# Carver County Water Management Organization

# Citizen Advisory Committee

1. **Roll call**
2. **Approval of the September 24, 2024, minutes**
3. **Approval of the October 29, 2024, agenda**
4. **Notes from the field**
   a. Metro Children's Water Festival
5. **Business items**
   a. Priority water bodies
   b. CCWMO levy and water plan project list
   c. November meeting date change
6. **Information items & project updates**
7. **Next meeting**
   a. December 3, 2024
8. **Adjournment**

## October 29, 2024

Meetings held at the Carver County Government Center, County Board room, 600 East 4th St. Chaska, MN 55318. Virtual option with Microsoft Teams. Contact mseveland@carvercountymn.gov for details.

## Committee Mission

Work with CCWMO staff to proactively make recommendations to the County Board on matters relating to water management including;

- **projects and project prioritization**
- **Funding and water levy**
- **Water Plan, Groundwater Plan & Solid Waste Plan**
- **Water quality and TMDL program and projects**
- **Education program and projects**
- **Feasibility studies**

Carver County Water Management Organization

MEETING OF THE
CARVER COUNTY WATER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES
Tuesday September 24, 2024

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT**

*Attending virtually*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Lori Cox* | *Citizen representing Commissioner District 5* |
| *Mark Zabel* | *SWCD Board Representative* |

*Attending in person*

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|---|---|
| *Carroll Aasen* | *Citizen, East & West Chaska Creek* |
| *Jim Boettcher* | *Citizen representing Commissioner District 1* |
| *Mike Lynch* | *Citizen representing Commissioner District 4* |
| *Michael Wegner* | *Citizen, Crow River* |
| *Kevin Zahler* | *Citizen representing Commissioner District 2* |
| *Stan Wendland* | *SWCD Board Representative* |
| *Kayla Pascoe* | *Citizen, Carver Creek* |
| *Nathan Lindall* | *Citizen representing Commissioner District 3* |

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT**

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|---|---|
| *Marcus Zbinden* | *SWCD Board Representative alt* |
| *Mary Strother* | *Citizen, Bevens Creek* |

**STAFF PRESENT**

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|---|---|
| *Madeline Seveland* | *Carver County Planning & Water Mgmt.* |
| *Paul Moline* | *Carver County Planning & Water Mgmt.* |
| *Tim Sundby* | *Carver County Planning & Water Mgmt.* |
| *Andy Edgcumbe* | *Carver County Planning & Water Mgmt.* |
| *Abigail Janey* | *Carver County Planning & Water Mgmt.* |
| *Mike Wanous* | *Carver County Soil & Water Conservation District* |

## Meeting Minutes

The meeting was called to order at 6:01 p.m. by Chair Aasen.

1) Roll call completed.

2) Approval of the July 30, 2024, meeting minutes.
   Lynch moved to approve the July 30, 2024, meeting minutes. Boettcher seconded. Motion passed unanimously.

3) Approval of September 24, 2024, agenda.
   Pascoe moved to approve the September 24, 2024, agenda. Wendland seconded. Motion passed unanimously.

4) Notes from the field

Andy Edgcumbe presented on the vegetation transplant process on Benton Lake. This purpose of this project is to establish a healthy aquatic vegetation population in Benton Lake. The lake currently lacks vegetation, has poor water quality with low transparency, and a large population of rough fish which uproot vegetation. Reestablishing native vegetation in the lake will help improve water clarity and provide habitat for native panfish. Staff are testing two methods of transplant to help identify the most successful method.

Transplant process

- Staff must first obtain a permit from the state. The permit must include a list of species you are transplanting and the donor lake.
- Staff selected 5 relatively hardy species to transplant and can propagate via fragmentation: coontail, sago pondweed, char asp., leafy pondweed, and northern milfoil.
- The donor lakes were Young America Lake and Meuwissen Lake. Benton Lake does not have any invasive species vegetation species in it. Thus, the donor lake also could not have any invasive species.
- Staff did a pre-transplant aquatic invasive species survey and found 26% of the sites had sago pondweed in them. This is an improvement from earlier vegetation monitoring findings.
- Transplant set up
    - Staff installed exclusion pens to keep carp and bullhead out, so they don't disturb the vegetation. The Benton Lake conservancy purchased the materials for these pens.
    - Staff installed four study plots where plants were installed, and 2 control plots to see if any vegetation grows without rough fish interference.
- Transplants
    - The first transplant took place on August 12, 2024. Staff gathered 4 coolers of vegetation from Young America Lake and 2 from Meuwissen Lake. Plants included coontail, Chara, sago pondweed, and northern water milfoil.
    - The second transplant took place on September 9, 2024. Staff gathered 4 coolers of coontail from Young America Lake.
- Installation methods
    - Burlap method. The first method involves threading donor plants through burlap. Then staff placed the burlap on the bottom of the lakebed and weighted it down with rocks, so the bottom of the plant comes in contact with the sediment of the lake.
    - Cooler dump method. The second method used was a "cooler dump." During this method, staff empty coolers containing aquatic vegetation into the pens.
- Monitoring
    - Monitoring has been done through visual observations, photos, and rake tosses in pens without burlap. The rake tosses led staff to find that no plants really survived in the "cooler dump"pens sampled. These results led to the second transplant on September 9.
    - Staff are monitoring the results and will know more next summer.

