

Introduction to the Watershed Management Plan



~ A View of the Middle Fork of the Crow River ~

This document establishes a Watershed Management Plan for the Middle Fork Crow River Watershed District (MFCRWD). The primary purpose of the Plan is to provide a “vision” for water resource management for the next ten years. The Plan consists of an introduction and five chapters. A description of each of these components is provided below.

- **Introduction** - This section includes background information on the Watershed Law, formation of the District, organizational structure, and a description of the planning process. Also included in the introduction is a profile of key stakeholders and recently completed water resource studies.
- **Inventory of Resources** - Chapter One provides a general overview of the District. It inventories the physical, social, and economic characteristics that are important to understanding the unique nature of the District. The Chapter is divided into four sections: District Setting, Environmental Context, Water Resources, and Land Resources.
- **Assessment of Resources** - Chapter Two provides a detailed analysis of the District’s important water and land resources. Included in this Chapter are sections on water quality and quantity, invasive aquatic species, soils, and land use.
- **Priority Issues** - Chapter Three presents the priority issues of the District, as determined by input from the public informational meeting, Watershed Management Plan Taskforce (WMPT), and Advisory Committee. Included in this Chapter is a description on how priority issues were identified, along with profiles of each of the District’s ten subwatersheds.
- **Implementation** - Chapter Four contains the District’s Implementation Plan. This Plan identifies the goals, objectives, and initiatives that will guide the District in water resource management over the next ten years (2007-2017).
- **Administration** - Chapter Five provides detailed information on Plan administration with sections on plan coordination and implementation, definition of a basic water management project, establishment of water management districts, available funding mechanisms, types of projects, project initiation, role of other agencies in implementation, recommendations to agency programs, intergovernmental conflict resolution, plan evaluation, plan amendment procedure, and references to statutes and rules.

A. Watershed Law

In 1955, the Minnesota State Legislature passed the Watershed Act, now codified in Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103D (“Watershed Law”), to better address water-related issues occurring in the State within a watershed context. According to the enabling legislation, a watershed district is a special purpose unit of local government that is created “to conserve the natural resources of the State by land use planning, flood control, and other conservation projects by using sound scientific principles for the protection of the public health and welfare and the provident use of the natural resources”. Pursuant to M.S. 103D.201, a watershed district may be established for one or more of the following purposes:

- To control or alleviate damage from flood waters;
- To improve stream channels for drainage, navigation, and any other public purpose;
- To reclaim or fill wet and overflowed land;
- To provide a water supply for irrigation;
- To regulate the flow of streams and conserve the streams' water;
- To divert or change all or part of watercourses;
- To provide or conserve water supply for domestic, industrial, recreational, agricultural, or other public use;
- To provide for sanitation and public health, and regulate the use of streams, ditches, or watercourses to dispose of waste;
- To repair, improve, relocate, modify, consolidate, and abandon all or part of drainage systems within a watershed district;
- To control or alleviate soil erosion and siltation of watercourses or water basins;
- To regulate improvements by riparian property owners of the beds, banks, and shores of lakes, streams, and wetlands for preservation and beneficial public use;
- To provide for hydroelectric power generation;
- To protect or enhance the water quality in watercourses or water basins; and
- To provide for the protection of groundwater and regulate its use to preserve it for beneficial purposes.

In accordance to M.S. 103D.401, a watershed district must prepare and adopt a watershed management plan for the purposes for which it was established. The watershed management plan must provide a narrative description of water-related issues and identify possible solutions to problems. The plan must also conform closely to the guidelines of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR), as amended from time to time.

B. Formation of the District

The District was formed by order of the BWSR on April 27, 2005. The action concluded a process that began with an establishment petition that was signed by more than 350 concerned citizens. The petition stated that the formation of the District was necessary because of the degradation of water resources in recent decades and the need to address issues including erosion, sedimentation, and best management practices. On November 16, 2004, the establishment petition was filed with the auditors of Kandiyohi, Meeker, Pope, and Stearns Counties, the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Director of the DNR, Division of Waters, and the BWSR. As part of the formation process, a public hearing was held on January 6, 2005.

C. Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the District consists of a Board of Managers and an Advisory Committee. The Board of Managers is responsible for the oversight of all District-related business. The Board is comprised of five members who are residents of the District and are appointed to staggered, three-year terms. Board representation is based upon the relative area of each county within the District; three managers represent Kandiyohi County, while Meeker and Stearns County each have one manager. The BWSR was responsible for appointing the initial Board of Managers, after which the various county boards of commissioners will be responsible for making the appointments.

The Advisory Committee assists the Board of Managers on all matters affecting the interests of the District. The Committee consists of 31 members who were appointed by the Board of Managers and includes a representative from the Kandiyohi County SWCD, NRCS, and Ducks Unlimited. Pursuant to M.S. Chapter 103D.331, the District must maintain a Committee of at least five members and should include a representative from each soil and water conservation district, a representative of each county, a member of a sporting organization, and a member of a farm organization. Other advisory committee members may be appointed at the discretion of the Board.

D. Description of the Planning Process

A multi-step planning process was utilized in the development of this Plan, with special emphasis placed on involving residents, other local governmental units, and State and Federal agencies. The initial phase of the process involved a Public Informational Meeting, which was held on March 30, 2006, to identify issues facing the District; minutes from this meeting are included as Appendix B. Issues identified at this meeting were then used to focus the scope of the Plan.

The second phase of the planning process involved the appointment of a Watershed Management Plan Taskforce (WMPT), consisting of representatives from the public, local governmental units, and State and Federal agencies. The WMPT met three times during the planning process to identify the priority issues that are specific to each of the District's subwatersheds, as well as formulate recommendations on how the District should address each issue. Minutes from each of the WMPT meetings are included in Appendix C. The findings of the Taskforce were then submitted to the Advisory Committee for their comments. Comments submitted by Committee members are included in Appendix D. Input from the WMPT and Committee was used to by the Board of Managers to formulate the Implementation Plan (Chapter Four).

Finally, an Open House was held on November 16, 2006 to gather additional input from the public and other stakeholders on the Plan, specifically Chapters Three and Four. Participants were asked to comment on and prioritize the initiatives identified in the draft Implementation Plan. A detailed transcript of the input gathered from the Open House is contained in Appendix E.

E. Profile of District Stakeholders

There are several stakeholders that have a vested interest in the management of water resources in the District including the public, other local government units, State and Federal agencies, and special interest groups. Understanding the missions, programs, and policies of these entities is imperative to effective water resource management. A profile of each of the District's key stakeholders is provided below.

Public

The public is the most important stakeholder within the District; nearly every decision made by the District has the potential to impact the public. For this reason, the District places a high value on public input. The District will maintain an Advisory Committee and hold public hearings and informational meetings, as necessary, to gather input from the public for the development of plans and discussion of important planning issues. Notices for these meetings will be published in the official District newspaper, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103D. In addition, the public is also encouraged to provide input to the District by either attending the monthly Board of Managers meeting or by contacting their respective Manager.

Other Local Governmental Units and Organizations

Counties

There are four counties within the District: Kandiyohi, Meeker, Pope, and Stearns. These counties administer a number of programs, including the Comprehensive Local Water Management Program. Through this program, the counties receive an annual grant from the State. In addition to this program, each county has adopted land use controls, such as for floodplain and shoreland management, to regulate development along water resources. Public drainage systems are also regulated under specific programs and policies.

Cities

There are four cities that are located within the District: Atwater, Belgrade, New London, and Spicer. Each of the cities has been incorporated and subsequently has the authority to establish ordinances and conduct zoning activities within their territorial limits. Each has established ordinances to regulate land use. In addition to land use controls, each of these cities also has the responsibility of managing water supply and distribution systems, sewage collection and treatment systems, and stormwater systems.

