

Proposed Amendment Summary
CLFLWD Watershed Management Plan
2017 Amendment – Amended Items Only

Key

Text shown in red and underlined is proposed new language for plan. Text in black exists in current plan; may be moved/reformatted from existing plan, but remains the same otherwise. ~~Text in black and strikethrough is proposed deletion from existing plan.~~

Section 4 – IMPLEMENTATION

4.5 Programs (3000 Series)

4.5.0 General Program Development

General program development is a necessary aspect of carrying out various activities associated with the District’s array of programs. The purpose of this section of the Plan and annual budget is to account for general meetings and/or unexpected program-related tasks.

4.5.2 Permitting (3002)

Program Description

A. Ongoing Initiatives: The Permitting Program implements the District Rules. The program provides ongoing review of permit applications for consistency with District Rules. The review of permit applications is conducted by staff and consultants while the decision on issuance of variances and approval of permits is conducted by the Board. In some cases the Board may allow administrative issuance of straightforward permits such as projects that only require compliance with the erosion control standard. Ongoing tracking of aspects of the permitting program such as the frequency of inspections and the need for enforcement actions is conducted under the Permitting program. The Permitting program conducts regular inspections of sites with active permits. Inspections are typically completed prior to soil disturbance, during construction activities and after site stabilization to ensure that activities meet the requirements of the permit, are constructed as designed, and do not negatively impact downstream resources. Activities that help integrate and support the standards implemented by local governments and state agencies are also part of the permitting program. These activities include participating in Wetland Conservation Act (WCA), Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) wetland impact reviews and supporting local floodplain ordinance implementation by providing District models and data as needed. An important aspect of the Permitting Program will be long-term inspections and reporting for required BMPs such as stormwater management facilities and vegetated buffers. Under this program the District will conduct regular inspections and communicate with landowners to ensure that permitted BMPs are being maintained in accordance with recorded maintenance instruments.

Progress Evaluation Metric

Success in the Permitting Program will be measured by the number of permits issued which are inspected in compliance with the District Rules. Completion of inspections in compliance with the District Rules on 90% – 100% of active permits is measured as “Excellent”, 80% - 89% is measured as “Good”, 60% - 79% is measured as “Fair” and completion of inspections on less than 60% of active permits is measured as “Poor”. Additionally, metrics for evaluating program activity levels will be assessed on an annual basis including, but not limited to: number of permit applications received, number of permits issued, number of permits closed out, number of site inspections performed, total amount of permit financial deposits received, and numbers of permitted best management practice annual reports received, inspections performed, and compliance with maintenance agreements and declarations.

4.5.4 Non-Point Source Pollution Abatement Program (3004)

Progress Evaluation Metric

~~Success in the Non-Point Source Pollution Abatement Grant Program will be measured by the portion of allocated funding directed toward the completion of projects meeting program standards in each program area. Completion of 80–100% of the goal is measured as “Excellent”, 50%–79% is measured as “Good”, and completion of less than half is measured as “Fair” and no completion is measured as “Poor”.~~ Success in the Non-Point Source Abatement Grant Program will be measured by the level of public participation in each program area and levels of pollutant reductions achieved by projects. Specific metrics for evaluation may include, but are not limited to: number of site visits performed, number of practices installed, number of grant applications received, and number of applications approved for funding. Target pollutant reductions include, but are not limited to total phosphorus and total suspended solids. The District recognizes that these pollutants affect in-lake chlorophyll levels.

4.5.5 Education and Outreach (3005)

~~B. Summer Boat Launch Monitoring: A specific initiative of the District’s Education and Outreach program supports efforts to provide enthusiastic, engaged and knowledgeable summer staff or others (e.g. intern, lake resident) at boat launches to offer education and supervision of actions to limit the spread of invasive species.~~

Progress Evaluation Metric

Success in the Education and Outreach Program will be measured by the level of participation and exposure to the District’s education and outreach efforts. Metrics for measuring participation and exposure may include, but are not limited to number of users reached by social media posts, number of new email addresses added to the District’s notification list, and attendance numbers for District-sponsored meetings and events (e.g. workshops, classroom visits, open house events). Measuring participation and exposure to many education and outreach efforts may be impractical or infeasible. Therefore, success in the Education and Outreach Program may also be measured by the level of outgoing and consistent communications. Outgoing communications may include newsletters, brochures, publications in print media, posts on social media, and staff and board attendance at non-District sponsored meetings such as lake associations, schools, and nature centers. Gross total of outgoing messages will be considered as well as number of

different types of media avenues. Overall, the District's communications with the public should be frequent and consistent.