Wendland inquired about the size of the pends. Edgcumbe responded that they are about 10 ft by 10 feet and located in 2 feet of water.

Pascoe inquired if there is anything being done to control and carp and bullhead populations. Edgcumbe responded that yes there is an ongoing project to remove these fish including box netting and the electronic guidance system seen during the tour.

Zahler inquired why there isn't any vegetation in Benton Lake. Edgcumbe responded that it is due to the combination of poor water quality and the rough fish population. There are other lakes in Carver County that have similar water quality but have aquatic plants like Canada water lily. Benton Lake has the double-edged sword of poor water quality and rough fish which uproot aquatic vegetation.

Zahler inquired why the vegetation would survive now. Edgcumbe responded that the pens are keeping the fish out and the carp populations are lower. Coontail can survive in lakes with water quality similar to Benton Lake.

Cox inquired if the lake's impairment is phosphorus and what the source of the impairment is. Edgcumbe responded that yes, the impairment is nutrients and that the sources included watershed runoff and the wastewater treatment plant that flows into the lake. The wastewater treatment plant has low amounts of phosphorus but high amounts of nitrogen.

Cox inquired if the impairment also inhibits vegetation propagation. Edgcumbe said that is part of what is being tested. Plants were installed in the shallow areas where they could receive light.

Zahler inquired if nitrogen is regulated from the wastewater treatment plant. Sundby responded that there is not a strict state standard that wastewater treatment plants must follow for nitrogen. Edgcumbe added that the City of Cologne is working on grants to improve their wastewater treatment plant.

5) Business items

- **Lake Bavaria Management Plan**

Tim Sundby presented on draft Lake Bavaria Management Plan. The draft will be available after the meeting and will be sent to the group.

A lake management plan sets realistic goals, objectives, and actions. A plan encourages partnerships and identifies concerns important to residents. The Lake Bavaria management plan partnerships include the stakeholder group, the lake association, the township, the city of Chaska, and the Carver County Water Management Organization. Concerns were first identified in 2021 when County staff sent a survey to residents on and around the lake asking about their concerns, observations, and vision for the lake.

A lake management plan is a living document. The process allows for partners to see if things are working and what might need to change.

The need for a lake management plan

- Land use around Lake Bavaria is changing. It is one of the few lakes that is not impaired for nutrients, but historical phosphorus trends are increasing and coming close to the state standard.
- The lake is impaired for fish index of biological integrity, commonly called an IBI score. State complete fish surveys and have observed low fish IBI Scores.
- Lake Bavaria is a priority 1 lake within the County's Water Management Plan.

Total maximum daily load vs. Lake management plan

- The plans are similar in that they 1) outline the watershed, 2) provide a summary of data, 3) provide modeling of pollutants, 4) involve a stakeholder process, and 5) contain an implementation plan.
- These plans are also different.
    - Total maximum daily load, known as a TMDL, is federally required document that outlines stressors and pollutants loads and requires a plan to get a water body to meet state standards. The plan identifies required reductions and affects city discharge permits.
    - A lake management plan is stakeholder driven. It outlines how to protect a lake, but all actions are voluntary.

Stakeholder group process

- The Lake Bavaria management plan stakeholder group consisted of 7 people who attended four meetings over 5 months.
- They were tasked with developing an implementation strategy and vision for the lake. Members helped identify 1) concerns, 2) visions, 3) goals, and 4) strategies.
- Members heard presentations on a variety of issues including aquatic plants, aquatic invasive species, fish IBI, etc.

