TODD COUNTY SWCD BOARD WORK SESSION AGENDA

Todd Soil and Water Conservation District Board of Supervisors will have a work session following the regular board meeting on Thursday, November 9, 2017. The meeting will take place at the Todd County Historic Courthouse (Prairie Conference Room) 215 1st Ave South, Long Prairie, MN 56347.

Call to Order  Kenny Pesta
Pledge of Allegiance
Act on Approving Agenda

1. Discuss Todd County Soil and Water Annual Plan of Work  Tim
2. Discuss Todd County Feedlot Work Plan  Deja

Adjourn

The next regular SWCD board meeting will be December 14, 2017 beginning at 8:30 a.m. at the Historic Courthouse, (Prairie Conference Room), 215 1st Ave South, Long Prairie, MN 56347.

To Meet the Public’s Needs by Protecting the Land and Safeguarding the Water
Annual Plan of Work
2018

Mission Statement
Existing: 11/13/13  To Meet the Public’s Needs by Protecting the Land and Safeguarding the Water
Proposed: Conserve, Protect, and Restore Todd County’s Natural Resources.

Equal Opportunities Statement
Todd County is an Equal Opportunity Employer.
USDA is an Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer.
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### Leadership and Staff

**Initiative #1:** **Prove Leadership to Ensure that Todd SWCD Guiding Principles and Values are Evident in All Programs and Activities.**

Goal 1-1 Seek public input and involvement into district programs and activities.

Goal 1-2 Lead through conservation outreach to Todd County citizens.

Goal 1-3 Encourage and support comprehensive planning efforts necessary to prioritize activities and ensure steady progress is made on identified natural resource issues.

Goal 1-4 Maintain partnerships with local, state, and federal groups and agencies to achieve common goals and increase effectiveness toward reaching Todd SWCD goals.

Goal 1-5 Maintain a high level of professionalism and customer service.

Goal 1-6 Budget, administer, and develop funding sources.

**Initiative #2:** **Conserve, Protect, and Restore Surface Water Resources.**

Goal 2-1 Support landowners seeking compliance with the Buffer Law and establishing buffers.

Goal 2-2 Improve land stewardship through expansion of Minnesota Agricultural Water Quality Management Certification Program.

Goal 2-3 Protect surface water through efforts to improve nutrient management.

Goal 2-4 Protect surface water through implementation of the Feedlot Program and improving feedlot runoff controls.

Goal 2-5 Protect surface water through implementation of Wetland Conservation Act (WCA).

Goal 2-6 Protect surface water through cost-sharing project cost.

**Initiative #3** **Conserve, Protect, and Restore Ground Water Resources.**

Goal 3-1 Perform observation well monitoring measuring groundwater depth.

Goal 3-2 Work to protect groundwater from sources of nitrate.

Goal 3-3 Close “out-of-use” feedlot pits to protect ground water and for safety concerns.

Goal 3-4 Cost share abandoned well sealing to protect ground water.

Goal 3-5 Provide irrigation scheduling support to irrigators and irrigation conservation plans.

Goal 3-6 Support cities with drinking water management area plans.

Goal 3-7 Safeguard groundwater by working to improving livestock operations located in sensitive groundwater areas.

**Initiative #4** **Conserve, Protect, and Restore Soil Productivity and Farm Sustainability**

Goal 4-1 Increase awareness and knowledge of relationship between soil productivity and farm sustainability.

Goal 4-2 Support USDA-NRCS with their program implementation, delivery, promotion.

**Initiative #5** **Conserve, Protect, and Restore Todd County Private Forest Lands and Natural Areas.**

Goal 5-1 Support landowners interested in forest stewardship.

Goal 5-2 Provide easy access to native trees and shrubs and technical information to landowners about enhancing their land through vegetation establishment. Hold Annual Tree and Shrub Sale.

Goal 5-3 Continue support for the Farm Bill Biologist Program partnership between Pheasant’s Forever, Todd SWCD, and USDA-NRCS.

Goal 5-4 Promote and establish permanent RIM easements on sensitive lands.

**Initiative #6** **Conserve, Protect, and Restore Public Lands and Waters**

Goal 6-1 Protect Public Waters from Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) by implementing and directing an AIS program designed to reduce the threat of invasion and education the public.

Goal 6-2 Implement watershed and minor watershed level planning when prioritizing projects in an effort to protect public waters to the highest degree possible.

Goal 6-3 Increase use of the Walk-In-Access Program by Todd County Landowners.

Goal 6-4 Implement streambank and lake shore stabilization projects to directly protect water quality.

**Attachments**

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Program Summary

This Annual Plan of Work is adopted by the SWCD Board of Supervisors and USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) as their Annual Plan of Work for 2018. It will be used by the SWCD and NRCS to guide and prioritize staff activities and projects for 2018.

Organizational guiding principles and values are listed first and are intended to frame the entire plan.

The Annual Plan of Work is divided into six work initiatives. Each has a brief description describing why it is important to achieving the organizational mission. Goals to make progress on each initiative are detailed along with measureable indices and some detail on how the goal will be achieved using technical, financial, and education and outreach approaches.

Organizational Guiding Principles

Todd SWCD is an independent, self-governing, non-political entity created in 1965 to work toward conservation, protection, restoration, and enhancement of Todd County’s natural resources.

Todd SWCD works to conserve, restore, and protect Todd County’s soil and water resources by providing conservation leadership, technical, financial, and educational assistance to landowners, local governments, and businesses.

Todd SWCD prefers to work proactively with landowners to bring about a steady improvement of natural resources instead of reactive, compliance driven programs whenever possible.

Todd SWCD forms strategic partnerships to maximize outcomes work and minimize duplication with our partners. Maintenance of these relationships and the continued success of our partners is important to supervisors and staff.

Todd SWCD provides staff and board training to maintain technical skills and science based knowledge to better serve our constituents, maximize our credibility, and to increase success of our on-the-ground efforts.

Todd SWCD serves landowners that voluntarily request assistance from SWCD made available through grants, state cost-share, and other resources to administer mandated and funded resource initiatives.

Organizational Guiding Values

Clean water is vital for Todd County’s future.

Healthy soil is a life-sustaining, nonreplicable resource essential to the Todd County’s economy and water supply.

Animal agriculture is a necessary and important part of life in Todd County.

Educated and informed citizens generally make good land use decisions. Todd SWCD works to provide excellent customer service, provide education and outreach venues, and serve as a resource for landowners.

Wildlife and ecosystems are valuable to the people of Todd County and will benefit secondarily from SWCD conservation efforts focused on water and soil resources.

Todd SWCD works with all members of the public on natural resource management and improvement.
District Leadership

Todd Soil Water Conservation District (Todd SWCD) is governed by a Board of five elected supervisors who develop policy, long range plans, and district budgets. Todd SWCD does not have any independent staff, however the district board is served by dedicated county staff that focus their time on district projects and priorities. Todd County Board of Commissioners are important supporters of Todd SWCD. All staff working to complete initiatives outlined in this plan are county employees – making the Todd County Commissioners part of the leadership.

### Todd SWCD Board of Supervisors
- **Area 1:** Norman Krause
- **Area 2:** Kenneth Pesta
- **Area 3:** Dale Katterhagen
- **Area 4:** Leland Buchholz
- **Area 5:** Thomas Williamson

### Todd County Board of Commissioners
- **District 1:** Barbara Becker
- **District 2:** Gary Kneisl
- **District 3:** Rod Erickson
- **District 4:** David Kircher
- **District 5:** Randy Neumann

### Todd County Soil and Water Staff
- Tim Stieber, Division Director
- Sarah Katterhagen, Program Coordinator
- Deja Anton, Feedlot and Livestock Advisor
- Shannon Wettstein, Water Planner
- Danielle Anderson, Conservation Technician
- Lew Noska, Wetland Conservation Coordinator

### Key Partners

#### USDA-NRCS
- Russell Kleinschmidt, District Conservationist
- Darlene Drayna, Soil Conservation Technician

#### Pheasants Forever
- Sabin Adams – Farm Bill Biologist

#### Cooperating SWCD’s
- Douglas SWCD
- Morrison SWCD
- Ottertail SWCD
- Stearns SWCD
- Wadena SWCD

#### Todd County Planning and Zoning
- Tim Stieber, Division Director
- Loren Miller, Planning and Zoning Specialist
- Chris Arens, Land Use Planner
- Open Position, Land Use Planner
- LeeAnne Louden, Administrative Assistant

#### West Central Technical Service Area Staff
- Ross Reiffenberger, WCTSA Engineer
- Luke Herkenhoff, WCTSA Engineering Technician
- Gary Borash, WCTSA Feedlot Technician

#### Cooperating Agencies and Organizations
- Sauk River Watershed District (SRWD)
- Bureau of Soil and Water Resources (BWSR)
- MN Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)
**Initiative #1: Provide Leadership to Ensure that Todd SWCD Guiding Principles and Values are Evident in All Programs and Activities.**

The Todd Soil Water Conservation District (SWCD) was organized on March 25, 1965 and certified by the Minnesota Secretary of State on April 12\textsuperscript{th}, 1965. The district is governed by a board of five elected supervisors that develop policy, long range plans, approve budgets, and provide program direction for staff. Soil and Water Conservation Districts derive most of their statutory authority from Minnesota Statute 103C. Todd SWCD does not currently have independent staff but through an agreement with Todd County four technical staff and two administrative staff work to implement plans, programs, and activities approved by the Board of Supervisors.