4.5.9 Grant Research and Preparation (3009)

Program Description

A. Ongoing Initiatives: The Grant Research and Preparation Program focuses on supplementing the District's tax levy with grant income. Obtaining outside funding from federal, state and local agencies is imperative to the implementation of capital improvement projects and other District programs and initiatives.

Progress Evaluation Metric

Success in the Grant Research and Preparation Program will be measured by the number of grant applications submitted, number of grants awarded, total grant dollars requested, and total grant dollars awarded per year.

Potential Partners

The primary partners, or grant awarding agencies for implementation of the Grant Research and Preparation Program are federal, state and local agencies as well as foundations including, but not limited to: Board of Water and Soil Resources, Department of Natural Resources, Pollution Control Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, and counties.

Potential Funding Sources

Funding for grant research and application preparation is expected to be primarily through the District's annual levy. Funding for grant tracking and reporting is expected to be primarily through the grants themselves.

4.5.10 Operations and Maintenance (3010)

Program Description

A. Ongoing Initiatives: The Operations and Maintenance Program performs the necessary ongoing operations and maintenance of District-owned equipment and facilities. The District will create detailed operations & maintenance plans for new equipment and facilities as necessary. Facilities may include structures such as fish barriers or best management practices such as constructed capital improvement projects. One example of a facility operated and maintained under this program is the Bixby Park Water Quality Improvement Project which includes two water control structures.

Progress Evaluation Metric

Success in the Operations and Maintenance Program will be measured by the successful implementation of activities included in operations and maintenance plans for District facilities. A summary of inspections and maintenance activities will be developed each year.

Potential Partners

The primary partners for implementation of the Operations and Maintenance Program are local municipalities and soil and water conservation districts.

Potential Funding Sources

Funding is expected to be primarily through the District's annual levy with additional support from partner organizations and grants.

4.5.11 Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention and Management (3011)

Program Description

A. (District-Wide) Comprehensive Plan and Policy Development: While the Watershed Management Plan outlines broad components of the Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Prevention and Management Program, a more detailed comprehensive plan will be developed in order to address specific policies and procedures. Several resources will be available to assist with plan development including comprehensive plans from the St. Croix River Association, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, soil and water conservation districts, and other watershed districts. Input from state and local partners will be sought during the plan development process. The primary objective of the comprehensive plan and policy will be to develop consistent standards for AIS prevention and management that are consistent with the District's mission and goals.

~~B. Summer Boat Launch Monitoring (District-Wide) Watercraft Inspections: A specific initiative of the District's Education and Outreach program supports efforts to provide enthusiastic, engaged and knowledgeable summer staff or others (e.g. intern, lake resident) at boat launches to offer education and supervision of actions to limit the spread of invasive species. It is generally recognized that the most effective strategy against invasive species is to prevent their introduction and establishment. Therefore, preventing the spread of invasive species is the primary objective of the Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention and Management Program. Watercraft inspectors offer education to boaters and supervision of actions to limit the spread of invasive species. Watercraft inspection surveys also provide valuable information about boat traffic and boater compliance with invasive species laws. While the main priority for watercraft inspectors will be to educate boaters, secondary priorities will include inspecting incoming and outgoing watercraft for presence of invasive hitchhikers, decontaminating watercraft if necessary/possible, and collecting survey data.~~

C. (District-Wide) AIS Prevention at Boat Launch Sites: In addition to providing watercraft inspectors at District accesses, it is a priority of the District to improve signage and resources at public accesses so that boaters can effectively prevent the spread of invasive species on their own. The District will work with a variety of local and state partners to assess the needs and opportunities for implementing effective boat launch site upgrades.

D. (District-Wide) AIS Early Detection and Rapid Response: According to MNDNR, early detection and rapid response (EDRR) is sometimes considered the "second line of defense" after prevention. The purpose of the Early Detection and Rapid Response program is to enable the District to react quickly to a new invasive species introduction. In order to take rapid response steps in a timely manner, they District may set aside funding for this program in its

annual budgeting process. A standard format will be used to develop early detection rapid response plans for all of the active recreation lakes within the District and other waterbodies as appropriate.

E. (District-Wide) Invasive Species Pilot Control Projects: Lead or partner on pilot projects and studies needed to control and minimize the entry of invasive species into District lakes. The District will lead or actively partner to implement pilot projects and studies to test innovative methods to limit and control the entry and spread of invasive species in the District's lakes. An example of an invasive species pilot control project study and risk management study that may be pursued is the evaluation of the susceptibility of Forest Lake to zebra mussels starry stonewort or the addition of iron to the lake bed to manage curly-leaf pondweed. Methods found to be effective will be implemented as appropriate throughout the District.