Lake management plan layout

- The plan contains the following two sections: background and implementation.
    - The **background information** includes size of lake, lakeshed data and other lake characteristics, and land use. It also includes surveys, both residential surveys and monitoring surveys for fish, invasive species, and vegetation. Finally, it includes water quality monitoring data and modeling for pollutant loads.
    - The second half of the plan in the **implementation plan**. Focus areas of the implementation plan group major themes together. Focus areas include community engagement, fisheries, aquatic plants, aquatic invasive species, and water quality. Each focus area has goals, objectives, and actions.
        - Goals are general statements. There are 11 goals in the plan.
        - Objectives are activities or outputs to track over the long term. There are 31 objectives in the plan.

    - Actions are specific tasks and steps. There are 92 actions in the plan. Each action has a different priority level based on timeline and effort required.

- Cox inquired what was the cadence of the monitoring schedule. Sundby responded that for in-lake monitoring staff do bi-monthly monitoring starting in mid-April and going through October. The state's standard for phosphorus takes any reading from June 1st – September 30, but staff monitor early and later than that requirement. For inlets, monitoring is driven by storms. The drought has made it difficult some samples because areas are dry and there is not base flow.

Sundby shared that the lake management plan is connected to the County Water Management Plan, not a standalone document. Next, he reviewed each focus area, the description and shared an example of goals, objectives, and actions found in each focus area.

Timeline

- Draft out for comments through October.
- Compile and incorporate comments through November.
- Publish final document end of December.
- Implement actions starting in 2025.

Staff request

- Review the draft implementation plan and offer comments. E-mail comments to tsundby@carvercountymn.gov

Cox inquired if there is anything in the plan that talks about multi-agency help. Sundby responded that he didn't specifically call out and that draft was written more for residents around the lake and with input from agencies. He added that it would be a good thing to include to strengthen language.

Cox inquired if there are checks and balances throughout the years that identify achievements. Sundby responded that the plan does not include interim goals.

Zahler inquired how Lake Bavaria was selected for this. Sundby responded that it is identified has a priority lake in the plan because there is a trend towards falling below the that state standard for nutrients. Staff identified the need to protect this lake before it crossed the state standards nutrient thresholds. There are multiple factors that can give a lake priority status in the County Water Management Plan. When a lake is close to crossing an impairment threshold is one of those factors. Larson added that staff are in the process of reevaluating the list of priority water bodies based on updated monitoring and other data.

Zahler asked for a copy of the priority lake list. Sundby said he can supply that.

Zahler inquired if there were plans to do more lake management plans. Sundby responded not at the moment, but there are several lakes throughout Carver County that are already under completed total maximum daily load implementation plans.

Zahler inquired when the management plan was finished if it is up to the lake association to implement. Sundby responded that it will be up to all stakeholders including the lake association, the city, the township, and the Carver County Water Management Organization. Zahler clarified that projects from the plan could come to the committee for review and approval. Sundby responded yes.

Wendland inquired if there are projects in the upper part of the watershed and if there is an opportunity to work in those watersheds before the water drains into the lake. Sundby responded that yes and some of them are projects identified in the County Water Management Plan. The Carver County Soil & Water Conservation District did a sub-watershed assessment of this area, and they identified cost effective projects that would reduce pollutants.

Lindall inquired of staff noticed erosion along the southwest corner of the lake right along the road. Sundby responded that staff, when monitoring, have mentioned it and it is being looked into.

Wendland inquired if there were any zoning issues with land use that could decrease water quality that should be looked at. Moline responded that most of the watershed is developed so we wouldn't see a lot more than that. Steve Furcich, a Lake Bavaria stakeholder member in attendance, commented that on the northeast side of the lake there is an area zoned rural. If that zoning were to change, that would directly impact the lake.

- **Water Plan update – project list**

Larson review the changes to the project list in the Water Management Plan.

The most recent Water Management Plan was adopted in 2020. The plan directs staff to update the project list (table 5-5) on a bi-annual basis and the list was last updated in 2022. The project list is used to plan and budget for the WMO levy funded capital projects and grant requests. For projects to be eligible for state grants, they must be listed in the Water Management Plan.

New project ideas come from city staff and engineers, the Carver County Soil & Water Conservation District and Water Management Organization staff, and project recommendations from completed feasibility studies.

Within the list, the following details are being updated.