Todd County is a large rural county that relies heavily on its soil, water, wetlands, and forest natural resources. Therefore, it is important to Todd County citizens to have a locally lead conservation organization compared to a statewide agency. Locally lead efforts provide better planning, more applicable technical assistance, financial targeting impacting the biggest conservation issues, and information and outreach that is most needed by landowners. Todd SWCD has a long history of working with the county on Water Plan development, providing input into the County Comprehensive Plan, and review and commenting on proposed land use applications.

**Goal 1-1 Seek public input and involvement into district programs and activities.**
- Conduct public board meetings and planning meetings according to public meeting law rules.
- Continually seek ways for the public and groups to provide input into the SWCD.
- Work collaboratively with county by regularly holding County Commissioner -SWCD liaison meetings.
- Complete annual report of activities and make available on line and in print.

**Goal 1-2 Lead through conservation outreach to Todd County citizens.**
- Sponsor and organize Enviro-Fest for Todd County 6\textsuperscript{th} graders
- Select Conservationist of the Year and Land Stewardship Award winners annually.
- Organize a River and Lake Day educational event.
- Prepare and distribute the Soil and Water newsletter three times per year.
- Provide conservation news monthly over the radio.
- Provide press releases and monthly news article to raise conservation awareness.
- Organize a livestock (Feedlot) meeting and tours annually to educate producers on conservation issues.
- Maintain web site with relevant materials and Facebook entries to maintain interest in Todd SWCD.
- Work collaboratively with agencies, neighboring districts, and partners.
- Participate and support Breakfast on the Farm.
- Strive to meet and communicate with Todd County citizens through site and office visits and electronically.

**Goal 1-3 Encourage and support comprehensive planning efforts necessary to prioritize activities and ensure steady progress is made on identified natural resource issues.**
- Develop a five year Strategic Plan for the district.
- Be active contributors to one-watershed-one-plan efforts underway. Participate in 1W1P for Sauk River.
- Maintain and update the County Water Plan
- Assist MPCA with TMDL development efforts for watersheds occurring in the county.
- Develop project and customer database to assist with project prioritization and customer service.
Goal 1-4 Maintain partnerships with local, state, and federal departments, groups and agencies to achieve common goals and increase effectiveness toward reaching Todd SWCD goals.

- Hold monthly communication and collaboration meetings with USDA-NRCS.
- Attend annual convention, participate in state association and Area II functions and meetings.
- Develop resolutions for MASWCD to advance conservation through legislation. Participate in “Day at the Capitol” if there are burning issues – or invite legislators to local events.
- Continue financial support of West Central Technical Service Area technical program.
- Continue local involvement with Livestock Advisory Committee, MN Corn and Soybean Grower meetings, Lake Associations, and others that request information or assistance.
- Maintain good relations with state agency staff including BWSR, DNR, MPCA, and MDA.
- Assist state climatologist with volunteer rainfall monitoring program.
- Review county tax forfeited parcels for environmental considerations.
- Support requests from other county departments as feasible.

Goal 1-5 Maintain a high level of professionalism and customer service.

- Provide excellent customer service in a friendly, timely, and confidential manner.
- Hold regular staff meetings during which expectations are discussed and refined.
- Follow Todd County Personnel and Procedures manual and follow EEO in the workplace.
- Develop standard Job Approval Authority baselines for staff to acquire and participate in TAA training team.
- Provide access to training venues for staff as they become available.
- Schedule and arrange SWCD Division wide training on teamwork.
- Work to provide needed support for programs through part-time hires, interns, and duty re-assignment. Apply for conservation corps NJPA internships, and utilize volunteers to augment paid staff.

Goal 1-6 Budget, administer, and develop funding sources.

- Develop annual budget with Supervisor input.
- Review financial information and expenditures at every regularly scheduled board meeting.
- Meet or exceed funder expectations for funders for financial and activity reporting.
- Have funds audited annually by independent auditor.
- Develop and submit proposals for Clean Water Legacy Funds and 319 Clean Water Act Funds.
- Continue to develop new funding sources. Appoint lead for grant writing and finding new sources.
- Administer the AgBMP Loan Program and advertise to landowners that these funds are available.

Initiative #2: Conserve, Protect, and Restore Surface Water Resources.

Todd County has extensive surface waters that impact the economy and culture of the county. Surface water supports agriculture which is the largest economic sector in the county. Over 118 named lakes in the county and the several river systems provide abundant opportunity for recreation and contribute to the culture and quality of life in the county. Lake properties are valued real estate and contribute to the tax base of the county with part time and full time dwellings. Surface water leaves the county through several watersheds and is used for municipal water, recreation, and agriculture downstream. Wetlands are extensive with approximately 25% of land area of the county classified as wetlands. These wetlands are valuable for protecting water quality and regulating water levels.

Protecting and improving surface water is a top priority for the State of Minnesota and for Todd SWCD. Large amounts of technical and financial resources are allocated to this priority goal.
Todd SWCD has expended considerable effort of the past 50 years on surface water protection efforts including soil erosion control, promotion of minimum tillage, supporting USDA conservation programs, cost-sharing feedlot upgrades, exclusion areas, tree and grass buffer plantings, and many other surface water protection measures.

**Goal 2-1**  **Support landowners seeking compliance with the Buffer Law and establishing buffers.**

**Measurable:**
- Compliance level of landowners as tracked by Buff Cat program.

**Leadership Actions**
- Support Buffer Law as a water quality measure – not just a regulatory mandate.
- Move landowners steadily toward 100% compliance by supporting staff as they work on the greatest identified buffer needs on state protected waters.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Develop alternative practice strategies for landowners.
- Measure and flag required buffer widths for landowners.
- Sign off on buffer compliance determinations and cost share applications.
- Complete state reporting associated with Buffer Law.
- Promote SRWD Buffer Program.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Make available Buffer Compliance cost-share.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Provide outreach and information about buffer requirements and benefits through newsletter, press releases, direct mailing, presentations, Facebook and web site.

**Goal 2-2**  **Improve land stewardship through expansion of Minnesota Agricultural Water Quality Management Certification Program**

**Measurable:**
- Landowners successfully enrolled in program.

**Leadership Actions**
- Highlight producers using the program through public recognition.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Support certified producers seeking to improve their operations through site visits and planning assistance.
- Work to increase enrollment in the certification program.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Promote financial incentives made available through the program (USDA and MDA).

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Provide outreach and information about program requirements and benefits through newsletter, press releases, direct mailing, presentations, Facebook and web site.

**Goal 2-3**  **Protect surface water through efforts to improve crop nutrient management.**

**Measurable:** Number of feedlots upgraded to reach full compliance. Number of landowners participating in stalk nitrate program.

**Leadership Actions**
- Recognize nutrient losses and their sources such as challenges to water quality.
- Recognize that farming operations can be significant contributors of nutrients to surface waters.
- Educate the public on the Nitrogen Fertilizer Rules and the role Ag has in meeting requirements.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Implement the Feedlot program, review and assist development of nutrient management systems.
- Promote stalk nitrate program.
- Review and assist in development of nutrient management systems for feedlots.
- Inspect land application events, record keeping, manure management BMP’s.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Cost share manure and nutrient management plans.
- Encourage enrollment into EQIP to allow cost share of nutrient management practices.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Provide outreach and information about need to improve nutrient management.
- Feedlot site visits and discussions, review management plans with landowners.
- Use Feedlot Meeting as a venue to improve knowledge of nutrient management practices.