F. (District-Wide) Point-Intercept Macrophyte Surveys: A survey of aquatic macrophytes will be conducted every five years in District lakes to track the composition and distribution of aquatic vegetation. Aquatic macrophyte surveys provide another metric of lake health, in addition to the water quality data collected by the District. Macrophyte surveys will be coordinated with the Department of Natural Resources.

G. (District-Wide) Aquatic Invasive Species Management: Holistically manage aquatic invasive species in District lakes with a view toward the overall health of the water body. Policies and goals in the CLFLWD Watershed Management Plan are designed around the ecological integrity of water resources within the District. Accordingly, the District's involvement in the long-term management of AIS present will be based on the benefit to ecological systems. Specific procedures and priorities for implementing this complex and multi-faceted activity will be detailed under activity 3011-20A Comprehensive Plan and Policy Development.

H. (District-Wide) Rough Fish Management: Remove rough fish to limit resuspension of lake bottom materials and reduce internal phosphorus load in District lakes. Rough fish harvests will be conducted on the lake to decrease the rough fish population to a level that does not detrimentally impact the lake water quality. In order to accurately assess the biomass of rough fish in District lakes, fish population surveys and/or assessments will be performed as needed. Several different fish surveying techniques will be considered based on specific needs including but not limited to standard fyke net, mini-fyke net, seining, and electrofishing. The District will coordinate with the MN Department of Natural Resources' timeline for conducting fish surveys in order to prevent duplication of efforts.

Progress Evaluation Metric

Success in the Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention and Management Program will be measured by metrics including, but not limited to, the annual reduction in coverage and density of invasive species in District lakes and the number of watercraft inspections performed at District accesses. Additional metrics may be developed each year as appropriate.

Potential Partners

The primary partners for implementation of the Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention and Management Program are local municipalities, counties, soil and water conservation districts, and lake associations.

Potential Funding Sources

A large portion of funding is expected to be through grants and partner organizations, with the remainder through the District's annual levy.

4.6 Projects (5000 Series)

4.6.0 General Project Development

General project prioritization and planning is a necessary aspect of the District's Capital Improvement Plan. As the District implements multiple projects within a single time period, it becomes increasingly important to maintain coordination between District staff, consultants, and partner organizations.

4.6.2 Lakes (5200 Series)

District-Wide (5220)

~~C. Invasive Species Control Pilot Projects: Lead or partner on pilot projects and studies needed to control and minimize the entry of invasive species into District lakes. The District will lead or actively partner to implement pilot projects and studies to test innovative methods to limit and control the entry and spread of invasive species in the District's lakes. An example of an invasive species control and risk management study that may be pursued is the evaluation of the susceptibility of Forest Lake to zebra mussels or the addition of iron to the lake bed to manage curly leaf pondweed. Methods found to be effective will be implemented as appropriate throughout the District.~~

~~C. D. Chemical Treatment of Inflows: A method to be considered through adaptive management after completion of planned projects for each lake is the chemical treatment of inflows. If, through adaptive management evaluation, it is identified that lake water quality is not trending toward improvement and no additional "on the ground" water quality practices, including innovative practices, are found to be effective in the lake's watershed, then chemical treatment of inflows is an option that should be considered. This method treats lake inflow with chemicals that bind to phosphorus, causing it to settle out and be collected.~~

Moody Lake (5221)

~~B. Curly Leaf Pondweed Management: Manage curly leaf pondweed in Moody Lake to reduce the internal phosphorus load. Curly leaf pondweed will be managed, as allowed by DNR, through herbicide or harvesting treatments annually to limit the growth and decomposition of vegetation that results in an increase in the phosphorus load to the lake.~~

B. (CIP) Moody Lake Diagnostic Study Implementation: The CLFLWD will implement the phosphorus reduction activities as identified in the Moody Lake Phosphorus Source Assessment. The Moody Lake Diagnostic Study was completed by the District to identify additional sources of watershed phosphorus sources to Moody Lake.

C. Alum Treatment: Conduct alum or other in-lake treatment to reduce the internal load of phosphorus to Moody Lake. First, the rough fish population likely would be stabilized through harvesting (previously completed project and 5221D) and installation of fish barriers (5221A), and watershed loads reduced through the **Moody Lake Diagnostic Study Implementation**. Then the lake would be treated with alum or other in-lake treatment to reduce the release of phosphorus from lake bottom sediments.