1) Project description
2) Sub-watershed
3) Benefitted waterbody
4) Project type
5) Partners
6) Timeframe
7) Total cost
8) CCWMO cost

Summary of changes to the project list

- 50 projects currently on the list that will stay on the list.
- 25 new projects being added to the list.
- 10 projects have been completed and are being removed from the list.
- 1 project is being removed because it was duplicate.
- 3 projects being removed because they have been broken into different projects.

The 25 projects being added include 9 bank stabilizations, 5 feasibility studies, 1 lake management restoration project, 4 stream management restorations, 2 wetland restorations, 3 stormwater best management practices, and 1 stormwater retrofit.

Larson provide additional information on the new projects being added to the list.

Cox inquired if there was a way to see these projects and their locations on a map. Larson responded that some projects have known locations but some like are not. For example, the subsurface sewage treatment systems program project locations are unknown until the program moves forward. Cox requested to have a map and see where projects are located. Moline responded that staff can provide a map, but some locations might not be exact. Pascoe agreed that a map would be helpful for committee members.

Lynch inquired what the Watertown Dam retrofit project consists of. Sundby responded that it wouldn't be a complete tear down but would involve keeping a portion of the dam there and building a ramp on the backside. There is a 1.5 ft. sediment wedge building up in front of it. Lynch expressed concern about the bank erosion, the need to fix that first before a project would take place, and that fishing would be ruined with the project. Lynch inquired if staff would return to the advisory committee if the project moved forward. Sundby responded yes, the project would require a stakeholder process and partnering with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the City of Watertown. The city holds the permit for the dam so any alterations for the dam would have to be signed off on. Lynch inquired what a priority two is for the project list. Larson responded that priority 2 refers to the priority status of the water body.

Cox commented that the group should be mindful when allocating funds towards projects that have been on the list for 15-20 years and becoming a priority because of changes in land use.

Larson stated that the total costs for 25 new projects is $850,000. The total WMO cost for all the projects on the list is $3.8 million over the 10 years of the plan.

Project update timeline

- During the summer of 2024, staff developed the list in consultation with cities, WMO staff, and SWCD staff.
- In October, staff will present it to the technical advisory committee.
- In December, staff will go to the County Board to release it for public review.
- From December to January, the public comment period and state agency review will occur.

- In January, staff will hold a public hearing and County Board will consider adoption of the final plan update.

Zahler inquired what kind of comments were received on project list updates in the past. Larson responded that cities sometimes have additional projects they'd like added. There is usually not a ton of public feedback.

Zahler is inquired how the project list can be approved without quantification, that is knowing the timeline for the projects. Moline responded that the quantification occurs each year in the spring when staff bring a selection of the projects to the committee as Capital improve Projects. These are distilled down every year based on partners and funding. Additionally, staff will bring grants to the advisory committee as they become opportunities. There are many factors that affect whether a project moves forward or not. This makes it difficult to layout a more descriptive timeline.

Larson commented that this is the second time the project list has been amended and we are getting close to the end of the plan. There are some projects that will not get done before the 2030 timeline period is over. The plan is fully updated every ten years and the list will be built upon.

Zahler clarified so the project list is really an opportunity list. Larson agreed.

Wendland emphasized that projects must be on the list in order to have the opportunity for grant funding and WMO funding.

Wendland inquired if the new projects added to the list are added due to new information and updated watershed studies. Larson responded yes, the list is being updated based on studies and requests from cities and partners.

Moline commented that the project list is a requirement in state statute for every water management plan, and that the project list is based on prioritization. Wendland added that it helps keep the expenditure of public funds visible.

Larson shared that when the projects requests are brought to the committee annually each spring, staff can connect them back to the project list and the water management plan.

Zahler made a motion to recommend the County Board release the updated 2024 CCWMO project list for public review and comment. Pascoe seconded. Motion passed unanimously.

- **2025 WMO budget and levy update**

Moline reviewed changes to the 2025 budget and levy recommendation. The County Board met on Sept. 3rd and adopted a preliminary levy.

There was one change from when the WMO advisory committee recommended the preliminary levy in July. The change was to increase the portion of the WMO levy that goes to staffing costs. The increase in staff costs brought the operations increase for 2025 up to $62,779. This brings the total operational

costs up to $84,855, and the total WMO levy to $1,038,284. The tax impact on an average value home is $36.37 annually.

The County Board will adopt the final levy in December.

Lynch inquired if it was likely the number would go back down. Moline responded that typically the numbers for the WMO have not gone down after the preliminary levy adoption happens in September. The goal is to try and keep salaries and benefits for staff competitive and reduce staff leaving and vacancies.