**Goal 2-4  Protect surface water through implementation of the Feedlot Program and improving feedlot runoff controls.**

**Measurable:**
- Number of feedlots improved and improvement in compliance status.

**Leadership Actions**
- Support feedlot program and its annual work plan.
- Collaborate with agencies, citizens, to seek resolution to issues pertaining to animal agriculture.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Support Planning and Zoning staff to ensure feedlot requirements are met during permitting process.
- Complete farm site inspections as outlined in MPCA Annual Work Plan.
- Maintain feedlot inventory via feedlot registration as required by MPCA Annual Work Plan.
- Conduct spot checks of installed runoff controls and best management practices that were cost shared.
- Review applications for protective measures and issue CSF and interim permits.
- Assist producers with finding solutions to problems relative to protecting surface water.
- Respond to citizen concerns/complaints to ensure water quality is being protected.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Use existing cost share and seek additional funds to install feedlot improvements.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Use radio, newsletters, publications, tours, site visits, meetings, and events to increase familiarity with best management practices.
- Contribute and participate in the Todd Livestock Advisory Committee
- Host annual feedlot meeting to educate landowners and broaden understanding and accessibility.
- Maintain knowledgeable staff current with issues and skills through attendance at trainings and workshops on farm related topics.
- Maintain transparency of the Feedlot Program

**Goal 2-5  Protect surface water through implementation of Wetland Conservation Act (WCA).**

**Measurable:**
- Number landowners assisted and decisions delivered.

**Leadership Actions**
- Continue to support wetland policy adopted by TSWCD February 2, 2017.
- Explore avenues to influence WCA through legislation.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Provide wetland determinations and assistance completing applications to landowners.
- Assist townships with WCA and applications.
Financial Assistance Actions
- Cost share a wetland project to protect water quality.

Education and Outreach Actions
- Raise awareness of wetland benefits through news articles and 1:1 contacts.

Goal 2-6  Protect surface water through cost-sharing project cost.
Measurable:
- Number of projects completed and measurable reductions of sediment and nutrients.

Leadership Actions
- Support use of cost share to protect water quality.
- Prioritize available projects and direct funds to those with greatest potential to protect water.

Technical Assistance Actions
- Work with landowners to develop projects needed to protect water quality including erosion control, livestock exclusion, shore land stabilization, etc. that follow USDA-NRCS Field Office Technical Guide standards.
- Conduct site visits, arrange project design development if needed, develop cost share applications to fit available sources of funding.

Financial Assistance Actions
- Use existing cost share and seek additional sources during the year.

Education and Outreach Actions
- Use radio, newsletters, publications, tours, site visits, meetings, and events to let landowners know about funding sources available.
**Initiative #3  Conserve, Protect, and Restore Ground Water Resources.**

Todd County has a good supply of groundwater resources contained in two main aquifers. Groundwater supplies support crop irrigation, livestock operations, dairies, industry, and municipal and domestic wells. Although abundant, groundwater resources are not infinite and conservation practices and planning are needed to maintain both quantity and quality of groundwater for future generations.

Todd SWCD has supported a variety of activities to protect and improve groundwater resources. Staff have worked with cities as they developed their Drinking Water Supply Management Area plans. Groundwater observation wells have been monitored in cooperation with the MN Department of Natural Resources. Groundwater quality efforts have been supported and testing encouraged. Practices to reduce potential for impacts have been cost-shared such as well sealing, feedlot pit closures, feedlot design and upgrades, and nutrient management.

**Goal 3-1  Perform observation well monitoring measuring groundwater depth.**

**Measurable:**
- Complete groundwater well network monitoring and reporting to MN DNR.

**Leadership Actions**
- Continue contract with MN DNR to perform work

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Measure wells, report results, make multi-year trend graphs available.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- No financial assistance provided with this activity.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Articles on the program to inform citizens that work is ongoing.

**Goal 3-2  Work to protect groundwater from sources of nitrate.**

**Measurable:**
- Technical assistance and education delivered on nitrate issue.

**Leadership Actions**
- Support staff seeking to develop a program of technical and financial assistance to work on this problem.
- Stay current with Statewide Nutrient Management Plan efforts and progress.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Provide nitrate sample analysis, have office serve as sample drop location, stay trained and current on alternatives and practices to limit nitrogen loss to groundwater such as fertilizer and manure BMP’s, cover crops, precision agriculture technology, etc.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Promote partner programs that have cost share available, focus state cost share into 4 townships with high nitrates.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Support partners that are cost sharing nitrogen BMP’s (USDA, NRCS, MPCA,SRWD)

**Goal 3-3  Close “out-of-use” and non-compliant Ag waste storage areas to protect ground water and for safety concerns.**

**Measurable:**
- Number of manure pits closed for the year.

**Leadership Actions**
Prioritize areas to focus pit closure work, seek funding.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Develop alternative closure projects with landowners and verify that pits are closed properly.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Obtain additional pit-closure funds by prioritizing pits identified to be closed.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Continue outreach on the need to close out of use feedlot pits, especially in sensitive areas.

Goal 3-4  
Cost share abandoned well sealing to protect ground water.

**Measurable:**
- Number of wells sealed for the year.

**Leadership Actions**
- Have technical staff focus efforts into a priority area. Increase the target number of wells to be sealed per year.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Contact and respond to landowners interested or responding to outreach
- Develop cost shared project and see the projects through to completion.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Increase number of wells sealed using cost share.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Focused mailing and outreach effort. Use multiple approaches for next 2-3 years

Goal 3-5  
Provide irrigation scheduling support to irrigators and irrigation conservation plans.

**Measurable:**
- Number of acres and number of landowners receiving technical assistance.

**Leadership Actions**
- Determine what is the most economical long term approach to provide irrigation scheduling support to landowners in the county – web based, on-the-ground, etc.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Promote irrigation scheduling service selected with irrigators.
- Develop conservation plans related to irrigation permit applications.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Support funds for program to be made available to landowners throughout the county.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- One on one contacts. Respond to requests for conservation plans from landowners.

Goal 3-6  
Support cities with drinking water management area plans.

**Measurable:**
- Number of DWSMA activities and projects implemented during the year.

**Leadership Actions**
- Be proactive and contact cities about what SWCD can provide.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Support requests from cities for input into their plans. Offer to identify projects for cities that may reduce nitrate losses to groundwater within their DWSMA.
- Follow up on project leads known to be in a DWSMA.
Financial Assistance Actions
● Prioritize cost share on projects identified within a city DWSMA

Education and Outreach Actions
● Provide information to cities as requested.

Goal 3-7 Safeguard groundwater by working to improving livestock operations located in sensitive groundwater areas.

Measurable:
● Number of operations assisted and education activities implemented.

Leadership Actions
● Support Feedlot Program in identifying operations in sensitive areas.
● Support program with adequate funds to allow addressing groundwater concerns.

Technical Assistance Actions
● Evaluate sites with groundwater protection as a consideration.
● Overlay know feedlot locations with soil and groundwater sensitivity indices to determine what operations need to be evaluated for current practices.
● Review manure management records to ensure that amounts applied fit agronomic requirements.
● Utilize USDA-NRCS knowledge of county producers to identify operations that need improvement.

Financial Assistance Actions
● Seek out cost share and funding to assist the ag waste industry in reaching compliance.

Education and Outreach Actions
● Reach landowner through a variety of events and programs throughout the year.
● Work to educate the ag industry on the laws and rules in place and suggest BMP’s and solutions that will help protect groundwater in Todd County.
Initiative #4  Conserve, Protect, and Restore Soil Productivity and Farm Sustainability

The Todd County Soil Survey originally published in 1989 provides a wealth of information related to the soils found in Todd County. A wide diversity of soils can be found in Todd County with 97 soil series listed in the Soil Survey ranging from clay to sand in texture. These soil support agriculture practiced on 273,000 acres of cultivated land and 138,000 acres of land classed as hay land, pasture, and grass land. Both row and hay crops support a large base of animal production with over 900+ feedlots identified and large processing facilities located in the county.

Maintaining soil productivity and health is important to safeguard the future of agriculture as the largest economic driver for the county. High quality soils are an important key to long term farm sustainability. If soil quality decreases water infiltration rate also generally decreases. This results in increased runoff and soil erosion Small changes in soil infiltration rate on soils over a 100,000 acre land area can create some real problems for public ditches, rivers, and lakes.