~~D. Rough Fish Management: Remove rough fish to limit resuspension of lake bottom materials and reduce internal phosphorus load in Moody Lake. Rough fish harvests will be conducted on the lake to decrease the rough fish population to a level that does not detrimentally impact the lake water quality.~~

~~F. Macrophyte & Invasives Survey: A survey of aquatic macrophytes will be conducted periodically on Moody Lake to track the balance of aquatic vegetation. Aquatic macrophytes provide a metric of lake health that supports the water quality data collected by the District. The intent is to conduct an aquatic macrophyte survey every five years for the active recreation lakes of the District. The macrophyte survey will document the aquatic vegetation of the lake. In addition, an evaluation of the presence and extent of any invasive aquatic species will be conducted more frequently to be able to proactively manage invasive species and to track the effect of any aquatic invasive management conducted. Macrophyte surveys will be coordinated with the Department of Natural Resources.~~

Bone Lake (5222)

~~E. Curly Leaf Pondweed Management: Manage curly leaf pondweed in Bone Lake to reduce the internal phosphorus load. Curly leaf pondweed will be managed, as allowed by DNR, through herbicide or harvesting treatments to limit the growth and decomposition of vegetation that results in an increase in the phosphorus load to the lake.~~

E. F. Alum Treatment: Conduct alum or other in-lake treatment to reduce the internal load of Bone Lake. After stabilization of the rough fish (carp) population through harvesting (previously completed project and 5222G) and installation of fish barriers (5222A), the lake would be treated with alum or other in-lake treatment to reduce the release of phosphorus from lake bottom sediments.

~~F. Macrophyte & Invasives Survey: A survey of aquatic macrophytes will be conducted periodically on Bone Lake to track the balance of aquatic vegetation. Aquatic macrophytes provide a metric of lake health that supports the water quality data collected by the District. The intent is to conduct aquatic macrophyte surveys~~

~~will be conducted every five years for the active recreation lakes of the District. The macrophyte survey will document the aquatic vegetation of the lake. In addition, an evaluation of the presence and extent of any invasive aquatic species will be conducted more frequently to be able to proactively manage invasive species and to track the effect of any aquatic invasive management conducted. Macrophyte surveys will be coordinated with the Department of Natural Resources.~~

~~G. Rough Fish Management: Remove rough fish (carp) to limit resuspension of lake bottom materials and reduce internal phosphorus load in Bone Lake. Carp harvests will be conducted on the lake to decrease the carp population to a level that does not detrimentally impact the lake water quality. Carp management activities may be supported by the installation of a fish barrier through a separate project.~~

F. (CIP) Bone Lake Diagnostic Study Implementation: The CLFLWD will implement the phosphorus reduction activities as identified in the Bone Lake Diagnostic Study. The Bone Lake Diagnostic Study included targeting tributary monitoring and watershed modeling to identify additional sources of watershed phosphorus loads to Bone Lake and target phosphorus reduction activities in the watershed.

Birch Lake (5223)

~~A. Phosphorus Source Assessment & Implementation Plan: Identify timing and location of any identified elevated phosphorus load to Birch Lake based on data collected in the tributary and wetlands between Bone Lake and Birch Lake (2003D). Identify sources of elevated phosphorus load in order to inform future implementation activities. See 5225D.~~

School Lake (5224)

~~A. No projects planned for School Lake drainage area at this time. See 5225D.~~

Little Comfort Lake (5225)

~~C. Curly Leaf Pondweed Management: Manage curly leaf pondweed in Little Comfort Lake to reduce the internal phosphorus load. Curly leaf pondweed will be managed, as allowed by DNR, through herbicide or harvesting treatments or other methods to limit the growth and decomposition of vegetation that results in an increase in the phosphorus load to the lake.~~

~~D. Rough Fish Management: Remove rough fish to limit resuspension of lake bottom materials and reduce internal phosphorus load in Little Comfort Lake. Rough fish harvests will be conducted on the lake to decrease the rough fish population to a level that does not detrimentally impact the lake water quality.~~

~~C. E. Alum Treatment: Conduct alum or other in-lake treatment to reduce the internal load of Little Comfort Lake. First, the carp population likely would be stabilized through harvesting, then the lake would be treated with alum or other in-lake to reduce the release of phosphorus from lake bottom sediments.~~

~~F. Macrophyte & Invasives Survey: A survey of aquatic macrophytes will be conducted periodically on Little Comfort Lake to track the balance of aquatic vegetation. Aquatic macrophytes provide a metric of lake health that supports the water quality data collected by the District. The intent is to conduct aquatic macrophyte surveys every five years for the active recreation lakes of the District. The macrophyte survey will document the aquatic vegetation of the lake. In addition, an evaluation of the presence and extent of any invasive aquatic species will be conducted more frequently to be able to proactively manage invasive species and to track the effect of any aquatic invasive management conducted. Macrophyte surveys will be coordinated with the Department of Natural Resources.~~