Townships

The primary responsibility of townships is to maintain rural roadways that are under their jurisdiction. Townships may also establish their own land use controls, although none of the townships in the District have adopted regulations related to water resource management. The following provides a listing of the 19 townships that are wholly or partially located in the District, grouped by their respective county:

Kandiyohi County: Acton, Burbank, Colfax, Genessee, Green Lake, Harrison, Kandiyohi, Irving, Lake Andrew, New London, Norway Lake, and Roseville

Meeker County: Harvey, Manannah, Swede Grove, and Union Grove

Pope County: Lake Johanna

Stearns County: Crow Lake and Crow River

Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD)

Each county within the District is served by a Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), established under M.S. Chapter 103C. The purpose of an SWCD is to promote programs and policies that conserve the soil and water resources within its boundary. They generally work in conjunction with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Priority concerns for SWCDs in the District include water and wind erosion. As a result, they are frequently involved with the implementation of practices that reduce or prevent erosion, sedimentation, siltation, and agricultural-related pollution. Districts frequently act as local sponsors for many types of water management projects, including grassed waterways, drainage ditches, flood retarding dams, on-farm terracing, erosion control structures, and other water-related projects. They also are actively involved in the administration of the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) and various educational programs that promote soil and water conservation.

Crow River Organization of Water (CROW)

The Crow River Organization of Water (CROW) is a Joint Powers Organization organized to preserve, protect, and restore the Crow River. The CROW Joint Powers Board was formed in 1999 and consists of one representative from each of the county boards with land in the watershed (ten members in all). Counties involved within the organization include Carver, Hennepin, Kandiyohi, McLeod, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Sibley, Stearns, and Wright.

State Agencies

Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR)

In 1986, the Minnesota State Legislature established the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR), thus consolidating the functions of the Minnesota Soil and Water Conservation Board, Minnesota Water Resources Board, and Southern Minnesota Rivers Basin Council. BWSR's duties include oversight of programs and funding of the State's SWCDs, formation and guidance of watershed districts, directing and assisting counties in developing their Comprehensive Local Water Plans, and implementation of the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act (WCA). BWSR is the State agency that is responsible for reviewing and approving water management plans of watershed districts.

Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA)

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) is responsible for ensuring the safety of agricultural related products in the State. The agency is involved in several water resource management activities and programs. The Agricultural Best Management Practices Loan Program provides low interest financing to farmers, agriculture supply businesses, and rural landowners to encourage agriculture best management practices that prevent or mitigate nonpoint source pollution. The MDA also offers a program to homeowners to monitor nitrates in their drinking water, as well as assists in a program to collect and dispose of agricultural pesticide containers.

Minnesota Department of Health (MDH)

The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) is the State's lead public health agency and works with governmental and other organizations to protect the health of communities. The MDH has permit and regulatory authority for the construction of wells and for monitoring public water supply facilities, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). These facilities include water wells, surface water intakes, water treatment and water distribution for public use. Currently, through source water protection requirements of the SDWA, the MDH is assisting public water suppliers in developing Wellhead Protection Plans. In addition, the MDH is also involved in the Upper Mississippi River Source Water Protection Project; the cities of St. Cloud, St. Paul, and Minneapolis draw their drinking water from the Mississippi River. The District is within the Source Water Protection Area for this Project.

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has both regulatory and enforcement authority over natural resource programs of the State. The principal divisions of the DNR include Ecological Services, Enforcement, Fisheries, Forestry, Lands and Minerals, Parks and Recreation, Trails and Waterways, Waters and Wildlife. The DNR has permit authority over watershed district projects that impact Protected Waters of the State. The DNR is also actively involved in helping local units of government administer floodplain management ordinances and standards.

Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT)

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) is responsible for the administration of Federal and State highway systems. Since many highway systems cross natural and artificial waterways, there is frequent interaction between the District and MnDOT. District projects that intersect regulated highways require approval by MnDOT. Conversely, MnDOT activities that have the potential to impact waters often require a District permit.

Minnesota Environmental Quality Board (EQB)

The Minnesota Environmental Quality Board (EQB) has final authority on permits involving a wide range of construction activity throughout the State. The EQB is comprised of the commissioners of State agencies, the chairmen of State boards, and five citizens members. The EQB is responsible for the oversight of Environmental Assessments Worksheets (EAWs) and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) that are written for specific project proposals.

