potential operational arrangements for implementing the Cannon River 1W1P.

SUMMARY:

Jennifer Wolf from Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT) will provide a presentation on the various options that could be considered for operational arrangements, the notable differences between them, legal considerations and what questions to ask to help determine the preferred structure. There will also be time for questions and discussion.

RECOMMENDATION:

Review and discuss including information and materials Policy Committee Members would like to bring to their respective Boards.

Supporting Documents:

Governance Structure Options table

Presentation slides to be distributed at the meeting

Potential Governance Structures for Implementing the Cannon River One Watershed, One Plan

Type of Governance	Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)	Joint Powers Agreement (JPA)	Joint Powers Entity/Board (JPE/JPB)	Watershed District (WD)	Other: Lake Improvement District (LID)	Other: Watershed Management Organization (WMO)
Description	Informal contract between multiple parties; method of formally recognizing a partnership; specifies mutually-accepted expectations and guidelines	Agreement to jointly deliver a service or a product, or manage own property	Type of JPA that specifically establishes a new entity or board that operates autonomously from the members; risk is transferred to this entity	Formal local unit of government, defined by hydrologic boundary and formed by a local petition process	Established by counties to manage water quality, water levels and aquatic vegetation	Based on watershed boundaries and organized as a JPA between the cities and townships within the watershed
Applicable statute requirement	None	Minnesota Statutes 471.59	Minnesota Statutes 471.59 Subd. 11	Minnesota Statutes 103D	Minnesota Statutes 103B.501-581	Minnesota Statutes 103B.201-255
Formation mechanism	Formed through agreement and action of governing bodies	Formed through agreement and action of governing bodies	Formed through agreement and action of governing bodies	Formed by petition	Formed by petition to local government, resolution of local government, and DNR Commissioner	By Statute in Metropolitan Area (limited to surface water)
Legally bound by plan contents?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Can directly receive state funds as an organization?	No, must go through county	Yes	Yes	Yes	No, County boards, joint county authorities, statutory and home rule cities and towns may delegate this authority	Yes
Functions of organizations forming entity remain separate?	Yes	Maybe, defined in purpose	Maybe, defined in purpose	No	Yes, power limited to those assigned by forming entity	No
Can generate revenue separate from forming organizations?	No	Generally No, May generate revenue through issuance of bonds and disbursement of public funds from other sources	Generally No, May generate revenue through issuance of bonds and disbursement of public funds from other sources	Yes	No	No, However JPA may grant this authority; most are funded by municipalities that make up membership
Can generate revenue through taxing authority?	No	No	No	Yes, Property tax and can assess projects	No, County boards, joint county authorities may levy ad valorem tax solely on property within LID	No, However JPA may grant this authority; most are funded by municipalities that make up membership
Can prepare and submit collaborative grant applications?	Likely No, must go through county	Yes	Yes	Yes	No, County boards, joint county authorities, statutory and home rule cities and towns may delegate this authority	Yes
Contract for shared services?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Organizations assume legal responsibility?	No	No, unless agreed upon	No, unless agreed upon	Yes	No, unless assigned by county	Yes
Rules and ordinance enforcement?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, Through entities