D. (CIP) Little Comfort Lake Phosphorus and Sediment Source Assessment Implementation: The CLFLWD will implement the phosphorus reduction activities as identified in the Little Comfort Lake Phosphorus Source Assessment & Implementation Plan (5225A) to address the protection and improvement of water quality in Little Comfort Lake. Reduction of other pollutants such as total suspended solids will be considered in BMP selection. Measures implemented are likely to be located in the Little Comfort Lake drainage area, downstream of Bone Lake and include a wide range of BMPs.

Shields Lake (5226)

~~B. Rough Fish Management: Remove rough fish to limit resuspension of lake bottom materials and reduce internal phosphorus load in Shields Lake. Rough fish harvests will be conducted on the lake to decrease the rough fish population to a level that does not detrimentally impact the lake water quality.~~

~~C. Curly Leaf Pondweed Management: Manage curly leaf pondweed in Shields Lake to reduce the internal phosphorus load. Curly leaf pondweed will be managed, as allowed by DNR, through herbicide or harvesting treatments to limit the growth and decomposition of vegetation that results in an increase in the phosphorus load to the lake.~~

~~B. D. Shoreline Survey: Conduct a shoreline survey to identify areas in need of improvements to shoreline buffers and lakescaping and to provide a means for documentation of future changes in shoreline condition. The shoreline survey is intended to include photographs of the entire shoreline of the lake. The shoreline survey could also include more detailed analysis of shoreline properties including parcel specific soils and erosion evaluation or identification of key areas for protection or restoration.~~

~~E. Macrophyte & Invasives Survey: A survey of aquatic macrophytes will be conducted periodically on Shields Lake to track the balance of aquatic vegetation. Aquatic macrophytes provide a metric of lake health that supports the water quality data collected by the District. The intent is to conduct aquatic macrophyte surveys every five years for the active recreation lakes of the District. The macrophyte survey will document the aquatic vegetation of the lake. In addition, an evaluation of the presence and extent of any invasive aquatic species will be conducted more frequently to be able to proactively manage invasive species and to track the effect~~

~~of any aquatic invasive management conducted. Macrophyte surveys will be coordinated with the Department of Natural Resources.~~

C. Shields Lake Diagnostic Study and Implementation Plan: Conduct diagnostic monitoring and computer modeling for Shields Lake and its watershed to identify cost-effective BMPs for water quality improvement and in-lake restoration.

D. (CIP) Shields Lake Diagnostic Study Implementation: The CLFLWD will implement the management activities as identified in the Shields Lake Diagnostic Study and Implementation Plan (5226C). Measures implemented will include a range of activities that address both the watershed and internal phosphorus loads. Subsequent phases of this project may include additional BMPs.

Sylvan Lake (5227)

~~D. Macrophyte & Invasives Surveys: A survey of aquatic macrophytes will be conducted periodically on Sylvan Lake to track the balance of aquatic vegetation. Aquatic macrophytes provide a metric of lake health that supports the water quality data collected by the District. Aquatic macrophyte surveys will be conducted every five years for the active recreation lakes of the District. The macrophyte survey will document the aquatic vegetation of the lake. In addition, an evaluation of the presence and extent of any invasive aquatic species will be conducted more frequently to be able to proactively manage invasive species and to track the effect of any aquatic invasive management conducted. Macrophyte surveys will be coordinated with the Department of Natural Resources.~~

Forest Lake (5228)

B. (CIP) Forest Lake Diagnostic Study Implementation: Forest Lake has the third highest water quality of the monitored lakes within the District, however, phosphorus concentrations have been hovering near impairment for many years. The lake is impacted by activities and land management in its contributing watershed. The CLFLWD will implement the water quality protection measures as identified in the Forest Lake Diagnostic Study and Implementation Plan (5228A) to address the protection and improvement of water quality in Forest Lake. Measures implemented are likely to include a wide range of BMPs including buffers, agricultural land management practices, wetland restorations, enhanced street sweeping, stormwater harvest and reuse, bioretention facilities, infiltration facilities, and filtration features. Priority subwatersheds identified in the Forest Lake Diagnostic Study include WJD-6, Shields Lake, Castlewood East, Hayward Avenue, 3rd Lake Pond, and the Direct Drainage area. Additional BMPs may be implemented that were identified as part of the Forest Lake North and South Stormwater Retrofit Assessments, and referenced in the Forest Lake Diagnostic Study Implementation Plan.