Minnesota Geological Survey (MGS)

The Minnesota Geological Survey (MGS) is a unit of the Newton Horace Winchell School of Earth Sciences in the University of Minnesota. The MGS is the University outreach center for the science and technology of earth resources in Minnesota. The MGS conducts basic and applied earth science research, conveys that information to the public through publications and service activities, and promotes earth science education.

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has both the regulatory and enforcement authority to protect the surface and ground waters of the State from pollution. Because many projects involve water quality considerations, the MPCA becomes an active participant in the watershed management activities. In March of 2003, the MPCA began implementation of the new Stormwater Phase II regulations. In addition, MPCA is also involved with other local governmental units, such as municipalities, in the construction and operation of wastewater treatment plants and the control of nonpoint source pollution.

Federal Agencies

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) can potentially have permit and regulatory authority over projects of the District. Generally, areas of permit jurisdiction include the placement of fill or dredged material in wetlands and alterations or impacts to navigable waters. In addition, the USACE has been actively involved in project planning and construction.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

There are two agencies in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) that the District commonly interacts with: the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Farm Service Agency (FSA). The NRCS provides technical advice and engineering design services to the local SWCDs within the District. The NRCS's involvement in USDA program participation significantly benefits the water resources of the District. The FSA participates in sponsoring and funding projects related to water and soil conservation. In this respect, the NRCS serves as the technical and design function, while the FSA provides the funding for projects.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is involved in the protection of the nation's air, soil, and water resources. Of particular interest, the EPA has had an expanding role in construction project activities of the MFCRWD. The agency has overview authority of the Stormwater Phase II regulations, as well as Section 404 permits issued by the USACE. EPA also has the right to review the USACE permit decisions.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is a key player in wildlife and wetland management in the nation. Among its many functions, the USFWS enforces Federal wildlife laws, protects endangered species, manages migratory birds, restores nationally significant fisheries, and conserves and restores wildlife habitat, especially wetlands. The USFWS has been involved in several wetland restoration projects in the watershed.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is principally a data-gathering agency. Of particular interest to the District is the data collected by the agency related to water resources. Data collected by the USGS includes stream flow discharge, ground water levels, and water quality.

Special Interest Groups

Lake Associations

A lake association is an organized group of people who have a common interest in a specific lake. Lake associations serve as an organized voice of their members to township and county government and are often a watchdog for enforcement of local ordinances. Associations may also monitor lake conditions, develop management plans, educate shoreland property owners about individual and collective actions to protect a lake, and provide volunteers to assist in lake and watershed projects. They may also work with the DNR to improve fish habitat or fish stocking, get permits for aquatic plant removal, maintain lake accesses, or implement lakeshore stabilization projects. Presently there are seven lake associations in the District, representing the following waterbodies: Calhoun, Diamond, George, Green, Long, Nest, and the Crow River.

Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy is an organization whose primary purpose is the preservation and utilization of grasslands, wetlands, and other natural assets for public use. Their protection goal is to preserve ecologically significant natural areas through acquisition, gifts of land, management agreements, conservation easements, and voluntary land protection. The Nature Conservancy is supported through membership and gifts from individuals, community groups, corporations, and foundations. They have often been involved in creating, funding, and supporting programs, such as the County Biological Survey, which includes digital databases.

Miscellaneous Wildlife, Conservation and Sportsmen's Organizations

There are several sportsmen's clubs and wildlife conservation groups within the District. These organizations sponsor a wide variety of environmentally positive initiatives, including wildlife habitat restoration, wetland development, and other activities that are beneficial to and consistent with the goals of the District.

F. Recent Water Resource Studies

A number of studies and plans have been completed in recent years in response to water resource issues in the Watershed. Among these efforts include the Clean Water Partnership (CWP), Phase I Diagnostic Studies that were completed for the Middle Fork Crow River, Diamond Lake, and Crow River Organization of Water (CROW), the Green Lake Characterization Study, and the County Comprehensive Local Water Plans. A summary of each of these studies and plans is provided below. To obtain a copy of these documents, please contact the District Office.