Soil productivity and farm sustainability can be positively influenced through promotion of cover crops and residue management, through the Minnesota Ag Water Quality Program, by promotion of Precision Agriculture, through promotion of proper grazing management. Straight education and outreach activities relative to soil health and soil quality conducted one-on-one can also be an effective teaching approach.

Goal 4-1  Increase awareness and knowledge of relationship between soil productivity and farm sustainability.

Measurable:
- Develop baseline for number of customers being delivered soil health information. Potentially develop a survey to gauge knowledge of landowners and use as a future measureable.

Leadership Actions
- Maintain staff training and experience such that they are in a position to work with farmers on solving soil related problems such as erosion and infiltration using methods that fit into modern production systems.
- Encourage livestock grazing operators since there are so many links between soil health and grazing.
- Explore options to address rising water tables as an impediment to soil productivity.

Technical Assistance Actions
- Advise landowners on how soil quality and productivity relates to farm sustainability.
- Conduct landowner soil health tests and discuss BMP plans that impact soil health.
- Continue to use MAWQP to protect soil, raise awareness of soil productivity and protection.
- Promote precision agriculture as a means of protecting soil and ensuring farm sustainability.
- Promote the soil benefits of manure application, pasture management, and cover crops.
- Promote proper grazing management as a means of protecting and improving our soil resource.

Financial Assistance Actions
- Refer landowners to existing programs that fund soil health activities.
- Develop funding source for pasture plans, grassed waterways, WASCOBS, and projects that control erosion and protect soil.

Education and Outreach Actions
- Continue to incorporate soil health into existing events and programs such as Feedlot Meeting.
- Consider developing an event that models soil quality tools.
- Consistently deliver relevant information that can solve producer needs.
Goal 4-2  Support USDA-NRCS with their program implementation, delivery, promotion.

**Measurable:**
- Number of landowners enrolled and projects implemented to protect and improve soil.

**Leadership Actions**
- Chair USDA’ Local Work Group meeting to set priorities.
- Support activities that strengthen the USDA-NRCS-SWCD partnership.
- Continue to support the Pheasant’s Forever Farm Bill Biologist position as a means of supporting our local USDA office programs and staff.

**Technical Assistance Actions (USDA-NRCS staff)**
- Provide technical assistance for CRP contracts through FBAP position administered by the district.
- Provide technical assistance for Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) through FBAP position administered by the district.
- Provide Assistance related to Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) and establish 10 contracts.
- Complete conservation and compliance plans using FTOG as the standard for specifications.
- Conduct compliance reviews for FSA loan requirements.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Prioritize cost share projects and use cost share to augment USDA program funds.

**Education and Outreach Actions (SWCD staff)**
- Support USDA programs by including information in newsletters and other venues.
**Initiative #5  Conserve, Protect, and Restore Todd County Private Forest Lands and Natural Areas.**

Approximately 135,000 acres of Todd County are in woodland. Most of the large un-cleared woodlands are privately owned and occur in the eastern third of the county where terrain and rocky soils made these areas less suited to farming. These forests add to the scenic quality of the area and provide protection of for many of the lakes which have excellent water quality. These areas are vulnerable to future development and potential lake impacts.

Markets for timber resources have changed with closing of a local paper pulp mill and a bioreactor power generator in adjacent counties. Several small sawmills located in the county primarily produce pallet components from locally harvested trees. Todd County is on the edge of the prairie with almost no timber land to the south and west. Relatively few foresters work the County and many residences do not view timber as a major resource. However, with proper management, forest resources can provide multiple future benefits to the county.

Todd SWCD has been active in forest management in the past. Reductions in state programs that supported tree planting and forest management plan development and implementation and greater state emphasis on water quality protection took staff away from a forestry focus.

Historically, the district has not had a large emphasis on natural area development or wildlife habitat improvement. About 28% of county land is owned for recreational purposes. These landowners have a strong desire to improve the wildlife habitat values associated with their properties. Establishment of the Farm Bill Biologist position through Pheasant’s Forever in 2013 allowed some focus on natural area work. This position is funded through BWSR with some local match. The primary focus of the position was initially to establish CRP contracts on sensitive lands. This was highly successful with Todd County CRP acres increasing while most counties lost CRP acres. Additional natural area work in recent years includes seeking protective easements around the remaining wild rice lakes in the county, and assisting landowners with planting of native prairie seed mixes.

**Goal 5-1  Support landowners interested in forest stewardship.**

**Measurable:**
- Number of landowners served.

**Leadership Actions**
- Acknowledge forestry and our woodlands as a valuable county resource.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Connect landowners seeking forestry assistance with MN DNR or private foresters.
- Discuss forestry stewardship at site visits to properties with eligible forests.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Connect landowners with available resources

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Support existing forestry resources using education and outreach.

**Goal 5-2  Provide easy access to native trees and shrubs and provide technical information to landowners about enhancing their land through vegetation establishment. Hold Annual Tree and Shrub Sale.**

**Measurable:**
- Number of customers served and plants sold to landowners.

**Leadership Actions**
- Acknowledge the customer service value of the annual tree program.
**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Provide information to landowners seeking advice on plant selection.
- Promote private forest management (PFM) and forest stewardship plantings.
- Promote native plants that grow best under a variety of conditions.
- Design shelter belts, field windbreaks, and planting plans for landowners.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Cost share plantings where allowed by cost-share rules.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Provide information on native plants and planting methods to landowners.

**Goal 5-3**  
Continue support for the Farm Bill Biologist Program partnership between Pheasant’s Forever, Todd SWCD, and USDA-NRCS.

**Measurable:**
- Number of landowners assisted and projects implemented because of the partnership.

**Leadership Actions**
- Acknowledge the value of FBAP position that reaches both traditional customers and non-farm clientele.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Provide service to landowners related to wildlife habitat establishment on private lands.
- Promote the SRWD hay buffer program.
- Work with landowners that are interested in signing up for the RIM easement program.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Work with landowners to get signed up with USDA Farm Bill Programs – CRP, CREP, RIM.
- Increase use of SRWD funding sources and wildlife funds by landowners.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Use newsletter and other outreach to raise landowner awareness.
- Use one-on-one site visits as an opportunity to educate and inform landowners.

**Goal 5-4**  
Promote and establish permanent RIM easements on sensitive lands.

**Measurable:**
- Number of landowners signed up for easements.

**Leadership Actions**
- Acknowledge the use of easements as an effective conservation tool.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Provide service to landowners related to developing applications for easements.
- Complete spot checks of existing easements and work to resolve identified issues.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Target landowners where there is funding such as the wild rice lakes program.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Use direct mailing and 1:1 site visits to solicit interest in easements.
- Use news articles to articles to highlight successful projects.
Initiative #6 Conserve, Protect, and Restore Public Lands and Waters

Private recreational land makes up a significant portion of land within Todd County. Both non-homestead lakeshore and non-homesteaded seasonal recreation consisting mostly of forested and wetlands fall in this category. In a survey conducted as part of the Priority Concerns Scoping Document (PCSD) for the Water Plan Update 2015 hunting and fishing (59.8%) and swimming, canoeing, boating or jet skiing (35.9%) were the top two responses to the question, “When you think about Todd County Water what comes to mind for you?” The highest number of respondents also rated “Wildlife Habitat” as seeing some improvements within the county in recent years.

Public recreation land within Todd County is primarily managed by the MN DNR. In addition to public lands, some lands are made available to the public through hunting access easements such as the Walk-In-Access program.

**Park Land:** Todd County administers one park – Battle Point on Lake Osakis and a canoe landing on the Long Prairie River. Many of the towns and cities throughout the county have parks.

**Public Land:** Consist of wetlands, uplands, or woods owned and managed for wildlife by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). A total of 15,195 acres of management areas, USFW Waterfowl Production Areas, and Walk-In Access land are available to the public.

**Public Waters:** Todd County’s lakes, rivers and streams are a valuable resource for the County. In Todd County, protected waters such as lakes and rivers cumulatively cover over 32,000 acres. There are 355 bodies of water listed on the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources water inventory, including 118 bodies defined as protected lakes, 178 defined as protected wetlands and 59 protected rivers and streams. These water bodies not only provide great natural beauty, they supply the water necessary for recreation, industry, agriculture and aquatic life. Threats to our public waters include surface runoff addressed in Initiative #2 and groundwater contamination addressed in Initiative #3. Aquatic Invasive Species are also a serious threat that can negatively impact public waters – reducing property values and the public resource.