~~F. Macrophyte & Invasives Survey: A survey of aquatic macrophytes will be conducted periodically on Forest Lake to track the balance of aquatic vegetation. Aquatic macrophytes provide a metric of lake health that supports the water quality data collected by the District. The intent is to conduct aquatic macrophyte surveys every five years for the active recreation lakes of the District. The macrophyte survey will document the aquatic vegetation of the lake. In addition, an evaluation~~

~~of the presence and extent of any invasive aquatic species will be conducted more frequently to be able to proactively manage invasive species and to track the effect of any aquatic invasive management conducted. Macrophyte surveys will be coordinated with the Department of Natural Resources. Due to the size of Forest Lake, the macrophyte and invasives survey may have to be completed separately for each basin. Lakes 1 and 3 (west and east basins) where the public accesses are located are of higher priority than Lake 2 (center basin).~~

~~G. Aquatic Macrophyte and Invasive Species Management: The CLFLWD will assist the City of Forest Lake and the Forest Lake Lake Association in developing a plan for the management of aquatic macrophytes and invasive species in Forest Lake. The lake's aquatic vegetation is currently managed based on landowner interest in aquatic macrophyte management. This plan would ensure that vegetation is managed holistically with a view toward the overall health of the entire lake. The District also will assist the City of Forest Lake and the Forest Lake Lake Association in the implementation of the developed management plan.~~

~~F. H.~~ Imperial Avenue Area BMP Design (FL44 subwatershed): The FL44 Wetland Assessment and Feasibility Study (CLFLWD, 2010d) identified a number of projects that can be implemented to improve water quality in the FL44 subwatershed wetland contributing to Forest Lake. This project will design buffers, biofiltration, and other practices within the Imperial Avenue area of the Forest Lake FL44 subwatershed in areas where the shoreline has been disturbed or is maintained as lawn and where drainage is not currently treated prior to entering the wetland. This project will focus on untreated roadways, untreated residential areas, and low quality buffers and provide treatment for this high quality wetland in subwatershed FL44 and for the un-impaired Forest Lake.

~~G. I.~~ (CIP) Imperial Avenue Area BMP Implementation (FL44 subwatershed): Implement buffers, biofiltration, and other practices within the Imperial Avenue area of the Forest Lake FL44 subwatershed as identified in the project design.

~~H. J.~~ North Shore Trail BMP Design (FL44 subwatershed): The FL44 Wetland Assessment and Feasibility Study (CLFLWD, 2010d) identified a number of projects that can be implemented to improve water quality in the FL44 subwatershed wetland contributing to Forest Lake. This project will design a biofiltration feature or other suitable feature to capture runoff from North Shore Trail and treat it prior to discharge to the Forest Lake subwatershed FL44 wetland. The project would provide treatment to an untreated area entering this high quality wetland in subwatershed FL44 and for the un-impaired Forest Lake.

~~I. K.~~ (CIP) North Shore Trail BMP Implementation (FL44 subwatershed): Implement biofiltration basin or other designed feature to capture runoff from North Shore Trail & treat it prior to discharge to the Forest Lake subwatershed FL44 wetland. The project would provide treatment from an untreated area entering this high quality wetland in subwatershed FL44 & for the un-impaired Forest Lake.

~~J. L.~~ In-Lake Treatment – Conduct alum or other in-lake treatment as appropriate to reduce the internal load of Forest Lake, if determined to be necessary for improving in-lake water quality and/or for Comfort Lake water quality. In-lake treatments are likely to be targeted to Lakes 2 and 3 (the central and east basins of

Forest Lake), as these areas were identified in past studies as having higher internal loads.

K. Washington Judicial Ditch 6 Assessment and Implementation Plan: Washington Judicial Ditch 6 (WJD-6) is located at the southern end of the CLFLWD. It flows through MN Department of Natural Resources protected waters and the Hardwood Creek Wildlife Management Area before discharging into Forest Lake's east basin. In 2016 the process of transferring the ditch authority from Rice Creek Watershed District to the CLFLWD began. At the time of the ditch authority transfer, large portions of the WJD-6 system were in disrepair. This project will include an assessment of the ditch system, including lateral tributary branches, and its contributing area, in order to determine the current state of the ditch and identify opportunities for improvement with the goal of protecting and improving water quality in Forest Lake consistent with the District's responsibilities as drainage authority.