Middle Fork Crow River CWP, Phase I Diagnostic Study

A CWP, Phase I Diagnostic Study was conducted on the upper portion of the Middle Fork Crow River Watershed from April 2000 to October 2002. The study focused on a segment of the Watershed from the headwaters of the River to an area above Kandiyohi County Road 2. The objectives of the study were to characterize existing conditions and then design a comprehensive program to protect and improve water resources. Over the course of the study, the following data was collected:

- Two years of flow monitoring data for nine tributaries.
- One year of monitoring on seven lakes: Calhoun, Elkhorn, George, Green, Long, Monongalia, and Nest.
- Inventory of Green Lake's shoreline conditions.
- Incorporation of information compiled by local volunteers, DNR, and MPCA.
- Eurasian watermilfoil management plans.
- Special monitoring and data analysis for Monongalia Lake, specifically for hydrogen sulfide.

Important findings of the study included:

- Four of the seven major lakes in the watershed, Elkhorn, George, Green, and Long, are in good shape and need to be protected from water quality degradation.
- The three remaining lakes, Calhoun, Monongalia, and Nest, are not within Ecoregion guidelines and implementing programs and practices would improve water quality.
- Several areas within the watershed generate above average phosphorus loads in stormwater runoff situations. This adversely impacts downstream lake water quality.
- Stormwater management programs and projects will be of critical importance to prevent further lake water quality degradation.
- Shoreland ordinance enforcement and possible new ordinances will be key to protecting watershed water resources.
- In September 2002, a study directed by University of Minnesota researchers, explored the cause of winter hydrogen sulfide generation at the New London dam and potential remedies.

After the completion of the study, an application for a Phase II CWP grant was submitted to the MPCA in the amount of \$210,000 for implementation of prescribed projects. This request was not funded. However, as a follow up to the CWP, the Middle Fork Crow River Lakes Partnership initiated a three-year monitoring study in 2003. The District assisted this Partnership with monitoring in 2006.

Diamond Lake CWP, Phase I Diagnostic Study

A Phase I CWP was conducted on the Diamond Lake subwatershed from October 1993 to December 1995. The primary objective of the study was to develop a lake management plan that protects, maintains, and enhances the lake's water quality. Ten proposed watershed and lake project areas were identified in the plan. These project areas included homeowner projects, septic tank/soil absorption systems, erosion control at construction sites, feedlot management, agricultural best management practices, wetland restoration, Hubbard Lake Chain improvements, no wake zone/special protection district, aquatic plant management, and fish projects. A Phase II CWP grant for project implementation was initially funded in April 1997 and concluded in April 2005.

Crow River Organization of Water CWP, Phase I Diagnostic Study

The CROW conducted a Phase I CWP study on the entire Crow River watershed from 2001 to 2003. The diagnostic study was completed in order to determine the extent to which rapid urban

growth, new and expanding wastewater treatment facilities, erosion and drainage from agricultural lands, and other land uses were affecting the Crow River. The CROW recently secured two implementation grants from the MPCA. These grants are intended to facilitate the collection of additional data for upcoming total maximum daily load (TMDL) studies on the Buffalo Creek and mainstem of the Crow River. The CROW is continuing its outreach efforts, working closely with local water planners, watershed districts, Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs), and the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) offices to educate citizens and encourage the use of appropriate best management practices (BMPs) throughout the watershed.

Green Lake Study

In 1995, a detailed study was conducted on the “health” of Green Lake. The Green Lake Property Owners Association privately funded this study. The final document provided an analysis of available water quality data, as well as identified lake management projects to protect the overall health of the lake. Among the projects prescribed in the study include: 1) adoption of a county ordinance for erosion control at construction sites, 2) adoption of a county ordinance for maintaining and upgrading septic systems, 3) combining lake shoreland projects with aquascaping/native plant reestablishment, 4) continuing the lake monitoring program, and 5) formation of a long-range planning committee that would work with State agencies to develop contingency plans for future Green Lake problems.

County Comprehensive Local Water Plans

Each of the counties in the watershed has adopted its own Comprehensive Local Water Plan, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103B. These plans contain goals, objectives, and action steps that are pertinent to the District. While the plans are voluntary, various State and Federal monies require that a county have an adopted local water management plan that is updated periodically (between 5 and 10 years). With the exception of Stearns County, which will revise its plan in 2007, each of these counties in the watershed has a plan that will remain in effect beyond 2008.