6) Information items & project updates

Seveland shared that for the November 26, 2024, meeting, the County Board Room is in use. Committee have the choice of 1) moving the meeting to a new location of Paradise Commons at the Waconia Regional Park, 2) returning to the EOC conference room for November, or 3) moving the meeting date to December 3, 2024, and use the County Board Room.

Committee members discussed the options and determined the best direction was to move the meeting date to December 3 and keep it in the County Board Room. In October, staff will bring a formal recommendation to move the November 26, 2024, to December 3, 2024.

Next meeting is October 29, 2024.

Meeting adjourned at 8:09 p.m.

# Water Management Organization Advisory Committee

## October 29, 2024, Meeting

| Business Item |
| --- |
| ***Water Plan update – priority waters*** |
| **Water Management Plan Related Goal** |
| 1. To work with partners to identify and implement efficient solutions to water resource problems. |


**Summary:**
The Carver County Water Management Organization (CCWMO) Water Management Plan was adopted in 2020. The plan includes a section and map showing priority waterbodies. Given the size of the CCWMO and the vast array of issues within it, there is a need for tools and methods to help focus implementation and priority waters is one such tool. The purpose of prioritizing waterbodies within the CCWMO is to:

1. Help guide implementation decisions based on both water resource issues and how the resource is used by the community.
2. Help differentiate between similar projects in different parts of the CCWMO.
3. Utilize data collected by the CCWMO in management and implementation decisions.
4. Create a framework for project implementation that can be updated over time as new data and information becomes available.

Staff have updated the waterbody prioritization based on monitoring data collected between 2020 and 2023 and will discuss the results.


### Discussion Points:

- Overview of changes to waterbody prioritization.

### Recommended WMO Advisory Committee Action:

- Discussion of results.

### Attachments:

- Excerpt of 2020 Plan focused on Priority Waterbodies.
- Updated waterbody prioritization map (Figure 5-1).

## 5.3. CCWMO PRIORITY AREAS

The CCWMO covers an area approximately 320 square miles and includes 35 lakes over 10 acres in size, seven major streams and 15 public ditch systems. Additionally, the watershed is divided into six major drainage areas. Given the size of the CCWMO and the vast array of issues within it, there is a need for tools and methods to help focus implementation. This section describes the following tools that will help the CCWMO prioritize implementation: **waterbody prioritization tool**, **priority wetland restoration areas**, and **untreated urban areas**. In addition to the program implementation activities described above, the CCWMO also identifies these priority areas as critical elements of plan implementation.

### 5.3.1. PRIORITY WATERBODIES

Prioritizing waterbodies (lakes and streams) within the CCWMO is one tool that will help prioritize implementation. The purpose of prioritizing waterbodies within the CCWMO is to:

1. Help guide implementation decisions based on both water resource issues and how the resource is used by the community
2. Help differentiate between similar projects in different parts of the CCWMO
3. Utilize data collected by the CCWMO in management and implementation decisions
4. Create a framework for project implementation that can be updated over time as new data and information becomes available

Waterbodies have been prioritized within the CCWMO using the criteria described in Table 5-3. The criteria include factors like the waterbody's impairment status, presence of aquatic invasive species, and recreational use of the waterbody, among other things. The overall impairment status score is made up of three components:

1. Lake is above the state standard for TP or TSS
   a. More points awarded to water bodies above the state standard
   b. Purpose: to identify waterbodies with known impairments

2. Lake is close to the state standard
   a. More points were awarded to water bodies close to the standard
   b. Purpose: to identify waterbodies with the potential to be removed from the impaired waters list / keep unimpaired waterbodies from getting on the list

3. Trend for lake water quality is decreasing
   a. More points awarded to water bodies with decreasing trend
   b. Purpose: to identify waterbodies with a trend of worsening water quality

The criteria incorporate a variety of data collected by the CCWMO including lake and stream water quality information, lake vegetation survey information, and stream stability assessments. A numeric score was assigned to each criterion and scores were summed to create an overall priority ranking (see Waterbodies were divided into three priority groups (Priority 1, Priority 2, and Priority 3) based on the overall score. Priority 1 waterbodies are considered the current priority for project implementation. See Appendix B for additional information and individual scores for each waterbody.

Priority waterbody status will be a significant factor when projects are prioritized for implementation but other factors like water quality benefits, benefits of the project to the public, etc. will also be considered. See Section 5.4.1 for additional information on how the CCWMO prioritizes projects for implementation.