L. (CIP) Washington Judicial Ditch 6 Improvements Implementation: The CLFLWD will implement water quality protection measures as identified in the Washington Judicial Ditch 6 Assessment and Implementation Plan (5228K).

Comfort Lake (5229)

~~H. Macrophyte & Invasives Survey: A survey of aquatic macrophytes and aquatic invasive species will be conducted periodically on Comfort Lake to track the balance of aquatic vegetation. Aquatic macrophytes provide a metric of lake health that supports the water quality data collected by the District. The intent is to conduct aquatic macrophyte surveys every five years for the active recreation lakes of the District. The macrophyte survey will document the aquatic vegetation of the lake. In addition, an evaluation of the presence and extent of any invasive aquatic species will be conducted more frequently to be able to proactively manage invasive species and to track the effect of any aquatic invasive management conducted. Macrophyte surveys will be coordinated with the Department of Natural Resources.~~

4.6.4 Wetlands (5400 Series)

Bone Lake (5422)

G. Wetland Restoration Feasibility & Design (all SBL subwatersheds): In 2016 the CLFLWD used past diagnostic work and assessment studies to identify phosphorus loading sources and potential wetland restorations within the Bone Lake watershed. This project will include feasibility assessment and design of several wetland restorations that were identified in the 2015 Bone Lake Diagnostic Study and 2014 Partially Drained Wetland Assessment.

H. (CIP) Wetland Restoration Implementation (all SBL subwatersheds): The CLFLWD will implement wetland restorations in the Bone Lake watershed, as identified in the Wetland Restoration Feasibility & Design (5422G).

Section 8 – INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION AND IMPACT

Table 7. Local Plan Adoption Deadlines

Municipality	Watersheds within Municipality	Date of Watershed Plan Update	Required Date for Local Plan Adoption	Recommended Date for Local Plan Adoption*	Plan Approval by CLFLWD Board
Chisago City	CLFLWD	Nov. 2011	Nov. 2013	Nov. 2013	Not yet submitted for CLFLWD review and approval
Chisago Lake Twp	CLFLWD	Nov. 2011	Nov. 2013	Nov. 2013	Not yet submitted for CLFLWD review and approval
Forest Lake	CLFLWD RCWD	Nov. 2011 Jan. 2010	Nov. 2013 Jan. 2012	Nov. 2013	Not yet submitted for CLFLWD review and approval
Franconia Twp	CLFLWD	Nov. 2011	Nov. 2013	Nov. 2013	Not yet submitted for CLFLWD review and approval
Scandia	CLFLWD CMSCWD RCWD	Nov. 2011 Aug. 2010 Jan. 2010	Nov. 2013 Aug. 2012 Jan. 2012	Nov. 2013	Jul. 2012
Wyoming	CLFLWD	Nov. 2011	Nov. 2013	Nov. 2013	Not yet submitted for CLFLWD review and approval

Section 9 – AMENDMENTS TO THIS PLAN

The Comfort Lake-Forest Lake Watershed District (CLFLWD) Board of Managers intends that this Plan extend through 2021. The CLFLWD may need to revise this Plan prior to the next update for it to remain a useful long-term planning tool. Plan amendments will be needed if significant changes are required involving goals, policies, administrative procedures, funding or the capital improvement program, or if problems arise that are not addressed in the Plan. This Plan will remain in full effect through 2021 unless an updated plan is approved by BWSR prior to that date. Plan amendments may be proposed to the CLFLWD Board by any agency, person, county, city or township, but only the CLFLWD Board may initiate the amendment process. All proposed plan amendments must be submitted to the Board in writing, along with a statement of the problem, rational for the amendment and an estimate of associated costs.

Technical information (i.e. from District initiated studies and monitoring and new data from District partners) will require frequent updating. The CLFLWD intends to post this updated information on the District website. Technical information that results in new action items will be incorporated into District operations through implementation of the District’s programs, projects and watershed management strategies as appropriate. ~~Generally, these technical updates and studies are considered part of the normal District operations consistent with the intent of the 2010 Plan and will not trigger a Plan amendment. This includes implementation projects resulting from “Focused” and “Impaired” watershed management activities that include a public input process. However, when the new technical information or study findings result in a significant policy change, or the District intends to initiate a program or construct a capital improvement not sufficiently identified in the 2010 Plan, a plan amendment is required.~~

[This plan provides the framework to implement this work by identifying issues, goals, policies and action items. A plan amendment is not required for changes such as:](#)

- Formatting or reorganizing the plan;
- Revising a procedure meant to streamline administration of the plan;
- Clarifying existing plan goals or policies;
- Including additional data not requiring interpretation;
- Expanding public process; or
- Adjusting how the CLFLWD will carry out program activities within its discretion.