**Goal 6-1** Protect Public Waters from Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) by implementing and directing an AIS program designed to reduce the threat of invasion and education the public.

**Measurable:**
- Number of boat inspections, numbers of landowners reached, AIS programing delivered.

**Leadership Actions**
- Prepare and update Todd County Aquatic Invasive Species Plan to be approved by Board of Commissioners for 2018
- Prepare materials for and pull together a steering committee for AIS and develop annual work plan.
- Develop resolution for county to delegate AIS work to the SWCD starting 2019.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Support contractors and Lake Associations and landowners seeking information on AIS.
- Research new approaches to be taken for AIS committee.
- Be the point of contact for AIS issues.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Administer AIS Prevention Aid Funds (receive funds from county which is the recipient of funds).

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Implement strategies and activities outlined in AIS annual work plan.
Goal 6-2  Implement watershed and minor watershed level planning when prioritizing projects in an effort to protect public waters to the highest degree possible with funds expended.

**Measurable:**
- Implement project prioritization data base.
- Use of minor watershed data to target restoration projects and funding requests.

**Leadership Actions**
- Strengthen the prioritization and targeting of projects into minor watersheds that will benefit most.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Rank projects based on most likelihood to improve public waters.
- Collect and use data that will allow ranking, targeting, and prioritizing of projects.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Submit grant applications using ranking and prioritizing methods.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Conduct outreach activities in areas that could easily be improved if all identified projects were known and the landowners were willing.

Goal 6-3  Increase use of the Walk-In-Access Program by Todd County Landowners.

**Measurable:**
- Number of landowners enrolled in the county and acres enrolled.

**Leadership Actions**
- Promote the of WIA as a means of adding value to set-aside conservation programs such as CRP.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Assist landowners with sign-up.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Inform landowners that some restoration project money is available for their property after they signup.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Promote the program and seek additional sign-ups.

Goal 6-4  Implement streambank and lake shore stabilization projects to directly protect water quality.

**Measurable:**
- Number of projects and actions taken to protect shoreline areas.

**Leadership Actions**
- Identify and prioritize water bodies that can be significantly improved through this type of project.

**Technical Assistance Actions**
- Respond to landowners and local governments seeking assistance and designs to solve shoreline erosion.

**Financial Assistance Actions**
- Seek funding for shoreline stabilization projects and use what is already available.

**Education and Outreach Actions**
- Advertise successful projects.
# Attachment #1: Todd Soil and Water Conservation District Annual Budget 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intergovernmental Revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Allocation</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Allocation for Feedlot Program</td>
<td>$48,047.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Allocation for Wetland Program</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Fee Dilution Program</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Water Management</td>
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<td>Local Levy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wetland Conservation Program</td>
<td>$21,641.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>State</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>General State Grants</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BWSR Service Grant</td>
<td>$20,235.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>BWSR Erosion &amp; Control (C/S)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MN DNR Ob Well Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farm Bill Assistance Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>CWP Swan River Headwaters</td>
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<tr>
<td>BWSR Buffer Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>BWSR Local Enhancement</td>
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<td><strong>Total Intergovernmental Revenue</strong></td>
<td>$285,437.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Charge for Service</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree and Plant Sales</td>
<td>$14,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous Revenues</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest Earnings</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Miscellaneous Revenues</td>
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<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>$505,262.00</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>District Operations</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supervisor Compensation</td>
<td>$6,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other Services &amp; Charges</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>MCTI Supervisors Work Comp</td>
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<td>Membership &amp; Registrations</td>
<td>$6,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel and Expense</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
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<td>MCTI Supervisors Insurance Coverage</td>
<td>$1,816.00</td>
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<td><strong>Total Operations and Other Services</strong></td>
<td>$9,866.00</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Expense</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>District Projects</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree Expense</td>
<td>$14,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Project Expense</td>
<td>$7,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farm Bill Assistance Expense</td>
<td>$58,500.00</td>
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<td>Program Expense</td>
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<td><strong>State Projects/Cost Share Projects</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>State Cost Share</td>
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<td>CWP Swan River Watershed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Capacity Service Cost Share</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buffer Cost Share</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Riparian AID Cost Share</td>
<td>$43,583.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$139,334.00</td>
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| Total Project Expense       | $572,433.00 |
| Total Expense               | $588,299.00 |

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<tr>
<th>Net Income</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(83,037.00)</td>
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</table>
Attachment #3: Todd County Commissioner Districts

District 1: Barb Becker
- Stowe Prairie
- Bartlett
- Staples
- Villard

District 2: Gary Kneisl
- Bertha
- Germania
- Moran
- Fawn Lake

District 3

District 4: David Kircher
- Wykeham
- Eagle Valley
- Ward
- Turtle Creek

District 4: Rod Erickson
- Burleene
- Iona
- Hartford
- Little Elk

District 5: Randy Neumann
- Leslie
- Reynolds
- Long Prairie
- Bruce

District 5: Randy Neumann
- Gordon
- Little Sauk
- Round Prairie
- Burnhamville

District 5: Randy Neumann
- West Union
- Kandota
- Birchdale
- Grey Eagle

Todd County GIS
215 1st Ave S, Ste 102
Long Prairie, MN 56347
(Office) 320-732-4248

The Todd County GIS & Land Services Department has made every effort to provide the most accurate and up-to-date information available in this publication and cannot be held responsible for any unforeseen errors or omissions. If the recipient wishes to locate parcel corners and property lines, employ the services of a Registered Land Surveyor.
MPCA County Feedlot Program
Delegation Agreement Work Plan

Delegation Agreement Years: 2018-19
County:
County Feedlot Officer(s):
Primary Contact Person:
Telephone Number(s):
E-mail Address(es):
Amendment Number:

(Please see Appendix A for help completing this document.)

The revised rules adopted on October 23, 2000 and updated in January 2015, require a Delegated County (County) to prepare a Delegation Agreement that describes the County’s plans, strategies and goals for administration and implementation of the Feedlot Program. This Delegation Agreement Work Plan satisfies the Minnesota Rule Chapter 7020 requirement that the Delegation Agreement must be reviewed and approved by the County and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) annually.

Minnesota legislative appropriation language (Minnesota Statutes 116.0711) contains provisions for reducing grants to Counties if they do not meet minimum program requirements (MPRs) as set forth in this document. Counties that fail to meet the minimum 7% inspection rate MPR and/or 90% of non-inspection MPRs are subject to base grant reductions and/or loss of eligibility for a performance credit award.

For any feedlot in which a County employee or a member of the County employee's immediate family has an ownership interest, the County employee will not:
(a) Be involved in making preliminary or final decisions to issue a permit, authorization, zoning approval, or any other governmental approval for the feedlot; and
(b) Conduct or review inspections for the feedlot.

This MPCA County Feedlot Program Delegation Agreement Work Plan has been prepared by the County for the period of January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2019. The County agrees with the terms and conditions established in this Delegation Agreement Work Plan and will use feedlot grant funds in conjunction with the required local match dollars and in-kind contributions to carry out the goals, plans and minimum program requirements described herein. The County understands that this Delegation Agreement Work Plan will be reviewed by the MPCA after completion of the first year and, if necessary, be revised.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of Chair of Board of County Commissioners</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A. STRATEGIES
MN Rules 7020.1600, Subp. 3a. states a County must develop annual plans and goals in accordance with registration, inspection, compliance and owner assistance responsibilities as well as permit goals, complaint response and staffing levels.

**Registration Strategy**

1. Please indicate the method(s) the County will use to provide a feedlot owner with a registration receipt:
   a. A 30-day registration receipt letter
   b. A 30-day inspection letter that contains confirmation of re-registration
   c. A permit cover letter or Certificate of Registration that contains confirmation of re-registration
   d. Verbal notification of re-registration as documented by a log

2. Please indicate the type of registration form used by the County.
   a. MPCA standard registration form
   b. County designed form (A copy of the form must be attached.)

3. Please describe how the County will address facilities that upon re-registration show an increase in animal units, a change or addition to animal types or a change or addition to manure storage (i.e. liquid storage when it wasn’t previously included).

4. Please describe the strategy and timeline that the County intends to follow to address facilities that have not met the re-registration deadline by January 1, 2018 and/or any continuous registration strategy over the next two years.