The results of the prioritization are shown in Figure 5-1. The waterbody prioritization will be updated periodically as new monitoring and other data becomes available and as the CCWMO utilizes the ranking to prioritize projects.

**PRIORITY WATERBODY TARGET:** Track project implementation by priority waterbody, including information on number of projects, acres treated, pollutant reductions, and other measures, as appropriate.

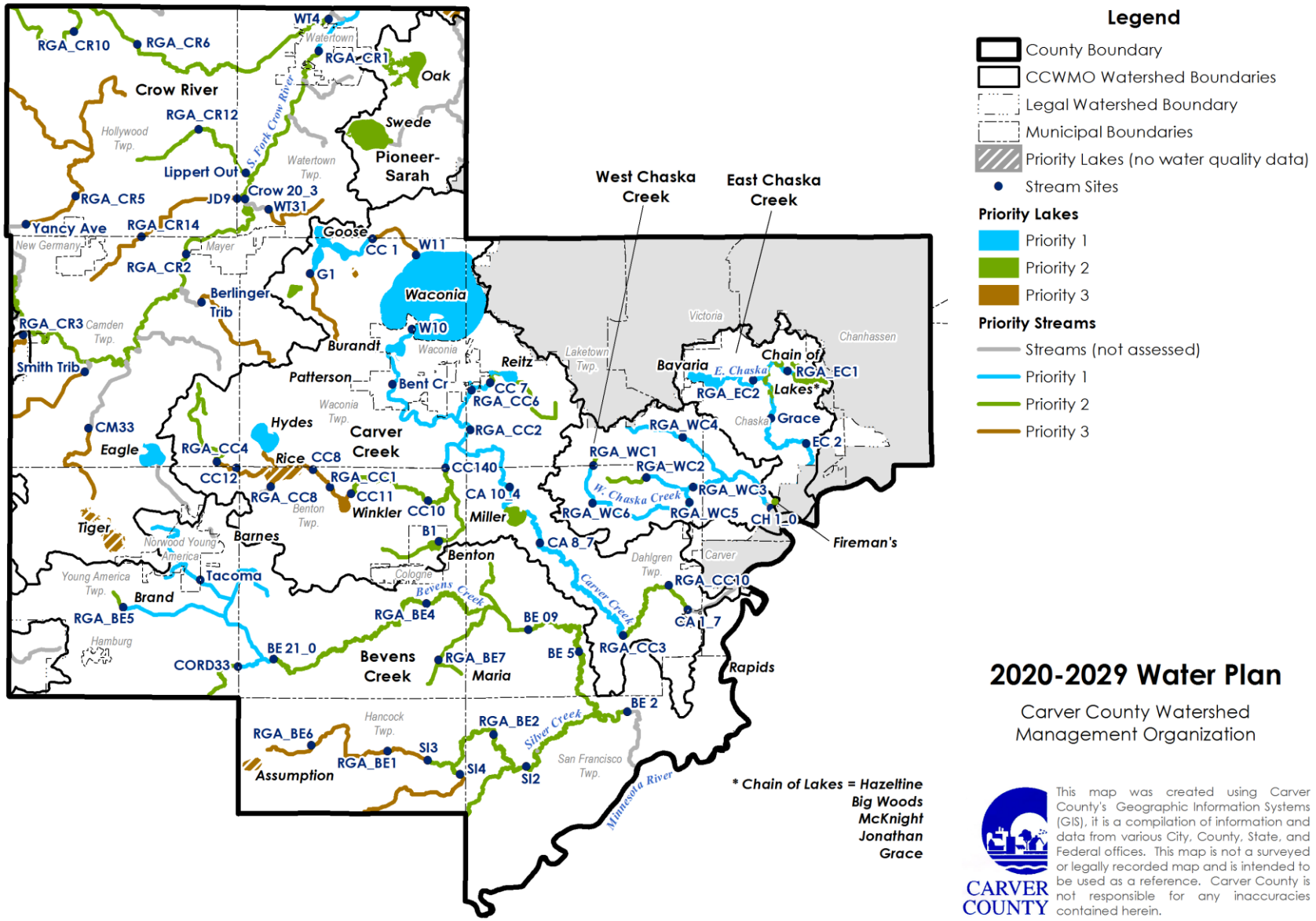
**Table 5-3. Priority Waterbody Factors**