Other Studies

Several other studies and reports were completed on the water resources of the District prior to the aforementioned efforts. Generally, these documents are not as comprehensive as the most recent studies. A bibliographic listing of these studies and reports is provided below. Copies of these documents can be made available by contacting the District office or appropriate government agency.

Beaton, P.T. and J.F. McGuire. 1969. Investigation of Water Quality of Green Lake, Kandiyohi County. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Division of Water Quality.

Cozart, D.E. and B.R. Jones. 1951. Investigation of Pollution of Green Lake, Spicer, Minnesota. Minnesota Department of Health, Division of Water Pollution Control. Report No. 40.

Delin, G.N. 1990. Geohydrology and Water Quality of Confined-Drift Aquifers in the Brooten-Belgrade Area, West-Central Minnesota. United States Geological Survey. Water-Resources Investigations Report 88-4124, p. 138.

Environmental Protection Agency. 1974. Report on Green Lake, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. National Eutrophication Survey, Working Paper No. 101.

- Environmental Protection Agency. 1974. Report on Nest Lake, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. National Eutrophication Survey, Working Paper No. 117.
- Have, M.R. 1991. Selected Water Quality Characteristics in the Upper Mississippi River Basin. United States Geological Survey. Water-Resource Investigations Report 88-4053, p. 59-72.
- Kucera, T. and P. Heberling. 1977. Biological Survey of the Crow and North Fork of the Crow River. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Division of Fish and Wildlife. Special Publication No. 123.
- Lindhold, G.F., D.F. Farrell, and J.O. Helgeson. 1974. Water Resources of the Crow River Watershed, South-Central Minnesota. United States Geological Survey. Hydrological Atlas HA-528.
- Noyes Engineering Service. 1971. Preliminary Engineering Report on Water-Sewer-Wastewater Treatment, Green Lake.

Stakeholder Contact Information

Office/Agency	Website	Telephone
City of Atwater	www.atwaterchamber.com	(320) 974-8760
City of Belgrade	NA	(320) 254-8220
City of New London	www.newlondonmn.com	(320) 354-2444
City of Spicer	www.spicer.govoffice.com	(320) 796-5562
Kandiyohi County Environmental Services	www.co.kandiyohi.mn.us	(320) 231-6288
Kandiyohi County Soil and Water Conservation District	NA	(320) 235-3906
Meeker County Planning and Zoning	www.co.meeker.mn.us	(320) 693-5290
Meeker County Soil and Water Conservation District	NA	(320) 693-7287
Pope County Environmental Services Department	www.mncounties3.org/pope	(320) 634-5715
Pope County Soil and Water Conservation District	www.popeswcd.org	(320) 634-5327
Stearns County Environmental Services Department	www.co.stearns.mn.us	(320) 656-3613
Stearns County Soil and Water Conservation District	www.soilandwater.co.stearns.mn.us	(320) 251-7800
Crow River Organization of Water	http://www.crowriver.org	(763) 682-1933
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	www.dnr.state.mn.us	(800) 646-6367
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Waters (Spicer Office)	NA	(320) 796-2161
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fisheries (Spicer Office)	NA	(320) 796-2161
Army Corps of Engineers	www.usace.army.mil	(651) 290-5200
Environmental Protection Agency	www.epa.gov	(800) 621-8431
Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources	www.bwsr.state.mn.us	(651) 296-3767
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	www.pca.state.mn.us	(651) 296-6300
Natural Resource Conservation Service	www.nrnrcs.usda.gov	(651) 602-7900
Minnesota Department of Health	www.health.state.mn.us	(651) 201-5000
Minnesota Department of Agriculture	www.mda.state.mn.us	(651) 201-6000
Minnesota Geological Survey	http://www.geo.umn.edu/mgs	(612) 627-4780
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	www.fws.gov	(612) 713-5360
United States Geological Survey	www.usgs.gov	(763) 783-3100