**Inspection Strategy**

For assistance with completing this part of the Delegation Agreement Work Plan please see Appendix A. A County must have an inspection strategy for the purpose of identifying pollution hazards and determining compliance with discharge standards, rules and permit conditions.

Using the table below, please complete an inspection strategy. The strategy must include required goals, as applicable to the County, for conducting inspections at the following sites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Inspection Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites proposing construction or expansion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites with an Interim (at sites required to be registered) or Construction Short Form (CSF) permit w/ &gt;300AU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites with signed open lot agreements (OLA) that have never been inspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites required to be registered that have never been inspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If applicable, enter a number or range for the number of sites the County predicts will be completed for each required strategy goal. If not applicable, simply enter N/A. There will not be a penalty if the County does not meet strategy goal numbers as long as there is a valid reason and the County communicates with the MPCA regional staff in a timely manner.
The County’s inspection strategy shall also include goals, as applicable, for conducting inspections at high risk/high priority sites and/or low risk/low priority sites. The County may choose from the provided examples or write their own strategy in the space provided below.

**HIGH RISK/HIGH PRIORITY SITES**

a) Sites within shoreland, a Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA), Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS), a TMDL and/or BWSR One Watershed One Plan (1W1P). (See Appendix A for 1W1P link.)

b) Sites that, according to previous inspections, have not been maintaining adequate land application records and/or manure management plans.

c) Sites that have an OLA and/or an open lot without runoff controls.

d) Conduct phosphorus inspections within a formally designated area such as a TMDL, WRAPS or BWSR 1W1P. (See Appendix A for BWSR 1W1P link.)

e) Conduct in-field land application inspections within a formally designated area such as a TMDL, WRAPS or BWSR 1W1P. (See Appendix A for BWSR 1W1P link.)

f) Alternative Strategy

**LOW RISK/LOW PRIORITY SITES**

a) Sites within a specified size category (i.e. 300 – 499 AU). Please specify.

b) Sites within a watershed, township or other formally designated area.

c) Conduct phosphorus inspections within a specific watershed, township or other formally designated area.

d) Conduct in-field land application inspections within a specific watershed, township or other formally designated area.

e) Conduct phosphorus inspections as part of a compliance inspection.

f) Conduct in-field land application inspections as part of a compliance inspection or at non-NPDES sites >300 AU.

g) Conduct inspections at all sites in the County on a five year or less rotating basis.

h) Alternative Strategy

### Inspection Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspection Strategy</th>
<th>Inspection Goal 2018*</th>
<th>Inspection Goal 2019*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Enter description of strategy.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Enter description of strategy.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Enter description of strategy.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Enter description of strategy.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

*Enter the number of inspections the County predicts will be completed for each category.

Note: Numbers entered for in-field land application goals must be quantified by feedlot sites and not individual farm fields.

### Inspection Strategy Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspection Strategy</th>
<th>Inspection Goal 2018*</th>
<th>Inspection Goal 2019*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Enter the total inspections from both the Required Inspection Strategies and Inspection Strategies tables above.
Please describe the type of documentation the County will use to document inspections by inspection type. (See Appendix A.)

| Compliance Inspection:          |
| Construction Inspection:       |
| Complaint Inspection:          |
| Phosphorus/Desk-top Nitrogen & Phosphorus Record Inspection: |
| In-Field Land Application Inspection: |
| Stockpile Inspection:          |

**Compliance Strategy**

1. Please state the various method(s) and practice(s) that the County will use in response to **compliance inspections** that result in non-compliance, including facilities that have failed to meet OLA timelines:
   a. Include corrective actions in the inspection results notification letter, where corrective actions can be completed in 30 days or less.
   b. Issue a Letter of Warning (LOW) or a Notice of Violation (NOV) that will include corrective actions and deadlines.
   c. Issue an Interim Permit that includes timelines for corrective actions.
   d. Document in a letter to the owner that another agency (NRCS or SWCD) is working to correct identified pollution hazards.
   e. Other strategies, as described in the space below.

   (Enter a letter(s) and describe the situation(s) when the method(s) will be used.)

2. Please indicate the various method(s) and practice(s) that the County will use in response to **land application inspections** that result in non-compliance:
   a. Address non-compliance at the same time the facility non-compliance is addressed. See above.
   b. Include corrective actions in the inspection results notification letter, where corrective actions can be completed in 30 days or less.
   c. Issue an LOW or NOV that will include corrective actions and deadlines.
   d. Document in a letter to the owner that another agency (NRCS or SWCD) is working to correct identified pollution hazards.
   e. Other strategies, as described in the space below.

   (Enter a letter(s) and describe the situation(s) when the method(s) will be used.)

3. Please state the timelines (scheduled compliance goals) that the County intends to meet when using the methods and practices identified under Item 1 and Item 2 above:
   a. Notification of inspection results informing the producer of non-compliance including the listing of any corrective action that can be completed within 30 days. Follow-up contact/communication to evaluate producer progress.
   b. Decision to escalate compliance action where progress on corrective actions is not forthcoming.

**Owner Assistance Strategy**

1. Please describe the type of activities you plan to conduct and how many of each. (Examples: group education events; newsletters; newspaper articles; producer surveys; distribution of manure sample containers; help with MMP writing.)

2. Please state the number of producers you expect will attend training and education activities if any are proposed.
3. Will you be keeping track of the number of producer contacts? If so, how?

B. DELEGATED COUNTY MPRs
MN Stat. 116.0711 Subd. 2. (c) states that 25% of the total appropriation must be awarded according to the terms and conditions of the following MPRs.

Inspection MPRs
A County must inspect 7% or more of their State required registered feedlots annually, as determined by the table in Appendix B, to be eligible for the Inspection MPR award. A compliance inspection, a desk-top nitrogen and phosphorus record inspection or an in-field land application inspection may only count once towards the minimum 7% inspection rate. A second inspection done at the same site in the same year would be counted towards performance credits. At least half of the 7% inspections should be compliance inspections. The remaining half can be a combination of construction/interim permit inspections, desk-top nitrogen and phosphorus record inspections or in-field land application inspections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Agency-approved number of feedlots required to be registered by the State. (Enter the number of feedlots for your County found in Appendix B.)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. County–Agency agreed upon inspection rate. (Enter “7%” for 2018 and 2019 unless a different inspection rate percentage was negotiated.)</td>
<td>(Leave blank)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. County–Agency agreed upon inspection number for the identified time period. (Calculate 7% of the number from item 1 and enter it here.)</td>
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</table>

Non-Inspection MPRs

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration MPRs</th>
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<th>NO</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The County will register and maintain registration data in the Tempo database (MN R. Ch. 7020.0350 Subp. 1 and 7020.1600, Subp. 2. C). A County program review should indicate that the County uses the MPCA standard feedlot registration form or has been approved to use a County-designed registration form and the County updates Tempo with the registration information acquired from registration forms and/or permit applications. Tempo fields that must be updated include shoreland status, DWSMA and OLA as agreed to by FMT-MACFO in 2013.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The County issues a registration receipt to the feedlot owner within 30 days of receipt of the registration form (7020.0350, Subp. 5). A file review should indicate the County has fulfilled the registration receipt requirement as stated in their Delegation Agreement Work Plan Registration Strategy.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inspection MPRs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
3. The County maintains a record of all compliance inspection results, including land application inspections, conducted at feedlots required to be registered. At a minimum, counties must maintain on file (electronic or paper) a completed copy of the latest Minnesota Feedlot Inspection Checklist (7020.1600, Subp. 2. H.).