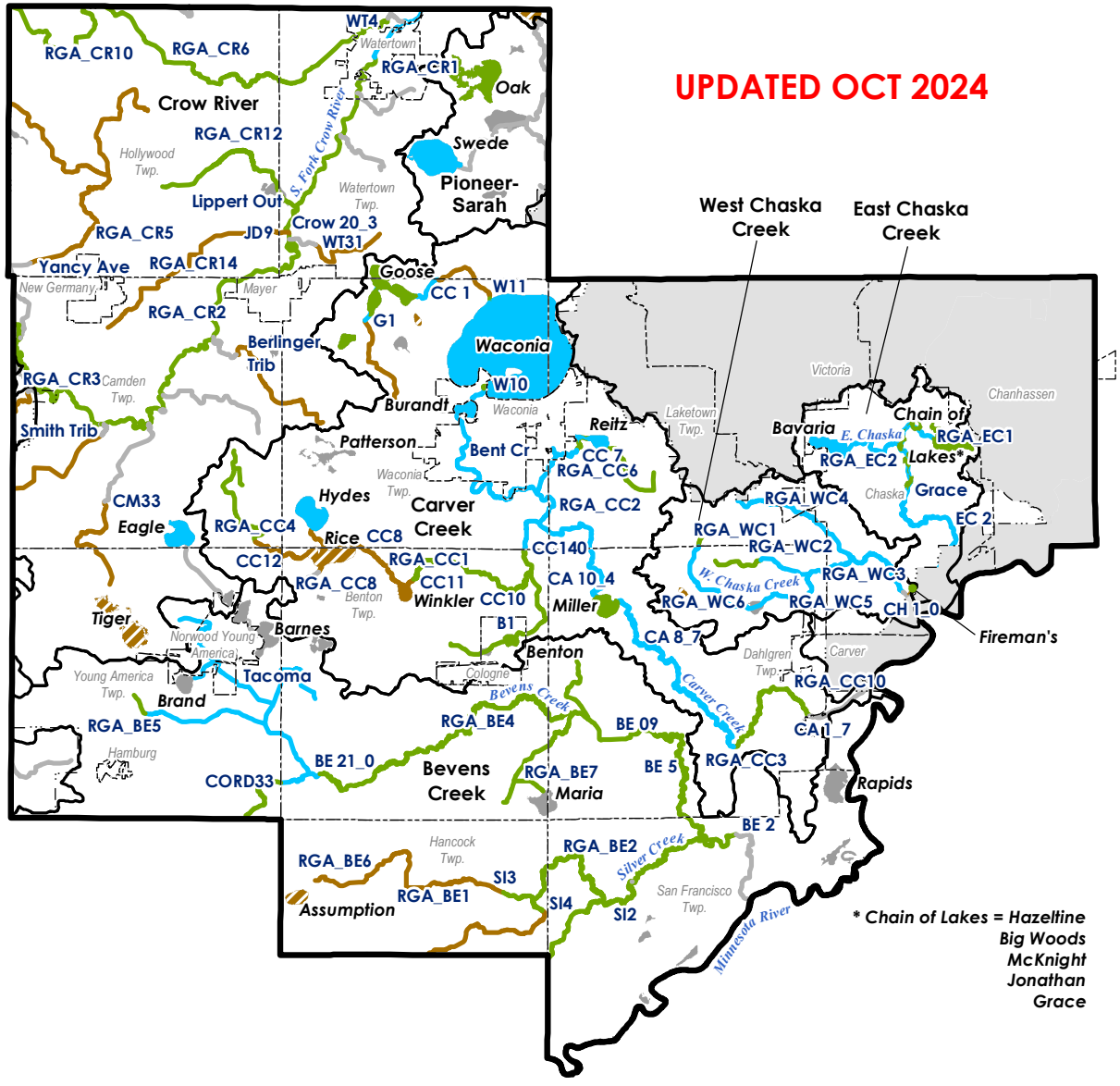
| Lakes | Streams |
|---|---|
| **Impairment Status**<br>- Lake is above the state standard* for total phosphorus, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, or chlorophyll-a<br>- 10-year average is close to the state standard* for total phosphorus, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, or chlorophyll-a<br>- Trend for lake water quality is decreasing | **Impairment Status**<br>- Stream is above the state standard for total phosphorus or total suspended solids<br>- Stream is close to the state standard for total phosphorus or total suspended solids<br>- Trend for stream water quality is decreasing |
| **Aquatic Invasive Species Criteria**<br>- Suitability of lake to support zebra mussels<br>- Number of aquatic invasive species currently present<br>- Connectivity/ability to spread AIS to other lakes | **Rapid Geomorphic Assessment Score**<br>- Score assigned based on the stability of the stream |
| **In-lake Vegetation Criteria**<br>- Lake vegetation does not meet state standard for Index of Biologic Integrity<br>- Lake vegetation is impaired under the Floristic Quality Index<br>- Invasive species were observed at more than 50% of the sampling sites | |
| **Fisheries Criteria** | **Fisheries Criteria** |