All changes not requiring an amendment will be distributed in accordance with Minnesota Rules 8410.0140, subpart 5. The CLFLWD will maintain a distribution list of agencies and individuals who have received copies of the plan and will distribute copies of the changes to all on the distribution list and post the changes on the CLFLWD website within 30 days of adoption.

All amendments to a plan must adhere to the review process provided in Minnesota Statutes §103B.231, subdivision 11, except when all of the following have occurred:

- The CLFLWD has sent copies of the amendments to the plan review authorities (defined at Minn. Rules 8410.0020, subp. 16) for review and comment, has identified that the minor amendment procedure is being followed, has directed that comments be sent to the CLFLWD and the board, and has allowed at least 30 days for receipt of comments;
- No county board has filed an objection to the amendments with the CLFLWD and the board within the comment period, or within such longer period as is mutually agreed on by the county and the CLFLWD;
- The board has either agreed that the amendments are minor or failed to act within five working days of the end of the comment period, or within such longer period as is mutually agreed to with the CLFLWD;
- The CLFLWD has held a public meeting to explain the amendments and published a legal notice of the meeting twice, at least seven days and 14 days before the date of the meeting; and
- The amendments are not necessary to make the plan consistent with an approved and adopted county groundwater plan.

The CLFLWD will prepare a plan amendment in a format consistent with Minnesota Rules 8410.0140 (as revised). Draft and final amendments will be sent electronically. A receiving entity may request to receive an amendment in paper format. The rule requires that unless the entire document is redone, all final amendments adopted by the CLFLWD must be in the form of replacement pages for the plan, each page of which must:

- Show deleted text as stricken and new text as underlined for draft amendments being considered;
- Be renumbered as appropriate; and
- Include the effective date of the amendment.

The CLFLWD will maintain a distribution list for copies of the plan. Within 30 days of adopting an amendment, it will distribute copies of the amendment to the distribution list. Generally, the CLFLWD

will provide electronic copies of the amendment or make the documents available for public access on the website. Printed copies will be made available on written request, and printed at the cost of the requester.

Should the CLFLWD or BWSR decide that a general plan amendment is needed, the District will follow the general plan amendment process described in Rule 8410.0140, Subp.2 and MS 103B.231, Subd. 11. The general plan amendment process is the same review process as the process followed for the review of a plan update. The following are examples of situations where a general plan amendment might be required:

- The addition of a capital improvement project that is not included in the 2012 Plan.
- The establishment of a water management district(s) to collect revenues and pay for projects initiated through MS 103B.231, MS 103D.601, 605, 611 or 730.
- The addition of new District programs or initiatives that are inconsistent with District objectives and policies or have the potential to create significant financial impact.

Unless the entire document is reprinted, all amendments adopted by the District will be printed in the form of replacement pages for the plan, each page of which will:

- A. Show deleted text as stricken and new text as underlined on draft amendments being considered; and
- B. Be renumbered as appropriate; and
- C. Include the effective date of the amendment.

The District will maintain a distribution list of agencies and individuals who have received a copy of the plan and will distribute copies of amendments within 30 days of adoption. The District will consider sending drafts of proposal amendments to all plan review authorities to seek their comments before establishing a hearing date or commencing the formal review process.

Minor amendments to this plan may also be needed periodically as new data is collected and resource evaluations are conducted in the District. Minor plan amendments include plan revisions such as clarification or recodification of the Plan and its policies, inclusion of additional data, and other revisions to planned actions that will not adversely affect a local unit of government or diminish the CLFLWD's ability to achieve its plan goals or implementation program.

The CLFLWD will follow the following process for minor plan amendments:

- The District will send copies of the proposed minor plan amendments to the affected cities and townships, Metropolitan Council, Washington County, the state review agencies, and BWSR for review and comment at least 30 days before a holding a public meeting. The deadline for receipt of review comments will be the date of public meeting.
- The District will hold a public meeting to explain the proposed amendments and publish a legal notice of the meeting twice, at least 7 days and 14 days before the date of the meeting.
- The District will adopt and distribute the amendment after BWSR has either agreed it is a minor amendment or failed to act within 45 days of receipt of the amendment.
- The following are examples of situations when the District would seek a minor plan amendment:

- ~~—When the share of project cost to be funded through District levy, at any time up until the project is ordered by the Board of Managers, exceeds the amount identified in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) by more than 25%, adjusted for inflation.~~
- ~~—When District completes an implementation plan or a study that results in projects that are not specifically described in the District's CIP.~~