*A file review should indicate that the County uses and maintains on file inspection documentation as stated in their Delegation Agreement Work Plan Inspection Strategy.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance MPRs</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. The County will notify the producer, in writing, of the results of any compliance inspection. (See Appendix A). The notification must include a completed copy of the Minnesota Feedlot Inspection Checklist (7020.1600, Subp. 3a.B. (5)(a)).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A file review should indicate the County has notified the producer(s) of compliance inspection results. Notification must be in writing either by letter or document, signed by the producer, that he/she has viewed and agrees with the completed inspection report and waives any further notification of results by mail.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permitting MPRs</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. The County will issue permits within the 60/120 day time period according to Minn. Stat. 15.99 (7020.0505, Subp. 5.C.).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A file review should indicate that the County date stamps all application components and if applicable uses letters to notify producers of incomplete applications. An application component received by the County electronically (via e-mail) does not need a date stamp provided the dated e-mail is saved with the document.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permitting MPRs</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. The County will make sure all permit applications are complete (7020.1600, Subp. 2.C.).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A file review should indicate that the County uses an agency-approved application checklist and that applications are complete.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. The County will ensure producer compliance with required notifications (7020.2000, Subp. 4 and Subp. 5).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public notifications for new or existing feedlots with a capacity of &gt;500 AU proposing to construct or expand must include the following information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Owners’ names or legal name of the facility;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Location of facility - county, township, section, and quarter section;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Species of livestock and total animal units;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Types of confinement buildings, lots, and areas at the animal feedlot; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Types of manure storage areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public notification is completed by equal or greater notification of one of the following:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Newspaper (affidavit in file);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Delivery by mail or in person; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. As part of a county/township permitting process (CUP).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. The County will issue the appropriate permit after completion of required notifications (7020.2000, Subp. 4, 5).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A file review should indicate that permits have been issued after the appropriate number of business days (20) following public notifications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. The County will ensure that MMP (manure management plan) conditions have been met according to 7020.2225, Subp. 4.D. prior to permit issuance (7001.0140).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A file review should indicate that a MMP and a MMP checklist completed by the County is on file for any Interim permit issued for a site &gt;100 AU; that a MMP and a MMP checklist completed by the County is on file for any CSF permit issued for a feedlot where manure is non-transferred; and that a completed copy of the document “MMP When Ownership of Manure is Transferred” is on file for a feedlot ≥300 AU where manure is transferred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. The County will ensure that a producer who submits a permit application that includes a liquid manure storage area (LMSA) meets the requirements in 7020.2100.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A file review should indicate that the County uses an agency-approved LMSA checklist and that plans and specifications are complete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. The County will ensure that any pollution problem existing at a producer’s site will be resolved before the permit is issued or will be addressed by the permit (7020.0535 Subp.7. and 7001.0140).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A file review should indicate the County issues Interim permits in appropriate situations and conducts an inspection prior to permit issuance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Complaint Response MPR | YES | NO |
16. The County maintains a record of all complaint correspondence. (7020.1600, Subp. 2.H. and Subp. 2.J.(6))

*The County maintains a complaint log and promptly reports to the MPCA any complaints that represent a possible health threat, a significant environmental impact or indicate a flagrant violation.*

*The complaint log should include:*
  a. Type of complaint;
  b. Location of complaint;
  c. Date and time complaint was made;
  d. Facts and circumstances related to the complaint; and
  e. A statement describing the resolution of the complaint.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner Assistance MPR</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. The County’s Owner Assistance Strategy has been approved by the agency. (7020.1600, Subp. 2.J.(5) and Subp. 3a.B.(7))</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The year-end review should indicate that the County initiated their plans as stated in their Delegation Agreement Work Plan Owner Assistance Strategy.*

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staffing Level and Training MPR</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18. The CFO (and other feedlot staff) attend training necessary to perform the duties of the feedlot program and is consistent with the agency training recommendations. (7020.1600, Subp. 2.K.)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The County should complete a minimum of 18 continuing education units (CEUs). Each unit consists of one hour of training related to MN Rules Ch. 7020 competency areas: regulating new construction, conducting inspections and evaluating compliance, handling complaints and reported spills, responding to air quality complaints, resolving identified pollution problems, communicating with farmers and the agricultural community. All training sessions attended by the County must be submitted using the Annual CFO Report Supplemental Information Page.*

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air Quality MPR</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19. The County maintains a record of all notifications received from feedlot owners claiming air quality exemptions including the days exempted and the cumulative days used. (7020.1600, Subp. 2.I.)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The County should maintain a pumping notification log. The log should include:*
  a. Names of the owners/legal facility name;
  b. Location of the facility (county, township, section, quarter);
  c. Facility permit number; and
  d. Start date and number of days to removal.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Web Reporting Requirement</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. The County maintains an active website listing detailed information on the expenditure of County program grant funds and measurable outcomes as a result of the expenditure of funds. (86th Legislature, 2009 MN Session Laws, Chapter 37 – H. F No. 2123, Article 1, Section 3, Subdivision 1)

*As of July 1 of the current program year the Annual CFO Report and MPCA Financial Report from the previous program year should be on the County’s website.*

https://www.revisor.mn.gov/laws/?year=2009&type=0&doctype=Chapter&id=37
# 2018 County Feedlot Program
## Delegation Agreement Work Plan Review

### A. County Resource Request
(Request any resources the MPCA can provide to help administer the County feedlot program in your County.)

MPCA Response to County Resource Request

### B. Documentation of Delegation Agreement Work Plan Revisions and/or Alternate Methods for Meeting MPRs
(Any Delegation Agreement Work Plan revisions, including alternate methods for meeting MPRs agreed to by MPCA and the County, must be documented here.)

### C. Delegation Agreement Approval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The comments as recorded above together with the signatures of represented parties constitute that review of the Delegation Agreement Work Plan has been conducted and agreement of County duties and strategies by the MPCA and the County for the January 1 – December 31, 2018 period has been achieved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County Feedlot Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature of County Feedlot Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPCA County Feedlot Program Development Lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature of MPCA County Feedlot Program Development Lead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 2018 Delegation Agreement Work Plan has been reviewed and satisfactorily addresses Delegation Agreement Work Plan requirements.

- Yes
- No

Amendment:__________________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________________
A. **County Resource Request** (Request any resources the MPCA can provide to help administer the County feedlot program in your county.)

MPCA Response to County Resource Request

B. **Documentation of Delegation Agreement Work Plan Revisions and/or Alternate Methods for Meeting MPRs**
(Any Delegation Agreement Work Plan revisions, including alternate methods for meeting MPRs agreed to by MPCA and the County, must be documented here.)

C. **Delegation Agreement Approval**
The 2019 Delegation Agreement Work Plan has been reviewed and satisfactorily addresses Delegation Agreement Work Plan requirements. □ Yes □ No

The comments as recorded above together with the signatures of represented parties constitute that review of the Delegation Agreement Work Plan has been conducted and that agreement of County duties and strategies by the MPCA and the County for the January 1 – December 31, 2019 period has been achieved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Feedlot Officer</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signature of County Feedlot Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPCA County Feedlot Program Development Lead</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signature of MPCA County Feedlot Program Development Lead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amendment:_______________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________

11
Appendix A

2018–19 Delegation Agreement Work Plan Guidance

This Delegation Agreement Work Plan applies to feedlots that are required to be registered under MN R. Ch 7020.

If a Delegated County (County) will not be able to meet their registration, inspection, compliance and/or owner assistance strategies during the year the County needs to communicate this with the MPCA in a timely manner. If a County is unable to meet expectations they risk losing funding. If a County does not meet the minimum 7% inspection rate they also risk losing funding.

NEW!

Nitrogen Inspection replaces a Level 1 land application inspection. A compliance inspection now requires more than just verifying if application records are being kept. Inspection of the records to verify nitrogen application requirements is now also required as part of a compliance inspection.

Phosphorus/Desk-top Nitrogen & Phosphorus Record Inspection replaces a Level 2 land application inspection.

In-field Land Application Inspection replaces a Level 3 land application inspection.

Stockpile inspection

TYPES OF INSPECTIONS

(Provide refer to the new Minnesota Feedlot Inspection Checklist (Checklist) to learn more about a feedlot inspection.)

Compliance Inspection is an onsite, full facility inspection during which all parts of the feedlot are inspected. When inspecting a site registered for ≥100 AU the nitrogen section of the Checklist must be filled out for the inspection to be complete. When entering an inspection of this type into Tempo select FE Compliance Inspection as the Compliance Evaluation Type.

Construction Inspection is an onsite inspection completed at a feedlot site that is constructing. A construction inspection typically involves just inspecting the construction activity that is taking place and does not require inspection of other parts of the feedlot. When entering an inspection of this type into Tempo select FE Construction Inspection as the Compliance Evaluation Type.

Complaint Inspection is an inspection conducted in response to a complaint. A complaint inspection typically involves just inspecting the portion of the feedlot relating to the complaint and does not require inspection of other parts of the feedlot. When entering an inspection of this type into Tempo select FE Complaint Inspection as the Compliance Evaluation Type.