| | |
|---|---|
| - A fish survey has been completed for the lake<br>- Lake is stocked by DNR Fisheries | - A fish survey has been completed for the stream or river |
| **Wildlife Criteria**<br>- A wildlife management area or other naturally maintained area is adjacent to the lake | **Wildlife Criteria**<br>- A wildlife management area or other naturally maintained area is adjacent to the stream or river |
| **Recreation Criteria**<br>- A fishing pier is present on the lake<br>- A public access is present on the lake<br>- A path or trail is adjacent to the lake<br>- A beach is located on the lake | **Recreation Criteria**<br>- A fishing pier is present on the stream or river<br>- A public access is present on the stream or river<br>- A path or trail is adjacent to the stream or river<br>- The stream or river is designated as a State Water Trail (Crow River) |
| **Overall Community Resource Criteria**<br>- Lake is located within or adjacent to a population center | **Overall Community Resource Criteria**<br>- Stream/river is located within or adjacent to a population center |

Notes:
*"State Standard" means the state water quality standards as developed by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. The standards are developed to rotect water resources for uses such as fishing, swimming and other recreation, and sustaining fish, bugs, plants, and other aquatic life as required under the federal Clean Water Act.

**Figure 5-1. Priority Waterbodies** (Source: Carver County)






## Legend

- County Boundary
- CCWMO Watershed Boundaries
- Legal Watershed Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries
- Priority Lakes (no water quality data)

**Priority Lakes (2024)**

- Priority 1
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Streams (not assessed)

**Priority Streams (2024)**

- Priority 1
- Priority 2
- Priority 3

# 2020-2029 Water Plan

Carver County Watershed Management Organization

CARVER COUNTY

This map was created using Carver County's Geographic Information Systems (GIS), it is a compilation of information and data from various City, County, State, and Federal offices. This map is not a surveyed or legally recorded map and is intended to be used as a reference. Carver County is not responsible for any inaccuracies contained herein.

# Water Management Organization Advisory Committee

## October 29, 2024, Meeting

| Business Item |
| --- |
| ***WMO levy & water plan project list*** |
| **Water Management Plan Related Goal** |
| 1. To work with partners to identify and implement efficient solutions to water resource problems. |

**Summary:**
At the September meeting, the committee recommended to the County Board to release updated CCWMO Project List for public review and comment. The project list is used to plan and budget for CCWMO Levy funded capital projects and apply for grant funding. State grant requests require a project to be identified in a local plan in order to be eligible for funding. The Committee inquired how the project list is used to recommend projects in the annual CCWMO levy. Staff will provide a brief update on 2024 and 2025 Levy funded projects and how they are represented in the plan.

### Discussion Points:

- Connection of the CCWMO Plan and the annual levy

### Recommended WMO Advisory Committee Action:

- Information only

### Attachments:

# Water Management Organization Advisory Committee

## October 29, 2024, Meeting

| Business Item |
| --- |
| ***November meeting change*** |
| **Water Management Plan Related Goal** |
| |

Summary:

The County Board is in use during the November 26, 2024, WMO Advisory Committee meeting. During the October meeting, the committee discussed different options for that meeting including keeping the November 26 date but moving back to the EOC conference room or using the new park facility, or moving the meeting date back a week to December 3 and keeping the meeting location to the County Board room.

Discussion Points:

- Overview of October discussion and any additional input.

Recommended WMO Advisory Committee Action:

- Reschedule November 26 meeting to December 3 at 6:00pm in the County Board Room.

Attachments:

- None.

Carver County Water Management Organization Advisory Committee

# Upcoming Meetings

| Date | Meeting Type | Business Items |
|---|---|---|
| **12/3/2024** | Regular | GreenCorps member service plan<br>Chloride program update |
| **12/31/2024** | No meeting | |
| **1/28/2024** | Regular | Organizational meeting |
| **2/25/2024** | Regular | TBD |

# Upcoming Events

| | |
|---|---|
| | None |