Stockpile Inspection is an onsite inspection conducted to inspect one or more stockpiles. A stockpile inspection typically involves just inspecting the portion of the feedlot relating to the stockpile(s) and does not require inspection of other parts of the feedlot. The stockpile section(s) of the Checklist must be filled out for the inspection to be complete. When entering an inspection of this type into Tempo select FE Stockpile Inspection as the Compliance Evaluation Type

Land Application Inspections

• Phosphorus Inspection is an inspection of the phosphorus portion of land application records that is conducted in conjunction with a compliance inspection of a site registered for ≥ 300 AU. The phosphorus section of the Checklist must be filled out for the inspection to be complete. When entering an inspection of this type in Tempo both FE Compliance Inspection and FE Phosphorus are selected as Compliance Evaluation Types.
• **Desk-top Nitrogen & Phosphorus Record Inspection** is an inspection of both nitrogen and phosphorus land application records of a site registered for > 300 AU. This is an independent inspection conducted without inspecting other parts of the feedlot. The nitrogen and phosphorus sections of the Checklist must be filled out for the inspection to be complete. This inspection typically would be conducted in the office after requesting and receiving application records but it could also be conducted onsite. When entering an inspection of this type into Tempo select *FE Desk-top Nitrogen & Phosphorus Record Inspection* as the Compliance Evaluation Type.

• **In-field Land Application Inspection** is an onsite/in-field inspection that focuses on land application practices including but not limited to discharges and setback requirements. The in-field land application inspection section of the Checklist must be filled out for the inspection to be complete. When entering an inspection of this type into Tempo select *FE In-field Land Application Inspection* as the Compliance Evaluation Type.

**A Special Note about Inspections at Facilities Designated as a Large CAFO or Operating Under an NPDES or SDS Permit**

County inspections conducted at NPDES/SDS/CAFO sites DO NOT count towards the minimum 7% inspection rate. If the inspection was requested of the County by MPCA feedlot program staff the County can add that inspection to the Annual CFO Report to obtain performance credits.

**INSPECTION DOCUMENTATION**

**Required**

Each compliance inspection must be documented. A Checklist must be used for all compliance inspections as applicable (MPR 3). The results of compliance and land application inspections are to be documented and communicated in writing to the feedlot owner (MPR 6). It is not necessary to do this for a construction or complaint inspection unless compliance issues are discovered as a result of the inspection. Both the Checklist and the written communication of inspection results to the feedlot owner need to be either in the County’s file or uploaded into Tempo. It is a future goal of the MPCA feedlot program to require Counties to upload this inspection documentation into Tempo. Documentation in the file must include the Checklist, written communication of inspection results to the feedlot owner and at least one of the following suggested pieces of documentation.

**Suggested**

The following are suggestions for documenting an inspection. This documentation should be either in the County’s file or uploaded into Tempo.

- **Compliance Inspection** – aerial photos, maps, camera photos, notes (on non-compliance, record review calculations), copies or photos of contents of the owner’s feedlot files or records, nitrogen record review worksheets, manure and/or soil test results
- **Construction Inspection** - aerial photos, maps, camera photos, notes, copies or photos of contents of the owner’s feedlot files or records, as-built documentation
- **Complaint Inspection** - aerial photos, maps, camera photos, notes, copies or photos of contents of the owner’s feedlot files or records, land ownership records, nitrogen and phosphorus record review worksheets, manure and/or soil test results
- **Stockpile Inspection** - aerial photos, maps, camera photos, notes, locations of nearby sensitive features requiring setbacks, soil information (slope/depth to seasonal water table/texture).
- **Land application Inspections** - aerial photos, maps, camera photos, notes, copies or photos of contents of the owner’s feedlot files or records, land ownership records, nitrogen and phosphorus record review worksheets, manure and/or soil test results

For all inspection types except Construction and Complaint:
- Inspection checklist must be used.
o Results must be entered in Tempo.
  o A follow-up letter needs to be sent to the feedlot owner. The letter should include Checklist section(s) where non-compliance was identified (or a copy of the entire Checklist) and corrective actions/time frames for addressing non-compliance if applicable.
  o Inspection documentation needs to be in County files or uploaded into Tempo.

For Construction and Complaint inspections:
  o Inspection checklist can be used.
  o Results must be entered in Tempo.
  o Inspection documentation should be in County files or uploaded into Tempo.

**HOW INSPECTIONS COUNT TOWARDS THE MINIMUM SEVEN PERCENT (7%) INSPECTION RATE**

**Compliance and Construction Inspections** count toward the minimum 7% inspection rate as *one (1) inspection*.

**Desk-top Nitrogen & Phosphorus Record Inspection** (conducted independent of a compliance inspection) at a feedlot site >300 AU counts as *one (1) inspection*. Credit will be given only if there are records available and if those records are sufficient to meet the nitrogen record requirement first and then the phosphorus record requirement second. Therefore, looking at both nitrogen and phosphorus records during a desk-top nitrogen and phosphorus inspection counts as one (1) inspection.

**In-field Land Application Inspection** at a feedlot site that is required to be registered or at a feedlot site that receives manure from a site required to be registered counts as *one half (0.5) an inspection*. In order for the in-field land application inspection to count towards the minimum 7% inspection rate, the feedlot that is the source of the manure is required to be registered and should not be considered a large CAFO or operating under an NPDES or SDS permit.

It is important to note that only *one inspection can be counted toward the minimum 7% inspection rate for any given feedlot site during the program year*. For example, if a County completes a compliance inspection and an in-field land application inspection at the same feedlot site during the same program year, the in-field land application inspection cannot be counted towards the minimum 7% inspection rate. However, any additional inspections completed for the same feedlot site during the same program year may count towards performance credits.

**INSPECTION STRATEGY**

As part of developing a realistic inspection strategy the County needs to consider all of their strategies (compliance and land application) and the time commitment required. The County should not design their inspection goals to simply meet the minimum 7% inspection rate. Rather, the County is urged to set inspection goals according to their inspection needs such as feedlots that have never been inspected or feedlots with OLAs that have not been inspected.

**Supplemental Information Page**

A County must write an annual inspection strategy progress report. This is included in the Supplemental Information Page of the year-end Annual CFO Report. The County needs to be realistic with their inspection strategy because they will be required to initiate and work towards these strategy goals (MPR 5).

**Recommended Approach for Developing an Inspection Strategy**

**Step 1.** The first step is to calculate the number of feedlots the County intends to inspect annually. The County needs to set a goal of inspecting at least 7% of the total number of feedlots required to be registered in the County. Given this formula, a County with 300 feedlots would need to conduct 21 compliance inspections or a combination of 21 compliance/construction/desk-top nitrogen and phosphorus record/in-field land application inspections annually. One in-field land application “inspection” counts as one half (0.5) inspection towards the minimum 7% inspection rate.
Step 2. The second step is to calculate the number of sites in the County that are subject to the four required inspection strategy categories (see “Required Inspection Strategies” on page 2). For example, a County may estimate based on past experience they need to inspect 15 sites as a result of permit issuance requirements, 10 sites with signed OLAs that have never been inspected and 50 sites required to be registered that have never been visited. In this case 75 sites need to be inspected.

Step 3. The third step is to decide how many inspections the County can conduct in each of the required categories over the next two years. The County must plan to inspect all sites each year where permits are being issued. However, Counties may be able to complete only a fraction of the inspections over the next two years at feedlots that have never been inspected or with signed OLAs that have never been inspected. The reason is that some Counties still have many sites that have never been inspected or with signed OLAs that have never been inspected. In the example used, the County has determined that they will do a total of 21 inspections annually (Step 1) and that 15 of them will be due to permit issuances (Step 2). This leaves six inspections available for sites that are required to be registered but have never been inspected and sites with signed OLAs that have never been visited.

Step 4. Counties may choose inspection strategies in addition to those that are required (see “Inspection Strategies” on page 3). Counties are encouraged to inspect sites in the BWSR One Watershed One Plan (see link below). Remember that inspections require follow-up and possible enforcement for non-compliant sites. Follow-up calls, letters, assistance and enforcement do not count towards the minimum 7% inspection rate.

WATERSHED CONTACTS

Interagency Watershed Core Team

1W1P watershed leads map.pdf

BWSR ONE WATERSHED ONE PLAN (1W1P)

1W1P website link: http://bwsr.state.mn.us/planning/1W1P/index.html
# APPENDIX B

## 2018 County Program Base Grant Award Feedlot Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delegated County</th>
<th>Feedlots Eligible for Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big Stone</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Earth</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
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<td>Faribault</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright</td>
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<tr>
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